

VOLUNTARY PROJECT ACTIVITY DESIGN DOCUMENT

(UNFCCC Version 02.0 VPA-DD)

VPA 4 “Utsil Naj – Casa saludable para todos” Large-scale PoA



LPPs of the VPA	
MEXICO	CORAZON DE LA TIERRA 
	FONDO PRO CUENCA VALLE DE BRAVO 

	FONDO PARA LA PAZ	
	AURA	
	GIRA	
	FUNDACION VAMOS A DAR	
	VASCO DE QUIROGA: PRESENCIA EN EL SIGLO XXI	 <i>Vasco de Quiroga: Presencia en el Siglo XXI A.C.</i>
	ECOCINA STOVE MEXICO	
	STOVE TEAM INTERNATIONAL	

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SECTION A. General description of VPA

A.1 Title of the proposed or registered PoA

PoA title: "Utsil Naj – Casa saludable para todos" (GS 1377)

A.2 Title of the VPA

VPA title: "Utsil Naj – Casa saludable para todos – VPA 4"

Version: 9

Date: 22.05.2015

A.3 Description of the VPA

➤ General information

This Voluntary Project Activity (VPA) is part of the PoA "Utsil Naj – Casa saludable para todos". It aims to disseminate technologies with strong social impacts to poor populations of Mexico in order to improve their living conditions in a sustainable way.

This VPA includes 6 improved cook stoves (ICS) project activities implemented by 9 Local Project Participants (LPPs) in Mexico.

The project activities will take place between 2007 and 2018 at least: the actual dissemination and transfer of improved cook stoves is the main part of the project activities but follow up and maintenance will also be implemented in order to favor sustainability of the technology until 2018 and more.

The project activities are implemented by:

- **Corazón de la Tierra** (CDT): a Mexican nonprofit organization implementing ICS and other socio-environmental projects in the State of Jalisco;
- **Fondo Pro Cuenca Valle de Bravo** (FPCV): a Mexican nonprofit organization implementing ICS and other socio-environmental projects in the State of Mexico;
- **Fondo para la Paz** (FPP): a Mexican nonprofit organization implementing ICS and other socio-environmental projects in the States of San Luis Potosi, Oaxaca, Veracruz and Campeche;
- **AURA** (Asesoría en Arquitectura y Urbanismo Social): a Mexican nonprofit organization implementing ICS in the States of Sonora and Sinaloa;
- **GIRA** (Grupo Interdisciplinario de Tecnología Rural Apropiada): a Mexican nonprofit organization implementing ICS in the State of Michoacán;
- **Fundación Vamos a Dar** (VAD): a Mexican nonprofit organization implementing ICS and other socio-environmental projects in the State of Mexico;
- **Vasco de Quiroga: Presencia en el Siglo XXI** (VDQ): a Mexican nonprofit organization implementing ICS in the State of Mexico;

- **Ecocina Stove Mexico (ESM)**, a Mexican enterprise supported financially and technically by **Stove Team International (STI)** that disseminates ICS in the State of Guanajuato.

The repartition of roles of STI and ESM are as follows:

- STI has supported technically and financially ESM since the beginning enabling him to open the Ecocina factory and start the production, and it continues to assist ESM today in the ICS project activity development.
- ESM is in charge of both project activities implementation in site, i.e. production, marketing campaigns, capacity building, follow-up and monitoring activities of the end users.

AURA, GIRA, VAD and VDQ implement the same project activity under a common coordinating structure called “**Red Patsari**”. Therefore, except if one of the LPPs decides not to, they will implement monitoring activities in common.

MICROSOL is the Managing entity of the PoA: it designs the PoA, writes all the carbon market related documents, trains the LPPs on carbon market related activities, coordinates locally the whole steps of carbon market processes (local stakeholder consultation, monitoring activities, validation, Gold Standard registration, verification, VERs issuance) and controls LPPs’ information production.

This VPA-DD was held in conformity with the “Utsil Naj – Casa saludable para todos” PoA-DD and the Gold Standard methodology “Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption” v.1, released on 11/04/2011.

➤ **Local needs and Project activities details**

Mexico is considered as the 48th most vulnerable country to climate change¹ over the 20-year period 1992-2011. Even slight variations in the climate imply very large costs in Mexico as many places are already close to the upper temperature tolerance of activities such as crop production. Besides, the increasing frequency of natural hazards over the past 35 years in Mexico has implied increasing economic losses as well. Hurricanes and floods have been the most damaging disaster type, mostly affecting subsistence farmers². Higher exposure of agriculture to droughts must also be underlined since the country’s territory is about half semi-deserted to deserted land and the scarcity of drinking water is one of its most pressing problems.

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.

¹ German Watch, Global Climate Risk index 2013, “Who is most vulnerable? Weather-related loss events in 2011 since 1992 to 2011 and how Copenhagen needs to Respond”. <http://germanwatch.org/en/download/7170.pdf>

² United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America, Socioeconomic vulnerability to natural disasters in Mexico: rural poor, trade and public response, 2007. http://www.eclac.org/publicaciones/xml/4/31414/Serie_92.pdf

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.

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 in Mexico. The project activities will consist of the dissemination of 121,190 improved cook stoves in 8 States of the country to families used to cook with inefficient wood stoves.

Table A1: Number and localisation of ICS implemented and to be implemented by each LPP

Year	CDT	FPCV	FPP	AURA ⁵	RED PATSARI	ESM	TOTAL
2007	0	0	205	0	69	0	274
2008	0	0	39	0	908	0	947
2009	0	252	288	39	713	0	1,292
2010	0	163	419	1,218	951	0	2,751
2011	0	310	964	2,122	990	0	4,386
2012	765	249	446	3,499	381	0	5,340
2013	400	1,000	2,300	4,500	7,000	3,000	18,200
2014	400	1,000	2,300	4,500	7,000	4,000	19,200
2015	400	1,000	2,300	4,500	5,000	4,000	17,200
2016	400	1,000	2,300	4,500	5,000	4,000	17,200
2017	400	1,000	2,300	4,500	5,000	4,000	17,200
2018	400	1,000	2,300	4,500	5,000	4,000	17,200
ICS TOTAL	3,165	6,974	16,161	33,878	38,012	23,000	121,190
STATES	Jalisco	Mexico	San Luis Potosí, Veracruz, Oaxaca	Sonora	Michoacán, Mexico	Guanajuato	

The numbers of improved cook stoves to be implemented in the future years have been estimated by the LPPs. These are projections based on the past experience of the LPPs' project activities and financial opportunities.

- In the case of non-profit organisations, the project activities funding depends on other institutions' donations. It is therefore difficult to foresee the financings that will be obtained in the next five years. Nevertheless, most of them expect an increase of the volumes to be implemented as the carbon certification of their project activities will improve the quality of their projects what should help them to obtain additional financings.
- In the case of enterprises, the project activities projections were done based on the production capacity of each factory.

These indicative volumes will be updated continuously and evidenced before each verification.

⁵ The LPP AURA will implement separate monitoring activities from the rest of the Red Patsari.

➤ **Expected results**

The expected results of the project activities are to diffuse the largest number of improved cook stoves and to guarantee their utilization and efficiency in the long run. In case of success, important improvements for end users will be generated: health improvement, environment preservation, poverty reduction, time and/or money savings, etc.

➤ **Selection of the end users**

Following the eligibility criteria of the PoA, the improved cook stoves are diffused in priority to households using wood as their main fuel for cooking.

➤ **Eligibility criteria**

The LPPs respect all the eligibility criteria described in section D.5 of this document and in the LPP Eligibility forms presented in Appendix 4.

A.4 Entity/individual responsible for VPA

MICROSOL S.A.R.L., Corazón de la Tierra, Fondo Pro Cuenca Valle de Bravo, Fondo para la Paz, AURA, GIRA, Fundación Vamos a Dar, Vasco de Quiroga: Presencia en el Siglo XXI, Ecocina Stove Mexico and Stove Team International (see detailed information in Appendix 1).

A.5 Technical description of the VPA

➤ **Technical description**

In total, 5 different models of improved cook stoves are implemented by the 8 LPPs:

- 6 LPPs (CDT, FPP, AURA, GIRA, VAD, VDQ) 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;
- 1 LPP (ESM) is diffusing the 'Ecocina' model.

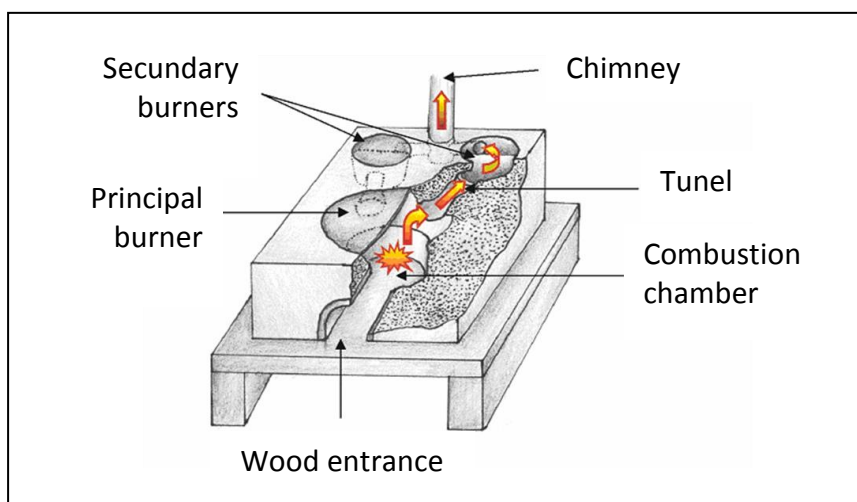
All the ICS models are made from available local materials and are adapted to local cooking methods, which means they all have at least one "comal", a hotplate made of metal or clay on which people cook tortillas⁶. All the ICS models enable to reduce wood consumption, carbon emissions and particulate matter.

⁶ The tortillas are the basis of Mexican and Central American food.

Below are presented the 5 different ICS models implemented within this VPA:

a) Patsari

The Patsari stove was designed by GIRA. It has a chimney and 3 comales⁷ to multiple cooking surfaces. The base of the Patsari model is usually constructed with clay and bricks and the chimney and comales are in metal⁸.



Design of the Patsari stove

⁷ Some Patsari stoves have 1 or 2 comales instead of 3 as a result of an adaptation to local preferences.

⁸ 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

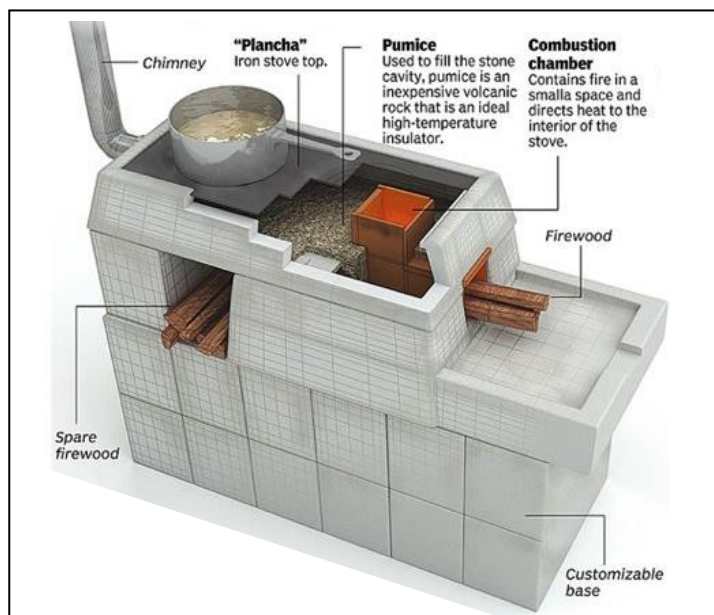
The Tierra compactada stove was designed by GRUPECSAD (Grupo para Promover la Educación y el Desarrollo). It has a chimney made of bricks and one large circular comal in metal on which it is possible to cook tortillas and to use pots. The stove is made with a mixture of clay, sand, cement and lime.



Design of the Tierra compactada stove

d) ONIL

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.

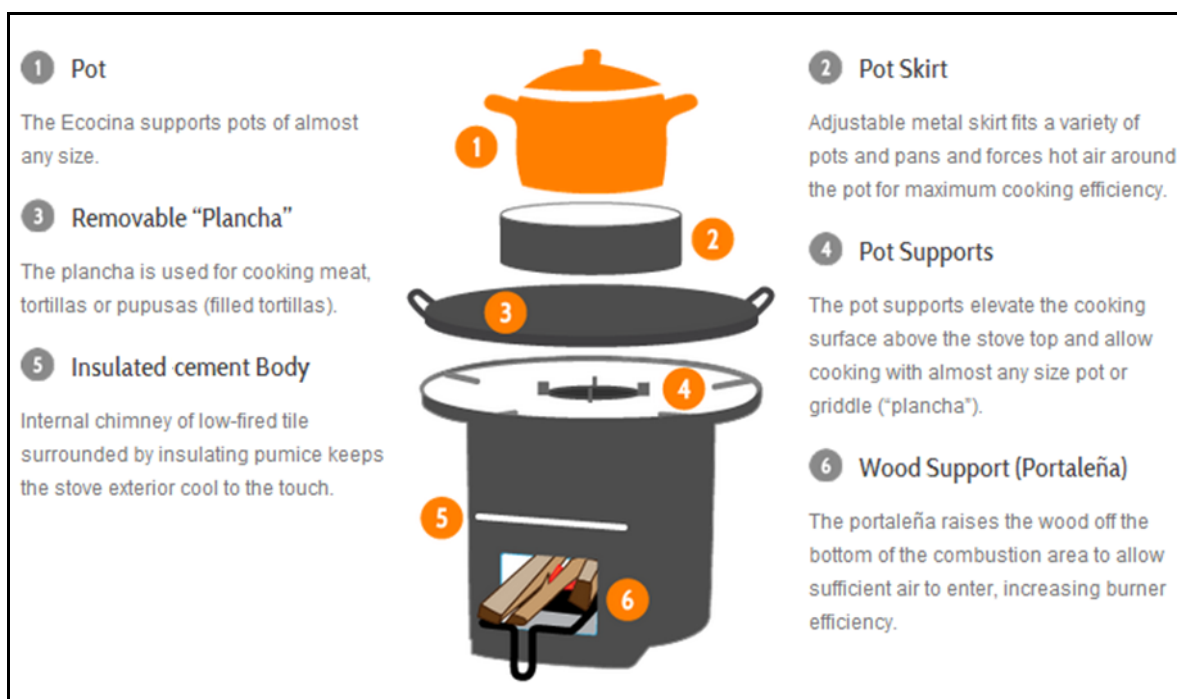


Design of the ONIL stove

e) Ecocina

The ‘Ecocina’⁹ is a portable stove designed by Larry Winiarski and Ken Goyer. With an air-intake opening the same size as the exit, oxygen entering through the bottom moves efficiently through the internal chimney, driving heat directly to the cooking pot while burning the gasses and particulate matter. Therefore, even if the model has no chimney it produces almost no smoke.

⁹ More information on the Ecocina model is available on: <http://www.stoveteam.org/projects/our-stove>.



Design of the Ecocina stove

➤ **Life expectancy**

The LPPs evaluate their stove models to last 7 years and more if appropriate maintenance is done. This is a rough evaluation as no stove has been observed during such a long period of time.

➤ **Diffusion model**

The 7 LPPs that are non-profit organizations (CDT, PFCV, PFF, AURA, GIRA, VAD, VDQ) have a very similar diffusion model of the improved cook stoves as presented below. Nevertheless minor variations can be

observed depending on the LPP due to institutional organization, project timeline and specificities, other projects components, local government level of response and pedagogical approach.

- Information meetings are organized in the communities to assess the needs of the population.
- Stoves are disseminated for free to the end users.
- End users are involved in the stove construction by being asked sometimes to collect basic materials (ex. sand, clay, water) and always to help the trained installers during the construction of the ICS.
- The structure of the stove is made from locally available materials.
- The installers perform capacity building to the beneficiaries explaining the basics of construction and deepen aspects related to adequate use and maintenance of the stove as well as health and environmental benefits of the stoves. This is done generally in group and explanations are supported by pedagogical tools and leaflets are usually distributed.
- After implementation of the stoves, the LPPs plan to provide follow-up and monitoring of the end users over time, in order to identify eventual difficulties encountered and help solving them. These additional activities are possible thanks to carbon revenues expected.

The diffusion model of ESM stoves is slightly different of the others LPPs as it is an enterprise:

- The construction of the factory in San Miguel de Allende (State of Guanajuato) was subsidized and supervised by Stove Team International, which also financed the production of around 1,000 Ecocina stoves.
- Further diffusion of the stoves has been organized under two different schemes:
 - The stoves are bought by institutions dedicated to poverty reduction in Mexico which distribute them to the end users for free (this scheme covers approximately half of the Ecocina volumes produced to date by ESM);
 - The stoves are sold directly to end users at the price of 45USD (this scheme covers approximately half of the Ecocina volumes produced to date by ESM).
- The stoves are produced from locally available materials.
- Regardless of the diffusion scheme, ESM's staff always performs capacity-building to the end users explaining the benefits of the technology in terms of health and environment, and the aspects related to adequate use and maintenance of the stove. This is done in group at community level and explanations are supported by leaflets distributed to the participants.
- After implementation of a stove, ESM plans to provide follow-up and monitoring of the end users over time, in order to identify eventual difficulties encountered and help solving them. These additional activities are possible thanks to carbon revenues expected.

A.6 Party(ies)

Name of Party involved ((host) indicates a host Party)	Private and/or public entity(ies) VPA implementer(s) (as applicable)	Indicate if the Party involved wishes to be considered as VPA implementer (Yes/No)
France	1. MICROSOL S.A.R.L (private entity)	No
Mexico (host)	2. CORAZÓN DE LA TIERRA (private entity) 3. FONDO PRO CUENCA VALLE DE BRAVO (private entity) 4. FONDO PARA LA PAZ (private entity) 5. Asesoría en Arquitectura y Urbanismo Social (private entity) 6. Grupo Interdisciplinario de Tecnología Rural Apropiada (private entity) 7. FUNDACIÓN VAMOS A DAR (private entity) 8. VASCO DE QUIROGA: PRESENCIA EN EL SIGLO XXI (private entity) 9. ECOCINA STOVE MEXICO (private entity)	No
USA	10. STOVE TEAM INTERNATIONAL (private entity)	No

A.7 Geographic reference or other means of identification

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

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

Guadalajara – State of Jalisco (CDT)	Geographic Coordinates
Latitude	20.6899
Longitude	-103.3356

Mexico city – State of Mexico (FPCV-VAD-VDQ)	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

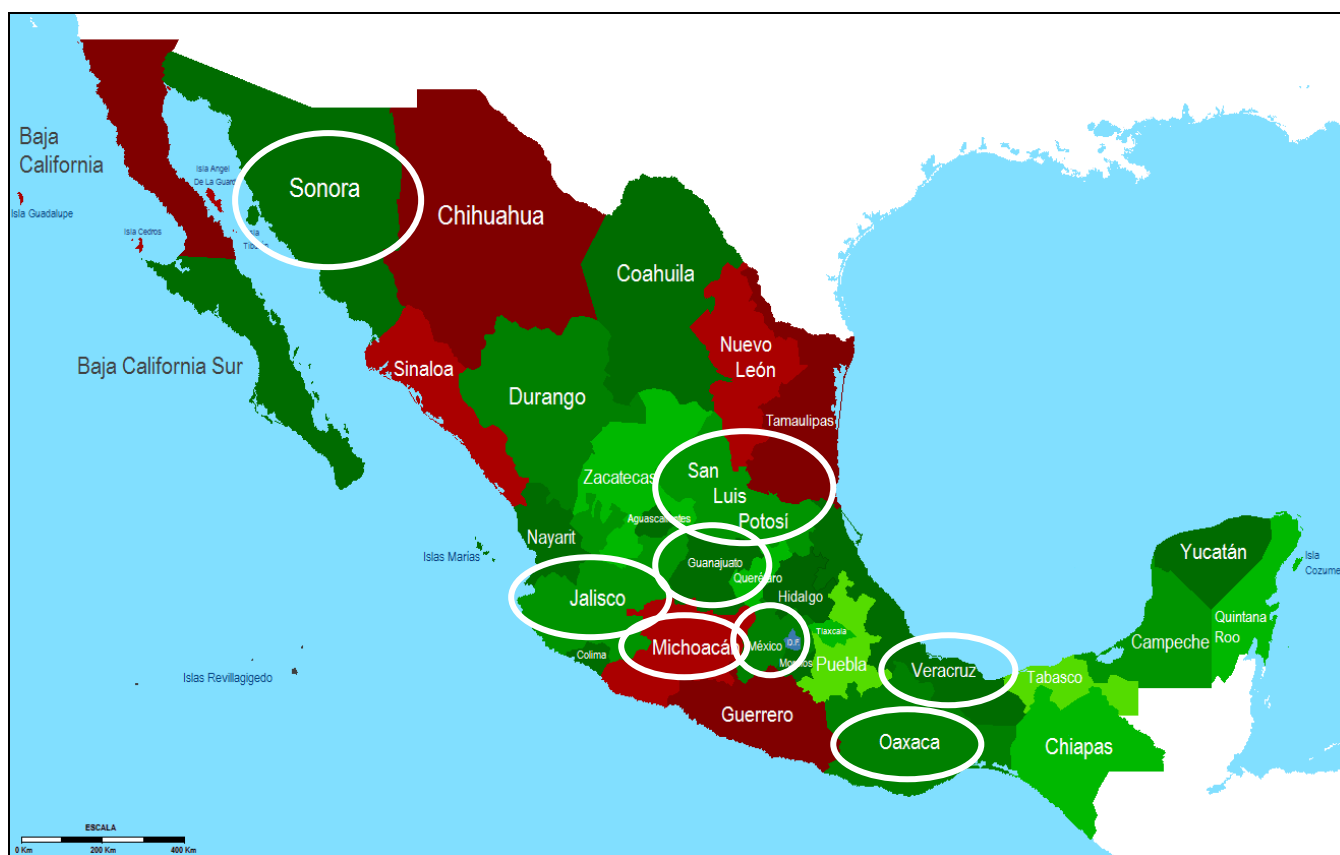
Veracruz – State of Veracruz (FPP)	Geographic Coordinates
Latitude	19.1903
Longitude	-96.1533

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

Guanajuato – State of Guanajuato (ESM)	Geographic Coordinates
Latitude	20.9170
Longitude	-101.1617

States of Mexico



The ICS project activities will be implemented in 8 States of the country.

A.8 Duration of the VPA

A.8.1. Start date of the VPA

01.08.2007

The first ICS of this VPA has been implemented during the month of August 2007 by GIRA.

The start dates of the other project activities are as follows:

- CDT: 01.04.2012
- FPCV: 01.05.2009
- FPP: 01.09.2007
- AURA: 01.08.2009
- VAD: 01.03.2010
- VDQ: 01.09.2008
- ESM: 01.01.2013

The ICS installation period for this VPA is considered from August 2007 to December 2018.

A.8.2. Expected operational lifetime of the VPA

21 years and 0 months.

Some spare parts of the stove technologies have a shorter life expectancy nevertheless some repairing and replacement can be made by the family and others imply new spare parts provision. Anyway, the LPPs are asked to define a maintenance scheme in order to favour sustainability of the technologies during at least the 7 years of the first crediting period. For this purpose, a multiple-step process will be followed:

- First the LPP will be able to identify through its annual monitoring activities the issues faced by the end users, such as an inadequate use of the technology, an insufficient maintenance of the technology, a spare parts need, etc.
- At the moment of each verification, Microsol will analyse the data collected by the LPP in its monitoring surveys and field tests and will make a diagnostic on the technology use, state and maintenance requirements. This diagnostic will be sent to the LPP specifying that future carbon revenues will need to be used in priority for the follow-up and sustainability of the project.
- The LPP will implement follow-up and maintenance activities once carbon revenues are received.
- For the subsequent verification, the LPP will need to provide Microsol with a report on the use of its carbon revenues. The report will be analysed by Microsol in order to assess the adequacy of the carbon revenues use.

A precise analysis of the situation will be performed at the end of the crediting period for validating a new crediting period.

A.9 Choice of the crediting period and related information

A.9.1. Start date of the crediting period

The first ICS of this VPA has been built during the month of August 2007. However, as of Gold Standard rules, the crediting period cannot start before two years prior to the inclusion date of the VPA. Taking this into account and assuming the PoA registration and VPA inclusion will be officially realized on 15th December 2013, the official starting date of the crediting period of the VPA is: **16.12.2011** (DD.MM.YYYY).

A.9.2. Length of the crediting period

First crediting period of 7 years, renewable twice.

A.10 Estimated amount of GHG emission reductions

Emission reductions during the crediting period							
Years	Annual GHG emission reductions for each year (t CO ₂ e)						
	CDT	FPCV	FPP	AURA	RED PATSARI	ESM	Total
Year 2011 from mid-December	-	40	201	279	294	-	814
Year 2012	753	1,242	4,536	11,725	6,937	-	25,193
Year 2013	1,971	2,165	7,935	19,267	15,316	824	47,478
Year 2014	2,408	3,526	13,023	27,172	30,392	2,973	79,494
Year 2015	2,688	4,598	17,150	33,585	40,516	5,672	104,209
Year 2016	2,825	5,439	20,394	38,271	45,252	8,208	120,389
Year 2017	2,834	6,046	22,629	41,314	48,255	10,252	131,330
Year 2018 until mid-December	2,609	6,154	23,133	41,061	48,139	11,228	132,324
Total number of crediting years	7						
Annual average GHG ERs over the CP	2,298	4,173	15,571	30,382	33,586	5,594	91,604
Total estimated	16,088	29,210	109,001	212,674	235,101	39,157	641,231

reductions (tonnes of CO ₂ e							
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A.11 Public funding of the VPA

No ODA funds are used in this VPA. See the ODA declarations of the LPPs in Appendix 1 of the VPA 4 Passport.

A.12 Confirmation for VPA

It was checked that this VPA is neither registered as an individual voluntary project activity nor is part of another registered PoA using Eligibility forms signed by each LPP, and by checking on the GS, VCS and UNFCCC registries.

Nevertheless, a CDM PoA (reference number 8521¹⁰) including some of FPP's improved cook stoves project activities has been registered. MICRO SOL is currently realizing an analysis of this issue consisting in the following steps:

- Contact the CME of the other project identified and check if some of the technologies are implemented in the same communities / families.
- If so, double counted devices are identified more precisely through specific list of end users.
- Then a treatment of these volumes is negotiated between MICRO SOL or the LPP and the other project's CME: it is decided who is going to include each device at risk through written and signed document.

Results and related documentation will be provided at first verification of the VPA.

¹⁰ http://cdm.unfccc.int/ProgrammeOfActivities/poa_db/2BH1T0SFERD67JCZXAIWMKLO8PN5UQ/view

SECTION B. Environmental analysis

B.1 Analysis of the environmental impacts

An Environmental Impact assessment (EIA) is not required for improved cook stoves project activities in Mexico.

However, the Sustainable Development Matrix (SDM) was discussed at each Local Stakeholder Consultation in order to assess the potential impacts of the project activity on the Environment, Social Development, Economic and Technological Development. Environmental impacts were therefore analysed by the stakeholders and monitoring parameters were defined at VPA level for all non-neutral sustainable development indicators. The SDM defined at PoA level is used as a basis for the assessment of the SDM at VPA level.

Furthermore, the Do No Harm Assessment (DNHA) has been realized at PoA level¹¹. Among all the safeguarding principles of the UNDP that makes up the DNHA two concern potentially harmful environmental impacts. The risk that any of the PoA project activity breaches those environmental protection safeguarding principles has been assessed as low, therefore no mitigation measure will be implemented. However, any LPP willing to include its project activity into the PoA needs to sign the 'DNH Declaration' to ensure that it is committed to respect all the safeguarding principles listed in the DNHA (see Appendix 2 of the VPA 4 Passport).

B.2 Environmental impact assessment

Please refer to the VPA 4 Passport for the consolidated SDM matrix obtained during the LSCs' blind exercises and to the PoA Passport for the detailed DNH assessment that has been done at PoA level.

¹¹ See the PoA Passport for more details.

SECTION C. Local stakeholder comments

For this section, more detailed information is available in each LPP's LSC report and the VPA Passport related to this VPA.

As it has been stated in the PoA-DD, the local stakeholder consultations are conducted at VPA level as each project activity has its specificities that should be discussed with relevant stakeholders.

The stakeholder consultations were held as follows:

- **CDT:** on February 27th, 2013 at 9.30 am in the Auditorio Municipal "Manuel Enríquez", located in Ocotlán (State of Jalisco) and had 172 participants.
- **FPCV:** on February 26th, 2013 at 9.00 am, at the Auditorio de usos múltiples Lic. Carlos Pichardo Cruz Centro, located in Valle del Bravo (State of Mexico) and had 388 participants.
- **FPP** has organized four different LSCs as its project activity is located in three different States of Mexico and in the State of Oaxaca in two distant areas.
 - FPP' LSC from San Luis Potosí was held on March 3rd, 2013 in the Municipality of Tanlajás (State of San Luis Potosí) and had 104 participants.
 - FPP' LSC from Veracruz was held on February 28th, 2013 in the Municipality of Tequila (State of Veracruz) and had 171 participants.
 - FPP' LSC from Oaxaca Costa was held on March 1st, 2013 in the Municipality of San Juan Lachao (State of Oaxaca) and had 94 participants.
 - FPP' LSC from Oaxaca Mixteca was held on March 3rd, 2013 in the Municipality of San Antonio Monteverde (State of Oaxaca) and had 120 participants.
- **AURA:** on March 3rd at 10.15am at the "Centro de Usos Múltiples (C.U.M.)" located in the municipality Huatabampo (State of Sonora) and had 670 participants.
- **GIRA:** on February 22nd, 2013 in the Municipality of Pátzcuaro (Department of Michoacán) and had 51 participants.
- **VAD:** on February 25th at 11 am, at the operational center of "Fundación Vamos A Dar I.A.P", located in the Municipality Villa Victoria (State of Mexico) and had 85 participants.
- **VDQ:** on May 30th, 2013 in the Parque Municipal San José Villa de Allende, Cabecera Municipal San José Villa de Allende (State of Mexico) and had 118 participants.
- **ESM:** on February 28th, 2013 in the Municipality of San Miguel de Allende (State of Guanajuato) and had 76 participants.

C.1 Solicitation of comments from local stakeholders

All relevant types of stakeholders were invited to the LSCs by different types of announcement (personal invitations, circular letters, posters, TV and radio advertisements, etc.) depending on each LPP.

End users' presence and participation was promoted and highly valued. They represented, for each LPP, the following proportion:

- **CDT:** 94% of the attendants were end users of the project activities and 82% of them were women;
- **FPCV:** 96% of the LSC attendants were end users of the project activities and 77% of them were women;
- **FPP – San Luis Potosi:** 46% of the LSC attendants were end users of the project activities and 41% of them were women;
- **FPP – Veracruz:** 90% of the LSC attendants were end users of the project activities and 76% of them were women;
- **FPP – Oaxaca Costa:** 93% of the LSC attendants were end users of the project activities and 51% of them were women;
- **FPP – Oaxaca Mixteca:** 97% of the LSC attendants were end users of the project activities and 25% of them were women;
- **AURA:** Half of the LSC attendants were end users of the project activities and 40% of them were women;
- **GIRA:** 31% of the LSC attendants were end users of the project activities and 33% of them were women;
- **VAD:** 93% of the LSC attendants were end users of the project activities and 86% of them were women;
- **VDQ:** 97% of the LSC attendants were end users of the project activities and 77% of them were women;
- **ESM:** 74% of the LSC attendants were end users of the project activities and 79% of them were women.

Comments from the stakeholders were solicited on the project activities, the Sustainable Development Matrix and the Continuous Input Mechanism. At the end, Evaluation forms were filled by the participants so as to collect their feedback on the event and the project activities. The LPPs received:

- **CDT:** 49 forms out of 172 attendees;
- **FPCV:** 344 forms out of 388 attendees;
- **FPP – San Luis Potosi:** 95 forms out of 104 attendees;
- **FPP – Veracruz:** 98 forms out of 171 attendees;
- **FPP – Oaxaca Costa:** 65 forms out of 94 attendees;
- **FPP – Oaxaca Mixteca:** 100 forms out of 120 attendees;
- **AURA:** 302 forms out of 670 attendees;
- **GIRA:** 27 forms out of 51 attendees;
- **VAD:** 85 forms out of 85 attendees;
- **VDQ:** 80 forms out of 118 attendees;
- **ESM:** 50 forms out of 76 attendees.

The main reason explaining why not all the participants filled the evaluation forms is that some of them were not comfortable with writing.

C.2 Summary of comments received

In general, participants from all the LSCs agreed that the project activities would have significant positive impacts.

In all the LSCs, similar positive impacts were highlighted:

- Living conditions improvements, especially concerning health (the reduction of the quantity of indoor smoke enables to reduce respiratory diseases) and environment.
- Time and money savings enabled by the reduced quantity of wood necessary with the ICS;
- Better knowledge on how to use and maintain the ICS.

Most of the doubts raised by the different participants concerned:

- The limited scale of the current project activity (a lot of people still don't have access to ICS and would really like to benefit from them);
- Defects of the stove model (the fragility of the comal, the smoke flow);
- Availability of the stove materials;
- The organization of the event.

C.3 Report on consideration of comments received

All comments were summarized and assessed in each LSC report.

The LPP were asked to undertake appropriate actions to take into account, whenever it was possible, the stakeholders' comments. Concerning the main negative comments received, the LPPs provided the following answers:

- CDT

In relation to the comment about the stove model, the LPP answered that if the smoke returns into the house it is possible that some of the parts of the ICS are damaged and need maintenance. Concerning the comment about the access to the ICS, the LPP explained that in order to obtain support to build new ICS, people have to come to the office of Social Development or Rural Development of each of the respective municipal governments to perform the application. Finally, concerning the organisation of the event, CDT explained that there was no training during the consultation because that was not the purpose of the LSC but that it is done whenever ICS are implemented.

- FPCV

Concerning the comment about the stove model, the LPP answered that the 'comales' cannot break because they are made of metal and that sometimes people said that because they wanted to take advantage of the situation so they can get a new 'comal'. The LPP declared that it will supply a new comal whenever the end user presents the broken one. But so far this has not happened.

Concerning the comment about the limited diffusion of the project, the LPP explained that its project was integrated, therefore each and every of their beneficiaries had an ICS and the reason why somebody did not receive one is either that this person had already received one from another organization (in this case FPCV did not install a second one) or that this person did not want to join a group or adopt the methodologies FPCV uses.

- **FPP**

About the fact that ICS are not available as of today in neighbourhood communities, FPP answered that it was aware of the number of people who did not have the technology and was interested in it. FPP is always looking for additional supports from private initiatives as well as governmental resources at different levels, it is really look forward to helping as many families as possible.

Concerning the fact that some families did not receive all the materials, the LPP answered that the materials to build the ICS are calculated to build one ICS and the complete delivery is monitored by a FPP's technician and endorsed by a commission in the community. Yet, it is the end users' responsibility to bring the material necessary to build the basis of the ICS, therefore it may cause confusion if the commission does not communicate enough about it with all the end users.

- **AURA**

Concerning the fact that a lot of people still don't have access to the ICS, the LPP explained that only families from rural communities are being attended, not those from urban areas, due to SEDESOL policy.

- **VAD**

Concerning the fact that a lot of people still do not have an ICS, the LPP explained that they were working on funding more economic resources to build more Patsari ICS so that more people can have access to this technology.

- **VDQ**

Concerning the diffusion to the project, the LPP explained that the Municipal President proposed to find solutions to develop and support the ICS project.

- **ESM**

Concerning the difficult availability of the Ecocina stoves in some communities, the LPP explained that it has started its activities not so much time ago and that it hopes that with the future carbon revenues will enable to improve the promotion and diffusion scheme of the ICS.

SECTION D. Eligibility of VPA and estimation of emissions reductions

D.1 Title and reference of the approved baseline and monitoring methodology selected:

The following Gold Standard methodology is applied:

“Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption” v.1, released on 11/04/2011.

It is available on the Gold Standard website:

http://www.cdmgoldstandard.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/10/GS_110411_TPDDTEC_Methodology.pdf

D.2 Application of methodology

The following conditions apply to improved cook stove technologies eligible for the Methodology:

Applicable conditions	Improved cook stoves
1. The project boundary can be clearly identified, and the technologies counted in the project are not included in another voluntary market or CDM project activity. Project proponents must have a survey mechanism in place together with appropriate mitigation measures so as to prevent double-counting in case of another similar activity with some of the target area in common.	The project boundary is clearly defined in section A.7 of the VPA-DD. Before the inclusion of the project activities in the PoA, it was verified¹² whether there is any other carbon project concerning the same technology registered in the same geographical boundary. A CDM PoA (reference number 8521¹³) including some of FPP's improved cook stoves project activities has been registered. See section A.12 of the VPA-DD to see the process undertaken by MICROSOL to clarify this issue. In any case, to be eligible to the PoA, each LPP had to sign the 'LPP Eligibility form' (presented in Appendix 4) that contains a specific criterion on the double-counting issue. It says: “The project is not registered as an individual project activity nor is part of another registered PoA on the official or voluntary carbon market (the technology units listed in the 'End users list' provided by the LPP have never been presented to any carbon certification process)”.
2. The technologies each have continuous useful energy outputs of less than 150kW per unit (defined as total energy delivered	A specific calculation ¹⁴ has been done to estimate the useful energy output of each ICS model included in the VPA. The results are as follows: 0.574 kW for the Patsari stove, 0.517 kW for the ONIL stove, 0.488 kW for the Plancha and Tierra compactada

¹² The verification will be realized by MICROSOL on the CDM, Gold Standard VCS registries.

¹³ http://cdm.unfccc.int/ProgrammeOfActivities/poa_db/2BH1T0SFERD67JCZXAIWMKLO8PN5UQ/view

¹⁴ See the Appendix 5 'VPA 4 - Applicability condition 150 kW' (Excel file).

usefully from start to end of operation of a unit divided by time of operation). For technologies or practices that do not deliver thermal energy in the project scenario but only displace thermal energy supplied in the baseline scenario, the 150kW threshold applies to the displaced baseline technology.	stoves and finally 0.837 kW for the Ecocina. These values are well below the 150 kW threshold.
3. The use of the baseline technology as a backup or auxiliary technology in parallel with the improved technology introduced by the project activity is permitted as long as a mechanism is put into place to encourage the removal of the old technology and the definitive discontinuity of its use. The project documentation must provide a clear description of the approach chosen and the monitoring plan must allow for a good understanding of the extent to which the baseline technology is still in use after the introduction of the improved technology. The success of the mechanism put into place must therefore be monitored, and the approach must be adjusted if proven unsuccessful.	To be eligible to the PoA, each LPP had to sign the 'LPP Eligibility form' (presented in Appendix 4) that contains a specific criterion on the baseline technology issue. The LPP is asked to replace the baseline stove by the improved cook stove but he 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 will be accounted as part of the project emissions since Field tests are performed on the total fuel consumption of the household. Nevertheless, the LPP will encourage the removal of the old technology and the definitive discontinuity of its use. For the LPP, the carbon mechanism is per se an incentive as whenever the baseline technology is still used, fuel consumption is higher, and therefore emission reductions and carbon incomes are lower. The removal of the baseline technology will be monitored in the Project surveys and Monitoring surveys by asking the end user whether it still uses its baseline stove, has destroyed it and if not, what it did with it ¹⁵ .
4. The project proponent must clearly communicate to all project participants the entity that is claiming ownership rights of and selling the emission reductions resulting from the project activity. This must be communicated to the technology producers and the retailers of the improved technology by contract or clear written assertions in the	The LPPs are considered as the owners of the emission reductions resulting from their project activities. The general transfer scheme of the emissions reductions ownership is as follows: End user → LPP → CME → Final buyer The improved technology end users will be notified that they cannot claim for emission reductions from the project: they will be informed of the carbon market certification process occurring and must not have any opposition to it. Whenever possible, the evidences of this notification will be obtained at end user level and otherwise, signed documents by the community

¹⁵ However, as stated in the Methodology p.4, the removal and continued non-use of three stone fires and other easily constructed traditional devices is in many cases unlikely and impractical to monitor.

transaction paperwork. If the claimants are not the project technology end users, the end users should be notified that they cannot claim for emission reductions from the project.	representative in which it commits to notify each member of the community of this will be obtained. Other parts of the carbon property scheme are precisely defined through contracts between MICROSOL and the LPPs or final buyers (available on demand). Whenever the implementation of a project activity is done as part of government's programs, as part of NGO's programs and/or a mix of government and NGO programs, additional measures will be taken to ensure the LPP's carbon property of the emission reductions. Two cases will be distinguished: - In case of institutions financing the project activities: the LPP will formally notify each major donor to ensure that no property can be claimed on the carbon credits resulting from the part of the project activities it financed. - In case of institutions that purchase the LPP's technology units in order to distribute them to the end users: the LPP will provide a statement signed by the institution that ensures that no property on the carbon credits resulting from the technology units it purchased can be claimed. All corresponding evidences will be provided at verification stage as it is usually not possible to gather all related evidences at validation/inclusion stage.
5. Project activities making use of a new biomass feedstock in the project situation (e.g. shift from non-renewable to green charcoal, plant oil or renewable biomass briquettes) must comply with relevant Gold Standard specific requirements for biomass related project activities, as defined in the latest version of the Gold Standard rules.	Not applicable. The project activities will not make use of any new biomass feedstock in the project situation. The biomass type in the baseline is the same as the biomass type in the project scenario.

Therefore the Methodology is applicable to the improved cook stoves project activities.

D.3 Sources and GHGs

The greenhouse gases included in the boundary are the three gases considered by the Gold Standard methodology “Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption”: CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O.

Source		GHGs	Included?	Justification/Explanation
Baseline scenario	Cooking	CO ₂	Yes	Important source of emission. IPCC values are applied.
		CH ₄	Yes	Important source of emission. IPCC values are applied.
		N ₂ O	Yes	Important source of emission. IPCC values are applied.
	Transport of fuel	CO ₂	No	Excluded at PoA level.
		CH ₄	No	Excluded at PoA level.
		N ₂ O	No	Excluded at PoA level.
	Production of fuel	CO ₂	No	Excluded at PoA level.
		CH ₄	No	Excluded at PoA level.
		N ₂ O	No	Excluded at PoA level.
Project scenario	Cooking	CO ₂	Yes	Important source of emission. IPCC values are applied.
		CH ₄	Yes	Important source of emission. IPCC values are applied.
		N ₂ O	Yes	Important source of emission. IPCC values are applied.
	Transport of fuel	CO ₂	No	Excluded at PoA level.
		CH ₄	No	Excluded at PoA level.
		N ₂ O	No	Excluded at PoA level.
	Production of fuel	CO ₂	No	Excluded at PoA level.
		CH ₄	No	Excluded at PoA level.
		N ₂ O	No	Excluded at PoA level.

D.4 Description of the baseline scenario

➤ **Introduction**

Four LPPs (AURA, GIRA, VAD and VDQ) implement in common one project activity: they construct the same model of stove, the Patsari stove, following exactly the same diffusion model. They are gathered together under the name of 'Red Patsari'. Three of them, GIRA, VAD and VDQ, will implement monitoring activities in common as their project activities are located in two neighboring States (Mexico and Michoacán).

Baseline surveys were conducted by all the LPPs in the period of February-May 2013 (these surveys were performed with end users who already had their ICS but were asked about their behavior previous to the technology implementation).

Please refer to the PoA-DD (section II.B.7.2) for the randomness and representativeness guidelines that any project activity included in the PoA must follow in order to cover all the geographical areas of the project activity and to ensure a random selection of the subjects.

➤ **Methodology**

Initially, one baseline scenario has been considered for each project activity as previous analysis showed no specific reason (such as the type of baseline technology, the type of use of the technology and the fuel mix) for defining various scenarios inside the LPPs' activities.

Large target sample sizes have been defined: between 112 and 139 Baseline Kitchen Surveys (BLKS) have been conducted by the different LPPs.

➤ **Results**

The definition of the baseline scenario(s) is based on two criteria among end users whose first fuel is wood:

- i. The type of cook stove used by the end users before receiving the ICS: the LPP is asked to classify them as 'traditional' or 'non-traditional' knowing that:
 - A 'traditional stove' is an open fire that can have two forms, either a typical three-stone fire or an open fire with U-shaped surrounds made by the end user in order to place more easily the cooking pot over the fire.
 - A 'non-traditional' stove corresponds to a stove constructed by the end user itself, slightly improved in comparison to an open fire. It is still rustic, its design does not optimize air flows and no isolating materials are used in its construction. But it has a combustion chamber partially closed, this is why we consider it as another model of baseline stoves and ask the LPP to differentiate it from the open fires in order to account, if needed, for the efficiency of each model in field tests.
- ii. The type of use of the stoves: the LPP is asked to classify them as personal, commercial or institutional.

a) CDT

The BLKS provided the following results:

Table D4.a1: Population description of ICS end users

BLKS	CDT
Survey dates	Feb-March 2013
Sample size	112
Family size average - Total	6.4
Children (<10)	1.9
Adults (>10)	4.5
% of people using wood as first fuel	87.50%
% of people using a traditional cook stove in baseline and whose first fuel is wood	98.98%

Table D4.a2: Baseline scenario definition for the ICS project activity

Baseline scenario definition factors	Sub-factor	Information	Criteria	CDT
Type of cook stove	Baseline cook stove	Type of cook stove used in baseline scenario among users whose main fuel is wood	% of non-traditional baseline stoves among users whose main fuel is wood	1.02%
Type of household	Commercial or institutional use of stove	Stove used for commercial or institutional purposes among users whose main fuel is wood	% of users whose main fuel is wood with commercial or institutional use $\geq 30\%$ or $\leq 70\%$	0.00%
CONCLUSION				2 Baseline scenarios

Based on the BLKS results, there is a need to define two baseline scenarios: beneficiaries who were using a traditional stove in baseline scenario VS those who were using a non-traditional stove in baseline scenario. As the population of the scenario “beneficiaries who were using a non-traditional stove in baseline scenario” is not significant (1.02%) and because the implementation of a specific monitoring for this other scenario would be costly, it was decided to exclude it from the emission reductions calculations (through the eligibility factor E_p). This approach is conservative.

Table D4.a3: Seasonality assessment for the ICS project activity

BLKS	CDT
% of people that declare changing their wood consumption between seasons	43.75%
% of people that declare consuming more wood in Dry season	61.22%
% of people that declare consuming more wood in Rainy season	38.78%

Based on the BLKS results, seasonal variations might exist in the end users’ wood consumption. Therefore it is necessary to take into consideration in the emission reductions calculation that wood consumption is not constant during all the year. CDT will apply one of the two following options in its monitoring:

- i. Performing all field tests in the season when the wood consumption is lower (rainy season) in order to be conservative when extrapolating the data to the whole year.
- ii. Performing field tests in both seasons in order to measure wood savings specific to each season and thus account for seasonal variations in the ER calculations. Two series of baseline field tests would be initially carried out and project field tests would be performed alternatively in each season.¹⁶

b) FPCV

The BLKS provided the following results:

Table D4.b1: Population description of ICS end users

BLKS	FPCV
Survey dates	Feb-March 2013
Sample size	115
Family size average - Total	5.2
Children (<10)	1.5
Adults (>10)	3.7
% of people using wood as first fuel	91.30%
% of people using a traditional cook stove in baseline and whose first fuel is wood	80.95%

Table D4.b2: Baseline scenario definition for the ICS project activity

Baseline scenario definition factors	Sub-factor	Information	Criteria	FPCV
Type of cook stove	Baseline cook stove	Type of cook stove used in baseline scenario among users whose main fuel is wood	% of non-traditional baseline stoves among users whose main fuel is wood	19.05%
Type of household	Commercial or institutional use of stove	Stove used for commercial or institutional purposes among users whose main fuel is wood	% of users whose main fuel is wood with commercial or institutional use $\geq 30\%$ or $\leq 70\%$	0.00%
CONCLUSION				2 Baseline scenarios

Based on the BLKS results, there is a need to define two baseline scenarios: beneficiaries who were using a traditional stove in baseline scenario VS those who were using a non-traditional stove in baseline scenario. As the population of the scenario “beneficiaries who were using a non-traditional stove in baseline scenario” is significant (19.05%), two options are considered: its consideration or exclusion from the emission reductions calculations (through the eligibility factor E_p).

¹⁶ Another option would be to perform two series of baseline and project field tests (one in each season) and then calculate a seasonality factor that would be applied in the ER calculations during the rest of the crediting period. This seasonality factor would be calculated by comparing wood savings results of both seasons.

Table D4.b3: Seasonality assessment for the ICS project activity

BLKS	FPCV
% of people that declare changing their wood consumption between seasons	83.48%
% of people that declare consuming more wood in Dry season	30.21%
% of people that declare consuming more wood in Rainy season	69.79%

Based on the BLKS results, seasonal variations might exist in the end users' wood consumption. Therefore it is necessary to take into consideration in the emission reductions calculation that wood consumption is not constant during all the year. FPCV will apply one of the two following options in its monitoring:

- Performing all field tests in the season when the wood consumption is lower (dry season) in order to be conservative when extrapolating the data to the whole year.
- Performing field tests in both seasons in order to measure wood savings specific to each season and thus account for seasonal variations in the ER calculations. Two series of baseline field tests would be initially carried out and project field tests would be performed alternatively in each season.¹⁷

c) FPP

The BLKS provided the following results:

Table D4.c1: Population description of ICS end users

BLKS	FPP
Survey dates	March 2013
Sample size	138
Family size average - Total	5.1
Children (<10)	2.2
Adults (>10)	2.9
% of people using wood as first fuel	99.28%
% of people using a traditional cook stove in baseline and whose first fuel is wood	100.00%

Table D4.c2: Baseline scenario definition for the ICS project activity

Baseline scenario definition factors	Sub-factor	Information	Criteria	FPP
Type of cook stove	Baseline cook stove	Type of cook stove used in baseline scenario among users whose main fuel is wood	% of non-traditional baseline stoves among users whose main fuel is wood	0.00%

¹⁷ Another option would be to perform two series of baseline and project field tests (one in each season) and then calculate a seasonality factor that would be applied in the ER calculations during the rest of the crediting period. This seasonality factor would be calculated by comparing wood savings results of both seasons.

Type of household	Commercial or institutional use of stove	Stove used for commercial or institutional purposes among users whose main fuel is wood	% of users whose main fuel is wood with commercial or institutional use $\geq 30\%$ or $\leq 70\%$	0.00%
CONCLUSION				1 Baseline scenario

Based on the BLKS results, there is no need to define more than one Baseline scenario.

Table D4.c3: Seasonality assessment for the ICS project activity

BLKS	FPP
% of people that declare changing their wood consumption between seasons	49.28%
% of people that declare consuming more wood in Dry season	19.12%
% of people that declare consuming more wood in Rainy season	80.88%

Based on the BLKS results, seasonal variations might exist in the end users' wood consumption. Therefore it is necessary to take into consideration in the emission reductions calculation that wood consumption is not constant during all the year. FPP will apply one of the two following options in its monitoring:

- Performing all field tests in the season when the wood consumption is lower (dry season) in order to be conservative when extrapolating the data to the whole year.
- Performing field tests in both seasons in order to measure wood savings specific to each season and thus account for seasonal variations in the ER calculations. Two series of baseline field tests would be initially carried out and project field tests would be performed alternatively in each season.¹⁸

d) AURA

The BLKS provided the following results:

Table D4.d1: Population description of ICS end users

BLKS	AURA
Survey dates	Feb-March 2013
Sample size	112
Family size average - Total	5.2
Children (<10)	1.2
Adults (>10)	4.1
% of people using wood as first fuel	92.86%
% of people using a traditional cook stove in baseline and whose first fuel is wood	95.19%

¹⁸ Another option would be to perform two series of baseline and project field tests (one in each season) and then calculate a seasonality factor that would be applied in the ER calculations during the rest of the crediting period. This seasonality factor would be calculated by comparing wood savings results of both seasons.

Table D4.d2: Baseline scenario definition for the ICS project activity

Baseline scenario definition factors	Sub-factor	Information	Criteria	AURA
Type of cook stove	Baseline cook stove	Type of cook stove used in baseline scenario among users whose main fuel is wood	% of non-traditional baseline stoves among users whose main fuel is wood	4.81%
Type of household	Commercial or institutional use of stove	Stove used for commercial or institutional purposes among users whose main fuel is wood	% of users whose main fuel is wood with commercial or institutional use $\geq 30\%$ or $\leq 70\%$	0.00%
CONCLUSION				2 Baseline scenarios

Based on the BLKS results, there is a need to define two baseline scenarios: beneficiaries who were using a traditional stove in baseline scenario VS those who were using a non-traditional stove in baseline scenario. As the population of the scenario “beneficiaries who were using a non-traditional stove in baseline scenario” is not significant (4.81%) and because the implementation of a specific monitoring for this other scenario would be costly, it was decided to exclude it from the emission reductions calculations (through the eligibility factor E_p). This approach is conservative.

Table D4.d3: Seasonality assessment for the ICS project activity

BLKS	AURA
% of people that declare changing their wood consumption between seasons	91.07%
% of people that declare consuming more wood in Dry season	91.18%
% of people that declare consuming more wood in Rainy season	8.82%

Based on the BLKS results, seasonal variations might exist in the end users’ wood consumption. Therefore it is necessary to take into consideration in the emission reductions calculation that wood consumption is not constant during all the year. AURA will apply one of the two following options in its monitoring:

- Performing all field tests in the season when the wood consumption is lower (rainy season) in order to be conservative when extrapolating the data to the whole year.
- Performing field tests in both seasons in order to measure wood savings specific to each season and thus account for seasonal variations in the ER calculations. Two series of baseline field tests would be initially carried out and project field tests would be performed alternatively in each season.¹⁹

¹⁹ Another option would be to perform two series of baseline and project field tests (one in each season) and then calculate a seasonality factor that would be applied in the ER calculations during the rest of the crediting period. This seasonality factor would be calculated by comparing wood savings results of both seasons.

e) Red Patsari

The BLKS provided the following results:

Table D4.e1: Population description of ICS end users

BLKS	RED PATSARI
Survey dates	March-May 2013
Sample size	139
Family size average - Total	5.7
Children (<10)	2.2
Adults (>10)	3.5
% of people using wood as first fuel	99.28%
% of people using a traditional cook stove in baseline and whose first fuel is wood	100.00%

Table D4.e2: Baseline scenario definition for the ICS project activity

Baseline scenario definition factors	Sub-factor	Information	Criteria	RED PATSARI
Type of cook stove	Baseline cook stove	Type of cook stove used in baseline scenario among users whose main fuel is wood	% of non-traditional baseline stoves among users whose main fuel is wood	0.00%
Type of household	Commercial or institutional use of stove	Stove used for commercial or institutional purposes among users whose main fuel is wood	% of users whose main fuel is wood with commercial or institutional use $\geq 30\%$ or $\leq 70\%$	0.00%
CONCLUSION				1 Baseline scenario

Based on the BLKS results, there is no need to define more than one Baseline scenario.

Table D4.e3: Seasonality assessment for the ICS project activity

BLKS	RED PATSARI
% of people that declare changing their wood consumption between seasons	53.24%
% of people that declare consuming more wood in Dry season	22.97%
% of people that declare consuming more wood in Rainy season	77.03%

Based on the BLKS results, seasonal variations might exist in the end users' wood consumption. Therefore it is necessary to take into consideration in the emission reductions calculation that wood consumption is not constant during all the year. RED PATSARI will apply one of the two following options in its monitoring:

- Performing all field tests in the season when the wood consumption is lower (dry season) in order to be conservative when extrapolating the data to the whole year.

- ii. Performing field tests in both seasons in order to measure wood savings specific to each season and thus account for seasonal variations in the ER calculations. Two series of baseline field tests would be initially carried out and project field tests would be performed alternatively in each season.²⁰

f) ESM

The BLKS provided the following results:

Table D4.f1: Population description of ICS end users

BLKS	ESM
Survey dates	March 2013
Sample size	127
Family size average - Total	5.2
Children (<10)	1.9
Adults (>10)	3.4
% of people using wood as first fuel	62.20%
% of people using a traditional cook stove in baseline and whose first fuel is wood	93.67%

Table D4.f2: Baseline scenario definition for the ICS project activity

Baseline scenario definition factors	Sub-factor	Information	Criteria	ESM
Type of cook stove	Baseline cook stove	Type of cook stove used in baseline scenario among users whose main fuel is wood	% of non-traditional baseline stoves among users whose main fuel is wood	6.33%
Type of household	Commercial or institutional use of stove	Stove used for commercial or institutional purposes among users whose main fuel is wood	% of users whose main fuel is wood with commercial or institutional use $\geq 30\%$ or $\leq 70\%$	0.00%
CONCLUSION				2 Baseline scenarios

Based on the BLKS results, there is a need to define two baseline scenarios: beneficiaries who were using a traditional stove in baseline scenario VS those who were using a non-traditional stove in baseline scenario. As the population of the scenario “beneficiaries who were using a non-traditional stove in baseline scenario” is significant (6.33%), two options are considered: its consideration or exclusion from the emission reductions calculations (through the eligibility factor E_p).

²⁰ Another option would be to perform two series of baseline and project field tests (one in each season) and then calculate a seasonality factor that would be applied in the ER calculations during the rest of the crediting period. This seasonality factor would be calculated by comparing wood savings results of both seasons.

Table D4.f3: Seasonality assessment for the ICS project activity

BLKS	ESM
% of people that declare changing their wood consumption between seasons	59.84%
% of people that declare consuming more wood in Dry season	76.32%
% of people that declare consuming more wood in Rainy season	23.68%

Based on the BLKS results, seasonal variations might exist in the end users' wood consumption. Therefore it is necessary to take into consideration in the emission reductions calculation that wood consumption is not constant during all the year. ESM will apply one of the two following options in its monitoring:

- i. Performing all field tests in the season when the wood consumption is lower (rainy season) in order to be conservative when extrapolating the data to the whole year.
- ii. Performing field tests in both seasons in order to measure wood savings specific to each season and thus account for seasonal variations in the ER calculations. Two series of baseline field tests would be initially carried out and project field tests would be performed alternatively in each season.²¹

²¹ Another option would be to perform two series of baseline and project field tests (one in each season) and then calculate a seasonality factor that would be applied in the ER calculations during the rest of the crediting period. This seasonality factor would be calculated by comparing wood savings results of both seasons.

D.5 Demonstration of eligibility for a VPA

D.5.1 Eligibility of the VPA

The VPA is eligible to be included in the considered PoA because each LPP's project activity complies with the criteria defined in section I.B.2 of the PoA-DD. Each LPP has signed the 'LPP Eligibility form' as presented in Appendix 4.

	Criteria description	Conditions to be met	Evidence
General framework	Boundary and location of the VPA	The project activity is located within one of the host countries listed in section I.A.4. of the PoA-DD or another country if an extension of the PoA boundary is approved at a future date.	VPA-DD section A.6
	Crediting period of the VPA	The crediting period of the project activity shall not exceed the end date of the PoA.	VPA-DD section A.9
Methodological framework	Applicability of the methodology	The proposed project activity shall not lead to double-counting of emission reductions: - The project activity is not registered as an individual project nor is part of another registered PoA on the official or voluntary carbon market (the technology units listed in the 'List of end users' provided by the LPP have never been presented to any carbon certification process) - The project activity has not been already presented in any other VPA of this PoA. If it turns out that a risk of double counting with another project exists, a comprehensive analysis would be realized by MICROSOL consisting in the following steps: - Contact the CME of the other project identified and check if some of the technologies are implemented in the same communities / families. - If so, double counted devices are identified more precisely through specific list of end users. - Then a treatment of these volumes is negotiated between MICROSOL or the LPP and the other project's CME: it is decided before first verification who is going to include each device at risk through written and signed document. → The LPP declares in the signed Eligibility form for ICS (see Appendix 4) that its project activity is not registered as an individual project activity nor is part of another registered PoA and has not been already presented in	LPP Eligibility form (Appendix 4) + VPA-DD section A.12

		any VPA of this PoA. This declaration is strengthened by a verification conducted by MICROSOL (on the CDM, Gold Standard and VCS registries) to ensure that there is no other carbon project implemented by the LPP concerning the same technology and registered in the same geographical boundary. → Concerning FPP risk of double-counting, MICROSOL is currently realizing an analysis of this issue: results and related documentation will be provided at first verification of the VPA.	
		Technology devices implemented in a project activity has an individual continuous useful energy output lower than 150kW. → The calculations made in Appendix 5 show that the LPP's ICS model has an individual continuous useful energy output lower than 150kW.	Appendix 5 of the VPA-DD + VPA-DD section D.2
		The project technology end users will be encouraged to remove their baseline technology. → The LPP declares in the signed Eligibility form that he will encourage the removal of the old technology. The removal of the baseline technology will be monitored in the Project and Monitoring surveys and the removal rate parameter will be presented in the Monitoring reports.	LPP Eligibility form
		The project technology end users will be notified that they cannot claim for emission reductions from the project in order to avoid doubts on the property of future carbon credits generated. Signed documents called 'delivery acts' will be provided at verification stage for all technology units presented for issuance. Other parts of the carbon property scheme are precisely defined through contracts between MICROSOL and each LPP as well as between Microsol and final buyers (available on demand). Whenever the implementation of a project activity is done as part of government's programs, as part of NGO's programs and/or a mix of government and NGO programs, additional measures will be taken to ensure the LPP's carbon property of the emission reductions. Two cases will be distinguished: - In case of institutions financing the project activities: the LPP will formally notify each major	LPP Eligibility form + Contract with LPPs + Notification and agreements between LPPs and other institutions

		donor to ensure that no property can be claimed on the carbon credits resulting from the part of the project activities it financed. - In case of institutions that purchase the LPP's technology units in order to distribute them to the end users: the LPP will provide a statement signed by the institution that ensures that no property on the carbon credits resulting from the technology units it purchased can be claimed. → In the signed Eligibility form for ICS, the LPP commits to clarify the carbon credits property with all end users through signed delivery records. All corresponding evidences will be provided at verification stage as it is usually not possible to gather all related evidences at validation/inclusion stage.	
Technological framework	Project technology	The project activity introduces cook stoves with a closed combustion chamber which enable more efficient and cleaner wood combustion. → As presented in section A.5, the LPP implements a cooking device which is an improved cook stove that enables more efficient and cleaner wood combustion in comparison to the baseline stove.	LPP Eligibility form + VPA-DD section A.5
Additionality demonstration	Additionality demonstration tool	The project technology is "first-of-its-kind". In case it is not the additionality demonstration is done based on the latest UNFCCC "Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality". → The project technology is "first-of-its-kind" since improved cook stoves have been adopted in Mexico by 13.6%²² of the target population.	VPA-DD section D.5.1
	Previous consideration	There is evidence that carbon funding was considered before the implementation of the project activity. → Evidences corresponding to the timeline detailed in section D.5.2 are provided to the DOE showing that carbon funding was considered before the implementation of the project activity.	LPP Eligibility form + VPA-DD section D.5.2
	Poverty	End users of the project activity are using wood as main fuel for cooking. → Project surveys will include a specific question related to this topic and end users not using wood as main fuel will be excluded from ER calculation.	LPP Eligibility form + Baseline surveys

²² See "Appendix 8 – Additionality supporting information – ICS – v4".

	Monitoring	The LPP committed to implement a long term monitoring process as described in section II.B.7.2 of the PoA-DD. → As stated in the signed Eligibility form, the LPP commits to implement monitoring activities following all rules and guidelines provided by MICRO SOL. Baseline surveys evidences will be provided to DOE.	LPP Eligibility form + VPA-DD section D.7.2
Sustainability	Local Stakeholder consultation	A local stakeholder consultation has to be carried out by each LPP prior to inclusion of the VPA unless MICRO SOL can justify that different activities are sufficiently homogenous to organize one LSC for various LPPs or VPAs. → Results of the local stakeholder consultation can be seen in the corresponding LSC report.	LSC report
	Sustainability	The LPP committed to implement the Sustainability Monitoring Plan defined in the VPA passport. → The LPP commits to implement a long-term monitoring process that follows all rules and guidelines provided by MICRO SOL.	LPP Eligibility form
	Do No Harm assessment	The LPP has signed the “Do Not Harm Declaration”. → The DNHA is undertaken at PoA level and documented in the PoA Passport. Compliance of the LPP with the DNHA is assessed in the “Do Not Harm Declaration” form signed by the LPP. Please refer to Appendix 2 of VPA 4 Passport for the LPP’s signed form.	DNH form
		The LPP committed to provide information on the use of its carbon revenues in order to avoid corruption. → The LPP commits to provide every year a report on the use of its carbon revenues that will be controlled by MICRO SOL and provided to the DOE at the verification stage.	LPP Eligibility form
Miscellaneous	ODA	The LPP has signed the "Official Development Assistance Declaration" which states that ODA was not received under the condition that the credits coming out of the project will be transferred to the donor country. → Please refer to Appendix 1 of VPA 4 Passport for the LPP’s signed form.	ODA form
	Laws compliance	The LPP declares to be in line with laws and regulations of the host country available at the time of inclusion of the VPA in the PoA.	LPP Eligibility form

		The LPP has provided the evidence that its entity is duly registered/ incorporated by the national authorities of its host country prior to inclusion.	Evidence provided by LPP
	Contractual agreement with the CME	The LPP has signed contractual agreements with MICROSQL to participate in the PoA. These agreements include all rights and responsibilities of both parties. MICROSQL approved each VPA to be included in the PoA.	Contractual agreement

Some eligibility criteria refer to future actions to be implemented by the LPP at verification stage. If the LPP does not implement the required actions (ex: monitoring plan) or provide the required information (ex: carbon revenues use report) as described in the eligibility criteria, MICROSQL will reserve the right not to present the project activity for verification stage.

D.5.2 Carbon previous consideration

a) CDT

CDT is implementing cookstove projects with the idea to valorize it on carbon market since December 2009.

At the beginning of 2009 the Technical direction of CDT discovered the possibility to valorize some of the projects of the NGO on carbon markets. Few months later (July 2009), he presented this opportunity to the executives of CDT in a working group: decision was taken to work deeper on that topic (looking for partners and feasibility analysis). Since this date, CDT undertook various actions to enter the carbon market; for example:

- In 2010, CDT participated in a study made by the University of Twente on the possibility to develop a voluntary local carbon scheme in the region of “La Primavera”, Mexico. The research began in 2010 and the study has been published in November 2012.
- In 2011, CDT participated in three workshops on the carbon market: first, in a workshop entitled “Linking local action to international climate change agreements in the dry tropical forests of Mexico” organized by the UNAM and after which Alejandro Aguilar, CDT’s Director, became a member of the Advisory Committee of the project. Later this year, CDT participated in a workshop organized by the World Bank Forest Carbon Workshop Facility and the UNAM on community monitoring processes for REDD projects and in another workshop organized by the UNAM on community management in payments for environmental services (PES) projects.

First contact was made with Microsol in November 2011 and a contract was signed one year later, in November 2012 (emails and official documents are available to prove this).

Given all this, it appears clearly that carbon market access was a key preoccupation in the implementation of CDT projects since 2009, before the project implementation.

Timeline for CDT’s project activity:

- July 2009: CDT’s Technical Director recommends to CDT’s Director to include a carbon component in all their future eco-technologies projects such as improved cook stoves project. Decision is taken to work deeper on the carbon certification topic looking for partners and feasibility analysis
- December 2009: CDT implements first improved cook stoves

- July 2010: CDT starts to collaborate in a study on the possibility to develop a voluntary local carbon scheme in the region of “La Primavera”, Mexico
- February 2011: CDT participates in a workshop entitled “Linking local action to international climate change agreements in the dry tropical forests of Mexico” after which Alejandro Aguilar, CDT’s Director, became a member of the Advisory Committee of the project
- September 2011: CDT participates in a workshop on community monitoring processes for REDD projects
- November 2011: CDT participates in a workshop on community management in payments for environmental services projects
- November 2011: First contact between CDT and Microsol
- March 2012: CDT signs a letter of intent
- November 2012: Signature of contract between CDT and Microsol

The first ICS to be included in the PoA corresponds to the date of signature by CDT of the letter of intent: 15/03/2012.

b) FPCV

First carbon consideration of FPCV occurred during the executive committee concerning 2009 activities and budget allocation. Since 2008 FPCV heard about the possibility to valorize stove projects on carbon markets and decided to include in its 2009 working plan / budget first actions to access to carbon market (feasibility study and contact creation).

At the beginning of 2010, first results of FPCV carbon analysis were available and FPCV confirmed its interest to continue the process of registration of its projects on the carbon market.

First contact was made with Microsol in November 2011 and a contract was signed one year later, in December 2012 (emails and official documents are available to prove this).

Given all this, it appears clearly that carbon market access was a key preoccupation in the implementation of FPCV projects since February 2009, before the project implementation in May 2009.

Timeline for FPCV’s project activity:

- March 2007: FPCV includes carbon credit resources in its strategy to implement eco-technologies
- February 2009: FPCV’s executive committee decides to conduct in 2009 a specific study on carbon market accessibility (a specific budget and human resource are allocated)
- May 2009: FPCV implements first improved cook stoves of the project activity
- February 2010: FPCV continues their research on wood savings realized by their ICS project and carbon credits they will be able to emit
- March 2010: Horacio Bonfil, FPCV’s Director, affirms that the sale of carbon credits has become one of FPCV’s activities
- November 2011: First contact between FPCV and Microsol
- December 2012: Signature of contract between FPCV and Microsol

c) FPP

First carbon consideration of FPP occurred in 2007 when M. Jauregui (project coordinator of FPP) ask to her management to consider potential carbon revenues for FPP projects. Following this solicitation, meetings and pre-feasibility study were performed and FPP took the decision to look for solutions to look for concrete solutions to enter carbon market.

Facing the complexity and cost of the carbon certification schemes, FPP continued to search the best solution / partnership in 2009-2010, before meeting Microsol in 2011. First contact was made with Microsol in 2011 and contractual commitment was signed in 2012.

Given all this, it appears clearly that carbon market access was a key preoccupation in the implementation of FPP projects since 2007, before the beginning of the project implementation in September 2007.

Timeline for FPP's project activity:

- July 2007: Magali Jauregui, project coordinator of FPP, identifies carbon opportunity for their ICS project activity
- July 2007: FPP realizes an evaluation of their ICS pilot project to assess their state and their usage by the families in preparation for the carbon certification
- September 2007: FPP implements first improved cook stoves of the project activity
- February 2008: FPP continues to broaden their knowledge on carbon market accessibility
- March 2008: FPP wonders if their operational structure is adequate for carbon requirements and if needed what modifications should be done
- November 2011: First contact between FPP and Microsol
- December 2012: Signature of contract between FPP and Microsol

d) RED PATSARI

The "Red Patsari" is a coordinating structure that gathers various Mexican organizations implementing the same improved cook stove model, the Patsari stove, following a common methodology. GIRA designed the Patsari model and decided to share its knowledge with other actors interested in the poverty reduction of rural communities. This process includes capacity-building of each new actor on the construction of the stoves and its diffusion scheme. Within this VPA, 4 organizations of the "Red Patsari" (GIRA, AURA, VAD and VDQ) are being included to the PoA. GIRA is the leader of the "Red Patsari" and thus led the carbon process for all the other organizations.

GIRA, as an expert of efficient cook stoves projects, showed very early interest in certifying its projects on the carbon market. Whenever GIRA started to collaborate with a new organization willing to implement Patsari stoves, carbon certification of the new project was part of the work plan.

Since 2006, GIRA was interested in registering its improved cook stoves project on the carbon market. Negotiations with different carbon consultants have been conducted over the years but the project never succeeded to be registered:

- In September 2006, GIRA signed an agreement with the carbon consultant ClimateCare to register its improved cook stoves project on the carbon market. The agreement failed and was terminated in November 2007.

- In September 2007, negotiations started with another carbon consultant, Pioneer Carbon, but never resulted in the signature of an agreement.

In September 2008, negotiations started with another carbon consultant, Southpole, and an agreement was signed in September 2009. The improved cook stoves project consisted of Patsari stoves implemented by various organizations including GIRA, AURA, VAD and VDQ. It was meant to be registered on the voluntary carbon market with the Gold Standard label, but the collaboration with Southpole was finally abandoned in October 2012 after unexpected complications in the certification process.

First contact between GIRA and Microsol was made in May 2010. A common contract between the four organizations and Microsol was signed in December 2012 when carbon registration failed with Southpole.

In conclusion, it clearly appears that carbon opportunity was identified and included in Red Patsari working plans months before project implementation (the first stoves were implemented in August 2007 for GIRA, September 2008 for VDQ, August 2009 for AURA and March 2010 for VAD).

Timeline for RED PATSARI's project activity:

- September 2006: GIRA signs an agreement with ClimateCare to certify their ICS project
- August 2007: GIRA implements first Patsari stoves
- November 2007: The agreement with ClimateCare is terminated
- September 2007: GIRA starts negotiations with Pioneer Carbon
- September 2008: GIRA starts negotiations with Southpole
- September 2008: VDQ implements first Patsari stoves
- August 2009: AURA implements first Patsari stoves
- November 2009: GIRA signs an agreement with Southpole to certify the 'Patsari cook stoves project'
- March 2010: VAD implements first Patsari stoves
- May 2010: First contact between GIRA and Microsol
- October 2012: The agreement with Southpole is terminated
- December 2012: Signature of contract between RED PATSARI and Microsol

e) ESM

First of all it must be noted that If ESM's Ecocina factory has been created, it is only thanks to the financial and technical support of STI from the beginning:

- First STI helped ESM to raise seed capital from grants and donations to enable him to start a sustainable factory.
- Then they provided advice and assistance to ESM in all phases of the factory startup and operation: determination of the site and setup of the factory, construction of infrastructure, evaluation of the materials availability, understanding the market and costs, etc.
- They shared their expertise in a new model of fuel-efficient cook stoves they had designed, the Ecocina, and trained ESM in its construction.

- They helped ESM to improve marketing strategies and partnerships with existing non-profit organizations for promotion and distribution.
- In parallel, with the funds collected by STI, ESM was able to build the factory, purchase the materials needed to make it operational, hire the labor and produce 1,000 Ecocinas. With this first order, ESM could achieve some economies of scale to be able to continue the production on his own.

Therefore, it is clear that ESM could not have done its Ecocina project activity without the support of STI.

The philosophy of STI action towards local developers is to make their projects self-reliant and viable as quickly as possible, under the constraint of having the lowest sale price of the stoves in order to maximize the diffusion volume. In this context, carbon revenues were quickly identified by STI as a key financing source that would allow :

- To maintain a high quality of the project in the long term.

The goal was not only to produce thousands of Ecocinas in developing countries but also to ensure the sustainability of the improved cook stoves installed. STI was aware that a cook stoves project activity, without a solid support in terms of end users' sensitization and capacity-building, and then monitoring and follow-up of the technology, was not viable and wanted to find a scheme that would also guarantee that.

- To increase attractiveness of the service provided.

The sustainability of the factories owners' activities was also essential for STI as it appeared as a key factor to ensure their success. It seemed clear that the more sustainable the activities were, the more attractive they appeared for new investors and clients. Yet, very few people are able to buy directly the Ecocinas, the majority of the stoves are bought by institutions dedicated to poverty reduction in the region/country willing to finance them partially or totally. Since the factories owners must establish a solid diffusion scheme to ensure a satisfactory level of production, it is therefore essential for them to demonstrate to those institutions that Ecocinas are a sustainable solution for the families.

- To reduce the sale price of the local developers.

For a comparable level of quality of the service provided (installation of ICS as well as sustainability services), the carbon certification could generate around 10 USD per year per stove installed. The sale price of the ICS without carbon revenues would thus be 50% to 100% higher. This would help reaching competitiveness and maximizing the number of ICS diffused.

STI has identified since November 2007 carbon certification and the corresponding source of revenues as a solution to guarantee the sustainability of Ecocina diffusion scheme. Therefore, STI initiated both activities: on the one hand they began to support local entrepreneurs in opening their factories and on the other hand they started to look for partners/consultants that could help them to access to carbon market. Both activities were implemented in parallel as they knew that all the activities necessary to open the factories and reach scale-up of the production would take a long time.

At that moment (in 2007-2008), carbon market mechanisms were not well known this is why it took them some time to make the first contacts. Various attempts of carbon partnerships took place:

- In 2009 with the NGO ProLeña, the NGO Trees, Water and People, the carbon consultant JP Morgan ClimateCare;
- In 2011 with Klima ohne Grenzen and UpEnergy.

- Finally, negotiations with UpEnergy failed and STI selected Microsol's offer in 2012.

Through the Ecocinas sales revenues and the expected carbon revenues, STI had found a feasible financial model to ensure the high quality of their Ecocinas projects. Therefore STI, as the entity who made possible the opening of ESM's Ecocina factory, is the one who considered the carbon revenues as a component of the project from the start.

Timeline for ESM's project activity:

- November 2007: STI identifies carbon opportunity
- November 2009: STI intends a first carbon partnership with the NGO ProLeña, the NGO Trees, Water and People and the carbon consultant JP Morgan ClimateCare
- February 2011: STI starts a carbon partnership with the consultant UpEnergy
- August 2011: ESM produces first Ecocina prototypes
- September 2011: STI intends a third carbon partnership with the consultant Klima ohne Grenzen
- March 2012: First contact between Microsol and STI
- October 2012: Negotiations with UpEnergy fail
- December 2012: Signature of contract between STI, ESM and Microsol

The first ICS to be included in the PoA corresponds to the date of signature of the contract between STI, ESM and Microsol: 05/01/2013.

D.6 Estimation of emission reductions

D.6.1. Explanation of methodological choices

As stated in section II.B.6.3 of the PoA-DD:

“As the Performance Field Tests are required prior to verification and not validation, the project proponent must estimate emission reductions in the project documentation prior to validation using conservative assumptions for baseline and project scenario variables. They can be estimated from pertinent literature, lab testing and appropriate discounting factors, manufacturer specifications, or other viable sources of information. In the case of a new activity to be integrated in a new VPA that implements the same technology model in the same country as an activity already included in the PoA, it is allowed to use this previous activity’s baseline and project scenarios data to estimate the emission reductions of the new activity at the time of its inclusion.

If no activity concerning the same technology model and the same country has been already included in the PoA, it is allowed to estimate baseline and project scenarios variables from other Gold Standard projects or PoAs that have been already registered and verified at least once. In any case, Project surveys and Project field tests will be conducted on this new activity prior to first verification.”

As there is no VPA already included in this PoA, it is not possible to use data from former project activities. Therefore, the emission reductions estimation will be based on the following pertinent literature information:

- The wood savings of the 4 stoves (Patsari, Plancha, Tierra compactada, ONIL) that present similar properties (stove constructed in the end user house with a chimney and a comal or plancha surface that enables to cook tortillas and use pots) will be estimated from the results of the “Proyecto Mirador” Gold Standard project²³ which stove model, the La Justa Model 2x3, is very similar.
- The wood savings of an Ecocina stove will be estimated from two series of Kitchen tests²⁴ that the organization Stove team International conducted in Honduras in 2011-2012 and in Mexico in 2012 on Ecocina stoves (project scenario) in comparison with traditional stoves (baseline scenario).

²³ Gold Standard project (GS690) that has already been verified three times.

D.6.2. Data and parameters that are to be reported ex-ante

Data and parameters fixed over the crediting period and applicable to all the technologies eligible to the PoA:

Data / Parameter:	EF_{wood,CO2}
Data unit:	tCO ₂ /TJ
Description:	CO ₂ emission factor for wood.
Source of data used:	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 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.

Data / Parameter:	EF_{wood,nonCO2}
Data unit:	tCO ₂ /TJ
Description:	Non-CO ₂ emission factor for wood.
Source of data used:	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 applied:	$(0.3 \times 25 + 0.004 \times 298) = 8.692$
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.

²⁴ The corresponding Excel results will be provided to the DOE.

Data / Parameter:	NCV_{wood}
Data unit:	TJ/ton wood
Description:	Net calorific value of wood.
Source of data used:	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 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.

D.6.3. Ex-ante calculation of emission reductions

a) ER equations

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:

$$ER_y = \sum_{b,p} \{N_{p,y} * P_{p,b,y} * U_{p,y} * NCV_{wood} * (f_{NRB} * EF_{wood,CO2} + EF_{wood,nonCO2}) * E_p\} - \sum LE_p$$

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
$EF_{wood,CO2}$	CO ₂ emission factor of wood
$EF_{wood,nonCO2}$	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

Some of these parameters need to be presented in more details:

➤ Cumulative number of ICS-days

The Cumulative number of ICS-days crediting in year y can be expressed as follows:

$$N_{p,y} = \left(\sum_j q_j * m_{j,y} \right) * \frac{365}{12}$$

Where:

q_j	Number of ICS implemented in the month j
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$m_{j,y}$ Number of crediting months in the year y for the ICS installed in the month j

➤ Usage rate

The usage rate can be expressed as follows:

$$U_{p,y} = \sum_k U_{p,k,y} * n_{k,y}$$

Where:

$U_{p,k,y}$ Usage rate observed in the usage surveys for ICS of age category k from project scenario p in year y

$n_{k,y} = \frac{N_{p,k,y}}{N_{p,y}}$ Proportion of ICS.days of age category k crediting in year y

with $N_{p,y} = \sum_k N_{p,k,y}$

and $N_{p,k,y}$ Cumulative number of ICS-days crediting in year y for ICS of age category k

➤ Wood savings

Wood savings for an individual ICS of project scenario p against an individual stove of baseline scenario b in year y can be expressed as follows:

$$P_{p,b,y} = \sum_k P_{p,b,k} * n_{k,y}$$

Where:

$P_{p,b,k}$ Wood savings for an individual ICS of age category k from project scenario p against an individual stove of baseline scenario b

$n_{k,y}$ Proportion of ICS.days of age category k crediting in year y

A statistical analysis 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.

- If the confidence interval leads to an error of less than 30%, the daily wood savings for ICS of age category k from project scenario p can be expressed as follows:

$$P_{p,b,k} = \bar{x}_{p_b} - \bar{x}_{p,k}$$

Where:

$\bar{x}_{p_b}$ Average daily wood consumption per stove in baseline scenario b

$\bar{x}_{p,k}$ Average daily wood consumption per ICS of age category k in project scenario p

- If the confidence interval leads to an error superior or equal to 30%, the daily wood savings for ICS of age category k from project scenario p are estimated by the lower bound of the confidence interval and can be expressed as follows:

$$P_{p,b,k} = \left\{ \bar{x}_{p_b} - \bar{x}_{p,k} \right\} - t * \sqrt{\frac{s_{p_b}^2}{n_{p_b}} + \frac{s_{p,k}^2}{n_{p,k}}}$$

Where:

t	Critical value from the Student table
$s_{p_b}^2$	Sample variance of wood consumption in baseline scenario b
n_{p_b}	Sample size of wood consumption in baseline scenario b
$s_{p,k}^2$	Sample variance of wood consumption in project scenario p for ICS of age category k
$n_{p,k}$	Sample size of wood consumption in project scenario p for ICS of age category k

Moreover, wood consumption results are analysed separately for each season.

- Whenever wood savings data are available for both seasons, seasonally weighted wood savings are calculated for each ICS age category taking into consideration the lengths of the seasons:

$$P_{p,b,k} = P_{p,b,k,dry} * \frac{D}{365} + P_{p,b,k,wet} * \left(1 - \frac{D}{365}\right)$$

Where:

$P_{p,b,k,dry}$	Wood savings for an individual ICS of age category k of project scenario p against an individual stove of baseline b in dry season
$P_{p,b,k,wet}$	Wood savings for an individual ICS of age category k of project scenario p against an individual stove of baseline b in wet season
D	Length of the dry season (number of days in the year)

- In the case wood saving data are only available for the conservative season (the one with lower wood consumption) as identified in the Baseline surveys, wood savings for each age category would be:

$$P_{p,b,k} = P_{p,b,k,conservative\ season}$$

➤ Eligibility factor

The Eligibility factor of the stoves from scenario p can be expressed as follows:

$$E_p = \frac{n_{PSKS,p} - NE_p}{n_{PSKS,p}}$$

Where:

$n_{PSKS,p}$	Sample size of Project or Monitoring surveys for project scenario p
NE_p	Proportion of non-eligible end users in project scenario p

➤ **Leakage**

The potential sources of leakage L1, L2, L3 and L5 have been defined as null at PoA level; only the potential source of leakage L4 ('The project population compensates for loss of the space heating effect of inefficient technology by adopting some other form of heating ') is monitored. Whenever Project or Monitoring 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 ER calculations.

b) Ex-ante emission reductions calculation

➤ **Cumulative number of ICS.days**

First of all, here are the annual volumes of improved cook stoves implemented by the different LPPs:

Table D.6.3.a: Volume of ICS implemented and to be implemented by the LPPs

Year	CDT	FPCV	FPP	AURA	RED PATSARI	ESM
2007	0	0	205	0	69	0
2008	0	0	39	0	908	0
2009	0	252	288	39	713	0
2010	0	163	419	1,218	951	0
2011	0	310	964	2,122	990	0
2012	765	249	446	3,499	381	0
2013	400	1,000	2,300	4,500	7,000	3,000
2014	400	1,000	2,300	4,500	7,000	4,000
2015	400	1,000	2,300	4,500	5,000	4,000
2016	400	1,000	2,300	4,500	5,000	4,000
2017	400	1,000	2,300	4,500	5,000	4,000
2018	400	1,000	2,300	4,500	5,000	4,000
ICS TOTAL	3,165	6,974	16,161	33,878	38,012	23,000

The Cumulative number of ICS-days crediting in year y are for each LPP as follows:

Table D.6.3.b: $N_{p,y}$ of the CDT project activity

ICS-days 2011	ICS-days 2012	ICS-days 2013	ICS-days 2014	ICS-days 2015	ICS-days 2016	ICS-days 2017	ICS-days 2018
-	124,161	352,225	498,225	644,225	790,225	936,225	1,034,785

Table D.6.3.c: $N_{p,y}$ of the FPCV project activity

ICS-days 2011	ICS-days 2012	ICS-days 2013	ICS-days 2014	ICS-days 2015	ICS-days 2016	ICS-days 2017	ICS-days 2018
9,765	302,676	538,010	903,010	1,268,010	1,633,010	1,998,010	2,259,426

Table D.6.3.d: $N_{p,y}$ of the FPP project activity

ICS-days 2011	ICS-days 2012	ICS-days 2013	ICS-days 2014	ICS-days 2015	ICS-days 2016	ICS-days 2017	ICS-days 2018
30,063	740,828	1,281,515	2,121,015	2,960,515	3,800,015	4,639,515	5,224,675

Table D.6.3.e: $N_{p,y}$ of the AURA project activity

ICS-days 2011	ICS-days 2012	ICS-days 2013	ICS-days 2014	ICS-days 2015	ICS-days 2016	ICS-days 2017	ICS-days 2018
46,076	1,967,350	3,331,720	4,974,220	6,616,720	8,259,220	9,901,720	11,038,172

Table D.6.3.f: $N_{p,y}$ of the RED PATSARI project activity

ICS-days 2011	ICS-days 2012	ICS-days 2013	ICS-days 2014	ICS-days 2015	ICS-days 2016	ICS-days 2017	ICS-days 2018
54,020	1,372,035	2,741,880	5,296,880	7,486,880	9,311,880	11,136,880	12,387,435

Table D.6.3.g: $N_{p,y}$ of the ESM project activity

ICS-days 2011	ICS-days 2012	ICS-days 2013	ICS-days 2014	ICS-days 2015	ICS-days 2016	ICS-days 2017	ICS-days 2018
-	-	547,500	1,825,000	3,285,000	4,745,000	6,205,000	7,329,000

➤ Usage rate

The usage rate will only be available at verification stage but it has been estimated from the Baseline surveys in which questions have also been asked to the end users on their current use of the ICS. The results are as follows for each LPP:

Table D.6.3.h: $U_{p,y}$ of the CDT project scenario

$U_{p,y}$ 2011	$U_{p,y}$ 2012	$U_{p,y}$ 2013	$U_{p,y}$ 2014	$U_{p,y}$ 2015	$U_{p,y}$ 2016	$U_{p,y}$ 2017	$U_{p,y}$ 2018
-	87.95%	85.70%	81.83%	78.27%	74.84%	71.48%	68.17%

Table D.6.3.i: $U_{p,y}$ of the FPCV project scenario

$U_{p,y}$ 2011	$U_{p,y}$ 2012	$U_{p,y}$ 2013	$U_{p,y}$ 2014	$U_{p,y}$ 2015	$U_{p,y}$ 2016	$U_{p,y}$ 2017	$U_{p,y}$ 2018
82.35%	82.66%	82.62%	82.12%	81.45%	81.41%	81.31%	81.06%

Table D.6.3.j: $U_{p,y}$ of the FPP project scenario

$U_{p,y}$ 2011	$U_{p,y}$ 2012	$U_{p,y}$ 2013	$U_{p,y}$ 2014	$U_{p,y}$ 2015	$U_{p,y}$ 2016	$U_{p,y}$ 2017	$U_{p,y}$ 2018
99.58%	99.59%	99.80%	99.61%	99.49%	99.65%	99.29%	99.15%

Table D.6.3.k: $U_{p,y}$ of the AURA project scenario

$U_{p,y}$ 2011	$U_{p,y}$ 2012	$U_{p,y}$ 2013	$U_{p,y}$ 2014	$U_{p,y}$ 2015	$U_{p,y}$ 2016	$U_{p,y}$ 2017	$U_{p,y}$ 2018
92.30%	91.15%	94.49%	95.55%	96.66%	97.32%	97.77%	98.08%

Table D.6.3.l: $U_{p,y}$ of the RED PATSARI project scenario

$U_{p,y}$ 2011	$U_{p,y}$ 2012	$U_{p,y}$ 2013	$U_{p,y}$ 2014	$U_{p,y}$ 2015	$U_{p,y}$ 2016	$U_{p,y}$ 2017	$U_{p,y}$ 2018
89.27%	88.40%	90.18%	89.88%	90.37%	89.33%	88.20%	88.43%

Table D.6.3.m: $U_{p,y}$ of the ESM project scenario

$U_{p,y}$ 2011	$U_{p,y}$ 2012	$U_{p,y}$ 2013	$U_{p,y}$ 2014	$U_{p,y}$ 2015	$U_{p,y}$ 2016	$U_{p,y}$ 2017	$U_{p,y}$ 2018
-	-	59.43%	67.32%	76.42%	83.12%	87.09%	89.55%

➤ Wood savings

As Field tests will only be conducted for first verification, the wood savings of the ICS are estimated based on the following pertinent literature information:

- The wood savings of the 4 stoves (Patsari, Plancha, Tierra compactada, ONIL) that present similar properties (stove constructed in the end user house with a chimney and a comal or plancha surface that enables to cook tortillas and use pots) are estimated from the results of the “Proyecto Mirador” Gold Standard project²⁵ which stove model, the La Justa Model 2x3, is very similar.

²⁵ Gold Standard project (GS690) that has already been verified three times.

Table D.6.3.n: Wood savings of Patsari/ Plancha/ Tierra compactada/ ONIL stove

Proyecto Mirador		
	BLKT	PSKT
Sample size	55	55
Sample average (tons/ICS/day)	0.01060	0.00583
Value to use for daily wood savings in dry season (tons/ICS/day)	0.00478	

- The wood savings of an Ecocina stove are estimated from two series of Kitchen tests²⁶ that the organization Stove team International conducted in Honduras in 2011-2012 and in Mexico in 2012 on Ecocina stoves (project scenario) in comparison with traditional stoves (baseline scenario).

Table D.6.3.o: Wood savings of the Ecocina stove

STI Kitchen tests		
	BLKT	PSKT
Sample size	83	68
Sample average (tons/ICS/day)	0.00720	0.00459
Value to use for daily wood savings in dry season (tons/ICS/day)	0.00261	

As required by the Gold Standard, an aging factor has been applied on the wood savings (starting with the stoves of age category two) to estimate the potential decrease of efficiency of the ICS over the years. An annual default value of 15% has been applied on the wood savings value of age category one.

No wood savings data from both seasons are available, therefore seasonal variations in wood savings cannot be taken into consideration in the ex-ante emission reductions calculation.

➤ Eligibility factor

The Eligibility factor is estimated based on the results of the Baseline surveys:

Table D.6.3.p: Eligibility factor of each LPP's project activity

Eligibility factor	CDT	FPCV	FPP	AURA	RED PATSARI	ESM
	86.61%	73.91%	99.28%	88.39%	98.56%	58.27%

➤ Emission reductions

Once all these parameters have been estimated, it is possible to obtain the annual emission reductions realized by the LPPs' project activities during the first crediting period, that are 641,231 tCO_{2e}.

²⁶ The corresponding Excel results will be provided to the DOE.

Table D.6.3.q: Annual emission reductions of each LPP's project activity

Years	Annual GHG emission reductions for each year (t CO ₂ e)						
	CDT	FPCV	FPP	AURA	RED PATSARI	ESM	Total
Year 2011 from mid-December	-	40	201	279	294	-	814
Year 2012	753	1,242	4,536	11,725	6,937	-	25,193
Year 2013	1,971	2,165	7,935	19,267	15,316	824	47,478
Year 2014	2,408	3,526	13,023	27,172	30,392	2,973	79,494
Year 2015	2,688	4,598	17,150	33,585	40,516	5,672	104,209
Year 2016	2,825	5,439	20,394	38,271	45,252	8,208	120,389
Year 2017	2,834	6,046	22,629	41,314	48,255	10,252	131,330
Year 2018 until mid-December	2,609	6,154	23,133	41,061	48,139	11,228	132,324
TOTAL CUMULATED ERs	16,088	29,210	109,001	212,674	235,101	39,157	641,231

D.6.4. Summary of the ex-ante estimates of emission reductions

Year	Baseline emissions (t CO ₂ e)	Project emissions (t CO ₂ e)	Leakage (t CO ₂ e)	Emission reductions (t CO ₂ e)
Year 2011 from mid-December	2,316	1,502	0	814
Year 2012	73,505	48,312	0	25,193
Year 2013	138,579	91,101	0	47,478
Year 2014	239,439	159,945	0	79,494
Year 2015	335,217	231,008	0	104,209
Year 2016	424,635	304,246	0	120,389
Year 2017	514,053	382,723	0	131,330
Year 2018 until mid-December	576,660	444,336	0	132,324
Total	2,304,404	1,663,173	0	641,231
Total number of crediting years	7			
Annual average over the crediting period	329,200	237,596	0	91,604

D.7 Application of the monitoring methodology and description of the monitoring plan

D.7.1. Data and parameters to be monitored

Data / Parameter:	$N_{p,y}$
Data unit:	Technology.days
Description:	Cumulative number of project technology.days included in the project database for project scenario p in year y.
Source of data to be used:	End users list and delivery records provided by LPP.
Value(s) applied:	See section D.6.3.b for detailed values of the parameter.
Measurement methods and procedures:	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.
Monitoring frequency:	Continuously.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	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 emission reductions.

Data / Parameter:	$U_{p,y}$
Data unit:	%
Description:	Usage rate for technologies from project scenario p in year y.
Source of data to be used:	Annual usage surveys (possibly performed with the Project and Monitoring surveys among the same end users).
Value(s) applied:	For ex-ante estimation, the parameter is estimated based on the results of the BLKS. See section D.6.3.b for detailed values of the parameter. The parameters will be measured before first verification.
Measurement methods and procedures:	The measurement of the usage rate is based on qualitative information collected in the Usage surveys. A question concerning the current use of the technology is asked to each end user of the sample and is validated by the observation of the interviewer in order to determine the usage rate of each technology age category. The parameter is then calculated following the equation detailed in section D.6.3.a. See more details on usage surveys in section II.B.7.2 of the PoA-DD.
Monitoring frequency:	Annually and on time for any request of issuance.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	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 emission reductions.
Additional comment:	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.

Data / Parameter:	P_b
Data unit:	tons/day/stove
Description:	Average daily wood consumption of a stove in baseline scenario b.
Source of data to be used:	Baseline FT
Value(s) applied:	For ex-ante ER calculation, the wood savings of the 4 stoves (Patsari, Plancha, Tierra compactada, ONIL) that present similar properties (stove constructed in the end user's house with a chimney and a comal or plancha surface that enables to cook tortillas and use pots) are estimated from the results of the "Proyecto Mirador" Gold Standard project²⁷ which stove model, the La Justa Model 2x3, is very similar. Therefore the wood consumption in baseline scenario for the project activities of CDT, FPCV, FPP, AURA and RED PATSARI is estimated from the results of the Proyecto Mirador Field tests. $P_{b,CDT} = P_{b,FPCV} = P_{b,FPP} = P_{b,AURA} = P_{b,RED PATSARI} = 0.01060$ For ex-ante ER calculation, the wood savings of an Ecocina stove are estimated from two series of Kitchen tests²⁸ that the organization Stove team International conducted in Honduras in 2011-2012 and in Mexico in 2012 on Ecocina stoves (project scenario) in comparison with traditional stoves (baseline scenario). Therefore the wood consumption in baseline scenario for the ESM's project activity is estimated from the results of Stove team International's Kitchen tests. $P_{b,ESM} = 0.00720$ The parameters will be measured before first verification.
Measurement methods and procedures:	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 cook stoves 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

²⁷ Gold Standard project (GS690) that has already been verified three times.

²⁸ The corresponding Excel results will be provided to the DOE.

	Baseline field tests. In case of a renewal of the crediting period, the baseline will need to be reassessed so new Baseline field tests will need to be performed.
Monitoring frequency:	N/A. The parameter will be monitored only once prior to first verification.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	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 emission reductions.

Data / Parameter:	P_p
Data unit:	tons/day/stove
Description:	Average daily wood consumption of an ICS in project scenario p.
Source of data to be used:	Project FT and project FT updates
Value(s) applied:	For ex-ante ER calculation, the wood savings of the 4 stoves (Patsari, Plancha, Tierra compactada, ONIL) that present similar properties (stove constructed in the end user's house with a chimney and a comal or plancha surface that enables to cook tortillas and use pots) are estimated from the results of the "Proyecto Mirador" Gold Standard project²⁹ which stove model, the La Justa Model 2x3, is very similar. Therefore the wood consumption in project scenario for the project activities of CDT, FPCV, FPP, AURA and RED PATSARI is estimated from the results of the Proyecto Mirador Field tests. $P_{p,CDT} = P_{p,FPCV} = P_{p,FPP} = P_{p,AURA} = P_{p,RED PATSARI} = 0.00583$ For ex-ante ER calculation, the wood savings of an Ecocina stove are estimated from two series of Kitchen tests³⁰ that the organization Stove team International conducted in Honduras in 2011-2012 and in Mexico in 2012 on Ecocina stoves (project scenario) in comparison with traditional stoves (baseline scenario). Therefore the wood consumption in project scenario for the ESM's project activity is estimated from the results of Stove team International's Kitchen tests. $P_{p,ESM} = 0.00459$ No data on different age categories are available, therefore in the ex-ante ER calculation only one value for the parameter P_p is presented per LPP. The parameters will be measured before first verification.
Measurement methods and procedures:	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

²⁹ Gold Standard project (GS690) that has already been verified three times.

³⁰ The corresponding Excel results will be provided to the DOE.

	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. At the time of PoA validation or VPA inclusion, the quantity of fuel that is consumed in project scenario p during year y can be estimated from any available credible sources. Prior to verification, field tests will need to be conducted to measure in field the accurate quantity of fuel that is consumed (as described in section II.B.7.2 of the PoA-DD).
Monitoring frequency:	Every two years.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	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 emission reductions.

Data / Parameter:	$P_{p,b,y}$
Data unit:	tons/day/stove
Description:	Daily wood savings of an ICS of project scenario p against a stove from baseline scenario b.
Source of data to be used:	Project FT and project FT updates
Value(s) applied:	For ex-ante ER calculation, the wood savings of the 4 stoves (Patsari, Plancha, Tierra compactada, ONIL) that present similar properties (stove constructed in the end user's house with a chimney and a comal or plancha surface that enables to cook tortillas and use pots) are estimated from the results of the "Proyecto Mirador" Gold Standard project³¹ which stove model, the La Justa Model 2x3, is very similar. $P_{p,b,y,CDT} = P_{p,b,y,FPCV} = P_{p,b,y,FPP} = P_{p,b,y,AURA} = P_{p,b,y,RED\ PATSARI} = 0.00478$ For ex-ante ER calculation, the wood savings of an Ecocina stove are estimated from two series of Kitchen tests³² that the organization Stove team International conducted in Honduras in 2011-2012 and in Mexico in 2012 on Ecocina stoves (project scenario) in comparison with traditional stoves (baseline scenario). $P_{p,b,y,ESM} = 0.00261$ As required by the Gold Standard, an aging factor has been applied on the wood savings (starting with the stoves of age category two) to estimate the potential decrease of efficiency of the stoves over the years. An annual default value of 15% has been applied on the wood savings of age category one.

³¹ Gold Standard project (GS690) that has already been verified three times.

³² The corresponding Excel results will be provided to the DOE.

	The parameters will be measured before first verification.
Measurement methods and procedures:	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.
Monitoring frequency:	Every two years.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	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 emission reductions.
Additional comment:	A single parameter is weighted to be representative of the quantity of project technologies of each age being credited in a given project scenario.

Data / Parameter:	f_{NRB}
Data unit:	%
Description:	Non-renewability fraction of woody biomass fuel.
Source of data to be used:	See Appendix 5 of the PoA-DD.
Value(s) applied:	$f_{NRB} = 87.67\%$
Measurement methods and procedures:	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. The non-renewable biomass fraction is by-default fixed for a given crediting period based on the results of the NRB assessment. Over the course of a project activity the project proponent may at any time choose to re-examine renewability by conducting a new NRB assessment. In case of a renewal of the crediting period, the NRB fraction will be reassessed and updated in line with most recent data available.
Monitoring frequency:	For any renewal of the crediting period.
Purpose of data:	Calculation of emission reductions.

Data / Parameter:	E_p
Data unit:	%
Description:	Eligibility factor of the technologies implemented in project scenario p.
Source of data to be used:	Project surveys and Monitoring surveys.
Value(s) applied:	For ex-ante ER calculation, the parameter is estimated based on the results of the Baseline surveys. E_{p,CDT} = 86.61% E_{p,FPCV} = 73.91% E_{p,FPP} = 99.28% E_{p,AURA} = 88.39% E_{p,REDPATSARI} = 98.56% E_{p,ESM} = 58.27% The parameter will be measured before first verification.
Measurement methods and procedures:	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 D.6.3 for details on the calculation.
Monitoring frequency:	Annually.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	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 emission reductions.

Data / Parameter:	LE_p
Data unit:	t_CO2e
Description:	Leakage in project scenario p.
Source of data to be used:	See Section II.B.6.1. of the PoA-DD for Leakages L1, L2, L3 and L5. Monitoring surveys for L4.
Value(s) applied:	L1, L2, L3 and L5 have been defined as null at PoA level. For ex-ante ER calculation, the parameters L4 is estimated by default to be 0. L1_{CDT} = L1_{FPCV} = L1_{FPP} = L1_{AURA} = L1_{REDPATSARI} = L1_{ESM} = 0

	$L2_{CDT} = L2_{FPCV} = L2_{FPP} = L2_{AURA} = L2_{REDPATSARI} = L2_{ESM} = 0$ $L3_{CDT} = L3_{FPCV} = L3_{FPP} = L3_{AURA} = L3_{REDPATSARI} = L3_{ESM} = 0$ $L4_{CDT} = L4_{FPCV} = L4_{FPP} = L4_{AURA} = L4_{REDPATSARI} = L4_{ESM} = 0$ $L5_{CDT} = L5_{FPCV} = L5_{FPP} = L5_{AURA} = L5_{REDPATSARI} = L5_{ESM} = 0$ The parameter L4 will be measured before first verification for each project activity.
Measurement methods and procedures:	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 Monitoring surveys by asking the end users if they use a new heating device since their ICS has been implemented.
Monitoring frequency:	Every two years.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	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 emission reductions.
Additional comment:	Aggregate leakage can be assessed for multiple project scenarios if appropriate.

Data / Parameter:	O_p
Data unit:	%
Description:	Removal rate of the baseline technology in project scenario p in year y.
Source of data to be used:	Project surveys and Monitoring surveys.
Value(s) applied:	For ex-ante ER calculation, no default value has been selected as the parameter is not used in the emission reductions calculation. The parameter will be measured before first verification.
Measurement methods and procedures:	The measurement of the removal rate of the baseline technology is based on qualitative information collected in the Project and Monitoring surveys by asking the end user whether it still uses it, has destroyed it and if not, what it did with it. The removal rate of the baseline technology is monitored as required in the applicability conditions of the Methodology (p.4).
Monitoring frequency:	Annually.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	The data will be 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.

D.7.2. Description of the monitoring plan

The following table summarizes the monitoring activities of the ICS project activities:

Monitoring schedule	Prior to validation	Prior to 1st verification	Annual: after 1st verification	Every 2 years: after 1st verification
Baseline studies				
NRB assessment	X			
Baseline survey (BLKS)	X			
Baseline FT (BLKT)		X		
Project studies				
Project survey (PSKS)		X		
Project FT (PSKT)		X		
Ongoing monitoring tasks				
Maintenance of End users list	Continuous			
Usage survey (PSKS)		X	X	
Monitoring survey (PSKS)			X	
FT updates (PSKT)				X
Leakage assessment				X

I. Monitoring activities description

A. Baseline surveys

The Baseline survey provides critical information on target population characteristics, baseline technology use, fuel consumption and sustainability indicators. Baseline surveys are conducted among end users without project technologies that are representative of end users targeted in the project activity. Baseline surveys will be carried out for each foreseen baseline scenario³³.

B. Project surveys

The Project surveys are conducted with end users of each project scenario to collect critical information on project technology use, fuel consumption and sustainable development indicators. Project surveys will be carried out for each foreseen project scenario³⁴.

C. Baseline field tests

Field tests measure real, observed technology performance in the field. Consumption is measured with a representative sample of users under each defined scenario.

For the Baseline field tests, two cases need to be distinguished:

³³ As specified in the Methodology (p.8), if no significant variations are identified among the end users, adjustment factors can be applied to existing baseline and project scenarios to account for these variations without the need to create a new baseline or project scenario.

³⁴ Idem

- In the case of a non-retroactive project activity, the Baseline field tests are conducted among future end users of the project activity concurrently with the Baseline surveys.
- In the case of a retroactive project activity, the Baseline field tests are conducted among households outside the project but with a similar profile as the target population. These are, alternatively:
 - a) Households from the same community who were not selected for the project activity and who have a similar energetic profile and baseline technology model with the end users;
 - b) Households from a neighbor community who have a similar energetic profile with the end users.

This procedure should be followed when performing any field tests:

- The quantity of fuel that is consumed is measured on, at least, a 3-day basis excluding Sunday that is usually a day with unusual consumptions (people are not working and their activities are different). The proportional extrapolation of results to the whole year will therefore be conservative as it will not consider Sunday's higher consumptions.
- The scale used for the fuel weighting must have a precision of no less than 100g and its accuracy should be verified by the LPP before each field tests campaign with calibration weights.

D. Project field tests

Field tests measure real, observed technology performance in the field. Consumption is measured with a representative sample of end users under each defined scenario.

As required by the Methodology (p.26), the ageing of the technology should be considered in the emission reductions calculations. Therefore, a sample of each technology age category needs to be defined for each project scenario when selecting the households to be visited for the Project field tests.

In situations where the baseline technology still operates as backups or complementary units in parallel with project technologies, the corresponding fuel consumption will be accounted for as part of the project emissions since Field tests are performed on the total fuel consumption of the household.

E. End users list

A final list of each technology end users will be compiled by each LPP and centralized by MICROSQL. This list of end users will contain at least the following information: name, surname, location and date of installation of the technology. LPPs are due to frequently update this list and communicate changes to MICROSQL. This list will help in identifying technology owners for applying Monitoring surveys and will serve as a basis for total population emission reductions calculation.

Information concerning the name, location of the end users and the date of sale will be presented except in cases where this is justified as not feasible³⁵. In such cases the number of end users information collected must be as many as commensurate with representative sampling, i.e. the number of end user names and addresses within the list shall be large enough so that surveys and tests can be based on representative, purely randomly selected samples. In all cases this should not be less than 10 times the survey and field test sample sizes (including usage surveys for each age of product), in order to ensure an adequate end user pool to which random sampling can be applied.

³⁵ As specified p.22 of the Methodology.

For calculation purposes, the date of start of use of the improved technology will be considered as a conservative measure as the first day of the next month following the installation date for being sure that the technology is being used.

F. Usage surveys

The usage survey provides 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.

Questions concerning the current use of the technology will be asked to each end user of the sample and observation will be conducted by the interviewer within the kitchen in question, allowing to determine the drop off rate of each technology age category.

G. Monitoring surveys

The monitoring survey investigates changes over time in a project scenario³⁶ by surveying end users with project technologies on an annual basis. It provides information on year-to-year trends in end user characteristics such as technology use, fuel consumption and seasonal variations.

As the technologies project activities considered in this PoA target non-industrial applications, the baseline is considered by-default fixed in time during the considered crediting period³⁷. It therefore does not require continuous monitoring, that is why only Project scenario Monitoring surveys will be conducted annually, beginning one year after the project inclusion.

H. Field test updates

As the baseline is considered by-default fixed in time during the considered crediting period³⁸, it therefore does not require continuous monitoring, that is why only Project scenario field test updates will be conducted every two years, beginning one year after the project inclusion.

The Project field test update is an extension of the project field test and provides a fuel consumption assessment representative of project technologies currently in use. As required by the Methodology (p.26), the ageing of the technology should be considered in the estimations of emission reductions. Therefore, a sample of each technology age category needs to be defined when selecting the households to be visited for the Field test updates.

³⁶ And in a baseline scenario in case of an evolving baseline.

³⁷ Evolving baseline is allowed as an option and should be defined so at VPA level. Whenever an evolving baseline is defined in the VPA-DD, Baseline monitoring surveys should be performed.

³⁸ Evolving baseline is allowed as an option and should be defined so at VPA level. Whenever an evolving baseline is defined in the VPA-DD, Baseline field test updates should be performed.

II. Sampling sizes calculations

The following rules apply for the calculation of each minimum sample size:

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 ³⁹
Project studies	
Project survey	n = 100, with at least 30 samples for project technologies of each age being credited
Usage survey	
Project FT	n = 100 ⁵⁰ with at least 30 samples for project technologies of each age being credited
Ongoing monitoring tasks	
Monitoring survey ⁴⁰	n = 100, with at least 30 samples for project technologies of each age being credited
Usage survey	
FT updates	n = 100 ⁵⁰ with at least 30 samples for project technologies of each age being credited

Surveys and field tests can be conducted concurrently with the same subjects. Whenever it is applied, the same sample will be used for both monitoring activities and additional surveys or field tests will be conducted if needed to comply with the respective minimum sample sizes.

III. Randomness and Representativeness guidelines

A multistage random sampling⁴¹ for all monitoring surveys and field tests has been designed by a statistician in order to cover all the geographical areas of the project activities and to ensure a random selection of the subjects.

Different stages corresponding to the territorial organization of the host country are taken into consideration while defining the sample. These are the department, the municipality and the community.

These are the main guidelines to be followed at each stage while defining the sample:

³⁹ 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.

⁴⁰ 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.

⁴¹ As defined in the 'Guidelines for Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and Programme of Activities' (EB69, Annex 5): http://cdm.unfccc.int/Reference/Guidclarif/meth/meth_guid48.pdf

➤ **State level:**

In order to cover all geographical parts of the project activity, all the departments of implementation of the project activity are selected and the sample size is split among all of them⁴², 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 department) are randomly selected among the municipalities with the largest volumes of the technology in each selected department. 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 randomly defined per community, one as the priority list of end users to be surveyed and the other one as a back-up list⁴³.

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.

IV. Seasonality

Whenever seasonal variations in technology and fuel use patterns exist it must be taken into account. For this purpose, the following guidelines will be applied:

- Surveys must collect information on seasonal variations in technology and fuel use patterns.
- Whenever surveys demonstrate that seasonal variations exist, Field tests will be designed so that they capture a wood consumption pattern representative of a whole year. For example, this may involve performing all field tests in the season when the fuel consumption is lower in order to be conservative when extrapolating the data to the whole year. Another option would be to carry out field tests in each season of the year, i.e. two series of baseline field tests would be initially carried out and project field tests would be performed alternatively in each season.⁴⁴

⁴² If the sample obtained in one department is smaller than eight, this department is removed from the sample and the sample size is reweighted again among the remaining departments.

⁴³ If the complete list of end users is not available at the moment of the Baseline surveys sample definition (in any case, the volumes of technologies per community will be available), the multi-stage random sampling rules described above will be followed except the last step when defining the list of end users to be visited. In this case, MICROSOL will provide the LPP with a list of communities to be monitored and the LPP, once in the field, will be in charge of selecting randomly the end users to be surveyed.

⁴⁴ Another option would be to perform two series of baseline and project field tests (one in each season) and then calculate a seasonality factor that would be applied in the ER calculations during the rest of the crediting period. This seasonality factor would be calculated by comparing wood savings results of both seasons.

V. QA/QC procedures

The CME is responsible for accurate and transparent record keeping, monitoring and evaluation. All supporting documentation and records for the project will be accessible for spot checking and cross referencing by a third party. All data will be archived for a period of 2 years after the end of the crediting period.

VI. Sampling design for DOE site-visit

Inclusion process:

Site visit by the DOE is required every time a new technology/methodology is introduced in the PoA (if not completed at the time of registering the PoA). In any other case, a desk review can be sufficient. However, if the DOE considers a site visit is necessary, it can be added voluntarily in the scope of its review. In such case, the sampling design will be freely discussed with the CME.

Verification process - VPA(s) and project scenarios random selection process:

MICROSOL will define VPAs for which issuance of credits is requested so that not necessarily all VPAs at a given time shall go for request of issuance of credits.

The DOE will randomly select the VPA(s) to be verified following the rules below for the selection of VPA(s):

- For 1 to 10 VPAs for which issuance of credits is requested, all the scenarios of 1 VPA selected randomly by the DOE will be verified;
- For 11 to 20 VPAs for which issuance of credits is requested, all the scenarios of 2 VPAs selected randomly by the DOE will be verified;
- For every next batch of up to 10 VPAs for which issuance of credits is requested, all the scenarios of 1 VPA selected randomly by the DOE will be verified.

Once the VPA(s) to be verified are randomly selected, the DOE randomly selects for a site visit 1 project scenario out of each batch of 3 scenarios.

SECTION E. Approval and authorization

Since the PoA is developed in developing countries with no cap on GHG emissions, the CME does not need to provide the Gold Standard Foundation with an official approval from the relevant local authorities stating that an equivalent amount of allowances will be retired to back-up the GS VERs issued.

Appendix 1: Contact information on entity/individual responsible for the VPA

Organization:	MICROSOL S.A.R.L.
Street:	quai de Jemmapes
Building:	84
City:	Paris
Postfix/ZIP:	75010
Country:	FRANCE
Telephone:	(0033) 972313868
E-Mail:	info@microsol-int.com
URL:	www.microsol-int.com
Represented by:	Aurélien Cartal
Title:	Head of Carbon certification
Salutation:	Sr.
Last Name:	CARTAL
First Name:	AURELIEN
Mobile:	(0051) 945144500
Direct tel:	(00511) 241 5560
Personal E-Mail:	acartal@microsol-int.com

Organization:	CORAZÓN DE LA TIERRA
Street:	Ramón Castañeda 979, Col. Miraflores
Building:	-
City:	Guadalajara
Postfix/ZIP:	44270
Country:	Mexico
Telephone:	+5238251361
E-Mail:	corazon_delatierra@gmail.com
URL:	www.corazondelatierra.org.mx/
Represented by:	Alejandro Juárez Aguilar
Title:	Director General
Salutation:	Sr.
Last Name:	Juárez Aguilar

First Name:	Alejandro
Mobile:	+52 04533 12389788
Direct tel:	+52 3389951200
Personal E-Mail:	corazon_delatierra@gmail.com

Organization:	FONDO PRO CUENCA VALLE DE BRAVO
Street:	Priv. 15 De Septiembre No. 6, Barrio De Otumba
Building:	-
City:	Valle Del Bravo, State Of Mexico
Postfix/ZIP:	51200
Country:	Mexico
Telephone:	(521) 7262624912
E-Mail:	fondoprocuenca@prodigy.net.mx
URL:	https://www.facebook.com/pages/Fondo-Pro-Cuenca-Valle-de-Bravo-AC/135492293163785
Represented by:	Ignacio Gomez Urquiza
Title:	General Director
Salutation:	Sr.
Last Name:	Gomez Urquiza
First Name:	Ignacio
Mobile:	-
Direct tel:	(521) 7262623306
Personal E-Mail:	ygnaciogu@gmail.com

Organization:	FONDO PARA LA PAZ
Street:	Palo Santo No. 16, Colonia Lomas Altas, Delegación Miguel Hidalgo
Building:	-
City:	Mexico, D. F.
Postfix/ZIP:	11950
Country:	Mexico
Telephone:	(52) 55 5570 2791
E-Mail:	magali.jauregui@fondopaz.org
URL:	http://www.fondopaz.org/
Represented by:	Magali Alejandra Jauregui Montalvo

Title:	Program Manager
Salutation:	Mrs.
Last Name:	Jauregui Montalvo
First Name:	Magali Alejandra
Mobile:	(521) 55 4094 4946
Direct tel:	(52) 55 5570 2791
Personal E-Mail:	magali.jauregui@fondopaz.org

Organization:	AURA (Asesoría en Arquitectura y Urbanismo Social)
Street:	Galileo 720 Colonia Villa Universidad
Building:	-
City:	Culiacán, State of Sinaloa
Postfix/ZIP:	80010
Country:	Mexico
Telephone:	(521) 6677182525
E-Mail:	aura.asociacion.civil@gmail.com
URL:	-
Represented by:	Arq. Francisco Servando Pérez Ulloa
Title:	Project Director & Legal Representative
Salutation:	Sr.
Last Name:	Pérez Ulloa
First Name:	Francisco Servando
Mobile:	(521) 6671750862
Direct tel:	(521) 6677182525
Personal E-Mail:	aura.asociacion.civil@gmail.com

Organization:	GIRA (Grupo Interdisciplinario de Tecnología Rural Apropiada)
Street:	Centro Comercial el parían, interior 17, colonia Morelos
Building:	-
City:	Pátzcuaro (Michoacán)
Postfix/ZIP:	61609
Country:	Mexico
Telephone:	(52) 434 3423216
E-Mail:	vberrueta@gira.org.mx

URL:	http://www.patsari.org/
Represented by:	Victor Berrueta
Title:	Rural Energy Program Manager
Salutation:	Sr.
Last Name:	Berrueta
First Name:	Victor
Mobile:	(521) 434 100 1415
Direct tel:	(521) 434 100 1415
Personal E-Mail:	vberrueta@gira.org.mx

Organization:	FUNDACIÓN VAMOS A DAR
Street:	Benito Juárez Nte. No. 1001, Col. San Francisco Coauxusco C.P
Building:	
City:	Metepec, State of Mexico
Postfix/ZIP:	52158
Country:	Mexico
Telephone:	01(722) 235.90.00
E-Mail:	patricia.infante@vamosadar.org.mx
URL:	http://www.vamosadar.org.mx/inicio
Represented by:	Lic. Patricia Infante Añoveras
Title:	General Coordinator
Salutation:	Mrs.
Last Name:	Infante Añoveras
First Name:	Patrica
Mobile:	
Direct tel:	01(722) 235.90.00 ext. 301
Personal E-Mail:	patricia.infante@vamosadar.org.mx

Organization:	VASCO DE QUIROGA: PRESENCIA EN EL SIGLO XXI
Street:	Mariano Matamoros Sur 1039, Colonia Universidad
Building:	-
City:	Toluca
Postfix/ZIP:	50130
Country:	Mexico

Telephone:	(52) 722 212 71 77
E-Mail:	axer0206@yahoo.com.mx
URL:	-
Represented by:	Armando Javier Enriquez Romo
Title:	President
Salutation:	Sr.
Last Name:	Enriquez Romo
First Name:	Armando Javier
Mobile:	(521) 722 4275 402
Direct tel:	(521) 722 4275 402
Personal E-Mail:	axer0206@yahoo.com.mx

Organization:	ECOCINA STOVE MEXICO
Street:	Calle Benito Juarez 1, Municipio de San Miguel de Allende, Guanajuato
Building:	-
City:	Rancho de la Vivienda de Abajo
Postfix/ZIP:	37885
Country:	Mexico
Telephone:	(52) 604-985-3695
E-Mail:	mcerritoshernandez@yahoo.com.mx
URL:	http://www.stoveteam.org/
Represented by:	Eric Ramirez Ferrer
Title:	Owner
Salutation:	Sr.
Last Name:	Ramirez Ferrer
First Name:	Eric
Mobile:	(521) 415 1539470
Direct tel:	(521) 415 1539470
Personal E-Mail:	mcerritoshernandez@yahoo.com.mx

Organization:	STOVE TEAM INTERNATIONAL
Street:	PO Box 51025

Building:	
City:	Eugene
Postfix/ZIP:	97405
Country:	USA
Telephone:	(541) 554 4638
E-Mail:	nancyineugene@me.com
URL:	http://www.stoveteam.org/
Represented by:	Nancy Sanford Hughes
Title:	President
Salutation:	Mrs.
Last Name:	HUGHES
First Name:	NANCY
Mobile:	(541) 729-9223
Direct tel:	(541) 554 4638
Personal E-Mail:	nancyineugene@me.com

Appendix 2: Affirmation regarding public funding

No ODA funds are used in this VPA. See the ODA declarations of the LPPs in Appendix 1 of the VPA 4 Passport.

Appendix 3: Applicability of the selected methodology(ies)

See section D.2 and Appendix 5 (Excel file) for the applicability of the selected methodology.

Appendix 4: Utsil Naj – LPP Eligibility form – Improved cook stoves

➤ CDT:

Formato de elegibilidad – Proyecto de estufas mejoradas
Programa "Utsil Naj – Casa saludable para todos"

Este formato es utilizado para demostrar la elegibilidad de una actividad de proyecto dada de difusión de estufas mejoradas por un LPP (Participante Local al Programa, LPP para sus siglas en inglés) dado para entrar en el Programa "Utsil Naj - Casa saludable para todos". Tiene que ser llenado y firmado por cada LPP solicitando la inclusión de una actividad de proyecto en el Programa, luego validada y firmada por la entidad coordinadora MICRO SOL.

La institución a continuación certifica que todas las actividades incluidas en un VPA del Programa "Utsil Naj - Casa saludable para todos" respetan, durante todo el periodo crediticio (7 años), todos los siguientes criterios. Al marcar cada criterio con un aspa(X), la Institución confirma su conformidad con este criterio.

Nombre de la institución (LPP): Corazón de la Tierra-Instituto de Desarrollo Ambiental
 País de implementación: México
 Estado(s)/Departamentos(s) de implementación: Jalisco
 Año(s) de implementación: 2009-2012

1 CRITERIOS METODOLÓGICOS
 La actividad de proyecto presentada a inclusión:

1.1 Es una acción voluntaria decidida y ejecutada por el LPP. ☒

1.2 No está registrada como un proyecto individual, no es parte de otro Programa registrado en el mercado de carbono y no ha sido presentada en cualquier otro VPA de este Programa (las estufas mejoradas que figuran en la "Lista de usuarios finales" proporcionada por el LPP no se han presentado a ningún proceso de certificación carbono). ☒

1.3 Ha aclarado la propiedad de los bonos de carbono con todos los usuarios finales. ☒

2 CRITERIOS DE ADICIONALIDAD

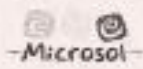
2.1 Hay evidencia de que el financiamiento carbono ha sido considerado antes de la implementación de la actividad de proyecto. ☒

2.2 Los usuarios finales de la actividad de proyecto están utilizando leña como principal combustible para cocinar. ☒

2.3 La actividad de proyecto incluye un proceso de monitoreo a largo plazo que sigue todas las reglas y las orientaciones proporcionadas por MICRO SOL. ☒

3 CRITERIOS DE SOSTENIBILIDAD

3.1 La actividad del proyecto incluye una Consulta Pública Local. ☒




- 3.2 El LPP ha firmado la "Declaración Jurada de Ausencia de Daño". ☒
- 3.3 El LPP se compromete a utilizar los ingresos carbono en prioridad para la sostenibilidad del mismo proyecto con actividades de sensibilización, capacitación, monitoreo, seguimiento y mantenimiento. ☒
- 3.4 El LPP se compromete a proporcionar información transparente sobre el uso de sus ingresos carbono. ☒

4 OTROS CRITERIOS

- 4.1 El LPP ha firmado la "Declaración Jurada de Uso de Ayuda Oficial para el Desarrollo". ☒
- 4.2 El LPP declara que opera en plena conformidad con las leyes locales aplicables a su entidad. ☒

Comentarios:

Declaro que toda la información proporcionada es sincera y refleja la realidad del proyecto presentado.

13 de junio 2013.

Corazón de la Tierra-Instituto de Desarrollo Ambiental

M. en C. Alejandro Juárez Aguilar

Declaro que todos los criterios enumerados anteriormente fueron explicados al LPP, y todas las respuestas hechas son consistentes con nuestro conocimiento de la actividad del LPP y de las evidencias recogidas del LPP.

MICROSOL: (fecha + nombre del firmante + firma)

Formato de elegibilidad – Proyecto de estufas mejoradas Programa “Utsil Naj – Casa saludable para todos”

Este formato es utilizado para demostrar la elegibilidad de una actividad de proyecto dada de difusión de estufas mejoradas por un LPP (Participante Local al Programa, LPP para sus siglas en inglés) dado para entrar en el Programa “Utsil Naj - Casa saludable para todos”. Tiene que ser llenado y firmado por cada LPP solicitando la inclusión de una actividad de proyecto en el Programa, luego validada y firmada por la entidad coordinadora MICROSOL.

La institución a continuación certifica que todas las actividades incluidas en un VPA del Programa “Utsil Naj - Casa saludable para todos” respetan, durante todo el período crediticio (7 años), todos los siguientes criterios. Al marcar cada criterio con un aspa(X), la institución confirma su conformidad con este criterio.

Nombre de la institución (LPP): **FONDO PRO CUENCA VLE DE BRAVO A.C.**

País de implementación: **MEXICO**

Estado(s)/Departamentos(s) de implementación: **ESTADO DE MEXICO**

Año(s) de implementación: **2009-2013**

1 CRITERIOS METODOLÓGICOS

La actividad de proyecto presentada a inclusión:

- 1.1 Es una acción voluntaria decidida y ejecutada por el LPP. ☒
- 1.2 No está registrada como un proyecto individual, no es parte de otro Programa registrado en el mercado de carbono y no ha sido presentada en cualquier otro VPA de este Programa (las estufas mejoradas que figuran en la "Lista de usuarios finales" proporcionada por el LPP no se han presentado a ningún proceso de certificación carbono). ☒
- 1.3 Ha aclarado la propiedad de los bonos de carbono con todos los usuarios finales. ☒

2 CRITERIOS DE ADICIONALIDAD

- 2.1 Hay evidencia de que el financiamiento carbono ha sido considerado antes de la implementación de la actividad de proyecto. ☒
- 2.2 Los usuarios finales de la actividad de proyecto están utilizando leña como principal combustible para cocinar. ☒
- 2.3 La actividad de proyecto incluye un proceso de monitoreo a largo plazo que sigue todas las reglas y las orientaciones proporcionadas por MICROSOL. ☒

3 CRITERIOS DE SOSTENIBILIDAD

- 3.1 La actividad del proyecto incluye una Consulta Pública Local. ☒
- 3.2 El LPP ha firmado la "Declaración Jurada de Ausencia de Daño". ☒
- 3.3 El LPP se compromete a utilizar los ingresos carbono en prioridad para la sostenibilidad del mismo proyecto con actividades de sensibilización, capacitación, monitoreo, seguimiento y mantenimiento. ☒
- 3.4 El LPP se compromete a proporcionar información transparente sobre el uso de sus ingresos carbono. ☒

4 OTROS CRITERIOS

- 4.1 El LPP ha firmado la "Declaración Jurada de Uso de Ayuda Oficial para el Desarrollo". ☒
- 4.2 El LPP declara que opera en plena conformidad con las leyes locales aplicables a su entidad. ☒

Comentarios:

Declaro que toda la información proporcionada es sincera y refleja la realidad del proyecto presentado.

LPP: (fecha + nombre de la institución + nombre del firmante + firma)

FONDO PROCUENCA VALLE DE BRAVO AC
Priv. 15 de Septiembre 6, Barrio de Otumba
CP 51200 Edo Mex. México



17/06/2013 FONDO PROCUENCA VALLE DE BRAVO A.C. IGNACIO GOMEZ URQUIZA PEREZ SALAZAR

Declaro que todos los criterios enumerados anteriormente fueron explicados al LPP, y todas las respuestas hechas son consistentes con nuestro conocimiento de la actividad del LPP y de las evidencias recogidas del LPP.

MICROSOL: (fecha + nombre del firmante + firma)

➤ **FPP:**

Formato de elegibilidad – Proyecto de estufas mejoradas

Programa “Utsil Naj – Casa saludable para todos”

Este formato es utilizado para demostrar la elegibilidad de una actividad de proyecto de estufas mejoradas de un LPP (Participante Local al Programa, LPP para sus siglas en inglés) para entrar en el Programa “Utsil Naj – Casa saludable para todos”. Tiene que ser llenado y firmado por cada LPP solicitando la inclusión de una actividad de proyecto en el Programa, luego validada y firmada por la entidad coordinadora MICROSQL.

La institución a continuación certifica que todas las actividades incluidas en un VPA del Programa “Utsil Naj – Casa saludable para todos” respetan, durante todo el periodo crediticio (7 años), todos los siguientes criterios. Al marcar cada criterio con un aspa(X), la institución confirma su conformidad con este criterio.

Nombre de la institución (LPP): Fondo para la Paz I.A.P.

País de implementación: México

Estado(s)/Departamentos(s) de implementación: Oaxaca, San Luis Potosí y Veracruz

Año(s) de implementación: 2007 - 2013

1. CRITERIOS METODOLÓGICOS

La actividad de proyecto presentada a inclusión:

1.1. Es una acción voluntaria decidida y ejecutada por el LPP. ☒

1.2. No está registrada como un proyecto individual, no es parte de otro Programa registrado en el mercado de carbono y no ha sido presentada en cualquier otro VPA de este Programa (las estufas mejoradas que figuran en la “Lista de usuarios finales” proporcionada por el LPP no se han presentado a ningún proceso de certificación carbono). ☒

1.3. Ha aclarado la propiedad de los bonos de carbono con todos los usuarios finales. ☒

2. CRITERIOS DE ADICIONALIDAD

2.1. Hay evidencia de que el financiamiento carbono ha sido considerado antes de la implementación de la actividad de proyecto. ☒

2.2. Los usuarios finales de la actividad de proyecto están utilizando leña como principal combustible para cocinar. ☒

2.3. La actividad de proyecto incluye un proceso de monitoreo a largo plazo que sigue todas las reglas y las orientaciones proporcionadas por MICROSQL. ☒

3 CRITERIOS DE SOSTENIBILIDAD

- 3.1 La actividad del proyecto incluye una Consulta Pública Local. ☒
- 3.2 El LPP ha firmado la "Declaración Jurada de Ausencia de Daño". ☒
- 3.3 El LPP se compromete a utilizar los ingresos carbono en prioridad para la sostenibilidad del mismo proyecto con actividades de sensibilización, capacitación, monitoreo, seguimiento y mantenimiento. ☒
- 3.4 El LPP se compromete a proporcionar información transparente sobre el uso de sus ingresos carbono. ☒

4 OTROS CRITERIOS

- 4.1 El LPP ha firmado la "Declaración Jurada de Uso de Ayuda Oficial para el Desarrollo". ☒
- 4.2 El LPP declara que opera en plena conformidad con las leyes locales aplicables a su entidad. ☒

Comentarios:

Declaro que toda la información proporcionada es sincera y refleja la realidad del proyecto presentado.

LPP: (fecha + nombre de la institución + nombre del firmante + firma)

20 de junio de 2013. Fondo para la Paz I.A.P.
 Magali Alejandra Jarama Montalvo



Declaro que todas las criterios enumerados anteriormente fueron explicados al LPP, y todas las respuestas hechas son consistentes con nuestro conocimiento de la actividad del LPP y de las evidencias recogidas del LPP.

MICROSOL: (fecha + nombre del firmante + firma)

➤ **AURA:**

Formato de elegibilidad – Proyecto de estufas mejoradas Programa “Utsil Naj – Casa saludable para todos”

Este formato es utilizado para demostrar la elegibilidad de una actividad de proyecto dada de difusión de estufas mejoradas por un LPP (Participante Local al Programa, LPP para sus siglas en inglés) dado para entrar en el Programa “Utsil Naj - Casa saludable para todos”. Tiene que ser llenado y firmado por cada LPP solicitando la inclusión de una actividad de proyecto en el Programa, luego validada y firmada por la entidad coordinadora MICROSQL.

La institución a continuación certifica que todas las actividades incluidas en un VPA del Programa “Utsil Naj - Casa saludable para todos” respetan, durante todo el periodo crediticio (7 años), todos los siguientes criterios. Al marcar cada criterio con un aspa[X], la institución confirma su conformidad con este criterio.

Nombre de la institución (LPP): Asesoría en Arquitectura y Urbanismo Social A.C.

País de implementación: México

Estado(s)/Departamentos(s) de implementación: Sonora

Año(s) de implementación: 2009-2013

1 CRITERIOS METODOLÓGICOS

La actividad de proyecto presentada a inclusión:

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 1.1 | Es una acción voluntaria decidida y ejecutada por el LPP. | X |
| 1.2 | No está registrada como un proyecto individual, no es parte de otro Programa registrado en el mercado de carbono y no ha sido presentada en cualquier otro VPA de este Programa (las estufas mejoradas que figuran en la “Lista de usuarios finales” proporcionada por el LPP no se han presentado a ningún proceso de certificación carbono). | X |
| 1.3 | Ha aclarado la propiedad de los bonos de carbono con todos los usuarios finales. | X |

2 CRITERIOS DE ADICIONALIDAD

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 2.1 | Hay evidencia de que el financiamiento carbono ha sido considerado antes de la implementación de la actividad de proyecto. | X |
| 2.2 | Los usuarios finales de la actividad de proyecto están utilizando leña como principal combustible para cocinar. | X |
| 2.3 | La actividad de proyecto incluye un proceso de monitoreo a largo plazo que sigue todas las reglas y las orientaciones proporcionadas por MICROSQL. | X |

3 CRITERIOS DE SOSTENIBILIDAD

- | | | |
|-----|---|---|
| 3.1 | La actividad del proyecto incluye una Consulta Pública Local. | X |
| 3.2 | El LPP ha firmado la "Declaración Jurada de Ausencia de Daño". | X |
| 3.3 | El LPP se compromete a utilizar los ingresos carbono en prioridad para la sostenibilidad del mismo proyecto con actividades de sensibilización, capacitación, monitoreo, seguimiento y mantenimiento. | X |
| 3.4 | El LPP se compromete a proporcionar información transparente sobre el uso de sus ingresos carbono. | X |

4 OTROS CRITERIOS

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 4.1 | El LPP ha firmado la "Declaración Jurada de Uso de Ayuda Oficial para el Desarrollo". | X |
| 4.2 | El LPP declara que opera en plena conformidad con las leyes locales aplicables a su entidad. | X |

Comentarios:

Declaro que toda la información proporcionada es sincera y refleja la realidad del proyecto presentado.

LPP: (fecha + nombre de la institución + nombre del firmante + firma)

19 de Junio de 2013, Asesoría en Arquitectura y Urbanismo Social A.C.

Francisco Servando Pérez Ullón



Declaro que todos los criterios enumerados anteriormente fueron explicados al LPP, y todas las respuestas hechas son consistentes con nuestro conocimiento de la actividad del LPP y de las evidencias recogidas del LPP.

MICROSOL: (fecha + nombre del firmante + firma)

➤ **GIRA:**

Formato de elegibilidad – Proyecto de estufas mejoradas Programa “Utsil Naj – Casa saludable para todos”

Este formato es utilizado para demostrar la elegibilidad de una actividad de proyecto dada de difusión de estufas mejoradas por un LPP (Participante Local al Programa, LPP para sus siglas en inglés) dado para entrar en el Programa “Utsil Naj - Casa saludable para todos”. Tiene que ser llenado y firmado por cada LPP solicitando la inclusión de una actividad de proyecto en el Programa, luego validada y firmada por la entidad coordinadora MICROSQL.

La institución a continuación certifica que todas las actividades incluidas en un VPA del Programa “Utsil Naj - Casa saludable para todos” respetan, durante todo el período crediticio (7 años), todos los siguientes criterios. Al marcar cada criterio con un aspa(X), la institución confirma su conformidad con este criterio.

Nombre de la institución (LPP): **GRUPO INTERDISCIPLINARIO DE TECNOLOGIA RURAL APROPIADA A.C.**

País de implementación: **MEXICO**

Estado(s)/Departamentos(s) de implementación: **MICHOACAN**

Año(s) de implementación: **2007-2013**

1 CRITERIOS METODOLÓGICOS

La actividad de proyecto presentada a inclusión:

- 1.1 Es una acción voluntaria decidida y ejecutada por el LPP. ☒
- 1.2 No está registrada como un proyecto individual, no es parte de otro Programa registrado en el mercado de carbono y no ha sido presentada en cualquier otro VPA de este Programa (las estufas mejoradas que figuran en la “Lista de usuarios finales” proporcionada por el LPP no se han presentado a ningún proceso de certificación carbono). ☒
- 1.3 Ha aclarado la propiedad de los bonos de carbono con todos los usuarios finales. ☒

2 CRITERIOS DE ADICIONALIDAD

- 2.1 Hay evidencia de que el financiamiento carbono ha sido considerado antes de la implementación de la actividad de proyecto. ☒
- 2.2 Los usuarios finales de la actividad de proyecto están utilizando leña como principal combustible para cocinar. ☒
- 2.3 La actividad de proyecto incluye un proceso de monitoreo a largo plazo que sigue todas las reglas y las orientaciones proporcionadas por MICROSQL. ☒



3 CRITERIOS DE SOSTENIBILIDAD

- 3.1 La actividad del proyecto incluye una Consulta Pública Local. ☒
- 3.2 El LPP ha firmado la "Declaración Jurada de Ausencia de Daño". ☒
- 3.3 El LPP se compromete a utilizar los ingresos carbono en prioridad para la sostenibilidad del mismo proyecto con actividades de sensibilización, capacitación, monitoreo, seguimiento y mantenimiento. ☒
- 3.4 El LPP se compromete a proporcionar información transparente sobre el uso de sus ingresos carbono. ☒

4 OTROS CRITERIOS

- 4.1 El LPP ha firmado la "Declaración Jurada de Uso de Ayuda Oficial para el Desarrollo". ☒
- 4.2 El LPP declara que opera en plena conformidad con las leyes locales aplicables a su entidad. ☒

Comentarios:

Declaro que toda la información proporcionada es sincera y refleja la realidad del proyecto presentado.

LPP: (fecha + nombre de la institución + nombre del firmante + firma)

14 DE JUNIO DE 2013.

GRUPO INTERDISCIPLINARIO DE TECNOLOGIA RURAL APROPIADA, A.C

VICTOR MANUEL BERRUETA SORIANO



Declaro que todos los criterios enumerados anteriormente fueron explicados al LPP, y todas las respuestas hechas son consistentes con nuestro conocimiento de la actividad del LPP y de las evidencias recogidas del LPP.

MICROSOL: (fecha + nombre del firmante + firma)

➤ **VAD:**

Formato de elegibilidad – Proyecto de estufas mejoradas **Programa "Utsil Naj – Casa saludable para todos"**

Este formato es utilizado para demostrar la elegibilidad de una actividad de proyecto dada de difusión de estufas mejoradas por un LPP (Participante Local al Programa, LPP para sus siglas en inglés) dado para entrar en el Programa "Utsil Naj – Casa saludable para todos". Tiene que ser llenado y firmado por cada LPP solicitando la inclusión de una actividad de proyecto en el Programa, luego validada y firmada por la entidad coordinadora MICRO SOL.

La institución a continuación certifica que todas las actividades incluidas en un VPA del Programa "Utsil Naj – Casa saludable para todos" respetan, durante todo el periodo crediticio (7 años), todos los siguientes criterios. Al marcar cada criterio con un aspa(X), la institución confirma su conformidad con este criterio.

Nombre de la Institución (LPP):

Fundación Vamos a Dar IAP

País de implementación:

México

Estado(s)/Departamentos(s) de implementación:

Estado de México

Año(s) de implementación:

2010 – 2013

1 CRITERIOS METODOLÓGICOS

La actividad de proyecto presentada a inclusión:

- 1.1 Es una acción voluntaria decidida y ejecutada por el LPP. ☒
- 1.2 No está registrada como un proyecto individual, no es parte de otro Programa registrado en el mercado de carbono y no ha sido presentada en cualquier otro VPA de este Programa (las estufas mejoradas que figuran en la "Lista de usuarios finales" proporcionada por el LPP no se han presentado a ningún proceso de certificación carbono). ☒
- 1.3 Ha aclarado la propiedad de los bonos de carbono con todos los usuarios finales. ☒

2 CRITERIOS DE ADICIONALIDAD

- 2.1 Hay evidencia de que el financiamiento carbono ha sido considerado antes de la implementación de la actividad de proyecto. ☒
- 2.2 Los usuarios finales de la actividad de proyecto están utilizando leña como principal combustible para cocinar. ☒
- 2.3 La actividad de proyecto incluye un proceso de monitoreo a largo plazo que sigue todas las reglas y las orientaciones proporcionadas por MICRO SOL. ☒



3 CRITERIOS DE SOSTENIBILIDAD

- 3.1 La actividad del proyecto incluye una Consulta Pública Local. ☒
- 3.2 El LPP ha firmado la "Declaración Jurada de Ausencia de Daño". ☒
- 3.3 El LPP se compromete a utilizar los ingresos carbono en prioridad para la sostenibilidad del mismo proyecto con actividades de sensibilización, capacitación, monitoreo, seguimiento y mantenimiento. ☒
- 3.4 El LPP se compromete a proporcionar información transparente sobre el uso de sus ingresos carbono. ☒

4 OTROS CRITERIOS

- 4.1 El LPP ha firmado la "Declaración Jurada de Uso de Ayuda Oficial para el Desarrollo". ☒
- 4.2 El LPP declara que opera en plena conformidad con las leyes locales aplicables a su entidad. ☒

Comentarios:

Declaro que toda la información proporcionada es sincera y refleja la realidad del proyecto presentado.

LPP: (fecha + nombre de la Institución + nombre del firmante + firma)

14 de Junio 2013 Fundación Vamos a Dar Patriaño Infante Anzures

Declaro que todos los criterios enumerados anteriormente fueron explicados al LPP, y todas las respuestas hechas son consistentes con nuestro conocimiento de la actividad del LPP y de las evidencias recogidas del LPP.

MICROSOL: (fecha + nombre del firmante + firma)

➤ **VDQ:**

**Formato de elegibilidad – Proyecto de estufas mejoradas
Programa “Utsil Naj – Casa saludable para todos”**

Este formato es utilizado para demostrar la elegibilidad de una actividad de proyecto dada de difusión de estufas mejoradas por un LPP (Participante Local al Programa, LPP para sus siglas en inglés) dado para entrar en el Programa “Utsil Naj - Casa saludable para todos”. Tiene que ser llenado y firmado por cada LPP solicitando la inclusión de una actividad de proyecto en el Programa, luego validada y firmada por la entidad coordinadora MICRO SOL.

La institución a continuación certifica que todas las actividades incluidas en un VPA del Programa “Utsil Naj - Casa saludable para todos” respetan, durante todo el período crediticio (7 años), todos los siguientes criterios. Al marcar cada criterio con un aspa(X), la institución confirma su conformidad con este criterio.

Nombre de la institución (LPP):

Vasco de Quiroga Presencia en el Siglo XXI. A.C.

País de implementación:

México

Estado(s)/Departamentos(s) de implementación:

Estado de México

Año(s) de implementación:

2008 - 2013

1 CRITERIOS METODOLÓGICOS

La actividad de proyecto presentada a inclusión:

- 1.1 Es una acción voluntaria decidida y ejecutada por el LPP. ☒
- 1.2 No está registrada como un proyecto individual, no es parte de otro Programa registrado en el mercado de carbono y no ha sido presentada en cualquier otro VPA de este Programa (las estufas mejoradas que figuran en la “Lista de usuarios finales” proporcionada por el LPP no se han presentado a ningún proceso de certificación carbono). ☒
- 1.3 Ha aclarado la propiedad de los bonos de carbono con todos los usuarios finales. ☒

2 CRITERIOS DE ADICIONALIDAD

- 2.1 Hay evidencia de que el financiamiento carbono ha sido considerado antes de la implementación de la actividad de proyecto. ☒
- 2.2 Los usuarios finales de la actividad de proyecto están utilizando leña como principal combustible para cocinar. ☒
- 2.3 La actividad de proyecto incluye un proceso de monitoreo a largo plazo que sigue todas las reglas y las orientaciones proporcionadas por MICRO SOL. ☒

3 CRITERIOS DE SOSTENIBILIDAD

- 3.1 La actividad del proyecto incluye una Consulta Pública Local. ☒
- 3.2 El LPP ha firmado la "Declaración Jurada de Ausencia de Daño". ☒
- 3.3 El LPP se compromete a utilizar los ingresos carbono en prioridad para la sostenibilidad del mismo proyecto con actividades de sensibilización, capacitación, monitoreo, seguimiento y mantenimiento. ☒
- 3.4 El LPP se compromete a proporcionar información transparente sobre el uso de sus ingresos carbono. ☒

4 OTROS CRITERIOS

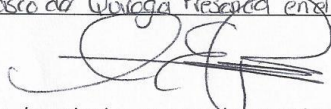
- 4.1 El LPP ha firmado la "Declaración Jurada de Uso de Ayuda Oficial para el Desarrollo". ☒
- 4.2 El LPP declara que opera en plena conformidad con las leyes locales aplicables a su entidad. ☒

Comentarios:

Declaro que toda la información proporcionada es sincera y refleja la realidad del proyecto presentado.

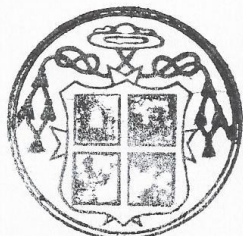
LPP: (fecha + nombre de la institución + nombre del firmante + firma)

14/06/2013, *Vasco de Quiroga Presencia en el Siglo XXI, AC*, Armando Javier Enriquez Romo.



Declaro que todos los criterios enumerados anteriormente fueron explicados al LPP, y todas las respuestas hechas son consistentes con nuestro conocimiento de la actividad del LPP y de las evidencias recogidas del LPP.

MICROSOL: (fecha + nombre del firmante + firma)



Vasco de Quiroga Presencia en el Siglo XXI, AC
R.F.C. - VQP-040630-S97

➤ ESM

**Formato de elegibilidad – Proyecto de estufas mejoradas
Programa “Utsil Naj – Casa saludable para todos”**

Este formato es utilizado para demostrar la elegibilidad de una actividad de proyecto dada de difusión de estufas mejoradas por un LPP (Participante Local al Programa, LPP para sus siglas en inglés) dado para entrar en el Programa “Utsil Naj – Casa saludable para todos”. Tiene que ser llenado y firmado por cada LPP solicitando la inclusión de una actividad de proyecto en el Programa, luego validada y firmada por la entidad coordinadora MICRO SOL.

La institución a continuación certifica que todas las actividades incluidas en un VPA del Programa “Utsil Naj – Casa saludable para todos” respetan, durante todo el período crediticio (7 años), todos los siguientes criterios. Al marcar cada criterio con un aspa(X), la institución confirma su conformidad con este criterio.

Nombre de la institución (LPP): Ecocina Solve México
País de implementación: México
Estado(s)/Departamentos(s) de implementación: Guanajuato
Año(s) de implementación: 2011-2012-2013

1 CRITERIOS METODOLÓGICOS

La actividad de proyecto presentada a inclusión:

- 1.1 Es una acción voluntaria decidida y ejecutada por el LPP. ☒
- 1.2 No está registrada como un proyecto individual, no es parte de otro Programa registrado en el mercado de carbono y no ha sido presentada en cualquier otro VPA de este Programa (las estufas mejoradas que figuran en la “Lista de usuarios finales” proporcionada por el LPP no se han presentado a ningún proceso de certificación carbono). ☒
- 1.3 Ha aclarado la propiedad de los bonos de carbono con todos los usuarios finales. ☒

2 CRITERIOS DE ADICIONALIDAD

- 2.1 Hay evidencia de que el financiamiento carbono ha sido considerado antes de la implementación de la actividad de proyecto. ☒
- 2.2 Los usuarios finales de la actividad de proyecto están utilizando leña como principal combustible para cocinar. ☒
- 2.3 La actividad de proyecto incluye un proceso de monitoreo a largo plazo que sigue todas las reglas y las orientaciones proporcionadas por MICRO SOL. ☒

3 CRITERIOS DE SOSTENIBILIDAD

- 3.1 La actividad del proyecto incluye una Consulta Pública Local. ☒
- 3.2 El LPP ha firmado la "Declaración Jurada de Ausencia de Daño". ☒
- 3.3 El LPP se compromete a utilizar los ingresos carbono en prioridad para la sostenibilidad del mismo proyecto con actividades de sensibilización, capacitación, monitoreo, seguimiento y mantenimiento. ☒
- 3.4 El LPP se compromete a proporcionar información transparente sobre el uso de sus ingresos carbono. ☒

4 OTROS CRITERIOS

- 4.1 El LPP ha firmado la "Declaración Jurada de Uso de Ayuda Oficial para el Desarrollo". ☒
- 4.2 El LPP declara que opera en plena conformidad con las leyes locales aplicables a su entidad. ☒

Comentarios:

Declaro que toda la información proporcionada es sincera y refleja la realidad del proyecto presentado.

LPP: (fecha + nombre de la institución + nombre del firmante + firma)

14-6-2013 Ecocina stove Mexico Eric Ramirez Ferrer Eric Ramirez F.

Declaro que todos los criterios enumerados anteriormente fueron explicados al LPP, y todas las respuestas hechas son consistentes con nuestro conocimiento de la actividad del LPP y de las evidencias recogidas del LPP.

MICROSOL: (fecha + nombre del firmante + firma)
