

Gold standard for the global goals
Monitoring report



June 2017, version 1

Title of the VPA	"Utsil Naj – Casa saludable para todos – VPA 4"
Gold Standard project id	PoA Id: GS 1377 VPA4 Id: GS 2441
Version number of the monitoring report	5
Completion date of the monitoring report	20/02/2019
Date of project design certification	26/12/2013
Start date of crediting period	27/12/2011
Duration of this monitoring period	01/01/2015 to 31/08/2018
Duration of previous monitoring period	27/12/2011 to 31/12/2014
Project representative(s)	- Fondo Pro Cuenca Valle de Bravo (FPCV) - Fondo para la Paz (FPP) - Asesoría en Arquitectura y Urbanismo Social (AURA) - Grupo Interdisciplinario de Tecnología Rural Apropiable (GIRA) - MICROSOL S.A.S.
Host Country	Mexico
Certification pathway (activity certification/impact certification)	
SDG Contributions targeted (as per approved PDD)	Contributions to the following SDG Goals: Goal 1: No poverty Project population p, VPA4 AURA= 24,826 Project population p, VPA4 GIRA = 6,194 Project population p, VPA4 FPCV,Plancha= 2,645 Project population p, VPA4 FPCV, Tierra Compactada= 3,197 Project population p, VPA4 FPP, Onil= 3,010 Project population p, VPA4 FPP, Patsari= 6,346 Goal 3: Good health and well-being Cough reduction p, VPA4 AURA= 95 % Cough reduction p, VPA4 GIRA= 97% Cough reduction p, VPA4 FPCV,Plancha= 96% Cough reduction p, VPA4 FPCV, Tierra Compactada= 99% Cough reduction p, VPA4 FPP, Onil= 99% Cough reduction p, VPA4 FPP,Patsari=100 % Respiratory diseases reduction p, VPA4 AURA = 98% Respiratory diseases reduction p, VPA4 GIRA = 97%

Respiratory diseases reduction $p, VPA4 \text{ FPCV, Plancha} = 97\%$
 Respiratory diseases reduction $p, VPA4 \text{ FPCV, Tierra compactada} = 94\%$
 Respiratory diseases reduction $p, VPA4 \text{ FPP, Onil} = 100\%$
 Respiratory diseases reduction $p, VPA4 \text{ FPP, Patsari} = 100\%$

Burns reduction $p, VPA4 \text{ AURA} = 96\%$
 Burns reduction $p, VPA4 \text{ GIRA} = 99\%$
 Burns reduction $p, VPA4 \text{ FPCV, Plancha} = 93\%$
 Burns reduction $p, VPA4 \text{ FPCV, Tierra Compactada} = 99\%$
 Burns reduction $p, VPA4 \text{ FPP, Onil} = 100\%$
 Burns reduction $p, VPA4 \text{ FPP, Patsari} = 100\%$

Backaches reduction $p, VPA4 \text{ AURA} = 98\%$
 Backaches reduction $p, VPA4 \text{ GIRA} = 84\%$
 Backaches reduction $p, VPA4 \text{ FPCV, Plancha} = 95\%$
 Backaches reduction $p, VPA4 \text{ FPCV, Tierra Compactada} = 89\%$
 Backaches reduction $p, VPA4 \text{ FPP, Onil} = 98\%$
 Backaches reduction $p, VPA4 \text{ FPP, Patsari} = 100\%$

Goal 4: Quality Education

Capacity-building $p, VPA4 \text{ AURA} = 99\%$
 Capacity-building $p, VPA4 \text{ GIRA} = 97\%$
 Capacity-building $p, VPA4 \text{ FPCV, Plancha} = 100\%$
 Capacity-building $p, VPA4 \text{ FPCV, Tierra Compactada} = 100\%$
 Capacity-building $p, VPA4 \text{ FPP, Onil} = 100\%$
 Capacity-building $p, VPA4 \text{ FPP, Patsari} = 97\%$

Participation in construction $p, VPA4 \text{ AURA} = 99\%$
 Participation in construction $p, VPA4 \text{ GIRA} = 75\%$
 Participation in construction $p, VPA4 \text{ FPCV, plancha} = 100\%$
 Participation in construction $p, VPA4 \text{ FPCV, Tierra compactada} = 100\%$
 Participation in construction $p, VPA4 \text{ FPP, Onil} = 71\%$
 Participation in construction $p, VPA4 \text{ FPP, Patsari} = 71\%$

Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy

ICS nb $p, VPA4 \text{ AURA} = 4,760$
 ICS nb $p, VPA4 \text{ GIRA} = 1,167$
 ICS nb $p, VPA4 \text{ FPCV, Plancha} = 431$
 ICS nb $p, VPA4 \text{ FPCV, Tierra compactada} = 541$
 ICS nb $p, VPA4 \text{ FPP, Onil} = 544$
 ICS nb $p, VPA4 \text{ FPP, Patsari} = 1,076$

Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth

Employment $p, VPA4 \text{ AURA} = 11$
 Employment $p, VPA4 \text{ GIRA} = 3$
 Employment $p, VPA4 \text{ FPCV} = 6$
 Employment $p, VPA4 \text{ FPP} = 14$

Equal pay $p, VPA4 \text{ AURA} = N/A^1$
 Equal pay $p, VPA4 \text{ GIRA} = N/A^1$
 Equal pay $p, VPA4 \text{ FPCV} = N/A^1$
 Equal pay $p, VPA4 \text{ FPP} = 33\%$

Goal 13: Climate Action

$U_p \text{ AURA: } 90.00\%$
 $U_p \text{ GIRA: } 90.00\%$
 $U_p \text{ FPCV, Plancha: } 90.00\%$
 $U_p \text{ FPCV, Tierra compactada: } 90.00\%$

¹ Please refer to section D.2 for further explanation

	U_p FPP, Onil: 88.01% U_p FPP, Patsari: 80.99% P_b AURA: 0.01414 P_b GIRA: 0.01120 P_b FPCV, Trad : 0.01598 P_b FPCV, Non-Trad : 0.01316 P_b FPP : 0.01585 P_p AURA: 0.01011 P_p GIRA: 0.00862 P_p FPCV, Plancha: 0.00828 P_p FPCV, Tierra Compactada: 0.00847 P_p FPP, Onil: 0.00611 P_p FPP, Patsari: 0.01029 P_{p,b,y} AURA = 0.00416 P_{p,b,y} GIRA = 0.00270 P_{p,b,y} FPCV, Plancha = 0.00646 P_{p,b,y} FPCV Tierra Compactada = 0.00673 P_{p,b,y} FPP, Onil = 0.00951 P_{p,b,y} FPP, Patsari = 0.00557 E_p AURA = 100.00 % E_p GIRA = 97.85% E_p FPCV,plancha = 99.13 % E_p FPCV,tierra compactada = 99.46 % E_p FPP, Onil = 99.00% E_p FPP,Patsari = 99.39% LE_p AURA = 0.00% LE_p GIRA = 0.00% LE_p FPCV, Plancha = 0.00% LE_p FPCV,tierra compactada = 0.00% LE_p FPP, Onil = 0.00% LE_p FPP,Patsari = 0.00% O_p AURA = 71.43% O_p GIRA = 77.96% O_p FPCV,plancha = 52.17% O_p FPCV, Tierra compactada = 68.11% O_p FPP, Onil = 50.00% O_p FPP,Patsari = 65.76% Emission reductions_{p, AURA} = 44,036 Emission reductions_{p,GIRA} = 6,896 Emission reductions_{p,FPCV plancha} = 6,143 Emission reductions_{p, FPCV tierra compactada} = 7,190 Emission reductions_{p, FPP,Onil} = 11,554 Emission reductions_{p, FPP, Patsari} = 12,322 Goal 15: Life on land Wood savings_{p, AURA} = 7,236 Wood savings_{p, GIRA} = 1,151 Wood savings_{p, FPCV Plancha} = 1,017 Wood savings_{p, FPCV Tierra compactada} = 1,329 Wood savings_{p, FPP Onil} = 1,889 Wood savings_{p, FPP Patsari} = 2,187
Gold Standard statement/product certification sought (GSVER/ADALYS/RECs etc.)	GS VER

Selected methodology(ies)	Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption – V.01
Estimated amount of annual average certified SDG impact (as per approved PDD)	83,712 (tCO ₂ e) (estimated annual amount) ² The corresponding amount for this monitoring period of 1339 days is 406,186 (t CO ₂ e) ²
Total amount of certified SDG impact (as per approved methodology) achieved in this monitoring period	88,141 tons of CO ₂ e

² The estimated values correspond to the LPPs FPCV, FPP, AURA and GIRA (the value applied for GIRA corresponds to RED PATSARI, since there is no unique data for GIRA in the VPA-DD) who are requesting issuance of credits in this monitoring period.

SECTION A. Description of project

A.1. Purpose and general description of project

This Voluntary Project Activity (VPA) is part of the PoA “Utsil Naj – Casa saludable para todos” (GS1377).

In Mexico, where still more than 13%³ of the population in 2003 relied on wood for cooking, inefficient cooking practices are one of the causes of deforestation. Indeed, the annual decrease in forest cover reaches 155,000 hectares⁴ principally due to the conversion of forests to more lucrative land uses, such as agriculture and livestock activities. Other important regional drivers include tourism, mining and urban. But the degradation of primary forests is largely due to the high rate of extraction in order to supply households and local industry.

Adequate sensitization, technological transfer and finance for improving these conditions have always been lacking even though the technologies able to limit deforestation and protect the health of the families initially appear quite simple. This VPA intends to be part of the solution. It aims at disseminating, within the defined processes of the PoA, improved cook stoves to Mexican families used to cook with inefficient wood stoves.

This VPA, the fourth of this PoA, includes project activities in eight states of Mexico implemented by nine⁵ LPPs (Local Project Participants). The project activities are the dissemination and transfer of 122,682 improved cook stoves in the states of Mexico, San Luis Potosi, Veracruz, Sonora, Michoacán and Oaxaca in Mexico. Project activities will take place between 2007 and 2019 at least (the actual dissemination and transfer of technology was held between 2007 and 2014 but follow up and maintenance will last until 2019 at least).

Out of nine LPPs, only four⁶ located in six states, are requesting issuance of credits for their project activities in this second monitoring period. The other LPPs that are not participating are not excluded from the VPA4 and remain part of the Utsil Naj Programme. However, these partners lose any permanent possibility to claim issuance for this monitoring period in the future. LPPs requesting issuance for this monitoring period are:

- **Fondo Pro Cuenca Valle (FPCV):** It is a Mexican nonprofit organization implementing ICS and other socio-environmental projects in the State of Mexico during the period 2009-2014.
- **Fondo Para la Paz (FPP):** It is a Mexican nonprofit organization implementing ICS and other socio-environmental projects in the States of San Luis Potosi, Oaxaca, Veracruz and Campeche during the period 2007-2014.
- **AURA (Asesoría en Arquitectura y Urbanismo Social):** It is a Mexican nonprofit organization implementing ICS in the States of Sonora and Sinaloa during the period 2009-2014.
- **GIRA (Grupo Interdisciplinario de Tecnología Rural Apropiable):** It is a Mexican nonprofit organization implementing ICS in the State of Michoacán during the period 2008-2014.

AURA, GIRA, VAD and VDQ implement the same project activity under a common coordinating structure called “Red Patsari”. They implement monitoring activities in common except AURA that decided to

³ WHO & UNDP, The Energy Access Situation in Developing countries, 2009.

<http://www.who.int/indoorair/publications/energyaccesssituation/en/>

⁴ FAO, Global Forest Resources Assessment, 2010.

⁵ As stated in VPA-DD, the project activities of VPA 4 are implemented by: CDT, FPCV, FPP, AURA, GIRA, VAD, VDQ, ESM and STI

⁶ LPPs - CDT, VAD, ESM, VDQ and STI are not requesting issuance for this second monitoring period.

conduct its own monitoring. However, in this monitoring period, only LPP GIRA from the Red Patsari is requesting the issuance of credits which implies the LPP has conducted monitoring activities on his own.

One additional actor is involved with the project activities:

- **Microsol - Managing entity:** Microsol is a French company having its central office in Paris, France and activities in Latin America with a local office in Peru. Microsol develops and coordinates PoAs with high social impacts, helping local actors in the implementation of voluntary actions on cookstove and water filter diffusion. Microsol participates in the investment of project activities developing an in-depth knowledge on social, cultural and environmental impacts of the applied technologies, its adequate dissemination mode, and the carbon engineering behind. It is in charge of the writing of carbon market-related documents, coordination of information production and monitoring activities, stakeholder's consultations, discussions with Gold Standard and DOEs.

This monitoring report covers ERs (SDG13) generated during the monitoring period by all the stoves disseminated by FPCV, FPP, AURA and GIRA from the beginning of its project activity. In addition, contributions to SDGs numbers 1, 3, 4, 7, 8 and 15 are quantified and presented for this second verification of the VPA.

This is the second monitoring period of this VPA: it goes from 01/01/2015 until 31/08/2018, both days included. The total emission reductions achieved in this monitoring period is 88,141 tCO₂e, as in the following table.

Table A1: ICS volumes and Emission reductions of this monitoring period⁷

LPP	AURA	GIRA	FPCV		FPP		TOTAL
ICS Model	Patsari	Patsari	Plancha	Tierra Compactada	Patsari	Onil	
Number of ICS installed ⁸	5,289	1,297	479	601	1,329	618	9,613
Emission reductions(tCO ₂)	44,036	6,896	6,143	7,190	12,322	11,554	88,141

A.2. Location of project

Mexico is a North American country extended on 1,972,550 km². It is a federation comprising 31 States and a Federal Municipality, the capital city.

⁷ Whenever an LPP implements two different models of ICS, two project scenarios are defined and therefore all the monitoring results are presented separately.

⁸ For this second verification a total of 9,613 improved cookstoves are claiming for issuance, these technologies are implanted in different States: Mexico (FPCV); San Luis Potosi, Oaxaca and Veracruz (FPP); Sonora (AURA) and Michoacán (GIRA). Concerning the other LPPs, by the time of 1st verification, a total of 1,364 improved cookstoves were installed: 1,070 ICS for VAD and 100 ICS for VDQ in the State of Mexico, 194 ICS for ESM/STI in the State of Guanajuato. Particularly, CDT (located in the State of Jalisco) did not enter into to any verification however, the project installed a total of 1,768 ICS.

The States' capitals of the regions of implementation of the different LPPs⁹ project activities have the following GPS coordinates:

Mexico city – State of Mexico (FPCV)	Geographic Coordinates
Latitude	19.4326
Longitude	-99.1332

San Luis Potosi – State of San Luis Potosi (FPP)	Geographic Coordinates
Latitude	22.1565
Longitude	-100.9855

Oaxaca – State of Oaxaca (FPP)	Geographic Coordinates
Latitude	17.0669
Longitude	-96.7203

Veracruz – State of Veracruz (FPP)	Geographic Coordinates
Latitude	19.1903
Longitude	-96.1533

Hermosillo – State of Sonora (AURA)	Geographic Coordinates
Latitude	29.0892
Longitude	-110.9613

Morelia – State of Michoacán (GIRA)	Geographic Coordinates
Latitude	19.7059
Longitude	-101.1949

Table A2: Maps

Project activities take place in six states: - Mexico - Michoacán- Oaxaca - San Luis de Potosi - Sonora - Veracruz	
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⁹ The States correspond to LPPs FPCV, FPP, AURA and GIRA which are requesting issuance of credits for their projects in this current verification.

A.3. Reference of applied methodology

For the analysis of this VPA the following methodological tool is used:

- Gold Standard Cookstove methodology: “Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption – V.01”.

It is available on the Gold Standard website:

https://www.goldstandard.org/sites/default/files/documents/gs_tpddtec_meth_110411.pdf

A.4. Crediting period of project activity

The selected crediting period is a 7-year crediting period renewable twice, as stated in section A.9 of the VPA-DD.

The starting date of the crediting period is 27/12/2011.

The first stove of this VPA has been built in 2007. However, as of Gold Standard rules, the crediting period cannot start before two years prior to the final inclusion date of the VPA. The inclusion of the VPA was officially finished on 26/12/2013, therefore the official starting date of the VPA crediting period is 27/12/2011.

SECTION B. Implementation of project

B.1. Description of implemented project

The LPP included in this MR implemented their activities as follows:

Table B1.1: Number of ICS installed per year

LPP	AURA	FPCV		FPP		GIRA
Model	Patsari	Plancha	Tierra compactada	ONIL	Patsari	Patsari
2007 ICS number					106	
2008 ICS number					28	347
2009 ICS number		152			141	206
2010 ICS number	719	107			263	151
2011 ICS number	1289	178	24	547	93	304
2012 ICS number	2222	42	126	71	203	189
2013 ICS number	561		168		86	78
2014 ICS number	498		126		210	9
2015 ICS number			47		61	13
2016 ICS number			94		107	
2017 ICS number			16		1	
2018 ICS number					30	
TOTAL OF ICS INSTALLED	5,289	479	601	618	1,329	1,297

In comparison with the volume of improved cookstoves included in the VPA-DD, the number presented for this MP is lower. This can be explained due to the fact that LPPs VAD, ESM, CDT and VDQ are not participating of this verification but also because LPPs have updated their lists of end users and as a result, some records have been removed.

The following table presents additional information on cumulative ICS installed for each year:

Table B1.2: Cumulative number of installed project technologies per year

	AURA	GIRA	FPCV Plancha	FPCV Tierra Compactada	FPP Onil	FPP Patsari
2007 Cumulative number of ICS	-	-	-	-	-	106
2008 Cumulative number of ICS	-	347	-	-	-	134
2009 Cumulative number of ICS	-	553	152	-	-	275
2010 Cumulative number of ICS	719	704	259	-	-	538
2011 Cumulative number of ICS	2,008	1008	437	24	547	631
2012 Cumulative number of ICS	4,230	1197	479	150	618	834
2013 Cumulative number of ICS	4,791	1275	479	318	618	920
2014 Cumulative number of ICS	5,289	1284	479	444	618	1130
2015 Cumulative number of ICS	5,289	1297	479	491	618	1191
2016 Cumulative number of ICS	5,289	1297	479	585	618	1298
2017 Cumulative number of ICS	5,289	1297	479	601	618	1299
2018 Cumulative number of ICS	5,289	1297	479	601	618	1329
TOTAL CUMULATED #ICS	5,289	1,297	479	601	618	1,329

In total, 4 different models of improved cook stoves are implemented by the LPPs:

- 3 LPPs (FPP, AURA, GIRA,) are implementing the 'Patsari' model;
- 1 LPP (FPCV) is implementing 2 models, the 'Plancha' and the 'Tierra compactada';
- 1 LPP (FPP) is also implementing the 'ONIL' model;

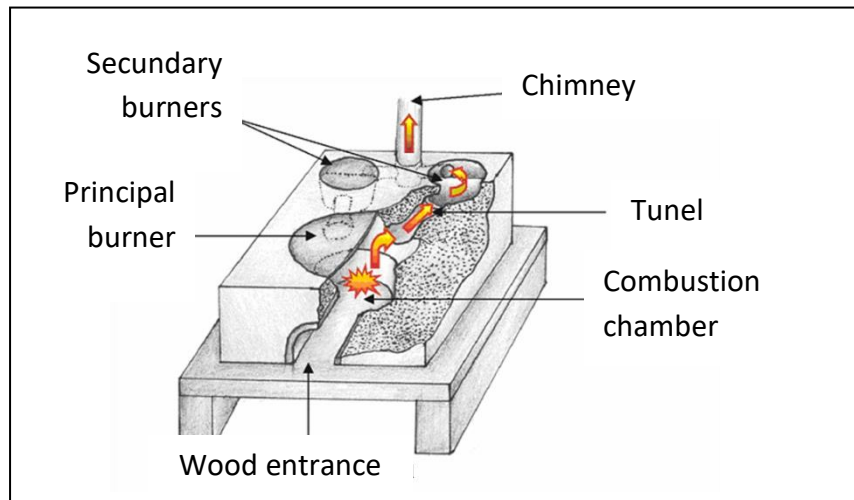
All the ICS models are made from available local materials and are adapted to local cooking methods, which means they all have at least one "comal", a hotplate made of metal or clay on which people cook

tortillas¹⁰. All the ICS models enable to reduce wood consumption, carbon emissions and particulate matter.

Below are presented the 4 different ICS models implemented within this VPA:

a) Patsari

The Patsari stove was designed by GIRA. It has a chimney and 3 comales¹¹ to multiple cooking surfaces. The base of the Patsari model is usually constructed with clay and bricks and the chimney and comales are in metal¹².



Design of the Patsari stove

¹⁰ The tortillas are the basis of Mexican and Central American food.

¹¹ Some Patsari stoves have 1 or 2 comales instead of 3 as a result of an adaptation to local preferences.

¹² Exceptionally some comales are made with clay if metal comales are not easily available.

b) Plancha

The Plancha stove was designed by FPCV. It has a chimney made of bricks and one large “plancha” (metal stove top) on which it is possible to cook tortillas and to use pots. The stove is made with bricks and a mixture of clay and mortar.



Design of the Plancha stove

c) Tierra compactada

The Tierra compactada stove was designed by GRUPECSAD (Grupo para Promover la Educación y el Desarrollo). It has a chimney made of bricks and one large circular comal in metal on which it is possible to cook tortillas and to use pots. The stove is made with a mixture of clay, sand, cement and lime.

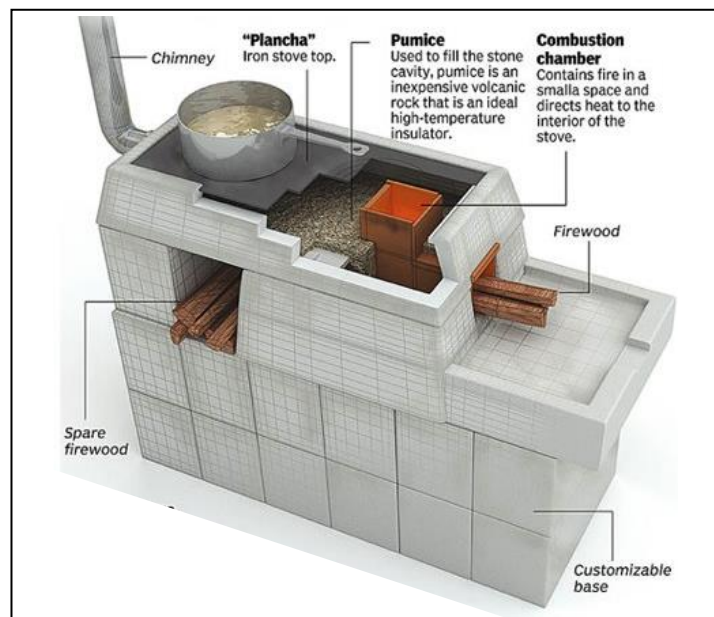


Design of the Tierra compactada stove

d) ONIL

Gold Standard®

The ONIL stove was designed by the organization HELPS International. It has a steel chimney and one large “plancha” (metal stove top) on which it is possible to cook tortillas and to use pots. The base of the ONIL model is constructed with concrete, the combustion chamber is made with clay and pumice, a volcanic rock, is used as an insulation material.



Design of the ONIL stove

B.2. Post-registration changes

B.2.1. Temporary deviations from Certified Key Project Information, Project Design Document, Monitoring & Reporting Plan, applied methodology or applied standardized baseline

All LPPs comprehended in this VPA were not monitored during the monitoring period (01/01/2015 to 31/08/2018) as the fall in carbon prices and bad market conditions made LPPs VAD, ESM, CDT and VDQ's participation difficult in verification activities over the time due to the lack of carbon resources. As a conservative measure, their emissions reductions accounted for this monitoring period are permanently equal to zero and won't be claimed in future verifications. Nevertheless, the fact that LPPs VAD, ESM, CDT and VDQ are not activated in this verification (MP: 1/01/2015 – 31/08/2018) does not imply their exclusion from the Programme and does not limit the possibility to be reactivated for next verifications.

No prior approval from the GS – TAC have been sought on the deviation as conservative assumptions were considered (ERs equal to zero for the period).

B.2.2. Corrections

No correction occurred in this Monitoring period.

B.2.3. Changes to start date of crediting period

No changes have been applied.

B.2.4. Permanent changes from registered monitoring plan, applied methodology or applied standardized baseline

No changes have been applied.

B.2.5. Changes to project design of approved project

No changes have been applied.

SECTION C. Description of monitoring system applied by the project

The monitoring plan applicable for the VPA is based on the methodology “Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption Version 1.0”.

First of all, a final list (installation record) of the families having received an improved cook stove is compiled by each LPP and centralized by MICROSOL. The LPP is due to frequently update this list and communicate changes to MICROSOL. This list helps to identify stove owners for the application of monitoring surveys and serves as a basis for total population emission reductions calculation.

In order to avoid double counting, Microsol conducts a multi-stage quality control (QC) process for each end users list. Furthermore, whenever two LPPs implement ICS in the same region the QC process is applied in both users lists comparing all records to identify possible duplicates among lists.

Trainings are performed at various levels to guarantee correct application of PoA rules and efficiency of the projects:

- For each LPP, MICROSOL makes various trainings corresponding to each key step of the carbon process. Usually, when a LPP enters in the PoA, it receives two trainings: one on the eligibility documents to produce and the PoA rules, one on the monitoring process. Depending on the content, the training can last from one to three days. After first verification, MICROSOL reproduces training whenever needs are identified (new rules, new people, etc.)
- Each end user is trained by the LPP's staff during the stove implementation. The capacity building covers the stove construction and reparation, sensitization on the benefits and risks of stove utilization, good practices and tricks for good utilization. These trainings usually take place during the installation of the stove, in the house of the end user.

Finally, other aspects such as leakage, SD matrix, NRB and eventual DNH mitigation parameters analysis are monitored every two years in a general update so as to take into account the influence of its eventual evolution on total emission reductions. Corresponding assessment is presented in the monitoring report produced in this occasion.

Quality control and analysis is performed by MICROSOL in Lima. All data generated is centralized by MICROSOL in general comprehensive databases so as to be easily accessible and for analysis to be more accurate. MICROSOL's leadership of the process, its permanent control of data and its capacity building to LPPs act as a guarantee for data quality. Nevertheless, whenever possible, independent analysis could be considered so as to reinforce confidence in data.

All data and documentation related to the VPAs will be archived at least for a period of 2 years after the end of the crediting period.

So, for the monitoring reports:

- The LPPs perform KS and KT according to the Monitoring Plan under supervision of MICRO SOL compiles a report for each cluster
- MICRO SOL compiles a report for all project scenarios;
- MICRO SOL submits the report to the DOE for verification.

All the key documentation related to the PoA is archived electronically on a specific web site called “Dropbox”. To avoid unexpected deletion of files, back-up are saved each month by MICRO SOL’s IT department. This archiving system prevents from potential loss of documents due to destruction or loss of MICRO SOL’s staff computers.

To make this monitoring system more efficient and reliable, MICRO SOL continuously works on improvements of tools and procedures. The key tools and procedures of MICRO SOL are:

- Emission reduction calculation tool;
- Training LPPs on carbon documentation and processes;
- Sampling tool to provide guidelines to the LPPs concerning the place to perform surveys;
- Quality control of the documentation provided by the LPPs.

Usage monitoring

The usage surveys provide a single usage parameter that is weighted based on the rate of technology drop off by the end users, this rate being calculated on a sample representative of the age distribution for project technologies in the total sales record.

Usage monitoring in this VPA follows the requirements presented in the latest Gold Standard Rule Update published on 23/08/2017. This VPA seeks to fulfil the requirements to achieve a maximum 90% usage rate (Level A: Mandatory Monitoring Requirements & Level B: Good Practice Monitoring Requirements) but does not rule out the possibility of achieving higher usage rates in the future. Monitoring of usage can be summarized as follows:

A. Mandatory Monitoring Requirements:

- Step 1. Definition of stove use and non-use: Specific questions regarding the use and non-use of project stove are asked to the primary cook (the type of use, the frequency of use, the duration of use, the purpose of use). As far as this VPA is concerned, the use of the ICS will be defined through a series of 3 questions: two questions directed to the primary cook (Do you use your stove? Do you use your stove to cook everyday meals?) and one question asked to the surveyor based on its observation of the cooking area (Is the ICS used?). If the responses are positive to these 3 questions, the ICS will be considered in use and accounted for in the calculation of the usage rate.
- Step 2. Household Usage Survey:
 - a. Kitchen observation: kitchen observation takes place throughout the survey; a specific question is directed to the surveyor to gather its opinion regarding the use of the project stove.
 - b. Interview with the primary cook: usage surveys are carried out to determine stove use, hence are addressed to the primary cook of the household.
 - c. Photos of the cooking area: a photo of the cooking area is taken per household surveyed to gather visual data on the status of the stove and the presence of other stoves¹³.
 - d. GPS coordinates: GPS coordinates are recorded at each household visited whenever the GPS signal is sufficient (given the rural remote areas of the project activities).
- Step 3. Verification checks: verification checks are performed by the LPP in a 5 to 10% of the surveyed households (selected randomly) to verify that homes were visited by surveyors and the recorded responses are correct. Answers are recorded and provided to the DOE.

¹³ Whenever the person interviewed does not object to it.

B. Good Practice Monitoring Requirements:

- Field team training and supervision: before each monitoring campaign the LPP conducts specific training to pollsters about usage monitoring. On site supervision takes place on some of the households to ensure reliability and good performance of surveys.
- End-user training and follow up visits: end-users training took place at the beginning of the project where different aspects of the technology were discussed including proper use and maintenance of cookstoves. After implementation the LPP keeps track of the project technology through follow-up visits.
- Awareness campaign: at an early stage of the project the LPP organized awareness campaigns to make sure the benefits of continuous use of improved cookstove and key product attributes are understood.

SECTION D. Data and parameters

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

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 13, Climate Action
Data/parameter:	EF_{wood,CO2}
Unit	tCO ₂ /TJ
Description	CO ₂ emission factor for wood
Source of data	IPCC default value, 2006 Guidelines for National greenhouse Gas Inventories, Vol. 2, Ch. 2, Table 2.5 http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/pdf/2_Volume2/V2_2_Ch2_Stationary_Combustion.pdf
Value(s) applied)	112
Choice of data or measurement methods and procedures	The IPCC value for wood is applied: the IPCC net CO ₂ emission factor for wood is 112 tCO ₂ /TJ.
Purpose of data	Calculation of emission reductions.
Additional comments	N/A

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 13, Climate Action
Data / Parameter:	EF_{wood,nonCO2}
Unit:	tCO ₂ /TJ
Description:	Non-CO ₂ emission factor for wood.
Source of data:	For default emission factors: 2006 Guidelines for National greenhouse Gas Inventories, Vol. 2, Ch. 2, Table 2.5 : http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/pdf/2_Volume2/V2_2_Ch2_Stationary_Combustion.pdf For global warming potentials: IPCC Fourth Assessment Report: Climate Change 2007, Table 2.14: http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/wg1/en/ch2s2-10-2.html#table-2-14
Value(s) applied):	(0.3 x 25 + 0.004 x 298) = 8.692

Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures:	The IPCC values for wood are applied: The IPCC net CH ₄ emission factor for wood is 0.3 tCH ₄ /TJ. The Global Warming Potential (GWP) for CH ₄ is 25. The IPCC net N ₂ O emission factor for wood is 0.004 tN ₂ O/TJ. The Global Warming Potential (GWP) for N ₂ O is 298.
Purpose of data:	Calculation of emission reductions.
Additional comments	N/A

Relevant SDG indicator	SDG 13, Climate Action
Data / Parameter:	NCV_{wood}
Unit:	TJ/ton wood
Description:	Net calorific value of wood.
Source of data:	IPCC default value, 2006 Guidelines for National greenhouse Gas Inventories, Vol. 1, Introduction, Table 1.2 http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/pdf/2_Volume2/V2_1_Ch1_Introduction.pdf
Value(s) applied):	0.0156
Choice of data or Measurement methods and procedures:	The IPCC Net Calorific Value (NCV) for wood is 0.0156 TJ/t.
Purpose of data:	Calculation of emission reductions.
Additional comments	N/A

D.2. Data and parameters monitored

Relevant SDG Indicator	Number of poor people benefitting from clean cooking technology (SDG Goal 1: No poverty)
Data / Parameter	Project population _p
Unit	Number of people
Description	Number of people benefitting from clean cooking technology
Measured/calculated/default	Measured
Source of data	List of end users and Project surveys
Value(s) of monitored parameter	Project population_p, VPA4 AURA = 24,826 Project population_p, VPA4 GIRA = 6,194 Project population_p, VPA4 FPCV, Plancha = 2,645 Project population_p, VPA4 FPCV, Tierra Compactada = 3,197 Project population_p, VPA4 FPP, Onil = 3,010 Project population_p, VPA4 FPP, Patsari = 6,346
Monitoring equipment	N/A
Measuring/reading/recording frequency:	Every two years in Project surveys and on time for any verification

Calculation method (if applicable):	The List of end users provides the number of ICS being implemented. The measurement of the average household size is based on qualitative information collected in the Project surveys. The end users are asked to specify the number of household's members. The number of ICS implemented is multiplied by the average household size in order to calculate the project population.
QA/QC procedures	The data is analysed in the monitoring report and raw data will be available on request of the DOE.
Purpose of data	Calculation of the SDG indicator "Number of vulnerable people benefitting from clean cooking technology"
Additional comment	Latest data from surveys carried out in 2018 were taken into account since it conservatively represents the entire monitoring period as period as it shows the most up-to-date state of project, family's stove usage and fuel consumption patterns. In terms of emissions reductions it is conservative since the older the technologies are, it is expected families consume more firewood due to a decrease in stove performance; therefore, fewer emission reductions are generated.

Relevant SDG Indicator	Proportion of households considering cough occurs less often or not at all (SDG 3: Good health and well-being)
Data / Parameter	Cough reduction _p
Unit	%
Description	Proportion of households considering cough occurs less often or not at all among family members since the ICS implementation
Measured/calculated/default	Measured
Source of data	Project surveys
Value(s) of monitored parameter	Cough reduction _{p, VPA4 AURA} = 95 % Cough reduction _{p, VPA4 GIRA} = 97 % Cough reduction _{p, VPA4 FPCV, Plancha} = 96 % Cough reduction _{p, VPA4 FPCV, Tierra Compactada} = 99 % Cough reduction _{p, VPA4 FPP, Onil} = 99 % Cough reduction _{p, VPA4 FPP, Patsari} = 100 %
Monitoring equipment	N/A
Measuring/reading/recording frequency:	Every two years in Project surveys and on time for any verification
Calculation method (if applicable):	The measurement of the parameter is based on qualitative information collected in the Project surveys. The end users are asked whether, since they have the ICS, cough occurs more often, less often, no more among the family members or the situation has not changed.
QA/QC procedures	The data is analysed in the monitoring report and raw data will be available on request of the DOE.
Purpose of data	Calculation of the SDG indicator "Proportion of households considering cough occurs less often or not at all"
Additional comment	Latest data from surveys carried out in 2018 were taken into account since it conservatively represents the entire monitoring period as period as it shows the most up-to-date state of project, family's stove usage and fuel consumption patterns. In terms of emissions reductions it is conservative since the older the technologies are, it is expected families consume more firewood due to a decrease in stove performance; therefore, fewer emission reductions are generated.

Relevant SDG Indicator	Proportion of households considering respiratory diseases occur less often or not at all (SDG 3: Good health and well-being)
Data / Parameter	Respiratory diseases reduction _p
Unit	%
Description	Proportion of households considering respiratory diseases occur less often or not at all among family members since the ICS implementation
Measured/calculated/default	Measured
Source of data	Project surveys
Value(s) of monitored parameter	Respiratory diseases reduction _{p, VPA4 AURA} = 98% Respiratory diseases reduction _{p, VPA4 GIRA} = 97% Respiratory diseases reduction _{p, VPA4 FPCV, Plancha} = 97 % Respiratory diseases reduction _{p, VPA4 FPCV, Tierra compactada} = 94 % Respiratory diseases reduction _{p, VPA4 FPP, Onil} = 100% Respiratory diseases reduction _{p, VPA4 FPP, Patsari} = 100 %
Monitoring equipment	N/A
Measuring/reading/recording frequency:	Every two years in Project surveys and on time for any verification
Calculation method (if applicable):	The measurement of the parameter is based on qualitative information collected in the Project surveys. The end users are asked whether, since they have the ICS, respiratory diseases occur more often, less often, no more among the family members or the situation has not changed.
QA/QC procedures	The data is analysed in the monitoring report and raw data will be available on request of the DOE.
Purpose of data	Calculation of the SDG indicator "Proportion of households considering respiratory diseases occur less often or not at all"
Additional comment	Latest data from surveys carried out in 2018 were taken into account since it conservatively represents the entire monitoring period as period as it shows the most up-to-date state of project, family's stove usage and fuel consumption patterns. In terms of emissions reductions it is conservative since the older the technologies are, it is expected families consume more firewood due to a decrease in stove performance; therefore, fewer emission reductions are generated.

Relevant SDG Indicator	Proportion of households considering burns occur less often or not at all (SDG 3: Good health and well-being)
Data / Parameter	Burns reduction _p
Unit	%
Description	Proportion of households considering burns occur less often or not at all among family members since the ICS implementation
Measured/calculated/default	Measured
Source of data	Project surveys
Value(s) of monitored parameter	Burns reduction _{p, VPA4 AURA} = 96 % Burns reduction _{p, VPA4 GIRA} = 99 % Burns reduction _{p, VPA4 FPCV, Plancha} = 93% (a) Burns reduction _{p, VPA4 FPCV, Tierra Compactada} = 99% Burns reduction _{p, VPA4 FPP, Onil} = 100% Burns reduction _{p, VPA4 FPP, Patsari} = 100%
Monitoring equipment	N/A

Measuring/reading/recording frequency:	Every two years in Project surveys and on time for any verification
Calculation method (if applicable):	The measurement of the parameter is based on qualitative information collected in the Project surveys. The end users are asked whether, since they have the ICS, burns occur more often, less often, no more among the family members or the situation has not changed.
QA/QC procedures	The data is analysed in the monitoring report and raw data will be available on request of the DOE.
Purpose of data	Calculation of the SDG indicator "Proportion of households considering burns occur less often or not at all"
Additional comment	Latest data from surveys carried out in 2018 were taken into account since it conservatively represents the entire monitoring period as period as it shows the most up-to-date state of project, family's stove usage and fuel consumption patterns. In terms of emissions reductions it is conservative since the older the technologies are, it is expected families consume more firewood due to a decrease in stove performance; therefore, fewer emission reductions are generated.

Relevant SDG Indicator	Proportion of households considering backaches occur less often or not at all (SDG 3: Good health and well-being)
Data / Parameter	Backaches reduction _p
Unit	%
Description	Proportion of households considering backaches occur less often or not at all among family members since the ICS implementation
Measured/calculated/default	Measured
Value(s) of monitored parameter	Backaches reduction _{p, VPA4 AURA} = 98% Backaches reduction _{p, VPA4 GIRA} = 84 % Backaches reduction _{p, VPA4 FPCV, Plancha} = 95% (b) Backaches reduction _{p, VPA4 FPCV, Tierra Compactada} = 89% Backaches reduction _{p, VPA4 FPP, Onil} = 98 % Backaches reduction _{p, VPA4 FPP, Patsari} = 100 %
Monitoring equipment	N/A
Measuring/reading/recording frequency:	Every two years in Project surveys and on time for any verification
Calculation method (if applicable):	The measurement of the parameter is based on qualitative information collected in the Project surveys. The end users are asked whether, since they have the ICS, backaches occur more often, less often, no more among the family members or the situation has not changed.
QA/QC procedures	The data is analysed in the monitoring report and raw data will be available on request of the DOE.
Purpose of data	Calculation of the SDG indicator "Proportion of households considering backaches occur less often or not at all"
Additional comment	Latest data from surveys carried out in 2018 were taken into account since it conservatively represents the entire monitoring period as period as it shows the most up-to-date state of project, family's stove usage and fuel consumption patterns. In terms of emissions reductions it is conservative since the older the technologies are, it is expected families consume more firewood due to a decrease in stove performance; therefore, fewer emission reductions are generated.

Relevant SDG Indicator/Safeguarding Principle	Proportion of children having more time to do their school homework (SDG 4: Quality Education)
Data / Parameter	Homework improvement _p
Unit	%
Description	Proportion of children having more time to do their school homework since the ICS implementation
Source of data	Project surveys
Value(s) applied	N/A
Measurement methods and procedures	The measurement of the parameter is based on qualitative information collected in the Project surveys. The end users are asked whether, since they have the ICS, their children have more time to do their school homework.
Monitoring frequency	Every two years in Project surveys and on time for any verification
QA/QC procedures	The data will be analysed in the monitoring report and raw data will be available on request of the DOE.
Purpose of data	Calculation of the SDG indicator “Proportion of children having more time to do their school homework”
Additional comment	No data referring to this indicator have been collected for this verification, they will be gathered in future monitoring campaigns and will be presented in the next verification.

Relevant SDG Indicator/Safeguarding Principle	Proportion of children having more time to attend school (SDG 4: Quality Education)
Data / Parameter	School attendance improvement _p
Unit	%
Description	Proportion of children having more time to attend school since the ICS implementation
Source of data	Project surveys
Value(s) applied	N/A
Measurement methods and procedures	The measurement of the parameter is based on qualitative information collected in the Project surveys. The end users are asked whether, since they have the ICS, their children have more time to attend school.
Monitoring frequency	Every two years in Project surveys and on time for any verification
QA/QC procedures	The data will be analysed in the monitoring report and raw data will be available on request of the DOE.
Purpose of data	Calculation of the SDG indicator “Proportion of children having more time to attend school”
Additional comment	No data referring to this indicator have been collected for this verification, they will be gathered in future monitoring campaigns and will be presented in the next verification.

Relevant SDG Indicator	Proportion of people having received capacity-building on the benefits and adequate use of the ICS (SDG 4: Quality Education)
Data / Parameter	Capacity-building _p
Unit	%
Description	Proportion of households in which at least one family member has received a capacity-building on the benefits and adequate use of the ICS.
Measured/calculated/default	Measured

Source of data	Project surveys
Value(s) of monitored parameter	Capacity-building_{p, VPA4 AURA}=99 % Capacity-building_{p, VPA4 GIRA} =97 % Capacity-building_{p, VPA4 FPCV, Plancha} =100 % Capacity-building_{p, VPA4 FPCV, Tierra Compactada} = 100% Capacity-building_{p, VPA4 FPP, Onil} = 100% Capacity-building_{p, VPA4 FPP, Patsari} = 97%
Monitoring equipment	N/A
Measuring/reading/recording frequency:	Every two years in Project surveys and on time for any verification
Calculation method (if applicable):	The measurement of the parameter is based on qualitative information collected in the Project surveys. The end users are asked whether they have received a capacity-building on the benefits and adequate use of the ICS.
QA/QC procedures	The data is analysed in the monitoring report and raw data will be available on request of the DOE.
Purpose of data	Calculation of the SDG indicator “Proportion of people having received capacity-building on the benefits and adequate use of the ICS ”
Additional comment	Latest data from surveys carried out in 2018 were taken into account since it conservatively represents the entire monitoring period as period as it shows the most up-to-date state of project, family’s stove usage and fuel consumption patterns. In terms of emissions reductions it is conservative since the older the technologies are, it is expected families consume more firewood due to a decrease in stove performance; therefore, fewer emission reductions are generated.

Relevant SDG Indicator	Proportion of beneficiaries who participated in ICS construction (SDG 4: Quality Education)
Data / Parameter	Participation in construction _p
Unit	%
Description	Proportion of households in which at least one family member has participated in the construction of the ICS.
Measured/calculated/default	Measured
Source of data	Project surveys
Value(s) of monitored parameter	Participation in construction_{p, VPA4 AURA}=99 % Participation in construction_{p, VPA4 GIRA} = 75% Participation in construction_{p, VPA4 FPCV, plancha} =100 % Participation in construction_{p, VPA4 FPCV, Tierra compactada}= 100% Participation in construction_{p, VPA4 FPP, Onil}=71 % Participation in construction_{p, VPA4 FPP, Patsari}=71 %
Monitoring equipment	N/A
Measuring/reading/recording frequency:	Every two years in Project surveys and on time for any verification
Calculation method (if applicable):	The measurement of the parameter is based on qualitative information collected in the Project surveys. The end users are asked whether they have participated in the construction of the ICS.
QA/QC procedures	The data is analysed in the monitoring report and raw data will be available on request of the DOE.
Purpose of data	Calculation of the SDG indicator “Proportion of beneficiaries who participated in ICS construction”

Additional comment	Latest data from surveys carried out in 2018 were taken into account since it conservatively represents the entire monitoring period as period as it shows the most up-to-date state of project, family's stove usage and fuel consumption patterns. In terms of emissions reductions it is conservative since the older the technologies are, it is expected families consume more firewood due to a decrease in stove performance; therefore, fewer emission reductions are generated
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Relevant SDG Indicator	Amount of time saved by women through cooking (SDG 5: Gender equality)
Data / Parameter	Cooking time _{BL,PS}
Unit	Hours/month
Description	Number of hours spent daily by women on cooking in baseline and project scenarios
Measured/calculated/default	Measured
Source of data	Project surveys
Value(s) of monitored parameter	Cooking time _{BL,PS VPA4 AURA} = 57.81 Cooking time _{BL,PS VPA4 GIRA} = 76.07 Cooking time _{BL,PS VPA4 FPCV, plancha} = 49.33 Cooking time _{BL,PS VPA4 FPCV, tierra compactada} = 49.81 Cooking time _{BL,PS VPA4 FPP, Onil} = 78.65 Cooking time _{BL,PS VPA4 FPP, Patsari} = 78.40
Monitoring equipment	N/A
Measuring/reading/recording frequency:	Every two years in Project surveys and on time for any verification
Calculation method (if applicable):	The measurement of the parameter is based on qualitative information collected in Project surveys. The end users are asked who is in charge of cooking and how many hours they were spending daily on cooking in baseline scenario and how long it takes today with the ICS. The comparison of the number of hours spent on cooking in both scenarios enables to calculate the amount of time saved through cooking thanks to the project implementation.
QA/QC procedures	The data is analysed in the monitoring report and raw data will be available on request of the DOE, nevertheless a positive contribution to SDG 5 will not be claimed until demonstrate compliance to the GS Gender Equality Guidelines & Requirements, and thus both "Gender Sensitive" and "Gender Responsive" status must be reached by the project.
Purpose of data	Calculation of the SDG indicator "Amount of time saved through cooking "
Additional comment	As agreed with the GS during transition review, information on SDG 5 can be reported in project documentation, but no positive contribution to SDG5 is claimed. As of today, the project activities have only the "Gender Sensitive" status. Also, latest data from surveys carried out in 2018 were taken into account since it conservatively represents the entire monitoring period as period as it shows the most up-to-date state of project, family's stove usage and fuel consumption patterns. In terms of emissions reductions it is conservative since the older the technologies are, it is expected families consume more firewood due to a decrease in stove performance; therefore, fewer emission reductions are generated.

Relevant SDG Indicator	Amount of time saved by women through wood collection (SDG 5: Gender equality)
Data / Parameter	Wood collection time _{BL,PS}
Unit	Hours/month

Description	Number of hours spent monthly by women on wood collection in baseline and project scenarios
Measured/calculated/default	Measured
Source of data	Project surveys
Value(s) of monitored parameter	Wood collection time BL,PS VPA4 AURA = 1.24 Wood collection time BL,PS VPA4 GIRA = 1.22 Wood collection time BL,PS VPA4 FPCV, plancha = 1.96 Wood collection time BL,PS VPA4 FPCV, tierra compactada = 3.12 Wood collection time BL,PS VPA4 FPP, Onil = 13.40 Wood collection time BL,PS VPA4 FPP, Patsari = 3.61
Monitoring equipment	N/A
Measuring/reading/recording frequency:	Every two years in Project surveys and on time for any verification
Calculation method (if applicable):	The measurement of the parameter is based on qualitative information collected in the Baseline and Project surveys. The end users are asked who is in charge of wood collection and how many hours they were spending monthly on wood collection in baseline scenario and how much they spend today with the ICS. The comparison of the number of hours spent on wood collection in both scenarios enables to calculate the amount of time saved through wood collection thanks to the project implementation.
QA/QC procedures	The data is analysed in the monitoring report and raw data will be available on request of the DOE, nevertheless a positive contribution to SDG 5 will not be claimed until demonstrate compliance to the GS Gender Equality Guidelines & Requirements, and thus both "Gender Sensitive" and "Gender Responsive" status must be reached by the project.
Purpose of data	Calculation of the SDG indicator "Amount of time saved through wood collection"
Additional comment	As agreed with the GS during transition review, information on SDG 5 can be reported in project documentation, but no positive contribution to SDG5 is claimed. As of today, the project activities have only the "Gender Sensitive" status. Also, latest data from surveys carried out in 2018 were taken into account since it conservatively represents the entire monitoring period as period as it shows the most up-to-date state of project, family's stove usage and fuel consumption patterns. In terms of emissions reductions it is conservative since the older the technologies are, it is expected families consume more firewood due to a decrease in stove performance; therefore, fewer emission reductions are generated.

Relevant SDG Indicator	Activities carried out by women during saved time (SDG 5: Gender equality)
Data / Parameter	Household chores _p Agriculture _p Livestock farming _p Activity generating income _p Spending time with family _p
Unit	%
Description	Proportion of activities carried out by the end users during the time saved thanks to the project implementation
Measured/calculated/default	Measured
Source of data	Project surveys

Value(s) of monitored parameter	Household chores_p VPA4 AURA = 64% Household chores_p VPA4 GIRA = 60% Household chores_p VPA4 FPCV, plancha = 79% Household chores_p VPA4 FPCV, tierra compactada = 70% Household chores_p VPA4 FPP, Onil = 85% Household chores_p, VPA4 FPP, Patsari = 86% Agriculture_p VPA4 AURA = 3% Agriculture_p VPA4 GIRA = 4% Agriculture_p VPA4 FPCV, plancha = 23% Agriculture_p VPA4 FPCV, tierra compactada = 13% Agriculture_p VPA4 FPP, Onil = 40% Agriculture_p, VPA4 FPP, Patsari = 38% Livestock farming_p VPA4 AURA = 19% Livestock farming_p VPA4 GIRA = 1% Livestock farming_p VPA4 FPCV, plancha = 50% Livestock farming_p VPA FPCV, tierra compactada = 33% Livestock farming_p VPA4 FPP, Onil = 35% Livestock farming_p VPA4FPP, Patsari = 40% Activity generating income_p VPA4 AURA = 1% Activity generating income_p VPA4 GIRA = 22% Activity generating income_p VPA4 FPCV, plancha = 1% Activity generating income_p VPA4 FPCV, tierra compactada = 5% Activity generating income_p VPA4 FPP, Onil = 6% Activity generating income_p VPA4 FPP, Patsari = 12% Spending time with family_p VPA4 AURA = 29% Spending time with family_p VPA4 GIRA = 19% Spending time with family_p VPA4 FPCV, plancha = 31% Spending time with family_p VPA4 FPCV, tierra compactada = 34% Spending time with family_p VPA4 FPP, Onil = 24% Spending time with family_p VPA4 FPP, Patsari = 40%
Monitoring equipment	N/A
Measuring/reading/recording frequency:	Every two years in Project surveys and on time for any verification
Calculation method (if applicable):	The measurement of the parameter is based on qualitative information collected in Project surveys. The end users are asked how they use the time saved thanks to the project implementation.
QA/QC procedures	The data is analysed in the monitoring report and raw data will be available on request of the DOE, nevertheless a positive contribution to SDG 5 will not be claimed until demonstrate compliance to the GS Gender Equality Guidelines & Requirements, and thus both "Gender Sensitive" and "Gender Responsive" status must be reached by the project.
Purpose of data	Calculation of the SDG indicator "Activities carried out by women during saved time"
Additional comment	As agreed with the GS during transition review, information on SDG 5 can be reported in project documentation, but no positive contribution to SDG5 is claimed. As of today, the project activities have only the "Gender Sensitive" status. Also, latest data from surveys carried out in 2018 were taken into account since it conservatively represents the entire monitoring period as period as it shows the most up-to-date state of project, family's stove usage and fuel consumption patterns. In terms of emissions reductions it is conservative since the older the technologies are, it is expected families consume more firewood due to a decrease in stove performance; therefore, fewer emission reductions are generated.

Relevant SDG Indicator	Number of clean cooking technologies implemented and used by the project population (SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy and SDG17: Partnerships for the goals)
Data / Parameter	ICS nbp
Unit	Number of ICS
Description	Number of ICS included in the project database for project scenario p
Measured/calculated/default	Measured
Source of data	List of end users
Value(s) of monitored parameter	ICS nb _{p, VPA4 AURA} = 4,760 ICS nb _{p, VPA4 GIRA} = 1,167 ICS nb _{p, VPA4 FPCV, Plancha} = 431 ICS nb _{p, VPA4 FPCV, Tierra compactada} = 541 ICS nb _{p, VPA4 FPP, Onil} = 544 ICS nb _{p, VPA4 FPP, Patsari} = 1,076
Monitoring equipment	N/A
Measuring/reading/recording frequency:	Before each verification
Calculation method (if applicable):	The List of end users provides the number of ICS being implemented in each project scenario.
QA/QC procedures	The data is be analysed in the monitoring report and raw data will be available on request of the DOE.
Purpose of data	Calculation of the SDG indicator “Number of clean cooking technologies implemented and used by the project population”
Additional comment	Latest data from surveys carried out in 2018 were taken into account since it conservatively represents the entire monitoring period as period as it shows the most up-to-date state of project, family’s stove usage and fuel consumption patterns. In terms of emissions reductions it is conservative since the older the technologies are, it is expected families consume more firewood due to a decrease in stove performance; therefore, fewer emission reductions are generated

Relevant SDG Indicator	Number of permanent job positions created thanks to the implementation of the project employing local people with a minimum participation rate in the ICS project of 50% (SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth)
Data / Parameter	Employment _p
Unit	Number of permanent job positions
Description	Number of job positions created thanks to the implementation of the project employing local people with a minimum participation rate in the ICS project of 50% during the corresponding monitoring period.
Measured/calculated/default	Measured
Source of data	List of workers
Value(s) of monitored parameter	Employment _{p, VPA4 AURA} = 11 Employment _{p, VPA4 GIRA} = 3 Employment _{p, VPA4 FPCV} = 6 Employment _{p, VPA4 FPP} = 14
Monitoring equipment	N/A

Measuring/reading/recording frequency:	Every two years in Project surveys and on time for any verification
Calculation method (if applicable):	The List of workers included in the ER calculation excel provides the number of employees within the LPP's organization working on the ICS project during the corresponding monitoring period.
QA/QC procedures	The data is analysed in the monitoring report and raw data will be available on request of the DOE.
Purpose of data	Calculation of the SDG indicator "Number of permanent job positions created thanks to the implementation of the project employing local people with a minimum participation rate in the ICS project of 50%"
Additional comment	N/A

Relevant SDG Indicator	Equal pay for work of equal value for both women and men (SDG 8:Decent work and economic growth)
Data / Parameter	Equal pay _p
Unit	%
Description	Proportion of job positions of equal value that pays equally women and men
Measured/calculated/default	Measured
Source of data	List of workers
Value(s) of monitored parameter ¹⁴	Equal pay _{p, VPA4 AURA} = N/A ¹⁵ Equal pay _{p, VPA4 GIRA} = N/A ¹⁶ Equal pay _{p, VPA4 FPCV} = N/A ¹⁷ Equal pay _{p, VPA4 FPP} = 33% ¹⁸
Monitoring equipment	N/A
Measuring/reading/recording frequency:	Before each verification
Calculation method (if applicable):	The List of workers included in the ER calculation excel provides the list of employees within the LPP's organization specifying their gender and job position. The salary evidences provide the weekly or monthly wages of the employees. A wage comparison is conducted among female and male employees having the same job position.
QA/QC procedures	The data is analysed in the monitoring report and raw data will be available on request of the DOE.
Purpose of data	Calculation of the SDG indicator "Equal pay for work of equal value for both women and men"
Additional comment	N/A

¹⁵ LPP AURA does not present employees who have the same job positions and different genders, thus a comparison cannot be made.

¹⁶ LPP GIRA does not present employees who have the same job positions and different genders, thus, a comparison cannot be made.

¹⁷ LPP FPCV does not present employees who have the same job positions and different genders, thus, a comparison cannot be made.

¹⁸ FPP presents six different job positions. However, only three have been considered in the analysis since the rest presents only one employee per job position. This is the case for "Field supervisor", "Technician" and "Microsol support" positions. For "Field Supervisor" and "Technician" positions, workers do not present equal payment; nevertheless, this difference is not link to discrimination of any kind but other factors such as years of experience, levels of responsibility, performance, etc. that have been explained in details by the LPP. On the other hand, "Microsol Support" job position presents equal pay at all cases since same day's wage is applied per employee.

Relevant SDG Indicator	Number of tCO ₂ e reduced by the project (SDG 13:, Climate action)
Data/parameter:	N_{p,y}
Unit	Technology.days
Description	Cumulative number of project technology.days included in the project database for project scenario p in year y.
Measured/calculated/default	Measured
Source of data	End users list and delivery records provided by the LPPs.
Value(s) of monitored parameter	Please refer to table E. 3.2 for detailed values of parameter.
Monitoring equipment	N/A
Measuring/reading/recording frequency:	ICS installation was realized in years 2007-2018 by the LPPs; It was measured and evidenced once at first verification, and then actualized periodically by the LPP.
Calculation method (if applicable):	This parameter will be monitored continuously from a list of end users provided by each LPP showing at least the following information: name, surname, location, date of installation of the technology.
QA/QC procedures:	The data is analysed in the monitoring report and raw data is available on request of the DOE.
Purpose of data:	Emission reductions calculation.
Additional comments:	N/A

Relevant SDG Indicator	Number of tCO ₂ e reduced by the project (SDG 13:, Climate action)
Data/parameter:	U_{p,y}
Unit	Fraction (%)
Description	Cumulative usage rate for ICS in project scenario p in year y, based on cumulative adoption rate and drop-off revealed by usage surveys
Measured/calculated/default	Measured
Source of data	Data included in Kitchen surveys (KS)
Value(s) of monitored parameter	U _{p AURA} : 90.00% U _{p GIRA} : 90.00% U _{p FPCV, Plancha} : 90.00% U _{p FPCV, Tierra compactada} : 90.00% U _{p FPP, Onil} : 88.01% U _{p FPP, Patsari} : 80.99%
Monitoring equipment	N/A
Measuring/reading/recording frequency:	The usage rate is calculated from the PSKS. All beneficiaries surveyed declaring they use the stove at least 3 times a week are integrated in the calculation of the indicator. The data must be measured at least biennially
Calculation method (if applicable):	The measurement of the usage rate is based on qualitative information collected in the Usage Surveys. Specific questions regarding the use and non-use of project stove are asked to the primary cook (type of use, frequency of use, duration of use, purpose of use). As far as the Qori Q'oncha Program is concerned, the use of the ICS is defined through a series of 3 questions: two questions directed to the primary cook (Do you use your stove? Do you use your stove to cook everyday meals?), and one question asked to the surveyor based on its observation of the cooking area (Is the ICS used?) in order to determine the usage rate of each technology age category. In addition, a condition limits the usage rate at 90% whenever this value is exceeded considering the new usage rate requirements of the Gold Standard. See the parameter calculation in the ER calculations Excel, sheet "Emission reductions", cell 'L25' for the calculation details.
QA/QC procedures:	The data is analysed in the monitoring report and raw data is available on request of the DOE.

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. Also, latest data from surveys carried out in 2018 were taken into account since it conservatively represents the entire monitoring period as period as it shows the most up-to-date state of project, family's stove usage and fuel consumption patterns. In terms of emissions reductions it is conservative since the older the technologies are, it is expected families consume more firewood due to a decrease in stove performance; therefore, fewer emission reductions are generated.

Relevant SDG Indicator	Number of tCO ₂ e reduced by the project (SDG 13:, Climate action)
Data/parameter:	P_b
Unit	tons/day/HH
Description	Average daily wood consumption of a stove in baseline scenario b.
Measured/calculated/default	Measured
Source of data	Baseline FT
Value(s) of monitored parameter	P _b AURA: 0.01414 P _b GIRA: 0.01120 P _b FPCV, Trad : 0.01598 P _b FPCV, Non-Trad : 0.01316 P _b FPP : 0.01585
Monitoring equipment	Electronic balance (precision of 10g) that is reset before each weighing.
Measuring/reading/recording frequency:	N/A. The parameter is monitored only once prior to first verification.
Calculation method (if applicable):	The calculation of the parameter P_b is based on real, observed technology performance in the field, measured in the Baseline field tests. The fuel consumption is measured with a representative sample of end users under each defined baseline scenario, following the procedure described in section II.B.7.2 of the PoA-DD. As improved cookstoves project activities target non-industrial applications, the baseline is considered by-default fixed in time during the considered crediting period. Therefore, the quantity of fuel that is consumed in baseline scenario is fixed for a given crediting period based on the results of the Baseline field. See the parameter calculation in the ER calculations Excel, sheet "BL & PS emissions", cell 'D16' for the calculation details. In the case of LPP FPCV the values can be found at cells 'O5' and 'R5'.
QA/QC procedures:	The data is analysed in the monitoring report and raw data is available on request of the DOE.
Purpose of data:	Calculation of emission reductions.
Additional comments:	N/A

Relevant SDG Indicator	Number of tCO ₂ e reduced by the project (SDG 13:, Climate action)
Data/parameter:	P_p
Unit	tons/day/HH
Description	Average daily wood consumption of an ICS in project scenario p.
Measured/calculated/default	Measured
Source of data	Project FT and project FT updates.

Value(s) of monitored parameter	$P_{p \text{ AURA}}$: 0.01011 $P_{p \text{ GIRA}}$: 0.00862 $P_{p \text{ FPCV, Plancha}}$: 0.00828 $P_{p \text{ FPCV, Tierra Compactada}}$: 0.00847 $P_{p \text{ FPP, Onil}}$: 0.00611 $P_{p \text{ FPP, Patsari}}$: 0.01029
Monitoring equipment	Electronic balance (precision of 10g) that is reset before each weighing
Measuring/reading/recording frequency:	Every two years.
Calculation method (if applicable):	The calculation of the parameter P_p is based on real, observed technology performance in the field, measured in the Project field tests. The fuel consumption is measured with a representative sample of end users under each defined project scenario and taking into account the age distribution of the project technologies, following the procedure described in section II.B.7.2 of the PoA-DD. See the parameter calculation in the ER calculations Excel, sheet "BL & PS emissions", cell 'H16' for the calculation details.
QA/QC procedures:	The data is analysed in the monitoring report and raw data is available on request of the DOE.
Purpose of data:	Calculation of emission reductions.
Additional comments:	Latest data from field tests carried out in 2018 were taken into account since it conservatively represents the entire monitoring period as period as it shows the most up-to-date state of project, family's stove usage and fuel consumption patterns. In terms of emissions reductions it is conservative since the older the technologies are, it is expected families consume more firewood due to a decrease in stove performance; therefore, fewer emission reductions are generated.

Relevant SDG Indicator	Number of tCO ₂ e reduced by the project (SDG 13:, Climate action)
Data/parameter:	$P_{p,b,y}$
Unit	tons/day/HH
Description	Daily wood savings of an ICS of project scenario p against a stove from baseline scenario b.
Measured/calculated/default	Measured
Source of data	Project FT and project FT updates
Value(s) of monitored parameter	$P_{p,b,y \text{ AURA}}$ = 0.00416 $P_{p,b,y \text{ GIRA}}$ = 0.00270 $P_{p,b,y \text{ FPCV, Plancha}}$ = 0.00646 $P_{p,b,y \text{ FPCV, Tierra Compactada}}$ = 0.00673 $P_{p,b,y \text{ FPP, Onil}}$ = 0.00951 $P_{p,b,y \text{ FPP, Patsari}}$ = 0.00557
Monitoring equipment	Electronic balance (precision of 10g) that is reset before each weighing
Measuring/reading/recording frequency:	Every two years.
Calculation method (if applicable):	The parameter $P_{p,b,y}$ is derived from a statistical analysis which is conducted in combination on baseline and project scenarios wood consumption data (P_b and P_p) following the guidelines described in the Methodology (Annex 4). See more details on the statistical analysis in section II.B.6.3 of the PoA-DD. Wood consumption results are analysed separately for each season. Whenever wood savings data are available for both seasons, seasonally weighted wood savings are calculated taking into consideration the lengths of the seasons and applied in the emission reductions calculation. See the parameter calculation in the ER calculations Excel, sheet "Emission reductions", cell 'L24' for the calculation details.

QA/QC procedures:	The data is analysed in the monitoring report and raw data is available on request of the DOE
Purpose of data:	Calculation of emission reductions.
Additional comments:	A single parameter is weighted to be representative of the quantity of project technologies of each age being credited in a given project scenario. Also, latest data from field tests carried out in 2018 were taken into account since it conservatively represents the entire monitoring period as period as it shows the most up-to-date state of project, family's stove usage and fuel consumption patterns. In terms of emissions reductions it is conservative since the older the technologies are, it is expected families consume more firewood due to a decrease in stove performance; therefore, fewer emission reductions are generated.

Relevant SDG Indicator	Number of tCO ₂ e reduced by the project (SDG 13:, Climate action)
Data/parameter:	f_{NRB}
Unit	%
Description	Non-renewability status of woody biomass fuel in year y in baseline scenario
Measured/calculated/default	Calculated
Source of data	See Appendix 5 of the PoA-DD
Value(s) of monitored parameter	f _{NRB MEXICO} = 87.67%
Monitoring equipment	N/A
Measuring/reading/recording frequency:	For any renewal of the crediting period.
Calculation method (if applicable):	See the details of measurement methods in Appendix 5 of the PoA-DD. The same value will be applied for both project and baseline scenarios located in the same geographical boundary.
QA/QC procedures:	N/A
Purpose of data:	Calculation of emission reductions.
Additional comments:	N/A

Relevant SDG Indicator	Number of tCO ₂ e reduced by the project (SDG 13:, Climate action)
Data/parameter:	E_p
Unit	%
Description	Eligibility factor of the technologies implemented in project scenario p.
Measured/calculated/default	Measured
Source of data	Data includes in Kitchen surveys (KS)
Value(s) of monitored parameter	E _{p AURA} = 100.00 % E _{p GIRA} = 97.85% E _{p FPCV,plancha} = 99.13 % E _{p FPCV,tierra compactada} = 99.46 % E _{p FPP, Onil} = 99.00% E _{p FPP,Patsari} = 99.39%
Monitoring equipment	N/A
Measuring/reading/recording frequency:	Annually

Calculation method (if applicable):	The eligibility factor was designed by MICROSOL to exclude in a statistical way the part of the end users that are not eligible for emission reductions calculation. Such exclusion is related to the eligibility criteria of the PoA or to baseline and project scenarios definition: - End users not using wood as main fuel for cooking are not eligible to the PoA and are therefore excluded from the emission reductions calculation; - End users who did not use a traditional cook stove in baseline scenario should be monitored in separated clusters. Whenever it would not be possible to perform such a specific monitoring (as it would be complicated and costly), MICROSOL would exclude this population from the emission reductions calculation. See section E.3 for detailed calculation formula. See the parameter calculation in the ER calculations Excel, sheet "PSKS", cell 'HT6' for the calculation details.
QA/QC procedures:	The data is analysed in the monitoring report and raw data is available on request of the DOE.
Purpose of data:	Calculation of emission reductions.
Additional comments:	Latest data from surveys carried out in 2018 were taken into account since it conservatively represents the entire monitoring period as period as it shows the most up-to-date state of project, family's stove usage and fuel consumption patterns. In terms of emissions reductions it is conservative since the older the technologies are, it is expected families consume more firewood due to a decrease in stove performance; therefore, fewer emission reductions are generated.

Relevant SDG Indicator	Number of tCO ₂ e reduced by the project (SDG 13; Climate action)
Data/parameter:	LE_p
Unit	t_CO ₂ e
Description	Leakage in project scenario p.
Measured/calculated/default	Measured
Source of data	See Section II.B.6.1. of the PoA-DD for Leakages L1, L2, L3 and L5. Monitoring surveys for L4.
Value(s) of monitored parameter	L1, L2, L3 and L5 have been defined as null at PoA level. For L4, the results are as follows: LE_{p AURA} = 0.00% LE_{p GIRA} = 0.00% LE_{p FPCV, Plancha} = 0.00% LE_{p FPCV, tierra compactada} = 0.00% LE_{p FPP, Onil} = 0.00% LE_{p FPP, Patsari} = 0.00%
Monitoring equipment	N/A
Measuring/reading/recording frequency:	Every two years.
Calculation method (if applicable):	Concerning L4 ('The project population compensates for loss of the space heating effect of inefficient technology by adopting some other form of heating'): this potential source of leakage will be monitored in the Project and Monitoring surveys by asking the end users if they use a new heating device since their ICS has been implemented. Whenever surveys reveal that some end users use a new heating device since their ICS has been implemented, the corresponding proportion of end users will be removed from the emission reductions calculation. See the parameter calculation in the ER calculations Excel, sheet "PSKS", cell 'IF6' for the calculation details.
QA/QC procedures:	The data is analysed in the monitoring report and raw data is available on request of the DOE.
Purpose of data:	Calculation of emission reductions.

Additional comments:	Aggregate leakage can be assessed for multiple project scenarios if appropriate. Also, latest data from surveys carried out in 2018 were taken into account since it conservatively represents the entire monitoring period as period as it shows the most up-to-date state of project, family's stove usage and fuel consumption patterns. In terms of emissions reductions it is conservative since the older the technologies are, it is expected families consume more firewood due to a decrease in stove performance; therefore, fewer emission reductions are generated.
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Relevant SDG Indicator	Number of tCO ₂ e reduced by the project (SDG 13:, Climate action)
Data/parameter:	O _p
Unit	%
Description	Removal rate of the baseline technology in project scenario p in year y
Measured/calculated/default	Measured
Source of data	Project surveys and Monitoring surveys
Value(s) of monitored parameter	O _p AURA=71.43% O _p GIRA=77.96% O _p FPCV,plancha= 52.17% O _p FPCV, Tierra compactada= 68.11% O _p FPP, Onil = 50.00% O _p FPP,Patsari =65.76%
Monitoring equipment	N/A
Measuring/reading/recording frequency:	Annually
Calculation method (if applicable):	The measurement of the removal rate of the baseline technology is based on qualitative information collected in the Project surveys by asking the end user whether it still uses it, has destroyed it and if not, what it did with it. In order to be conservative only end users who respond that they have destroyed their baseline stove are accounted for in the 'Removal rate' parameter (those who respond that they still have it although they do not use it are not accounted for). See the parameter calculation in the ER calculations Excel, sheet "Other indicators", cell 'C12' for the calculation details.
QA/QC procedures:	The data is analysed in the monitoring report and raw data will be available on request of the DOE.
Purpose of data:	Compliance with an applicability condition of the Methodology.
Additional comments:	Before the stoves implementation, sensitization activities are conducted with the end users on the benefits of the technology in terms of health and environment, and the aspects related to adequate use and maintenance of the stove. During these sensitization activities it is explained to the end users how the use of the ICS enables to reduce indoor air pollution and the amount of wood consumed. This is done by comparing the functioning of ICS with a traditional stove. The end users are encouraged to abandon definitively their traditional stoves in order to benefit fully from the ICS advantages. Latest data from surveys carried out in 2018 were taken into account since it conservatively represents the entire monitoring period as period as it shows the most up-to-date state of project, family's stove usage and fuel consumption patterns. In terms of emissions reductions it is conservative since the older the technologies are, it is expected families consume more firewood due to a decrease in stove performance; therefore, fewer emission reductions are generated.

Relevant SDG Indicator	Number of tCO ₂ e reduced by the project (SDG 13:Climate action)
Data / Parameter	Emission reductions _p
Unit	Tons of CO ₂ e

Description	Number of tCO ₂ e reduced thanks to the implementation of the project during the corresponding monitoring period.
Measured/calculated/default	Measured
Source of data	See the specific monitoring tables used for calculating this parameter
Value(s) of monitored parameter	Emission reductions $p, AURA = 44,036$ Emission reductions $p, GIRA = 6,896$ Emission reductions $p, FPCV\ plancha = 6,143$ Emission reductions $p, FPCV\ tierra\ compactada = 7,190$ Emission reductions $p, FPP, Onil = 11,554$ Emission reductions $p, FPP, Patsari = 12,322$
Monitoring equipment	N/A
Measuring/reading/recording frequency:	See the specific monitoring tables of each of the three parameters used for calculating this parameter.
Calculation method (if applicable):	The total number of tCO ₂ e reduced by the project during the corresponding period is calculated by multiplying parameters monitored for the emissions reductions such as: $N_{p,y}$ - Cumulative number of ICS-days included in the project database for project scenario p in year y $P_{p,b,y}$ - Wood savings for an individual ICS of project scenario p against an individual stove of baseline scenario b in year y $U_{p,y}$ - Cumulative usage rate for ICS in project scenario p in year y , based on cumulative adoption rate and drop-off rate revealed by usage surveys.
QA/QC procedures	The data is analysed in the monitoring report and raw data will be available on request of the DOE.
Purpose of data	Calculation of the SDG indicator "Number of tCO ₂ e reduced by the project"
Additional comment	Latest data from surveys and field carried out in 2018 were taken into account since it conservatively represents the entire monitoring period as period as it shows the most up-to-date state of project, family's stove usage and fuel consumption patterns. In terms of emissions reductions it is conservative since the older the technologies are, it is expected families consume more firewood due to a decrease in stove performance; therefore, fewer emission reductions are generated.

Relevant SDG Indicator	Number of tons of wood saved by the project (SDG 15:Life on land)
Data / Parameter	Wood savings p
Unit	Tons of wood/year
Description	Wood savings of the project in year y
Measured/calculated/default	Measured
Source of data	See the specific monitoring tables of each of the three parameters used for calculating this parameter
Value(s) of monitored parameter	Wood savings $p, AURA = 7,236$ Wood savings $p, GIRA = 1,151$ Wood savings $p, FPCV\ Plancha = 1,017$ Wood savings $p, FPCV\ Tierra\ compactada = 1,329$ Wood savings $p, FPP\ Onil = 1,889$ Wood savings $p, FPP\ Patsari = 2,187$
Monitoring equipment	N/A

Measuring/reading/recording frequency:	See the specific monitoring tables of each of the three parameters used for calculating this parameter
Calculation method (if applicable):	The total wood savings of a project in year y are calculated by multiplying three parameters monitored for the emissions reductions (SDG 13): $N_{p,y}$ - Cumulative number of ICS-days included in the project database for project scenario p in year y $P_{p,b,y}$ - Wood savings for an individual ICS of project scenario p against an individual stove of baseline scenario b in year y $U_{p,y}$ - Cumulative usage rate for ICS in project scenario p in year y , based on cumulative adoption rate and drop-off rate revealed by usage surveys
QA/QC procedures	The data is analysed in the monitoring report and raw data will be available on request of the DOE.
Purpose of data	Calculation of the SDG indicator "Number of tons of wood saved by the project"
Additional comment	Latest data from surveys and field tests carried out in 2018 were taken into account since it conservatively represents the entire monitoring period as period as it shows the most up-to-date state of project, family's stove usage and fuel consumption patterns. In terms of emissions reductions it is conservative since the older the technologies are, it is expected families consume more firewood due to a decrease in stove performance; therefore, fewer emission reductions are generated.

Relevant SDG Indicator/Safeguarding Principle	Safeguarding Principle 3.6.1: Labour Rights
Data / Parameter	Age of employees_p
Unit	Years
Description	Age of employees working on project p during the corresponding monitoring period
Measured/calculated/default	Measured
Source of data	List of workers
Value(s) of monitored parameter	Please refer to "List of workers" tab at ER calculations Excel of each project scenario to verify the age of employees.
Measurement methods and procedures	The LPP will be required to provide in its List of workers the age of each employee working on the ICS project during the corresponding monitoring period.
Monitoring equipment	N/A
Measuring/reading/recording frequency:	Before each verification
Calculation method (if applicable):	N/A
QA/QC procedures	The data is analysed in the monitoring report and raw data will be available on request of the DOE.
Purpose of data	Compliance with the Safeguarding principle "3.6.1: Labour Rights"
Additional comment	N/A

D.3. Implementation of sampling plan

Utsil Naj PoA-DD sets the general framework and guidelines for sampling methods, but precise operational methodology is evolving since the beginning of the programme., as follows:

a. Sampling methodology The sample selection for Project and Monitoring Surveys has been designed as a multistage random sampling in order to cover all the geographical areas of the project activities and to ensure a random selection of the subjects. The calculation of sample sizes is done following the rules defined in section D.7.2 of the VPA-DD.

Different stages corresponding to the territorial organization of the host country are taken into consideration while defining the sample. These are the state, the municipality and the community in case of Mexico. The sampling methodology for this kind of surveys can be summarized as follows:

➤ **State level:**

In order to cover all geographical parts of the project activity, all the states of implementation of the project activity are selected and the sample size is split among all of them¹⁸, according to their weights in terms of technology volumes (number of units sold or installed).

➤ **Municipality level:**

In order to avoid situations where the LPP needs to visit few households in different remote municipalities, between 1 and 8 municipalities (depending on the sample size of each state) are randomly selected among the municipalities with the largest volumes of the technology in each selected state. The sample size is split among all of them, according to their weights in terms of technology volumes.

➤ **Community level:**

Once the sample size corresponding to each municipality is defined, between 1 and 8 communities (depending on the sample size of each municipality) are selected randomly in each selected municipality among communities with more than sixteen end users. Eight surveys will be conducted per community, but in order to anticipate the possible absence of some end users, two sample lists will be randomly¹⁹ defined per community, one as the priority list of end users to be surveyed and the other one as a back-up list²⁰.

When defining the sample of Project field tests and Field test updates, it is necessary to take into consideration technology age categories, that is why a second step is required in the sampling procedure to verify that they are all appropriately represented, and if not, the sample is adequately adapted.

b. Sample sizes

The calculation of sample sizes is done following the rules defined in section D.7.2 of the VPA-DD.

Monitoring activities	Minimum sample size
Baseline studies	
Baseline survey	- Group size <300: n = 30 - Group size 300 to 1000: n = 10% of the group size - Group size > 1000: n = 100
Baseline FT	n = 100 ¹⁹
Project studies	
Project survey	n = 100, with at least 30 samples for project technologies of each age being credited
Usage survey	n = 100 with at least 30 samples for project technologies of each age being credited
Project FT	n = 100 with at least 30 samples for project technologies of each age being credited
Ongoing monitoring tasks	

¹⁹ The sample size was defined in reference to the expected COV of the wood savings following the guidelines of the Annex 4 (p.44) of the Methodology. This number will be applied for the first verification and will be updated, if necessary, taking into account the results obtained during first verification and following the guidelines of the Methodology Annex 4.

Monitoring survey ²⁰	n = 100, with at least 30 samples for project technologies of each age being credited
Usage survey	
FT updates	n = 100 with at least 30 samples for project technologies of each age being credited

c. Sampling guidelines

In addition to the sampling method described above, guidelines from the methodology ‘Annex 4, Kitchen Performance Test: Procedure for fuel consumption measurements for improved cook stove activities’ are followed in order to ensure field tests are implemented correctly:

1) The end users are sampled using a random selection method (see above). Fuel consumption is measured in both phases with independent samplings (separate sets of kitchens having appropriately similar socio-economic and cultural conditions): it is the only option since it was necessary to conduct the baseline and project tests concurrently.

2) An appropriate test period is selected. The KPTs are done during a period of three days excluding Sundays that are often days with unusual consumptions (people are not working and their activities are different). The proportional extrapolation of results to the whole year is therefore conservative as does not consider Sunday's higher consumptions. In addition, when planning the monitoring campaigns, it is ensured with the LPPs that it is an appropriate time of year to avoid times like festivals or holidays when more cooking is done than usual.

3) The monitoring process is explained to all sampled end users are: it is underlined during those explanations that the family is asked to cook normally during the test. Besides, during the project implementation the end users are sensitized and asked to remove the baseline stove by the ICS but the LPP cannot make it compulsory. The end users can keep their old stove as an auxiliary or backup unit. In this case, the corresponding fuel consumption is accounted as part of the project emissions since KPTs are performed on the total fuel consumption of the household.

4) The monitoring process is explained to all sampled end users are: it is underlined during those explanations that the family can only use fuel from the designated stock (wood that has been pre-weighted and located in a specific place to distinguish it from other fuels available in the house). The data are collected on hard copies or whenever possible directly on electronic tablets. Either way data are finally included and analysed in an Excel spreadsheet. For logistical reasons most of the time it is not possible to visit the subjects everyday but detailed questions are made during the second phase of the test to ensure whether only fuel from the weighed stock has been used. If it turns out that the family lacked fuel and used not pre-weighted fuel it is asked to prepare the equivalent amount of fuel and present it to the pollster who will weigh it and enter the mass in the data sheet.

5) During the test the sampled end users are asked about how many people have eaten and how many meals have been prepared.

6) The sampled end users are informed of the monitoring process before its start and are asked to gather for the date of first phase of the test enough fuel for a period of five days (in order to make sure they will not lack fuel during the test period of three days).

7) Once the data are collected Microsol runs a statistical analysis on the test results, to estimate the mean fuel savings. Before beginning the analysis, the presence of “outliers” is assessed. The statistical analysis

²⁰ The presented minimum sample size only concerns Project scenario monitoring surveys. Whenever an evolving baseline is defined in the VPA-DD, Baseline monitoring surveys should be performed following the sample size rules of the Baseline surveys.

is conducted in combination on baseline and project scenarios wood consumption data to determine the 90% confidence interval of the wood savings of each ICS age category.

8) Depending on the diffusion methodology of the LPP, the test subjects are rewarded or not with an ICS once the tests are finished. Once the monitoring data have been analyzed and depending on the results of the statistical analysis, it is possible to conclude whether to extend the sample size further or re-run tests that for some reason were invalid.

Sampling of Usage surveys

According to the methodology “Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption” Version 1.0. Usage surveys sampling must be representative of the age distribution for project technologies. A minimum sample size of $n = 100$, with at least 30 samples for project technologies of each age being credited is applied. The methodology allows conducting Usage surveys along with Monitoring surveys among the same end users. Thus, the sampling procedure explained above for Fields tests also corresponds to the sampling method applied for Usage surveys.

SECTION E. Calculation of SDG outcomes

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

a) SDG 1

Not applicable, the direct outcome is calculated, see section E.3.

b) SDG 3

Not applicable, the direct outcome is calculated, see section E.3.

c) SDG 4

Not applicable, the direct outcome is calculated, see section E.3.

d) SDG 5

Not applicable, the direct outcome is calculated, see section E.3.

e) SDG 7

Not applicable, the direct outcome is calculated, see section E.3.

f) SDG 8

Not applicable, the direct outcome is calculated, see section E.3.

g) SDG 13

The equation to calculate the baseline emissions is the following:

$$BE_y = P_{(b,y)} \cdot NCV_{wood} \cdot \left(f_{NRB(b,y)} \cdot EF_{(b,wood,CO_2)} + EF_{(b,wood,non\ CO_2)} \right) \cdot 365$$

Where:

$P_{(b,y)}$ Daily mass of woody biomass combusted per stove in baseline scenario in both seasons in year y

NCV_{wood} Net calorific value of wood

$f_{NRB(b,y)}$ Fraction of non-renewable biomass in baseline scenario in year y

$EF_{(b,wood,CO_2)}$ CO₂ emission factor for biomass

$EF_{(b,wood,non\ CO_2)}$ Non CO₂ emission factor for biomass

The table E1 presents the Baseline emissions per stove for the LPPs:

Table E.1: Baseline emissions per stove

		AURA	GIRA	FPCV Plancha	FPCV Tierra compactada	FPP Onil	FPP Patsari
$P_{(b,y)}$	tons/ day/HH	0.01414	0.01120	0.01516	0.01449	0.01585	0.01585
NCV_{wood}	TJ/ton wood	0.0156	0.0156	0.0156	0.0156	0.0156	0.0156
$f_{NRB(b,y)}$	%	87.67	87.67	87.67	87.67	87.67	87.67
$EF_{(b,wood,CO_2)}$	tCO ₂ /TJ	112	112	112	112	112	112
$EF_{(b,wood,non\ CO_2)}$	tCO ₂ /TJ	8.692	8.692	8.692	8.692	8.692	8.692
BE_Y	tCO ₂ e/household/year	8.605	6.815	9.224	8.817	9.644	9.644

h) SDG 15

Not applicable, the direct outcome is calculated, see section E.3.

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

a) SDG 1

Not applicable, the direct outcome is calculated, see section E.3.

b) SDG 3

Not applicable, the direct outcome is calculated, see section E.3.

c) SDG 4

Not applicable, the direct outcome is calculated, see section E.3.

d) SDG 5

Not applicable, the direct outcome is calculated, see section E.3.

e) SDG 7

Not applicable, the direct outcome is calculated, see section E.3.

f) SDG 8

Not applicable, the direct outcome is calculated, see section E.3.

g) SDG 13

The equation to calculate the project emissions is the following:

$$PE_y = P_{(p,y)} \cdot NCV_{wood} \cdot \left(f_{NRB(p,y)} \cdot EF_{(p,wood,CO_2)} + EF_{(p,wood,non\ CO_2)} \right) \cdot 365$$

Where:

$P_{(p,y)}$ Daily mass of woody biomass combusted per stove in project scenario in both seasons in year y

NCV_{wood} Net calorific value of wood

$f_{NRB(p,y)}$ Fraction of non-renewable biomass in project scenario in year y

$EF_{(p,wood,CO_2)}$ CO₂ emission factor for biomass

$EF_{(p,wood,non\ CO_2)}$ Non CO₂ emission factor for biomass

The table E2 presents the project emissions per stove for the LPPs. Please refer to section E.4 for detailed emission reductions calculations.

Table E.2: Project emissions per stove

		AURA	GIRA	FPCV Plancha	FPCV Tierra Compactada	FPP Onil	FPP Patsari
$P_{(p,y)}$	Tons/day/HH	0.01011	0.00862	0.00828	0.00847	0.00611	0.01029
NCV_{wood}	TJ/ton wood	0.0156	0.0156	0.0156	0.0156	0.0156	0.0156
$f_{NRB(p,y)}$	%	87.67	87.67	87.67	87.67	87.67	87.67
$EF_{(p,wood,CO_2)}$	tCO ₂ /TJ	112	112	112	112	112	112
$EF_{(p,wood,non\ CO_2)}$	tCO ₂ /TJ	8.692	8.692	8.692	8.692	8.692	8.692
PE_y	tCO ₂ e/household/year	6.150	5.248	5.039	5.155	3.717	6.265

h) SDG 15

Not applicable, the direct outcome is calculated, see section E.3.

E.3. Calculation of net benefits as difference of baseline and project values or direct calculation for each SDG outcome

a) SDG 1

Project population_p = Average household size * Number of ICS implemented

b) SDG 3

Cough reduction_p = (Number of people considering cough no more occurs + Number of people considering cough occurs less often) / Number of respondents

Respiratory diseases reduction_p = (Number of people considering respiratory diseases no more occur + Number of people considering respiratory diseases occur less often) / Number of respondents

Burns reduction_p = (Number of people considering burns no more occur + Number of people considering burns occur less often) / Number of respondents

Backaches reduction_p = (Number of people considering burns no more occur + Number of people considering burns occur less often) / Number of respondents

c) SDG 4

Capacity-building_p = Number of people having been trained about the benefits of the ICS / Number of respondents

Participation in construction_p = Number of end-users having participated in the construction of the ICS / Number of respondents

d) SDG 5

Cooking time_{BL,PS} = Average of (Cooking time spent by women in baseline scenario - Cooking time spent by women in project scenario)

Wood collection time_{BL,PS} = Average of (wood collection time spent by women in baseline scenario - wood collection time spent by women in project scenario)

Household chores_p = Number of women who use the time saved thanks to the ICS in household chores / Number of women who consider that they save time thanks to the ICS

Agriculture_p = Number of women who use the time saved thanks to the ICS in agriculture / Number of women who consider that they save time thanks to the ICS

Livestock farming_p = Number of women who use the time saved thanks to the ICS in livestock farming / Number of women who consider that they save time thanks to the ICS

Activity generating income_p = Number of women who use the time saved thanks to the ICS in generating income activities / Number of women who consider that they save time thanks to the ICS

Spending time with family_p = Number of women who use the time saved thanks to the ICS spending time with the family / Number of women who consider that they save time thanks to the ICS

e) SDG 7

ICS in use_p = Number of ICS implemented * Average usage rate during the monitoring period

f) SDG 8

Employment_p = Number of permanent job positions created thanks to the implementation of the project employing local people with a minimum participation rate in the ICS project of 50%.

Equal pay_p = Number of job positions of equal value that pays equally women and men / Number of job positions of equal value employing women and men

g) SDG 13:

Since the baseline fuel and the project fuel are the same and the baseline emission factor and project emission are considered the same, the equation to calculate the emission reductions realized by an improved cook stoves project activity in year y is the following:

$$ER_y = \sum_{b,p} \{ N_{p,y} \cdot P_{p,b,y} \cdot U_{p,y} \cdot NCV_{wood} \cdot (f_{NRB} \cdot EF_{(wood,CO_2)} + EF_{(wood,non\ CO_2)}) \cdot E_p \} - \sum LE_p$$

Where:

$\sum_{b,p}$	Sum over all relevant (baseline b/ project p) couples
$N_{p,y}$	Cumulative number of ICS-days included in the project database for project scenario p in year y
$P_{p,b,y}$	Wood savings for an individual ICS of project scenario p against an individual stove of baseline scenario b in year y
$U_{p,y}$	Cumulative usage rate for ICS in project scenario p in year y, based on cumulative adoption rate and drop-off rate revealed by usage surveys
NCV_{wood}	Net calorific value of wood
f_{NRB}	Fraction of biomass that can be established as non-renewable
EF_{wood,CO_2}	CO ₂ emission factor of wood
$EF_{wood,nonCO_2}$	Non-CO ₂ emission factor of wood
E_p	Eligibility factor of the ICS implemented in project scenario p
LE_p	Leakage for project scenario p

For further details on the formula please refer to section D.6.3 of the VPA DD.

The calculations give the following results:

Table E.3.1: Volume of improved cookstoves implemented per LPP

	AURA	GIRA	FPCV Plancha	FPCV Tierra Compactada	FPP Onil	FPP Patsari
2007	-	-	-	-	-	106
2008	-	347	-	-	-	28
2009	-	206	152	-	-	141
2010	719	151	107	-	-	263
2011	1,289	304	178	24	547	93

2012	2,222	189	42	126	71	203
2013	561	78	-	168	-	86
2014	498	9	-	126	-	210
2015	-	13	-	47	-	61
2016	-	-	-	94	-	107
2017	-	-	-	16	-	1
2018	-	-	-	-	-	30
TOTAL	5,289	1,297	479	601	618	1,329

Then, the cumulative number of ICS crediting in year y are as follows:

Table E.3.2: $N_{p,y}$ of the ICS project activity per LPP

		$N_{p,2015}$	$N_{p,2016}$	$N_{p, 2017}$	$N_{p, 2018}$
AURA	Patsari	5,289	5,289	5,289	3,526
GIRA	Patsari	1,294	1,297	1,297	865
FPCV	Plancha	479	479	479	319
FPCV	Tierra Compactada	450	509	598	401
FPP	Onil	618	618	618	412
FPP	Patsari	1,142	1,220	1,298	879

➤ Usage rate

The usage rate calculation comes from the PSKS, when the end users have a current use of the ICS at least 3 times a week. The results are as follows:

Table E3.3: $U_{p,y}$ of the ICS project activity per LPP

	AURA	GIRA	FPCV Plancha	FPCV Tierra Compactada	FPP Onil	FPP Patsari
$U_{p,2015}$	90.00%	90.00%	90.00%	90.00%	86.67%	79.30%
$U_{p,2016}$	90.00%	90.00%	90.00%	90.00%	86.67%	81.20%
$U_{p,2017}$	90.00%	90.00%	90.00%	90.00%	89.11%	81.04%
$U_{p,2018}$	90.00%	90.00%	90.00%	90.00%	89.62%	82.43%

➤ Wood savings

The values for wood savings for an individual ICS of project scenario pj against an individual stove of baseline scenario bl in year y are as follows:

Table E3.4: Wood savings of the ICS project activity per age category per LPP (*)

	AURA	GIRA	FPCV		FPP	
	Patsari (Wet)	Patsari (Dry)	Plancha (Dry)	Tierra Compactada (Dry)	Onil (Dry)	Patsari (Dry)
Age cat. 1	0.00414	0.00244		0.00755		0.00825
Age cat. 2	0.00414	0.00244		0.00755		0.00825
Age cat. 3	0.00414	0.00244	0.00633	0.00675	0.01080	0.00806
Age cat. 4	0.00414	0.00244	0.00633	0.00744	0.01080	0.00733
Age cat. 5	0.00523	0.00244	0.00633	0.00476	0.01080	0.00699
Age cat. 6	0.00190	0.00244	0.00633	0.00573	0.01080	0.00374
Age cat. 7	0.00576	0.00447	0.00633	0.00625	0.00761	0.00260
Age cat. 8	0.00518	0.00476	0.00661	0.00476	0.00761	0.00108
Age cat. 9	0.00164	0.00005	0.00705			0.00758
Age cat. 10		0.00005	0.00705			0.00356
Age cat. 11		0.00432				0.00356

(*) Values come from the seasonally weighted wood savings presented in the “Emission Reductions” tab at the Emission Reductions Excel spreadsheet.

➤ Eligibility factor

The eligibility factor was designed by MICROSOL to exclude in a statistical way the part of the end users that are not eligible for emission reductions calculation. Such exclusion is related to the eligibility criteria of the PoA or to baseline and project scenarios definition:

- End users not using wood as main fuel for cooking are not eligible to the PoA and are therefore excluded from the emission reductions calculation;
- End users who did not use a traditional cook stove in baseline scenario should be monitored in separated clusters. Whenever it would not be possible to perform such a specific monitoring (as it would be complicated and costly), MICROSOL would exclude this population from the emission reductions calculation.

The value of the Eligibility factor per LPP is as follows:

Table E3.5: Eligibility factor per LPP

	AURA	GIRA	FPCV Plancha	FPCV Tierra Compactada	FPP Onil	FPP Patsari
Eligibility factor (E_p)	100%	97.85%	99.13%	99.46%	99.00%	99.39%

-
- Emission reductions

Once all these parameters have been calculated, it is possible to obtain the annual emission reductions realized by the LPP's project activities that are requested in this monitoring period.

Table E3.6: Summary of total emission reductions for the VPA

	AURA	GIRA	FPCV Plancha	FPCV Tierra Compactada	FPP Onil	FPP Patsari	TOTAL
2007 stove number	-	-	-	-	-	106	106
2008 stove number	-	347	-	-	-	28	375
2009 stove number	-	206	152	-	-	141	499
2010 stove number	719	151	107	-	-	263	1,240

2011 stove number	1289	304	178	24	547	93	2,435
2012 stove number	2222	189	42	126	71	203	2,853
2013 stove number	561	78	-	168	-	86	893
2014 stove number	498	9	-	126	-	210	834
2015 stove number	-	13	-	47	-	61	121
2016 stove number	-	-	-	94	-	107	201
2017 stove number	-	-	-	16	-	1	17
2018 stove number	-	-	-	-	-	30	30
TOTAL ICS VOLUME	5,289	1,297	479	601	618	1,329	9,613
ER 2015 (tCO2/year)	11,992	2,269	1,647	1,783	3,485	3,305	24,481
ER 2016 (tCO2/year)	12,689	1,967	1,652	1,917	3,485	3,456	25,166
ER 2017 (tCO2/year)	10,913	1,444	1,687	2,146	2,809	3,136	22,135
ER 2018 (tCO2/year)	8,442	1,216	1,157	1,344	1,775	2,425	16,359
TOTAL CUMULATED ER	44,036	6,896	6,143	7,190	11,554	12,322	88,141

h) SDG 15

Wood savings_p = Number of ICS implemented * Average usage rate during the MP * Average daily wood savings per ICS * 365

E.4. Summary of ex-post values of each SDG outcome for the current monitoring period

Item	Baseline estimate	Project estimate	Net benefit
SDG 13	262,827 (t CO2e)	174,686 (t CO2e)	88,141 (t CO2e)

E.5. Comparison of actual value of outcomes with estimates in approved PDD

Item	Values estimated in ex ante calculation of approved PDD	Actual values achieved during this monitoring period
SDG 13	406,186²¹ (t CO2e)	88,141 (t CO2e)

E.6. Remarks on difference from estimated value in approved PDD

A LPP specific analysis is present in order to explain the gap between the VPA-DD estimation and ERs calculated for the current monitoring period. For more details please refer to the "Estimated vs Actual ERs" tab at the ER calculations excel of each project scenario.

²¹ This value is the sum over all ERs estimated (4 LPPs) for the current MP (01/01/2015 - 31/08/2018). Please refer to the "Estimated vs. Actual ERs" tab at ER calculations excels of each LPP.

AURA:

1) Decreased volume of improved cookstoves

In the VPA-DD, the emission reductions calculations were based on 33,878 improved cookstoves implemented based on annual installation projections (from 2010 to 2018) given by the LPP at that time. However, last ICS installation took place in 2014. Also, a quality control was carried out by the LPP during this monitoring period and several stoves were removed from the list of end users because they fall into disuse. The emission reductions calculations in this monitoring period are based on a total volume of 5,289 stoves.

GIRA:

1) Decreased volume of improved cookstoves

In the VPA-DD, the emission reductions calculations were based on 38,012 improved cookstoves implemented considering several LPP's as part of RED PATSARI, and based on annual installation projections (from 2009 to 2018) given by the LPPs at that time. However, ICS installation took place in 2014 (which last ICS installation took place in 2015). In addition, due to quality controls carried out by the LPP during this monitoring period and several stoves were removed from the list of end users because they fall into disuse. The emission reductions calculations in this monitoring period are based on a total volume of 1,297 stoves.

2) Usage monitoring showed higher usage rate

In the VPA-DD, the usage rate was conservatively estimated at 89.08% whereas latest PSKS showed better results with an average usage rate of 90.00% for this monitoring period.

3) Lower wood savings than in VPA DD

For this monitoring period, the average wood savings over age categories has been decreased in comparison with the estimated values (from 0.00263 tons/day/HH to 0.00258 tons/day/HH). Wood savings have decreased in age categories 1 to 4.

4) Eligibility factor showed lower proportion

For this monitoring period, the eligibility factor has been decreased. This parameter is calculated considering the proportion of end users that answers 2 questions during the monitoring survey (if wood is not the main fuel and if they did not use a traditional stove in baseline).

FPCV:

1) Decreased volume of improved cookstoves

In the VPA-DD, the emission reductions calculations were based on 6,974 improved cookstoves implemented for LPP FPCV considering two type of models (Plancha and Tierra Compactada) and based on annual installation projections (from 2007 to 2018) given by the LPP at that time. However, installation period was from 2011 to 2017. Also this decreased value can be explained due to quality controls carried out by the LPP during this monitoring period and several stoves were removed from the list of end users because they fall into disuse. The emission reductions calculations in this monitoring period are based on a total volume of 1,080 stoves.

2) Usage monitoring showed higher usage rate

In the VPA-DD, the usage rate was conservatively estimated at 83.31% for LPP FPCV. However, whereas latest PSKS for both of type of models, plancha and tierra compactada, showed much better results with an average usage rate of 90.00% and 90.00% for this monitoring period respectively.

3) Higher wood savings than in VPADD

For this monitoring period, the average wood savings over age categories for the plancha model has been increased in comparison with the estimated values (from 0.00263 tons/day/HH to 0.00655 tons/day/HH). Wood savings have increased in age category 3 to 7.

Moreover, for this monitoring period, the average of wood savings for tierra compactada model has been increased in comparison with the estimated values (from 0.00263tons/day/HH to 0.00635 tons/day/HH). Wood savings have increased in all age categories.

FPP:

1) Decreased volume of improved cookstoves

In the VPA-DD, the emission reductions calculations were based on 16,161 improved cookstoves implemented for LPP FPP considering two type of models (Onil and Patsari) and based on annual installation projections (from 2007 to 2018) given by the LPP at that time. However, actual installation volumes were much lower than expected. Also, the LPP carried out quality controls carried during this monitoring period in their list of end users and as a result several stoves were removed as they fall into disuse. The emission reductions calculations in this monitoring period are based on a total volume of 1,947 stoves.

2) Higher wood savings than in VPADD

For this monitoring period, the average wood savings over age categories for the patsari model has been increased in comparison with the estimated values (from 0.00263 tons/day/HH to 0.00528 tons/day/HH). Wood savings have increased in age categories 2 to 7.

Moreover, for this monitoring period, the average wood savings over age categories for the onil model has been increased in comparison with the estimated values (from 0.00263 tons/day/HH to 0.00974 tons/day/HH). Wood savings have increased in age categories 3 to 7.

➔ In conclusion, the gap between the estimates presented in the VPA-DD and actual emission reductions for this MP is mainly due to the volumes of ICS installed which were not even close to the installation projections.

SECTION F. Stakeholder inputs and legal disputes

F.1. List all inputs/grievances which have been received for the project during the monitoring period together with their respective answers/actions

Date	Continuous Input Method Used	Comment	Requested project action	Institution Reply	Person in charge/ LPP	Problem resolved?	Municipality
4/05/2018	Continuous contribution book	I like the stove because it saves a lot of firewood, and it doesn't smoke a lot, the food is cooked quickly.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	Santa Maria Temaxcaltepec
4/05/2018	Continuous contribution book	I like it because it uses less wood, it cooks quickly and keeps warm.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	Santa Maria Temaxcaltepec
6/05/2018	Continuous contribution book	It's a stove that helps me save money, because it saves firewood, and it doesn't make a lot of smoke, it cooks food quickly.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	Santa Maria Temaxcaltepec
6/05/2018	Continuous contribution book	It's a stove that did convince me that I was using less wood and cooking food quickly.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	Santa Maria Temaxcaltepec
9/05/2018	Continuous contribution book	It saves firewood, time and it keeps heated for cooking.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	Santa Maria Temaxcaltepec
15/05/2018	Continuous contribution book	It's useful, it cooks quickly after the firewood runs out, it keeps warm, it takes care of the firewood and I don't get sick from the smoke anymore, that's all.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	Santa Maria Temaxcaltepec
18/05/2018	Continuous contribution book	It is very nice because I don't waste much firewood and there is no smoke in the house.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	Santa Maria Temaxcaltepec

18/05/2018	Continuous contribution book	I would like everyone in the house to have a stove as well as this Onil, because they are very economical to save firewood.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	Santa Maria Temaxcaltepec
18/05/2018	Continuous contribution book	My stove has lasted a long time, I like it because when it comes to cooking I use less wood.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	Santa Maria Temaxcaltepec
12/02/2018	Continuous contribution book	I like the stove because it's economical and efficient, it looks very nice.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	San Juan Lachao
12/02/2018	Continuous contribution book	Stoves are very useful because they heat food very well. It also save firewood and has 2 burners that can be used for cooking meals.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	San Juan Lachao
12/02/2018	Continuous contribution book	These stoves are effective because they cook food very well, and when they are used they do not generate much smoke.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	San Juan Lachao
20/02/2018	Continuous contribution book	The stove is very good because it is wood-saving and so it is no longer necessary to put a stove on the stove the food is cooked very well.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	San Juan Lachao
5/03/2018	Continuous contribution book	These stoves are very nice because they save more firewood than in normal stoves and also take care of the smoke.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	San Juan Lachao
7/03/2018	Continuous contribution book	This stove is nice because it saves firewood and the food is cooked quickly after the stove is heated.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	San Juan Lachao
12/03/2018	Continuous contribution book	The stove works very well and it is not necessary to put a lot of firewood, with less firewood is useful for coffee, the beans are cooked, the nixtamal and the tortillas are heated very well.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	San Juan Lachao

12/03/2018	Continuous contribution book	The stove is useful because it helps the woman in the kitchen, not making smoke, reserving the heat after a while after being lit. For us, men, help us not to waste much firewood.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	San Juan Lachao
15/03/2018	Continuous contribution book	The stove is very helpful in the house and ladies don't get sick from the smoke anymore, it doesn't give them a flu, and it gives them more time.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	San Juan Lachao
21/03/2018	Continuous contribution book	I like the stove because it doesn't take up much wood and it's very nice, my daughters can use it and they don't get burned.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	San Juan Lachao
15/03/2018	Continuous contribution book	I'm happy with my stove because I don't go out for firewood much anymore.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	San Juan Lachao
21/03/2018	Continuous contribution book	It's good for me and I like it a lot, I have more time to go out and sell tortillas.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	San Juan Lachao
24/03/2018	Continuous contribution book	The stoves come out very good, the one I have doesn't smoke the house and uses less wood, they are also small and can be moved easily, it would be good if everyone could have one like this.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	San Juan Lachao
6/05/2018	Continuous contribution book	The stove works well and is very helpful, it doesn't waste a lot of firewood and there is less smoke, it heats up very well and you can cook several things at the same time.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	San Juan Lachao
11/05/2018	Continuous contribution book	The improved stove is very useful and helps you not to deforest our forests and to take care of our health, in short it is very useful.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	San Juan Lachao

11/05/2018	Continuous contribution book	The stove is very useful and economical because you save on firewood and do not pollute it, you can cook different things and it has benefits for our health.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	San Juan Lachao
11/05/2018	Continuous contribution book	The wood-saving stove is very essential because everything that is cooked in it is done with less wood, with it we take care of the environment and our health.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	San Juan Lachao
18/05/2018	Continuous contribution book	I like it because it's small, we need less wood, it cooks quickly; in one grill I put the coffee and in the other I'm heating things up.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	San Juan Lachao
22/05/2018	Continuous contribution book	The stove does not take up a lot of space, is easy to use, does not waste a lot of firewood, cooks easily and is fast.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	San Juan Lachao
24/05/2018	Continuous contribution book	The wood-saving stove takes up less wood and I don't go out and get more wood during the week.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	San Juan Lachao
24/05/2018	Continuous contribution book	The stove doesn't make a lot of smoke, we use less wood and it works very well.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	San Juan Lachao
12/04/2018	Continuous contribution book	I like the improved stove very much, because I don't use a lot of wood like the traditional stove anymore, I can cook the food for my children, prepare the nixtamal, heat water for bathing, with this stove I have more time to do other things in the house, for example, when I put something to cook I go and clean my room, I can go to leave corn to my chickens, I feel very happy with the stove and I thank Fondo Para La Paz for giving us this support hoping and continue to support us more.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	San Antonio

12/06/2018	Continuous contribution book	For me the ecological stove is fine because when I make the tortillas I save time. The wood that is use is less and if I make a lot of tortillas I finish fast.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	San Antonio
10/02/2018	Continuous contribution book	I feel very comfortable because the smoke doesn't hurt me anymore and I also spend less firewood.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	San Antonio
10/02/2018	Continuous contribution book	We don't get lung diseases anymore.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	San Antonio
10/02/2018	Continuous contribution book	I am very happy for my stove because we no longer swallow smoke and we no longer burn and I thank Microsol and Fondo para la Paz for their help.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	San Antonio
20/05/2018	Continuous contribution book	The stove with which FPP supported us is very good because it helps us to reduce diseases.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	San Antonio
20/05/2018	Continuous contribution book	With the support of the comales, it is less expense	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	San Antonio
20/05/2018	Continuous contribution book	In terms of firewood, it's less consumption	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	San Antonio
20/05/2018	Continuous contribution book	We can boil more things in one burn and save time	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	San Antonio
30/05/2018	Continuous contribution book	I like having the stove because I don't burn the firewood very much.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	San Antonio

5/06/2018	Continuous contribution book	I like the stove because I do several things at once.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	San Antonio
5/06/2018	Continuous contribution book	I like the stove because it doesn't smoke in my house anymore.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	San Antonio
5/06/2018	Continuous contribution book	I like the stove because I save firewood.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	San Antonio
5/06/2018	Continuous contribution book	My family doesn't get sick as often from the smoke anymore.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	San Antonio
5/06/2018	Continuous contribution book	Thanks to the stove, my family and I do not get burnt anymore.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	San Antonio
10/06/2018	Continuous contribution book	I like my stove because I prepare my food faster and have more time.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	San Antonio
10/06/2018	Continuous contribution book	I feel safe with my stove because I prepare my meals faster and have more time.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	San Antonio
10/06/2018	Continuous contribution book	I feel safe with my stove because my kids don't get sick anymore.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	San Antonio
10/06/2018	Continuous contribution book	I have my stove and I like it a lot because I don't burn when I cook anymore.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	San Antonio

10/06/2018	Continuous contribution book	My stove is comfortable because I prepare my food there and my dishes don't burn anymore.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	San Antonio
10/06/2018	Continuous contribution book	My family and I are thankful for giving each other a new lunchbox so that we don't burn too much wood anymore.	None	Renewal of damaged parts	FPP	Yes	San Antonio
15/03/2018	Continuous contribution book	Comal is already deteriorated and all the smoke is coming out and therefore I need another comal – Hilda Leon	Change of comal	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review, Monitoring and comal change	Miguel Angel Acevedo Mendoza (FPCV)	N/A	Santo Tomás El Pedregal, Valle de Bravo
15/03/2018	Continuous contribution book	Comal is already broken and I haven't been able to get another one so that my stove will work for many more years. - Gabina Olivares	Change of comal	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review, Monitoring and comal change	Miguel Angel Acevedo Mendoza (FPCV)	N/A	Santo Tomás El Pedregal, Valle de Bravo
16/03/2018	Continuous contribution book	I am in conformity with the chamber I have saved firewood and it has worked, but the comal has already deteriorated and I would like to renew it because if it is quite mistreated and good thanking at the same time for the support. -Alicia Estanislao	Change of comal	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review, Monitoring and comal change	Miguel Angel Acevedo Mendoza (FPCV)	N/A	Tierra Grande, Valle de Bravo
22/03/2018	Continuous contribution book	The griddle is broken, the cement is peeled off, and I can also thank all those people who may think that the support will come to the communities. – Constantina Leon Flores	Change of comal	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review,	Miguel Angel Acevedo	N/A	Tierra Grande, Valle de Bravo

				Monitoring and comal change	Mendoza (FPCV)		
4/05/2018	Continuous contribution book	The griddle is the one that has already broken and I want to ask Procuencia if they can support me with another one. -Teresita Remedio	Change of comal	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review, Monitoring and comal change	Miguel Angel Acevedo Mendoza (FPCV)	N/A	Tierra Grande, Valle de Bravo
5/04/2018	Continuous contribution book	I want to tell you that if you could not support us with another comal as this is a little deteriorated. Francisca Frutis	Change of comal	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review, Monitoring and comal change	Miguel Angel Acevedo Mendoza (FPCV)	N/A	Tierra Grande, Valle de Bravo
5/04/2018	Continuous contribution book	Thank you for the support you have given us, I am very grateful for the support and I hope that you will continue to support us as you are now only asking a question about the solar heaters, they are also your own invention, for the time being this is my question and may God bless you. – Petra Reyes	N/A	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review, Monitoring and comal change	Miguel Angel Acevedo Mendoza (FPCV)	N/A	Tierra Grande, Valle de Bravo
5/04/2018	Continuous contribution book	Hi, I'm Delfina Margarita Gonzalez Hernandez as I thank you for the support you gave me and we hope you continue to support us because that's all thanks.	N/A	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review, Monitoring and comal change	Miguel Angel Acevedo Mendoza (FPCV)	N/A	Tierra Grande, Valle de Bravo

8/04/2018	Continuous contribution book	Lucia Estanislao Sanchez: I just want you to know that the comal is already finished so I had to change it for another one, but it is not the same and therefore the smoke is escaping.	Change of comal	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review, Monitoring and comal change	Miguel Angel Acevedo Mendoza (FPCV)	N/A	Tierra Grande, Valle de Bravo
18/03/2018	Continuous contribution book	I'm Magdalena Sanchez: My stove was bad from the beginning suddenly returns me some smoke and I have stopped using it for one thing or another I could not fix it.	Chimney repair	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review, Monitoring and comal change	Miguel Angel Acevedo Mendoza (FPCV)	N/A	San Martín obispo, Donato Guerra
19/03/2018	Continuous contribution book	Maria del Carmen Garcia: the comal is breaking up I would like you to support me getting another one everything else is working fine (thank you very much).	Change of comal	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review, Monitoring and comal change	Miguel Angel Acevedo Mendoza (FPCV)	N/A	San Martín obispo, Donato Guerra
20/03/2018	Continuous contribution book	If it works but we have to change the griddle if it is possible. Victoria Garduño Mariano	Change of comal	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review, Monitoring and comal change	Miguel Angel Acevedo Mendoza (FPCV)	N/A	San Martín obispo, Donato Guerra
20/03/2018	Continuous contribution book	Florinda Vega Cristóbal: the griddle has already been damaged so if possible to support it with material thank you.	Change of comal	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review,	Miguel Angel Acevedo	N/A	San Martín obispo, Donato Guerra

				Monitoring and comal change	Mendoza (FPCV)		
20/03/2018	Continuous contribution book	Claudia Sanchez Flores I feel very grateful with my stove saver I benefit a lot in all senses because I save firewood, do not breathe a lot of smoke, I no longer hurt my eyes save more time and serves me for many things.	N/A	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review, Monitoring and comal change	Miguel Angel Acevedo Mendoza (FPCV)	N/A	San Martín obispo, Donato Guerra
20/03/2018	Continuous contribution book	María de los ángeles Camacho Sánchez, thank you for the support you gave us with the saving stoves because they help us a lot. We are also grateful for the training you gave us by teaching us how to do it and how to use it.	N/A	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review, Monitoring and comal change	Miguel Angel Acevedo Mendoza (FPCV)	N/A	San Martín obispo, Donato Guerra
21/03/2018	Continuous contribution book	I am Ofelia Bernal: thank you for the support you gave me for my stove I still use it is very useful because it saves firewood and also serves me to cook my food because it is the only stove that I have the only thing that I already changed is the griddle thank you very much for the support.	N/A	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review, Monitoring and comal change	Miguel Angel Acevedo Mendoza (FPCV)	N/A	San Martín obispo, Donato Guerra
24/03/2018	Continuous contribution book	Leonor Velazquez made my stove crack and I threw it away and made a new one they are doing.	N/A	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review, Monitoring and comal change	Miguel Angel Acevedo Mendoza (FPCV)	N/A	San Martín obispo 2 , Donato Guerra

25/03/2018	Continuous contribution book	Magdalena Flores Mejía my stove has worked very well and if I use it the griddle is the one that was broken but the stove is still in good condition has been a very good project.	Change of comal	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review, Monitoring and comal change	Miguel Angel Acevedo Mendoza (FPCV)	N/A	San Martín obispo 2 , Donato Guerra
3/04/2018	Continuous contribution book	My stove has been very useful for me, I have saved a lot of firewood, I have not used a lot of firewood with it, I have changed it twice, the comal has broken once and I have patched it.	N/A	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review, Monitoring and comal change	Miguel Angel Acevedo Mendoza (FPCV)	N/A	San Martín obispo 2 , Donato Guerra
3/04/2018	Continuous contribution book	Josefina Marín Anselmo's stove has been a great support in terms of saving firewood because it uses very little firewood is very practical because it turns on quickly and stays hot for a long time after it is turned off and heats the place where the support is located if it has been used since it was obtained.	N/A	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review, Monitoring and comal change	Miguel Angel Acevedo Mendoza (FPCV)	N/A	San Martín obispo 2 , Donato Guerra
5/04/2018	Continuous contribution book	Brígida Flores Mejía I am very happy with my stove because apart from saving firewood is very useful to prepare food and tortilla the truth is that I am grateful for the support I received and if you could give me a griddle or repair it, the stove is already crumbling.	Change of comal	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review, Monitoring and comal change	Miguel Angel Acevedo Mendoza (FPCV)	N/A	San Martín obispo 2 , Donato Guerra
21/03/2018	Continuous contribution book	Good afternoon, I am Sonia Carbajal, a castle benefiting from Procuenca's support and I can tell you that they are very good, but I don't like the comal because I don't like it because it was left on one side of the comal and on the other	Change of comal	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review,	Miguel Angel Acevedo	N/A	Ejido de San Jeronimo, San Jose Villa de Allende

		side the tortillas were left and they were left raw and in the comments of previous years I asked them to change it if possible, but until now they haven't done it, so I keep asking that if it is possible that they get funds to improve it I would be very happy to do it, thank you.		Monitoring and comal change	Mendoza (FPCV)		
4/04/2018	Continuous contribution book	Good afternoon I tell you that the stove that you provided us with has served us a lot only that the griddle was bent and I don't know if the filling we made was bad but it doesn't heat evenly just heats where it leads to the entrance of the firewood. So I'd like if you could consider me for an arrangement please thank you very much. Att. Claudia Garcia Vega.	Change of comal	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review, Monitoring and comal change	Miguel Angel Acevedo Mendoza (FPCV)	N/A	Ejido de San Jeronimo, San Jose Villa de Allende
4/04/2018	Continuous contribution book	María Edith Mendiola: I am very grateful for my stove and it is in very good condition. I would be very grateful if you would support me with a cistern, thank you very much.	N/A	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review, Monitoring and comal change	Miguel Angel Acevedo Mendoza (FPCV)	N/A	Ejido de San Jeronimo, San Jose Villa de Allende
4/04/2018	Continuous contribution book	Josefina Velázquez colín que si puede renovar su fogón porque está muy deteriorado porque son muy útiles para o si le pueden dar un nuevo de favor gracias.	Repairs	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review, Monitoring and comal change	Miguel Angel Acevedo Mendoza (FPCV)	N/A	Ejido de San Jeronimo, San Jose Villa de Allende
4/04/2018	Continuous contribution book	Good afternoon I am Heriberta Velázquez castle I need the griddle for my stove because the one you have is no good.	Change of comal	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review,	Miguel Angel Acevedo	N/A	Ejido de San Jeronimo, San Jose Villa de Allende

				Monitoring and comal change	Mendoza (FPCV)		
4/04/2018	Continuous contribution book	I am very grateful with the stove that they made me is very comfortable I would like to see if they could fix it the day it trembled the chimney fell and the griddle is already bent and pierced and I really need it. Attention María Refugia Hernández Ramírez	Chimney and change of comal	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review, Monitoring and comal change	Miguel Angel Acevedo Mendoza (FPCV)	N/A	Ejido de San Jeronimo, San Jose Villa de Allende
10/04/2018	Continuous contribution book	Thank you for the support you have obtained, which is very useful to us. I would like to ask you for a comal that is in bad condition. Thank you very much Attention Leticia Martínez Lara	Change of comal	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review, Monitoring and comal change	Miguel Angel Acevedo Mendoza (FPCV)	N/A	Ejido de San Jeronimo, San Jose Villa de Allende
10/04/2018	Continuous contribution book	Thank you for following up on our needs with the support you gave us but we already need to be told where or how to get another comal because it is very useful. Atte. Griselda luna contreras.	Change of comal	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review, Monitoring and comal change	Miguel Angel Acevedo Mendoza (FPCV)	N/A	Ejido de San Jeronimo, San Jose Villa de Allende
11/04/2018	Continuous contribution book	I would like that if they support us with another campfire there are people who do not have a campfire. I would also like to change the technique you used in the Guadalupe hill that the materials that were used for mixing as the mud store a lot of heat was made with the compacted soil is better, the comal is round and even heat is my only suggestion. Thank you for everything	n/a	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review, Monitoring and comal change	Miguel Angel Acevedo Mendoza (FPCV)	N/A	Ejido de San Jeronimo, San Jose Villa de Allende

		and I hope you will take our comments into account. Att . Beatriz Adriana Jiménez I					
24/04/2018	Continuous contribution book	I am Argelia garduño Velázquez. so I ask you to fix my stove, which has already broken with the fire in front of me, and I apologize for the inconvenience and change my comal.	Repairs Change of comal	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review, Monitoring and comal change	Miguel Angel Acevedo Mendoza (FPCV)	N/A	Ejido de San Jeronimo, San Jose Villa de Allende
24/04/2018	Continuous contribution book	I'm Ángela Jordán García and I'm grateful for the support they gave us because the stove is very practical and very useful, but it's already very worn and needs a repair.	Chamber repairs	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review, Monitoring and comal change	Miguel Angel Acevedo Mendoza (FPCV)	N/A	Ejido de San Jeronimo, San Jose Villa de Allende
24/04/2018	Continuous contribution book	Leonila Enríquez Velázquez: I am grateful for the stove and what I want is the comal because it is already in bad condition.	Change of comal	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review, Monitoring and comal change	Miguel Angel Acevedo Mendoza (FPCV)	N/A	Ejido de San Jeronimo, San Jose Villa de Allende
24/04/2018	Continuous contribution book	Gloria Maldonado Guadarrama: deteriorated and very indispensable for my use.	Chamber repairs	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review, Monitoring and comal change	Miguel Angel Acevedo Mendoza (FPCV)	N/A	Ejido de San Jeronimo, San Jose Villa de Allende

24/04/2018	Continuous contribution book	Ana Cristina García I thank Procuenca for the stove and the bathroom which are very helpful to me.	N/A	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review, Monitoring and comal change	Miguel Angel Acevedo Mendoza (FPCV)	N/A	Ejido de San Jeronimo, San Jose Villa de Allende
24/04/2018	Continuous contribution book	My name is Adelina Garcia and I thank you for the fireplace you gave me as everything when it was new was working very well was very helpful in everything there was no smoke inside the kitchen and not much wood was spent but everything to serve is finished and the comal was broken and the partitions were detached no longer use it I hope to have your help.	N/A	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review, Monitoring and comal change	MiguelAngel Acevedo Mendoza (FPCV)	N/A	Ejido de San Jeronimo, San Jose Villa de Allende
Mar-18	Continuous contribution book	needs a new comal. It burns more wood.	Change of comal	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review, Monitoring and comal change	Miguel Angel Acevedo Mendoza (FPCV)	N/A	Sabana del Refugio
1/04/2018	Continuous contribution book	The stove did save a lot of money, but we would like to continue working with Procuenca so that they can remodel us because it has already been finished.	Chamber repairs	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review, Monitoring and comal change	Miguel Angel Acevedo Mendoza (FPCV)	N/A	Sabana del Refugio
Abr-18	Continuous contribution book	the stove has already deteriorated and the comal is no longer useful. We want a new one, I want a	Change of comal/Chamber repairs	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to	Miguel Angel Acevedo	N/A	Sabana del Refugio

		new one, I want it repaired, it's very useful, it's very good, if it's good for everything.		provide Review, Monitoring and comal change	Mendoza (FPCV)		
May-18	Continuous contribution book	It's still in good condition, it's very useful.	N/A	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review, Monitoring and comal change	Miguel Angel Acevedo Mendoza (FPCV)	N/A	Sabana del Refugio
7/05/2018	Continuous contribution book	The stove was very good at saving money, but it's already deteriorated and the smoke is coming out and the comal is broken.	Change of comal/Chamber repairs	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review, Monitoring and comal change	Miguel Angel Acevedo Mendoza (FPCV)	N/A	Sabana del Refugio
25/04/2018	Continuous contribution book	Eloísa Quintero: my stove is in bad condition because of the use I have given it I would like to fix it and change it to a round comal since it is easier for me.	Chamber repairs	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review, Monitoring and comal change	Miguel Angel Acevedo Mendoza (FPCV)	N/A	Sabana de Taborda Primera
26/04/2018	Continuous contribution book	Maria de La Cruz Vera: the use I gave to my stove was badly treated and that is why I broke it down and made it round	N/A	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review, Monitoring and comal change	Miguel Angel Acevedo Mendoza (FPCV)	N/A	Sabana de Taborda Primera

27/04/2018	Continuous contribution book	Hermelinda Velázquez Guzmán: chimney is not working well	Chimney/repairs	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review, Monitoring and comal change	Miguel Angel Acevedo Mendoza (FPCV)	N/A	Sabana de Taborda Primera
27/04/2018	Continuous contribution book	Susana Arriaga Garcia: my stove for the use I give it is already very badly treated, the comal is broken has a hole in the middle of the stove and the smoke comes out everywhere and a partition wall of the stove and fell a partition wall from the front.	Change of comal/repairs	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review, Monitoring and comal change	Miguel Angel Acevedo Mendoza (FPCV)	N/A	Sabana de Taborda Primera
27/04/2018	Continuous contribution book	Rosa Guzmán Estrada: the comal is already cracked.	Repairs/ Change of comal	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review, Monitoring and comal change	Miguel Angel Acevedo Mendoza (FPCV)	N/A	Sabana de Taborda Primera
27/04/2018	Continuous contribution book	Alfonso Becerril Alvarado: the chimney does not work and the stove is deteriorated.	Chamber repairs/chimney	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review, Monitoring and comal change	Miguel Angel Acevedo Mendoza (FPCV)	N/A	Sabana de Taborda Primera
8/05/2018	Continuous contribution book	María Del Carmen Estrada: the griddle has already been broken, hope you help me in rebuilding it and continue using it, thank you.	Chamber repairs	The Carbon Credits from the first verification in 2017 will serve to provide Review,	Miguel Angel Acevedo	N/A	Sabana de Taborda Primera

				Monitoring and comal change	Mendoza (FPCV)		
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- F.2. List all inputs/grievances from previous monitoring period where follow up action is to be verified in this monitoring period**

Not applicable.

- F.3. Provide details of any legal contest or dispute that has arisen with the project during the monitoring period**

No legal contest or dispute has arisen.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1.

1. Project survey

For the verification stage, project surveys have been realized by the LPP following the guidelines defined in section II.B.7.2 of the PoA-DD. Since AURA implements a unique model of ICS, the Patsari, one project scenario has been foreseen.

The results are presented in the following tables:

1.1. Project survey description

Table 1.1.1: Population description for LPP AURA

PSKS SURVEYS	
Survey dates	May - June 2018
Sample size	196
Family size average - Total - Dry	4.1
Children (<16)	0.8
Adults (>16)	3.3
% of people using wood as first fuel	100.00%
% of people using a traditional cookstove in baseline	100.00%
% of removal of the baseline cookstove	71.43%

Table 1.1.2: Population description for LPP GIRA

PSKS SURVEYS	
Survey dates	April - June 2018
Sample size	186
Family size average - Total - Dry	4.3
Children (<16)	0.9
Adults (>16)	3.3
% of people using wood as first fuel	98.39%
% of people using a traditional cookstove in baseline	98.92%
% of removal of the baseline cookstove	77.96%

Table 1.1.3: Population description for LPP FPCV Plancha

PSKS SURVEYS	
Survey dates	May 2018
Sample size	115
Family size average - Total - Dry	4.2
Children (<16)	0.7
Adults (>16)	3.6
% of people using wood as first fuel	99.13%
% of people using a traditional cookstove in baseline	70.90%

% of removal of the baseline cookstove	52.17%
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Table 1.1.4: Population description for LPP FPCV Tierra Compactada

PSKS SURVEYS	
Survey dates	April 2018
Sample size	186
Family size average - Total - Dry	4.1
Children (<16)	0.8
Adults (>16)	3.3
% of people using wood as first fuel	99.46%
% of people using a traditional cookstove in baseline	79.66%
% of removal of the baseline cookstove	68.28%

Table 1.1.5: Population description for LPP FPCV Onil

PSKS SURVEYS	
Survey dates	May / Jun 2018
Sample size	100
Family size average - Total - Dry	3.7
Children (<16)	0.8
Adults (>16)	3.0
% of people using wood as first fuel	100.00%
% of people using a traditional cookstove in baseline	99.00%
% of removal of the baseline cookstove	50.00%

Table 1.1.6: Population description for LPP FPCV Patsari

PSKS SURVEYS	
Survey dates	April - June 2018
Sample size	330
Family size average - Total - Dry	3.8
Children (<16)	0.7
Adults (>16)	3.1
% of people using wood as first fuel	100.00%
% of people using a traditional cookstove in baseline	99.39%
% of removal of the baseline cookstove	65.76%

1.2. Scenario differentiation – factors assessment

Table 1.2.1: Scenario differentiation for LPP AURA

Scenario differentiation factors	Sub-factor	Information	Criteria	
Type of cookstoves	Baseline cookstove	Type of cookstove used in baseline scenario	% of non-traditional baseline stove	0.00%

Type of household	Commercial or institutional use of stove	Number of people that use their stove for commercial or institutional purposes	% of users with commercial or institutional use $\geq 30\%$ or $\leq 70\%$	10.20%
Fuel use	Main fuel	Number of people that do not use wood as first fuel	% of users whose main fuel is not wood	0.00%
CONCLUSION				1 scenario

Based on the PSKS results, there was no need to define more than one scenario for AURA since all the parameters respect the criteria pre-defined. Indeed, the percentage (10.2%) of beneficiaries with commercial or institutional purpose is below the limit set for the criterion.

Table 1.2.2: Scenario differentiation for LPP GIRA

Scenario differentiation factors	Sub-factor	Information	Criteria	
Type of cookstoves	Baseline cookstove	Type of cookstove used in baseline scenario	% of non-traditional baseline stove	1.08%
Type of household	Commercial or institutional use of stove	Number of people that use their stove for commercial or institutional purposes	% of users with commercial or institutional use $\geq 30\%$ or $\leq 70\%$	3.23%
Fuel use	Main fuel	Number of people that do not use wood as first fuel	% of users whose main fuel is not wood	0.03%
CONCLUSION				1 scenario

Based on the PSKS results, there was no need to define more than one scenario for GIRA since all the parameters respect the criteria pre-defined. Indeed, the percentage (3.23%) of beneficiaries with commercial or institutional purpose is below the limit set for the criterion. Similarly, the percentage (1.08%) of beneficiaries cooking on a non-traditional stove in baseline scenario and the percentage of beneficiaries using other than firewood as main fuel for cooking (0.03%) are below the limit set for the criteria.

Table 1.2.3: Scenario differentiation for LPP FPCV Plancha

Scenario differentiation factors	Sub-factor	Information	Criteria	
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Type of cookstoves	Baseline cookstove	Type of cookstove used in baseline scenario	% of non-traditional baseline stove	29.10%
Type of household	Commercial or institutional use of stove	Number of people that use their stove for commercial or institutional purposes	% of users with commercial or institutional use $\geq 30\%$ or $\leq 70\%$	1.74%
Fuel use	Main fuel	Number of people that do not use wood as first fuel	% of users whose main fuel is not wood	1.20%
CONCLUSION				1 project scenario

Based on the PSKS results, there was no need to define more than one project scenario for FPCV Plancha since all the parameters respect the criteria pre-defined. Indeed, the percentage (3.23%) of beneficiaries with commercial or institutional purpose is below the limit set for the criterion. Similarly, percentage of beneficiaries using other than firewood as main fuel for cooking (1.20%) is below the limit set for the criterion.

Table 1.2.4: Scenario differentiation for LPP FPCV Tierra Compactada

Scenario differentiation factors	Sub-factor	Information	Criteria	
Type of cookstoves	Baseline cookstove	Type of cookstove used in baseline scenario	% of non-traditional baseline stove	20.34%
Type of household	Commercial or institutional use of stove	Number of people that use their stove for commercial or institutional purposes	% of users with commercial or institutional use $\geq 30\%$ or $\leq 70\%$	1.08%
Fuel use	Main fuel	Number of people that do not use wood as first fuel	% of users whose main fuel is not wood	0.01%
CONCLUSION				1 project scenario

Based on the PSKS results, there was no need to define more than one project scenario for FPCV tierra compactada since all the parameters respect the criteria pre-defined. Indeed, the percentage (1.08%) of beneficiaries with commercial or institutional purpose is below the limit set for the criterion. Similarly, the percentage of beneficiaries using other than firewood as main fuel for cooking (0.01%) is below the limit set for the criterion.

Table 1.2.5: Scenario differentiation for LPP FPP Onil

Scenario differentiation factors	Sub-factor	Information	Criteria	
Type of cookstoves	Baseline cookstove	Type of cookstove used in baseline scenario	% of non-traditional baseline stove	1.00%
Type of household	Commercial or institutional use of stove	Number of people that use their stove for commercial or institutional purposes	% of users with commercial or institutional use $\geq 30\%$ or $\leq 70\%$	0.00%
Fuel use	Main fuel	Number of people that do not use wood as first fuel	% of users whose main fuel is not wood	0.00%
CONCLUSION				1 scenario

Based on the PSKS results, there was no need to define more than one scenario for FPP Onil since all the parameters respect the criteria pre-defined. Indeed, the percentage (1.00%) of beneficiaries cooking on a non-traditional stove in baseline scenario is below the limit set for the criterion.

Table 1.2.6: Scenario differentiation for LPP FPP Patsari

Scenario differentiation factors	Sub-factor	Information	Criteria	
Type of cookstoves	Baseline cookstove	Type of cookstove used in baseline scenario	% of non-traditional baseline stove	0.61%
Type of household	Commercial or institutional use of stove	Number of people that use their stove for commercial or institutional purposes	% of users with commercial or institutional use $\geq 30\%$ or $\leq 70\%$	0.00%
Fuel use	Main fuel	Number of people that do not use wood as first fuel	% of users whose main fuel is not wood	0.00%

CONCLUSION

1
scenario

2. Based on the PSKS results, there was no need to define more than one scenario for FPP Patsari since all the parameters respect the criteria pre-defined. Indeed, the percentage (0.61%) of beneficiaries cooking on a non-traditional stove in baseline scenario is below the limit set for the criterion. **Summary information on training activities**

2.1 Trainings carried out during this MP

Year	Institution	Region/Place	Type of Training	Date	N° trainings	N° participants
2017	FPCV	México	Monitoring of ICS	21/12/2017, 22 /12/2017	2	6
2018	FPCV	México	Monitoring of ICS	1/02/2018, 16/02/2018	2	5
	FPP	Oaxaca	Monitoring of ICS	1/05/2018, 10/05/2018	2	2
	FPP	San Luis Potosí	Monitoring of ICS	7/05/2018, 10/05/2018	2	3
	FPP	Oaxaca	Monitoring of ICS	31/05/2018	1	5
	FPP	Veracruz	Monitoring of ICS	16/05/2018,17/05/2018,18/05/2018	3	7
	GIRA	Michoacán	Monitoring of ICS	3/04/2018	1	5

	AURA	Sonora	Monitoring of ICS	21/04/2018	1	8
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3. Summary information on kitchen surveys and project KPTs sampled by LPP

In the following table, a summary of the kitchen surveys and kitchen tests carried out during this monitoring period, as well as the specific dates, random factors and the selected locations is provided.

VPA	LPP/Random Factor	Surveys/Tests dates	Region	Selected locations	Number of surveys/Tests conducted	Type of survey
4	AURA / 20180316	5/1/18-10/6-18	Sonora	Anahuac	7	PSKS-PSKT
				El Chinal	3	PSKS-PSKT
				El Chinal	1	PSKS
				El Chino	11	PSKS-PSKT
				Cieneguita	6	PSKS-PSKT
				La Labor De Santa Lucia	5	PSKS-PSKT
				Los Estrados	5	PSKS-PSKT
				Minas Nuevas	6	PSKS-PSKT
				San Bernardo	2	PSKS-PSKT
				Bacajaquia	4	PSKS-PSKT
				Baynorillo	7	PSKS-PSKT
				Buaysiacobe	8	PSKS-PSKT
				El Centenario	8	PSKS-PSKT
				El Retiro	8	PSKS-PSKT
				El Rodeo	8	PSKS-PSKT
				Guayparin	8	PSKS-PSKT
				Huichaca	11	PSKS-PSKT
				Mocorua	8	PSKS-PSKT
				Sahuaral	10	PSKS-PSKT
				Salitral	11	PSKS-PSKT
				Sebampo	15	PSKS-PSKT
				Las Arenitas	4	PSKS-PSKT
				Etchohuaquila	6	PSKS-PSKT
				Quiriego	1	PSKS
				Quiriego	5	PSKS-PSKT

				Tepahui	2	PSKS
				Tepahui	17	PSKS-PSKT
				El Sauz	5	PSKS-PSKT
				Palmarito	4	PSKS-PSKT
	GIRA / 20180321	9/4/18- 16/6/18	Michoacán	Tanimireche	9	PSKS-PSKT
				El Fresno	8	PSKS-PSKT
				Santa Rita	8	PSKS-PSKT
				La Estancia	8	PSKS-PSKT
				San Miguel De Coapa	8	PSKS-PSKT
				Chihuerio	8	PSKS-PSKT
				La Mohonera	8	PSKS-PSKT
				Rancho Del Pino	8	PSKS-PSKT
				Parocho	8	PSKS-PSKT
				Damazo Cardenas	10	PSKS-PSKT
				Guarachanillo	8	PSKS
				Los Lobos	8	PSKS-PSKT
				Patamban	8	PSKS
				San Jose De Gracia	7	PSKS-PSKT
				Sauz De Guzman	7	PSKS-PSKT
				Tenguecho	8	PSKS
				Colonia Emiliano Zapata	8	PSKS
				La Florida	8	PSKS-PSKT
				La Purisima	8	PSKS-PSKT
				Taretan	8	PSKS-PSKT
				Taretan	8	PSKS-PSKT
				Tomendan	8	PSKS-PSKT
				Tomendan	8	PSKS-PSKT
			Oaxaca	Guadalupe Monteverde	8	PSKS

	FPP Patsari / 20180518	7/5/18- 25/5/18		San Antonino Monteverde	8	PSKS-PSKT
				San Francisco Cabayua Monteverde	8	PSKS-PSKT
				Santa Cruz Tepetotutla	6	PSKS
				Santa Cruz Tepetotutla	14	PSKS-PSKT
				Santa María Totomoxtla	14	PSKS-PSKT
				Soledad Tectitlán	2	PSKS
				Soledad Tectitlán	13	PSKT-PSKS
			San Luis de Potosi	Altzajib	9	PSKS-PSKT
				San Pedro	7	PSKS-PSKT
				Tajinab	10	PSKS-PSKT
				Tayabtzen	8	PSKS-PSKT
				Tenexo	8	PSKS
				Tzapuja	8	PSKS
				Coromohom Tocoymohom	1	PSKS
				Coromohom Tocoymohom	16	PSKS-PSKT
				El Jomte	9	PSKS-PSKT
				Malilija	8	PSKS-PSKT
				Quelavitab Cuaresma	1	PSKS
				Quelavitab Cuaresma	16	PSKS-PSKT
				Santa Elena	8	PSKS
				Tiyou	8	PSKS
				Tocoymohon	5	PSKS-PSKT
			Veracruz	Capultitla	8	PSKS-PSKT
				Coximalco	8	PSKS-PSKT
				Teapa Ocotempa	8	PSKS-PSKT
				Ahuatepec	11	PSKS-PSKT
				Atempa	8	PSKS-PSKT
				Atlajco	8	PSKS-PSKT

				Mitepec	8	PSKS-PSKT
				Moxala	8	PSKS-PSKT
				Ocotempa	8	PSKS-PSKT
				Oxtotitla	16	PSKS-PSKT
				Popocatepec	10	PSKS-PSKT
				Poxcautla	1	PSKS
				Poxcautla	8	PSKS-PSKT
				Santa Cruz	8	PSKS-PSKT
				Tolapa	3	PSKS
				Tolapa	6	PSKS-PSKT
				Zacatlamanca I	5	PSKS-PSKT
				Zacatlamanca li	3	PSKS-PSKT
	FPP Onil / 20180328	7/5/18- 25/5/18	Oaxaca	San Antonino Monteverde	21	PSKS
				San Francisco Cabayua Monteverde	10	PSKS-PSKT
				San Isidro Monteverde	6	PSKS-PSKT
				San José Monteverde	9	PSKS
				San Miguel Monteverde	17	PSKS-PSKT
				Santa Maria De Las Nieves Monteverde	7	PSKS-PSKT
				Cañ'Ada Rio Oriente	18	PSKS-PSKT
				San Jose Pie Del Cerro	12	PSKS-PSKT
	FPCV Plancha / 20180315	2/4/18- 17/5/18	México	Agua Bendita	8	PSKS
				El Potrero	8	PSKS-PSKT
				San Jeronimo	8	PSKS
				San Sebastian	8	PSKS-PSKT
				San Martin Obispo	8	PSKS-PSKT
				San Gabriel Ixtla	8	PSKS-PSKT
				Tenantongo	3	PSKS-PSKT

				Ejido De San Martin	8	PSKS-PSKT
				El Madroño	8	PSKS-PSKT
				Sabana De La Peña	8	PSKS
				Sabana De San Jeronimo	8	PSKS-PSKT
				Sabana De Taborda	24	PSKS-PSKT
				Sabana Del Rosario	8	PSKS-PSKT
	FPCV Tierra compactada / 20180315	2/4/18-17/5/18	México	El Capulin	7	PSKS
				El Capulin	1	PSKS-PSKT
				El Temporal	8	PSKS-PSKT
				San Bartolo	16	PSKS-PSKT
				San Jeronimo Tercera Sección	8	PSKS-PSKT
				San Juan Segunda Seccion	8	PSKS-PSKT
				San Juan Tercera Seccion	1	PSKS
				San Juan Tercera Seccion	7	PSKS-PSKT
				San Antonio Hidalgo	1	PSKS
				San Antonio Hidalgo	8	PSKS-PSKT
				San Martin Obispo	16	PSKS-PSKT
				Cerro De Guadalupe	11	PSKS-PSKT
				El Madroño	1	PSKS
				El Madroño	17	PSKS-PSKT
				Mesas De San MartiñN	5	PSKS-PSKT
				Sabana De San Jeronimo	16	PSKS-PSKT
				Sabana Del Rosario	6	PSKS-PSKT
				Taborda 2a	8	PSKS-PSKT
				San Agustín Canohillas Segunda Seccion	8	PSKS-PSKT
				Turcio 1era	16	PSKS-PSKT
				Turcio 2 Da	8	PSKS-PSKT
				Turcio La Loma	8	PSKS-PSKT

