



**Monitoring report form for CDM programme of activities  
(Version 03.0)**

*Complete this form in accordance with the instructions attached at the end of this form.*

**MONITORING REPORT**

<b>Title of the PoA</b>	<b>Biomass Energy Conservation Programme</b>	
<b>UNFCCC reference number of the PoA</b>	<b>10 182</b>	
<b>Version numbers of the PoA-DD applicable to this monitoring report</b>	<b>08</b>	
<b>Version number of this monitoring report</b>	<b>2.3</b>	
<b>Completion date of this monitoring report</b>	<b>23/01/2020</b>	
<b>Monitoring period number</b>	<b>Fourth (4th) Monitoring Period</b>	
<b>Duration of this monitoring period</b>	<b>01/06/2018 – 31/05/2019</b>	
<b>Monitoring report number for this monitoring period</b>	<b>1</b>	
<b>Coordinating/managing entity</b>	<b>Hestian Innovation Ltd.</b>	
<b>Host Parties</b>	<b>Host Party of the PoA</b>	<b>Is this the host Party of a CPA covered in this monitoring report? (yes/no)</b>
	<b>Malawi</b>	<b>Yes</b>
	<b>Rwanda</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Applied methodologies and standardized baselines</b>	<b>AMS-II.G.: Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass --- Version 6.0</b>	
<b>Sectoral scopes</b>	<b>Sectoral Scope 3 (Energy Demand)</b>	
<b>Amount of GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals achieved by all CPAs covered in this monitoring report in this monitoring period</b>	<b>Amount achieved before 1 January 2013</b>	<b>Amount achieved from 1 January 2013</b>
	<b>0</b>	<b>564,212 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent</b>
<b>Amount of GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals estimated ex ante for this monitoring period in the CPA-DDs for the CPAs covered in this monitoring report</b>	<b>548,319 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent</b>	

## PART I Monitoring of programme of activities (PoA)

### SECTION A. Description of PoA

#### A.1. General description of PoA

The Biomass Energy Conservation (BEC) PoA is a voluntary initiative by Hestian Innovation Ltd. (Hestian) which aims to promote sustainable development and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from non-renewable biomass fuel through dissemination of improved household cook-stoves in Malawi and Rwanda. Each CPA will consist of a number of improved cook-stoves (ICS), such as the Chitetezo Mbaula or Canarumwe stoves, or others as specified in each CPA- DD.

The fuel type used by improved household cook-stoves is predominantly fire wood and to a small extent other biomass agricultural residue (e.g. pigeonpea stalks, maize hobs, etc.).

The improved household stoves reduce fuel consumption by improved combustion and improved heat transfer. The stoves raise the cooking pot to the hottest point above the flame. The improved household cook-stoves target predominantly low-income households using non-renewable biomass energy on traditional/unimproved/low-efficiency stoves.

Both Malawi and Rwanda are Least Developed Countries (LDCs) where biomass in the form of firewood, charcoal and crop waste meets 93%<sup>1</sup> and 99.2%<sup>2</sup>, respectively, of household and industrial energy needs.

The overall aim of the PoA is to positively impact air quality, soil condition, quality and quantity of employment and income generation, livelihood of the poor, access to affordable and clean energy services, human and institutional capacity, access to investment, and technology transfer and technological self- reliance.

#### A.1.1. Corresponding generic component project activities (CPAs)

Title and reference number of the corresponding generic CPA	Version of the PoA-DD	Sectoral scopes	Applied methodologies and standardized baselines
Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA, generic CPA 1	08	Sectoral Scope 3 (Energy Demand)	AMS-II.G.: Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass --- Version 6.0 <a href="https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/DC08WRRQVTGLH1GHQBCL035F5M13R8">https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/DC08WRRQVTGLH1GHQBCL035F5M13R8</a>

#### A.1.2. CPAs included in the PoA

Title and UNFCCC reference number of the CPA	Version of the PoA-DD	Title and reference number of the corresponding generic CPA	Crediting period type and duration	Covered in this monitoring report? (yes/no)
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<sup>1</sup> In Malawi, wood (biomass) is the dominant household fuel accounting for 98% in rural and 53% in urban areas on average. Rural areas tend to be more dependent on wood, and urban areas on charcoal. (Source: Millennium Challenge Corporation Report 2010, cited in Malawi State of Environment and Outlook Report 2010).

<sup>2</sup> In Rwanda, wood (biomass) is the dominant household fuel accounting for 93% in rural and 45% in urban areas. Charcoal accounts for 50% in all urban areas combined and for 65% in the capital Kigali (Source: Third Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey EICV 3, 2010/2011, Table 3.2.1, Page 66). Of the households targeted in Rwanda BECP, 100% use biomass as their primary fuel source (based on Rwanda Baseline Study).

Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 1 - 10182-P1-0001-CP1	08	Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA, generic CPA 1	Renewable 13/08/2015 – 12/08/2022	Yes
Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 2 - 10182-P1-0002-CP1	08	Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA, generic CPA 1	Renewable 15/10/2016 – 14/10/2023	Yes
Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 3 - 10182-P1-0003-CP1	08	Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA, generic CPA 1	Renewable 15/10/2016 – 14/10/2023	Yes
Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 4 - 10182-P1-0004-CP1	08	Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA, generic CPA 1	Renewable 15/10/2016 – 14/10/2023	Yes
Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 5 - 10182-P1-0005-CP1	08	Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA, generic CPA 1	Renewable 03/05/2017 – 14/10/2023	Yes
Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 6 - 10182-P1-0006-CP1	08	Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA, generic CPA 1	Renewable 01/09/2017 – 30/11/2023	Yes
Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 7 - 10182-P1-0025-CP1	08	Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA, generic CPA 1	Renewable 11/08/2017 – 10/08/2024	Yes
Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 8 - 10182-P1-0020-CP1	08	Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA, generic CPA 1	Renewable 06/04/2018 – 05/04/2025	Yes
Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 9 - 10182-P1-0021-CP1	08	Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA, generic CPA 1	Renewable 29/03/2018 – 28/03/2025	Yes
Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 10 - 10182-P1-0022-CP1	08	Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA, generic CPA 1	Renewable 01/06/2018 – 10/08/2024	Yes
Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 11 - 10182-P1-0023-CP1	08	Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA, generic CPA 1	Renewable 05/06/2018 – 10/08/2024	Yes
Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 12 - 10182-P1-0024-CP1	08	Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA, generic CPA 1	Renewable 01/09/2018 – 10/08/2024	Yes
Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 13 - 10182-P1-0007-CP1	08	Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA, generic CPA 1	Renewable 23/10/2018 – 10/08/2024	Yes
Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 14 - 10182-P1-0009-CP1	08	Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA, generic CPA 1	Renewable 03/12/2018 – 10/08/2024	Yes
Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 15 - 10182-P1-0008-CP1	08	Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA, generic CPA 1	Renewable 23/01/2019 – 10/08/2024	Yes
Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation	08	Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA, generic CPA	Renewable 05/04/2019 –	Yes

Programme CPA 16 - 10182-P1-0010-CP1		1	10/08/2024	
Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 17 - 10182-P1-0011-CP1	08	Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA, generic CPA 1	Renewable 31/10/2018 – 10/08/2024	Yes
Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 18 - 10182-P1-0012-CP1	08	Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA, generic CPA 1	Renewable 01/09/2018 – 10/08/2024	Yes
Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 19 - 10182-P1-0013-CP1	08	Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA, generic CPA 1	Renewable 07/06/2019 – 10/08/2024	No
Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 20 - 10182-P1-0014-CP1	08	Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA, generic CPA 1	Renewable 01/07/2019 – 10/08/2024	No
Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 21 - 10182-P1-0015-CP1	08	Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA, generic CPA 1	Renewable 01/07/2019 – 10/08/2024	No
Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 22 - 10182-P1-0016-CP1	08	Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA, generic CPA 1	Renewable 01/07/2019 – 10/08/2024	No
Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 23 - 10182-P1-0017-CP1	08	Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA, generic CPA 1	Renewable 01/07/2019 – 10/08/2024	No
Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 24 - 10182-P1-0018-CP1	08	Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA, generic CPA 1	Renewable 01/07/2019 – 10/08/2024	No
Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 25 - 10182-P1-0019-CP1	08	Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA, generic CPA 1	Renewable 01/07/2019 – 10/08/2024	No
Rwanda Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 1 - 10182-P1-0026-CP1	08	Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA, generic CPA 1	Renewable 18/03/2019 – 17/03/2026	No
Rwanda Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 2 - 10182-P1-0027-CP1	08	Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA, generic CPA 1	Renewable 18/03/2019 – 17/03/2026	No
Rwanda Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 3 - 10182-P1-0028-CP1	08	Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA, generic CPA 1	Renewable 18/03/2019 – 17/03/2026	No
Rwanda Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 4 - 10182-P1-0029-CP1	08	Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA, generic CPA 1	Renewable 18/03/2019 – 17/03/2026	No
Rwanda Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 5 - 10182-P1-0030-CP1	08	Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA, generic CPA 1	Renewable 18/03/2019 – 17/03/2026	No

## A.2. Coordinating/managing entity

Hestian Innovation Limited (Hestian) is the coordinating/managing entity of the PoA, which communicates with the Board.

Contact person: Mr. Conor Fox, conor.fox@hestian.com

## **SECTION B. Implementation of PoA**

### **B.1. Description of implemented PoA**

The Biomass Energy Conservation (BEC) POA is a voluntary initiative by Hestian Innovation Ltd. (Hestian) which aims to promote sustainable development and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from non-renewable biomass fuel through dissemination of improved household cookstoves in Malawi and Rwanda. CPAs included in the monitoring report are being implemented in Malawi and foresees the dissemination of Chitetezo Mbaula stoves. This stove can be used as a portable stove or can be fixed, and has a laboratory test efficiency of 30.6%<sup>3</sup> (more than three times the default 10% efficiency of the baseline three stone and unimproved cookstoves) which results in reduced fuel consumption by improved combustion and improved heat transfer, raising the cooking pot to the hottest point above the flame. The Chitetezo Mbaula has an average lifespan of 47 months<sup>4</sup> and can be used for various pot sizes. The Ceramic Stove is produced at a local level using locally available materials, thereby creating employment in a 'green' industry.

There are three CPA implementers at the time of monitoring report preparation: Area 55 (CPA 1, CPA 2, CPA 4, CPA 5, CPA 6, CPA 8), Sunfire (CPA 3, CPA 7, CPA 10, CPA 12, CPA 13, CPA 14, CPA 15, CPA 16, CPA 18), and Eden by Design (CPA 9, CPA 11 and CPA 17).

Total sales records database has been maintained so that end users can be traced (i.e. name, address and telephone number, if available) documenting the date and place of sale and the number of stoves bought. End user information is collected through direct sales to end-users by retailers or agents of the CPA implementers and is contained in an emission reduction contract. This information is collated into a spreadsheet/database from which CPA monitoring can be conducted. The database also contains stoves serial numbers and CPA id information. In the case of bulk sales of domestic <sup>5</sup>cook-stoves in Malawi, which represent less than 50% of the customers, information is kept on the place of sale and of the date of delivery with a conservative means of estimating when the stove is first used (each stove is assumed to be first used on the last day of the month next to the month, when the stove is delivered to the shop; this is the conservative assumption as after 25 days since date of delivery based on the bulk sales analysis of the average time between delivery to retail outlet and purchase by end-user is 25 days)<sup>1</sup>. In the case of direct sales, it is assumed that the stove is first used on the next date after the date of sale.

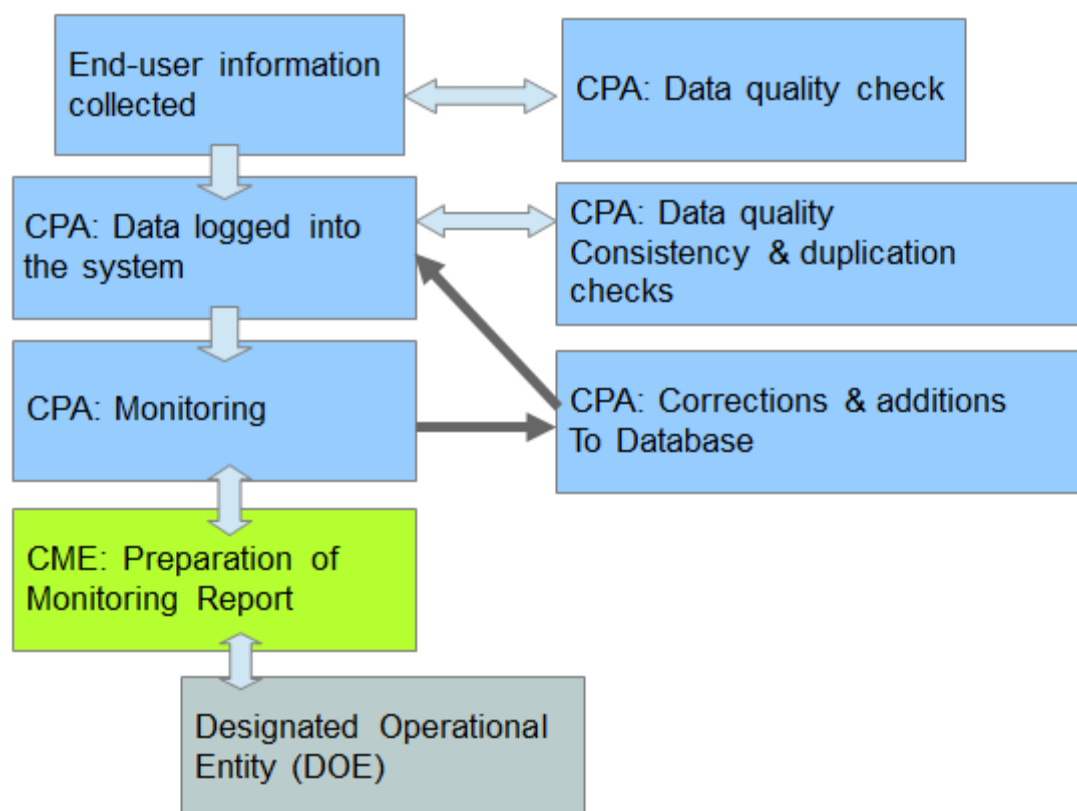
Organizational structure, roles and competencies of the personnel involved in the monitoring activities have been reviewed throughout the monitoring period. Up-to-date CDM requirements for the PoA management were analysed and no new requirements demanding changes to the existing PoA management system were identified. Procedures for relations with clients and stakeholders, data keeping and recording, training and quantification of the personnel were reviewed and found satisfactory. The flow chart below illustrates the roles and responsibilities of the parties during the implementation of the PoA.

1. 3 Tests were carried out in August 2012 by the Regional Stove Testing Centre, Centre for Research in Energy and Energy Conservation (CREEC), at College of Engineering, Design, Art and Technology, Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda ([creec@tech.mak.ac.ug](mailto:creec@tech.mak.ac.ug)). The value of 30.6% is derived as an average efficiency value for low power (simmer) test. Please, refer to the section 5.3 Water Boiling Test Results.

4 Estimates are based on verification report for GS613, a Gold Standard project that has been developed by the CME that promotes the Chitetezo Mbaula in Malawi. The Verification Report is for the period 02/10/2012 to 01/10/2013 (both days inclusive). (page 19 of 118).

5





The serial numbers allocated to each device under the PoA allow unique identification and tracking of the devices to avoid double accounting. Based on the serial numbers, a device can only count in one CPA.

Data will be kept for the whole crediting period of the CPA and an additional two years.

The database records are backed up and sent to the CME for checking prior to using them as the basis for monitoring activities. Hard copies of Emission Reduction contracts are filed (in paper or electronically) as additional backup and for verification purposes. All CPA implementers are strongly encouraged to scan ER contracts as an additional form of backup to secure data.

The CME plays a pivotal role in the development of CPAs and oversees the inclusion of CPAs under the PoA. Through a technical review, the CME assesses the competence of potential CPA implementers to ensure that they fulfil technical and eligibility aspects of potential CPAs and to plan technical and administrative processes to meet PoA requirements.

Monitoring tasks are managed by the CPA implementer in collaboration with the CME. Surveys are organised by agents of the CPA implementers, and enumerators are trained and re-trained prior to conducting surveys and tests. Survey and test results are filed in paper and/or in electronic form at the CPA implementer's office and are analysed using spreadsheets or database programmes to compile reports. The integrity of data is cross-checked with other variables to ensure consistency and avoid mistakes. Calibration of the monitoring equipment for project emission parameters is performed by enumerators as per the equipment's operating instructions, prior to conducting surveys and tests and is documented in usage & monitoring survey report and water boiling test reports.

The description of implemented sampling design is provided below:

- 1) objective of the sampling is to collect data to estimate monitoring parameters needed for emission reduction calculation meeting the requirements for minimum sample size, and required confidence (95%) / precision (10%) level;
- 2) target population – 359,012 improved cookstoves;

3) sampling frame – ICSs distributed in 4 Districts randomly sampled taking into account the population size of each District, i.e. considering probability proportional to size on the primary unit (this gives more populous areas a higher chance of being selected); the 4 districts sampled were Balaka, Kasungu, Mangochi and Ntcheu with total of 182,373 distributed ICS;

4) sampling methods - stratified random sampling; the strata were defined by project participant based on the approach described in PoA DD; the primary sampling units were identified based on CPA Implementer and ICS vintage;

5) sample size - the minimal sample sizes are presented in the table below; from experience some households will not be available or away from home at the time of the visit so oversampling was performed;

Parameter	Sample size calculated	Whether minimum sample size (30) achieved	Sample size arrived	Assumed response rate	Recommended sample size	Actual Sample Size	Precision achieved
Proportion of stoves that are still in operation	88	Yes	88	75%	118	94	4.8%
Retention use of ICS	74	Yes	74	75%	99	94	3.5%
Thermal efficiency of the device 'i' at age 'a' determined using the water boiling test	10	No, Student t-distribution is applied	13	90%	15	18	1.6%

Information about the precision achieved demonstrates that the required confidence/precision level has been met. The actual sample sizes (number of household surveyed or stoves tested) exceeded the minimal sample size required (sample size arrived column) for all parameters. The recommended sample size accounts for non-responses and was used to prepare the sample list of households to be surveyed.

6) formulas used in the sampling:

- overall proportion and overall variance for proportional parameters were calculated based on equations (5) and (6); overall mean and overall variance for mean parameters were calculated based on equations (22) and (23) of CDM Guideline “Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities”, Version 03.0.
- the minimum sample size required is calculated based on equation (4) for proportional parameters and equation (21) for mean parameters of CDM Guideline “Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities”, Version 03.0.

The minimum sample size has been proportionally calculated for each primary sampling unit. For WBTs the calculated minimum number of age 4 stoves was only 1 and it was increased to 3 to ensure better representativeness of the testing results.

Data were collected among households randomly selected among target population meeting the requirements for minimum sample size, thus the selected samples are representative of the population.

CME prepares and submits monitoring reports and facilitate the verification of the same and act as the focal point with the CDM Executive Board.

The following monitoring tasks are being undertaken (periodically):

- usage and monitoring surveys to determine proportion of operational stoves;
- evaluation of annual quantity of woody biomass used by project devices determined in the first year of the introduction of the devices;
- in cases, where users retain the baseline technology as a backup or auxiliary technology in parallel with the improved technology, the extent to which the baseline technology is used has been quantitatively assessed through monitoring surveys and an appropriate and conservative adjustment factor has been applied - proportion of discontinued use of baseline stoves;
- water boiling tests to determine thermal efficiency of project devices;
- fNRB is monitored over time and any new official fNRB can be applied if they are officially published or officially recognised by the DNA of the Host country.

The mean number of months when only 50% of customers are using their stoves has been used to calculate the “average lifespan” of a stove, after which CERs will no longer be claimed. The conservative value of the estimated life-span for the clay stoves (Chitetezo Mbaula Malawi and Canarumwe in Rwanda) based on previous project proponent experience equal to 1417 days will be used for calculation of emission reductions.<sup>6</sup>

All parties involved in implementing CPAs are aware and agree that the CPAs are subscribed to the PoA.

## **B.2. Post-registration changes to PoA**

### **B.2.1. Corrections**

The information has been corrected. The monitoring frequency of parameter  $\mu_{y,i} / 365$  - Number of days of utilization of the project device during the year ‘y’ has been changed from “At least every two years (biennial)” to “Annually” to ensure consistency with the monitoring frequency of parameter  $N_{y,i,a}$  - Number of project devices of type i and age a that are operating in year y. The description of measurement methods and procedures for parameter  $N_{y,i,a}$  - Number of project devices of type i and age a that are operating in year y has been also adjusted and annual monitoring frequency has been indicated to ensure consistency. These changes have not yet been approved and they are being submitted with this monitoring report as a part of request for issuance. The changes are reflected in a PoA DD version 08 dated 25/10/2019.

### **B.2.2. Inclusion of monitoring plan**

Not Applicable. The section is left blank intentionally.

### **B.2.3. Permanent changes to the registered monitoring plan, or permanent deviation of monitoring from the applied methodologies, standardized baselines, or other methodological regulatory documents**

Not applicable

### **B.2.4. Changes to programme design**

Not Applicable. The section is left blank intentionally.

<sup>6</sup> . Based on a survey of 144 households sampled and surveyed and stratified into the age-groups within 16 geographic areas, locally known as GVHs, statistical analysis gave a total days of technical life-time of Portable Clay Stoves (PCS) of 1,417 days. 4<sup>th</sup> Periodic Verification Report “Integrated Biomass Energy Conservation Project, Malawi (GS613), by TUV Nord, Page 29 of 115.



**B.2.5. Changes specific to afforestation or reforestation activities**

Not Applicable. The section is left blank intentionally.

**PART II Monitoring of CPAs****SECTION C. Implementation of CPAs****C.1. Description of implemented CPAs**

There are 18 specific-case CPAs included in monitoring report. Under each CPA improved cook-stoves (i.e. the technology) that are more efficient and use less wood for household cooking and heating than the traditional stoves are disseminated. Therefore, the brief description below is provided for the group of registered specific-case CPAs (CPA1, CPA 2, CPA 3, CPA 4, CPA 5, CPA 6, CPA 7, CPA 8, CPA 9, CPA 10, CPA 11, CPA 12, CPA 13, CPA 14, CPA 15, CPA 16, CPA 17, CPA 18).

The purpose of the group of specific-case CPAs is to reduce greenhouse gases emissions due to improved efficiency of firewood consumption achieved in improved cook-stoves.

Project activities also aim promotion of improved kitchen and firewood management practices e.g. use of less firewood, use of dry firewood, using a pot lid while cooking and soaking legumes before cooking (i.e. practices) to households.

The measures taken for GHG emission reduction include the application of the improved cook-stoves and cooking practices, and replacement of less efficient technologies and practices. The application of improved cook-stoves results in biomass conservation and a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere from the burning of solid biomass.

The cook-stove model disseminated within PoA is a Ceramic Stove called the Chitetezo Mbaula in Malawi and Canarumwe in Rwanda. This stove can be used as a portable stove or can be fixed, and has a laboratory test efficiency of 30.6% (more than three times the default 10% efficiency of the baseline three stone and unimproved cook-stoves) which results in reduced fuel consumption by improved combustion, improved heat transfer, raising the cooking pot to the hottest point above the flame, and improved heat retention.

The Ceramic Stove is produced at a local level using locally available materials, thereby creating employment in a 'green' industry.

Under CPA 1 improved household cook-stoves are disseminated in the Northern, Central and Southern Districts of Malawi. CPA 1 was included in Programme of Activities on 13/08/2015. Beginning of household stoves (ICS) distribution under the CPA is 13/08/2015 and the end of distribution is 31/05/2016. It is assumed that each household stove starts its operation on the next day after the date of sale. In case of bulk sales it is assumed that each household stove starts its operation on the last day of the month next to the month, when the stove is delivered to the shop. The number of household stoves (portable clay stoves) distributed within CPA as of the end of the monitoring period considered is 22,496. Monitoring period covered in this monitoring report is 01/06/2018 – 31/05/2019 (both dates included). The type of stove disseminated is Chitetezo Mbaula ceramic stove, which has a laboratory test efficiency of 30.6%. Total GHG emission reductions achieved in this monitoring period is 32,456 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e. Double counting is avoided by using unique serial numbers for each household stove distributed within CPAs included in the programme of activities.

Under CPA 2 improved household cook-stoves are disseminated in the Northern, Central and Southern Districts of Malawi. CPA 2 was included in Programme of Activities on 15/10/2016.

Beginning of household stoves (ICS) distribution under the CPA is 03/06/2016. The stoves were distributed between 03/06/2016 and 18/11/2016 and between 22/09/2017 and 30/10/2017. It is assumed that each household stove starts its operation on the next day after the date of sale. In case of bulk sales it is assumed that each household stove starts its operation on the last day of the month next to the month, when the stove is delivered to the shop. The number of household stoves (portable clay stoves) distributed within CPA as of the end of the monitoring period considered is 22,311. Monitoring period covered in this monitoring report is 01/06/2018 – 31/05/2019 (both dates included). The type of stove disseminated is Chitetezo Mbaula ceramic stove, which has a laboratory test efficiency of 30.6%. Total GHG emission reductions achieved in this monitoring period is 41,815 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e. Double counting is avoided by using unique serial numbers for each household stove distributed within CPAs included in the programme of activities.

Under CPA 3 improved household cook-stoves are disseminated in the Northern, Central and Southern Districts of Malawi. CPA 3 was included in Programme of Activities on 15/10/2016. Beginning of household stoves (ICS) distribution under the CPA is 01/07/2016 and the end of distribution is 22/11/2017. It is assumed that each household stove starts its operation on the next day after the date of sale. In case of bulk sales it is assumed that each household stove starts its operation on the last day of the month next to the month, when the stove is delivered to the shop. The number of household stoves (portable clay stoves) distributed within CPA as of the end of the monitoring period considered is 22,308. Monitoring period covered in this monitoring report is 01/06/2018 – 31/05/2019 (both dates included). The type of stove disseminated is Chitetezo Mbaula ceramic stove, which has a laboratory test efficiency of 30.6%. Total GHG emission reductions achieved in this monitoring period is 42,274 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e. Double counting is avoided by using unique serial numbers for each household stove distributed within CPAs included in the programme of activities.

Under CPA 4 improved household cook-stoves are disseminated in the Northern, Central and Southern Districts of Malawi. CPA 4 was included in Programme of Activities on 15/10/2016. Beginning of household stoves (ICS) distribution under the CPA is 19/11/2016 and the end of stove distribution is 02/05/2017. It is assumed that each household stove starts its operation on the next day after the date of sale. In case of bulk sales it is assumed that each household stove starts its operation on the last day of the month next to the month, when the stove is delivered to the shop. The number of household stoves (portable clay stoves) distributed within CPA as of the end of the monitoring period considered is 21,120. Monitoring period covered in this monitoring report is 01/06/2018 – 31/05/2019 (both dates included). The type of stove disseminated is Chitetezo Mbaula ceramic stove, which has a laboratory test efficiency of 30.6%. Total GHG emission reductions achieved in this monitoring period is 37,851 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e. Double counting is avoided by using unique serial numbers for each household stove distributed within CPAs included in the programme of activities.

Under CPA 5 improved household cook-stoves are disseminated in the Northern, Central and Southern Districts of Malawi. CPA 5 was included in Programme of Activities on 15/10/2016. Beginning of household stoves (ICS) distribution under the CPA is 03/05/2017 and the end of stove distribution is 21/09/2017. It is assumed that each household stove starts its operation on the next day after the date of sale. In case of bulk sales it is assumed that each household stove starts its operation on the last day of the month next to the month, when the stove is delivered to the shop. The number of household stoves (portable clay stoves) distributed within CPA as of the end of the monitoring period considered is 21,385. Monitoring period covered in this monitoring report is 01/06/2018 – 31/05/2019 (both dates included). The type of stove disseminated is Chitetezo Mbaula ceramic stove, which has a laboratory test efficiency of 30.6%. Total GHG emission reductions achieved in this monitoring period is 42,160 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e. Double counting is avoided by using unique serial numbers for each household stove distributed within CPAs included in the programme of activities.

Under CPA 6 improved household cook-stoves are disseminated in the Northern, Central and Southern Districts of Malawi. CPA 6 was included in Programme of Activities on 15/10/2016. Beginning of household stoves (ICS) distribution under the CPA is 31/10/2017. It is assumed that

each household stove starts its operation on the next day after the date of sale. In case of bulk sales it is assumed that each household stove starts its operation on the last day of the month next to the month, when the stove is delivered to the shop. The distribution of stoves under CPA 6 has ended on 05/04/2018. The number of household stoves (portable clay stoves) distributed within CPA as of the end of the monitoring period considered is 21,403. Monitoring period covered in this monitoring report is 01/06/2018 – 31/05/2019 (both dates included). The type of stove disseminated is Chitetezo Mbaula ceramic stove, which has a laboratory test efficiency of 30.6%. Total GHG emission reductions achieved in this monitoring period is 47,740 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e. Double counting is avoided by using unique serial numbers for each household stove distributed within CPAs included in the programme of activities.

Under CPA 7 improved household cook-stoves are disseminated in the Northern, Central and Southern Districts of Malawi. CPA 7 was included in Programme of Activities on 11/08/2017. Beginning of household stoves (ICS) distribution under the CPA is 23/11/2017. It is assumed that each household stove starts its operation on the next day after the date of sale. In case of bulk sales it is assumed that each household stove starts its operation on the last day of the month next to the month, when the stove is delivered to the shop. The distribution of stoves under CPA 7 has ended on 31/05/2018. The number of household stoves (portable clay stoves) distributed within CPA as of the end of the monitoring period considered is 24,639. Monitoring period covered in this monitoring report is 01/06/2018 – 31/05/2019 (both dates included). The type of stove disseminated is Chitetezo Mbaula ceramic stove, which has a laboratory test efficiency of 30.6%. Total GHG emission reductions achieved in this monitoring period is 54,202 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e. Double counting is avoided by using unique serial numbers for each household stove distributed within CPAs included in the programme of activities.

Under CPA 8 improved household cook-stoves are disseminated in the Northern, Central and Southern Districts of Malawi. CPA 8 was included in Programme of Activities on 11/08/2017. Beginning of household stoves (ICS) distribution under the CPA is 06/04/2018. It is assumed that each household stove starts its operation on the next day after the date of sale. In case of bulk sales it is assumed that each household stove starts its operation on the last day of the month next to the month, when the stove is delivered to the shop. The distribution of stoves under CPA 8 has ended on 30/06/2018. The number of household stoves (portable clay stoves) distributed within CPA as of the end of the monitoring period considered is 9,263. Monitoring period covered in this monitoring report is 01/06/2018 – 31/05/2019 (both dates included). The type of stove disseminated is Chitetezo Mbaula ceramic stove, which has a laboratory test efficiency of 30.6%. Total GHG emission reductions achieved in this monitoring period is 20,032 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e. Double counting is avoided by using unique serial numbers for each household stove distributed within CPAs included in the programme of activities.

Under CPA 9 improved household cook-stoves are disseminated in the Northern, Central and Southern Districts of Malawi. CPA 9 was included in Programme of Activities on 11/08/2017. Beginning of household stoves (ICS) distribution under the CPA is 29/03/2018. It is assumed that each household stove starts its operation on the next day after the date of sale. In case of bulk sales it is assumed that each household stove starts its operation on the last day of the month next to the month, when the stove is delivered to the shop. The distribution of stoves under CPA 9 has ended on 31/05/2018. The number of household stoves (portable clay stoves) distributed within CPA as of the end of the monitoring period considered is 19,889. Monitoring period covered in this monitoring report is 01/06/2018 – 31/05/2019 (both dates included). The type of stove disseminated is Chitetezo Mbaula ceramic stove, which has a laboratory test efficiency of 30.6%. Total GHG emission reductions achieved in this monitoring period is 44,362 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e. Double counting is avoided by using unique serial numbers for each household stove distributed within CPAs included in the programme of activities.

Under CPA 10 improved household cook-stoves are disseminated in the Northern, Central and Southern Districts of Malawi. CPA 10 was included in Programme of Activities on 11/08/2017. Beginning of household stoves (ICS) distribution under the CPA is 01/06/2018 and the end of distribution is 31/08/2018. It is assumed that each household stove starts its operation on the next

day after the date of sale. In case of bulk sales it is assumed that each household stove starts its operation on the last day of the month next to the month, when the stove is delivered to the shop. The number of household stoves (portable clay stoves) distributed within CPA as of the end of the monitoring period considered is 20,223. Monitoring period covered in this monitoring report is 01/06/2018 – 31/05/2019 (both dates included). The type of stove disseminated is Chitetezo Mbaula ceramic stove, which has a laboratory test efficiency of 30.6%. Total GHG emission reductions achieved in this monitoring period is 44,651 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e. Double counting is avoided by using unique serial numbers for each household stove distributed within CPAs included in the programme of activities.

Under CPA 11 improved household cook-stoves are disseminated in the Northern, Central and Southern Districts of Malawi. CPA 11 was included in Programme of Activities on 11/08/2017. Household stoves (ICS) under the CPA 11 were distributed from 05/06/2018 to 30/10/2018. It is assumed that each household stove starts its operation on the next day after the date of sale. In case of bulk sales it is assumed that each household stove starts its operation on the last day of the month next to the month, when the stove is delivered to the shop. The number of household stoves (portable clay stoves) distributed within CPA as of the end of the monitoring period considered is 19,742. Monitoring period covered in this monitoring report is 01/06/2018 – 31/05/2019 (both dates included). The type of stove disseminated is Chitetezo Mbaula ceramic stove, which has a laboratory test efficiency of 30.6%. Total GHG emission reductions achieved in this monitoring period is 38,621 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e. Double counting is avoided by using unique serial numbers for each household stove distributed within CPAs included in the programme of activities.

Under CPA 12 improved household cook-stoves are disseminated in the Northern, Central and Southern Districts of Malawi. CPA 12 was included in Programme of Activities on 11/08/2017. Beginning of household stoves (ICS) distribution under the CPA is 01/09/2018 and the end of distribution is 22/10/2018. It is assumed that each household stove starts its operation on the next day after the date of sale. In case of bulk sales it is assumed that each household stove starts its operation on the last day of the month next to the month, when the stove is delivered to the shop. The number of household stoves (portable clay stoves) distributed within CPA as of the end of the monitoring period considered is 20,417. Monitoring period covered in this monitoring report is 01/06/2018 – 31/05/2019 (both dates included). The type of stove disseminated is Chitetezo Mbaula ceramic stove, which has a laboratory test efficiency of 30.6%. Total GHG emission reductions achieved in this monitoring period is 33,824 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e. Double counting is avoided by using unique serial numbers for each household stove distributed within CPAs included in the programme of activities.

Under CPA 13 improved household cook-stoves are disseminated in the Northern, Central and Southern Districts of Malawi. CPA 13 was included in Programme of Activities on 11/08/2017. Beginning of household stoves (ICS) distribution under the CPA is 23/10/2018 and the end of distribution is 02/12/2018. It is assumed that each household stove starts its operation on the next day after the date of sale. In case of bulk sales it is assumed that each household stove starts its operation on the last day of the month next to the month, when the stove is delivered to the shop. The number of household stoves (portable clay stoves) distributed within CPA as of the end of the monitoring period considered is 20,390. Monitoring period covered in this monitoring report is 01/06/2018 – 31/05/2019 (both dates included). The type of stove disseminated is Chitetezo Mbaula ceramic stove, which has a laboratory test efficiency of 30.6%. Total GHG emission reductions achieved in this monitoring period is 28,586 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e. Double counting is avoided by using unique serial numbers for each household stove distributed within CPAs included in the programme of activities.

Under CPA 14 improved household cook-stoves are disseminated in the Northern, Central and Southern Districts of Malawi. CPA 14 was included in Programme of Activities on 11/08/2017. Beginning of household stoves (ICS) distribution under the CPA is 03/12/2018 and the end of distribution is 22/01/2019. It is assumed that each household stove starts its operation on the next day after the date of sale. In case of bulk sales it is assumed that each household stove starts its operation on the last day of the month next to the month, when the stove is delivered to the shop.



The number of household stoves (portable clay stoves) distributed within CPA as of the end of the monitoring period considered is 19,700. Monitoring period covered in this monitoring report is 01/06/2018 – 31/05/2019 (both dates included). The type of stove disseminated is Chitetezo Mbaula ceramic stove, which has a laboratory test efficiency of 30.6%. Total GHG emission reductions achieved in this monitoring period is 17,726 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e. Double counting is avoided by using unique serial numbers for each household stove distributed within CPAs included in the programme of activities.

Under CPA 15 improved household cook-stoves are disseminated in the Northern, Central and Southern Districts of Malawi. CPA 15 was included in Programme of Activities on 11/08/2017. Beginning of household stoves (ICS) distribution under the CPA is 23/01/2019 and the end of distribution is 04/04/2019. It is assumed that each household stove starts its operation on the next day after the date of sale. In case of bulk sales it is assumed that each household stove starts its operation on the last day of the month next to the month, when the stove is delivered to the shop. The number of household stoves (portable clay stoves) distributed within CPA as of the end of the monitoring period considered is 20,906. Monitoring period covered in this monitoring report is 01/06/2018 – 31/05/2019 (both dates included). The type of stove disseminated is Chitetezo Mbaula ceramic stove, which has a laboratory test efficiency of 30.6%. Total GHG emission reductions achieved in this monitoring period is 14,327 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e. Double counting is avoided by using unique serial numbers for each household stove distributed within CPAs included in the programme of activities.

Under CPA 16 improved household cook-stoves are disseminated in the Northern, Central and Southern Districts of Malawi. CPA 16 was included in Programme of Activities on 11/08/2017. Beginning of household stoves (ICS) distribution under the CPA is 05/04/2019 and the end of distribution is 10/05/2019. It is assumed that each household stove starts its operation on the next day after the date of sale. In case of bulk sales it is assumed that each household stove starts its operation on the last day of the month next to the month, when the stove is delivered to the shop. The number of household stoves (portable clay stoves) distributed within CPA as of the end of the monitoring period considered is 20,321. Monitoring period covered in this monitoring report is 01/06/2018 – 31/05/2019 (both dates included). The type of stove disseminated is Chitetezo Mbaula ceramic stove, which has a laboratory test efficiency of 30.6%. Total GHG emission reductions achieved in this monitoring period is 5,066 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e. Double counting is avoided by using unique serial numbers for each household stove distributed within CPAs included in the programme of activities.

Under CPA 17 improved household cook-stoves are disseminated in the Northern, Central and Southern Districts of Malawi. CPA 17 was included in Programme of Activities on 11/08/2017. Beginning of household stoves (ICS) distribution under the CPA is 31/10/2018. It is assumed that each household stove starts its operation on the next day after the date of sale. In case of bulk sales it is assumed that each household stove starts its operation on the last day of the month next to the month, when the stove is delivered to the shop. The distribution of stoves under CPA 17 is being continued. The number of household stoves (portable clay stoves) distributed within CPA as of the end of the monitoring period considered is 14,027. Monitoring period covered in this monitoring report is 01/06/2018 – 31/05/2019 (both dates included). The type of stove disseminated is Chitetezo Mbaula ceramic stove, which has a laboratory test efficiency of 30.6%. Total GHG emission reductions achieved in this monitoring period is 17,411 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e. Double counting is avoided by using unique serial numbers for each household stove distributed within CPAs included in the programme of activities.

Under CPA 18 improved household cook-stoves are disseminated in the Northern, Central and Southern Districts of Malawi. CPA 18 was included in Programme of Activities on 11/08/2017. Beginning of household stoves (ICS) distribution under the CPA is 11/05/2019. The distribution of stoves is being continued. It is assumed that each household stove starts its operation on the next day after the date of sale. In case of bulk sales it is assumed that each household stove starts its operation on the last day of the month next to the month, when the stove is delivered to the shop. The number of household stoves (portable clay stoves) distributed within CPA as of the end of the



monitoring period considered is 18,472. Monitoring period covered in this monitoring report is 01/06/2018 – 31/05/2019 (both dates included). The type of stove disseminated is Chitetezo Mbaula ceramic stove, which has a laboratory test efficiency of 30.6%. Total GHG emission reductions achieved in this monitoring period is 1,108 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e. Double counting is avoided by using unique serial numbers for each household stove distributed within CPAs included in the programme of activities.

## C.2. Location of CPAs

All specific-case CPAs (i.e. CPA1, CPA 2, CPA 3, CPA 4, CPA 5, CPA 6, CPA 7, CPA 8, CPA 9, CPA 10, CPA 11, CPA 12, CPA 13, CPA 14, CPA 15, CPA 16, CPA 17, CPA 18) are CPAs promoting ICSs in Malawi (Host Party). The location of all specific-case CPAs cover all regions and districts of Malawi and programme of activities is implemented in different villages, towns and cities of Malawi. Malawi is a landlocked country which shares its north-west border with the Republic of Zambia, north-east border with the United Republic of Tanzania, and its borders at east, south and west with the Republic of Mozambique. Physical/geographical location of Malawi is the following: latitude: 13°30', longitude: 34° 00'.



Pic. 1. Map of Malawi

## C.3. Post-registration changes to CPAs

### C.3.1. Temporary deviations from the monitoring plans in the included CPA-DDs, applied methodologies, standardized baselines or other methodological regulatory documents

Not Applicable. The section is left blank intentionally.

### C.3.2. Corrections

Not Applicable. The section is left blank intentionally.

### C.3.3. Changes to the start date of the crediting period

The following changes of the start date of the crediting period since the inclusion of the respective CPAs in the PoA were made:

(a) Changes that have been notified to the secretariat and that do not affect the start of this monitoring period (i.e. any of the changed start dates are prior to the start of this monitoring period)

Reference number	CPA title	The new start date of the crediting period	Notification date
10182-P1-0005-CP1	Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 5	03/05/2017	15/06/2018
10182-P1-0006-CP1	Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 6	01/09/2017	15/06/2018
10182-P1-0020-CP1	Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 8	06/04/2018	23/08/2018
10182-P1-0021-CP1	Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 9	29/03/2018	23/08/2018
10182-P1-0013-CP1	Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 19	07/06/2019	31/10/2019
10182-P1-0014-CP1	Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 20	01/07/2019	31/10/2019
10182-P1-0015-CP1	Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 21	01/07/2019	31/10/2019
10182-P1-0016-CP1	Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 22	01/07/2019	31/10/2019
10182-P1-0017-CP1	Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 23	01/07/2019	31/10/2019
10182-P1-0018-CP1	Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 24	01/07/2019	31/10/2019
10182-P1-0019-CP1	Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 25	01/07/2019	31/10/2019

(b) Changes that have been notified to the secretariat and that affect the start of this monitoring period (i.e. the changed start date is the start of this monitoring period)

Reference number	CPA title	The new start date of the crediting period	Notification date
10182-P1-0022-CP1	Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 10	01/06/2018	31/10/2019
10182-P1-0023-CP1	Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 11	05/06/2018	31/10/2019
10182-P1-0024-	Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation	01/09/2018	31/10/2019

CP1	Programme CPA 12		
10182-P1-0007-CP1	Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 13	23/10/2018	31/10/2019
10182-P1-0009-CP1	Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 14	03/12/2018	31/10/2019
10182-P1-0008-CP1	Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 15	23/01/2019	31/10/2019
10182-P1-0010-CP1	Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 16	05/04/2019	31/10/2019
10182-P1-0011-CP1	Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 17	31/10/2018	31/10/2019
10182-P1-0012-CP1	Malawi Biomass Energy Conservation Programme CPA 18	01/09/2018	30/05/2018

#### C.3.4. Inclusion of monitoring plan

Monitoring plan for each specific-case CPA-DD(s) was submitted at the time of the registration of the PoA.

#### C.3.5. Permanent changes to the included monitoring plans, or permanent deviation of monitoring from the applied methodologies, standardized baselines, or other methodological regulatory documents

Not Applicable. The section is left blank intentionally.

#### C.3.6. Changes to project design

Not Applicable. The section is left blank intentionally.

#### C.3.7. Changes specific to afforestation or reforestation CPA

Not applicable. The section is left blank intentionally.

## SECTION D. Description of monitoring system of CPAs

The CME is responsible for collecting the monitoring data in accordance with the requirements from the CDM EB on monitoring and verification to ensure that the emission reductions are monitored recorded and reported accurately. The CME is responsible for verification of the measurement, data collection and the calculation of the emissions reductions.

An electronic record keeping system is operated and maintained by the coordinating managing entity for each CPA under the PoA, which contains at least the following information:

- Type of appliance (ICS type) deployed
- Serial number (Stove-ID) of device
- Delivery date of appliance
- User details (name, address and telephone if available) will be collected for the majority of customers.

The record keeping system is updated as per the progress of the CPA. Data will be kept for the whole crediting period of the CPA and an additional two years.

A system/procedure to avoid double accounting e.g. to avoid the case of including a new CPA that has been already registered either as a CDM project activity or project within any other standard is in place. In each CPA-DD it is stated that the CPA has not been and will not be registered either as a single project activity or as a CPA under another PoA. The serial numbers allocated to each device under the PoA allow unique identification and tracking of the devices. Based on the serial numbers, a device can only count in one CPA.

Stoves sold before the CPA starting date will only claim credits from the day after the starting date of the CPA and will be limited to a lifespan from the day of initial adoption.

It is ensured that all parties involved in implementing a CPA are aware and agree that the CPAs are subscribed to the PoA.

The CME assists the CPA implementing and monitoring bodies (CPA implementers), such as Area 55 Consulting, Sunfire and Eden by Design, to maintain and make available accurate records. The CME collates a composite electronic Total Sales Record and project implementers keep back-up paper records. The existing accounting and records system accurately tracks sales, inventories and supply and purchases. CPA implementers maintain a full electronic sales database of all household sales that take place, listed according to the sales mechanism, date, device, type etc. Sales databases are cross-checked with production records and other data to ensure consistency and accuracy.

There is no formal overarching warranty system in place for household cook-stoves, from any of the CPA implementers. Replacement within areas less than 10km away from promoter and production group may be done if stove breaks within first few weeks of use at the discretion of the stove promoter and production group<sup>7</sup>. Further than this it is too difficult to access for ceramic stove if stove broke during transport or recklessness or fault of user.

End user information is collected through direct sales to end-users by retailers or agents of the project and is contained in warranty and/or emission reduction contract. This information is collated into an electronic database from which project monitoring can be conducted. The database and Excel records are backed up and sent to the CME for checking prior to using them as the basis for monitoring activities. Hard copies of ER contracts (and where possible scanned copies as well) and warranty are filed as additional backup and for verification purposes.

<sup>7</sup> The approach is an informal agreement between producers, promoters and customers. The complementary replacement stove promotes customer loyalty and helps to market the stoves locally.

Direct sales to end-users information is collected by CPAs' agents who are issued with contract forms in advance and submit the forms to the relevant project managers. The customers in the sales record for which phone numbers or addresses are available are used for survey sampling to support the periodic monitoring activities.

Monitoring tasks, such as monitoring surveys, assessment of leakage and other such tasks are managed by the CPA managers who are best capable of collecting this data because they know the technology and the end-users best, with the support of the CME.

Surveys and tests are organised by CPA implementer staff with guidance from the CME, and enumerators are trained prior to conducting surveys and tests. Survey and test results are filed in paper at project implementers' offices and are analysed using Excel to compile reports. The integrity of data is constantly cross-checked with other variables to ensure consistency and avoid mistakes.



## SECTION E. Data and parameters

### E.1. Data and parameters fixed ex ante

All data / parameters described in the tables below are applicable for all 18 CPAs of the programme of activities (i.e. CPA1, CPA 2, CPA 3, CPA 4, CPA 5, CPA 6, CPA 7, CPA 8, CPA 9, CPA 10, CPA 11, CPA 12, CPA 13, CPA 14, CPA 15, CPA 16, CPA 17, CPA 18).

Data/parameter	<b>f</b> <sub>NRB,y</sub>
Unit	%
Description	Fraction of woody biomass saved by the project activity in year y that can be established as non-renewable biomass
Source of data	Default values of fraction of non-renewable biomass approved by CDM EB and accepted by DNA as indicated at UNFCCC website <sup>8</sup>
Value(s) applied	0.81 for Malawi
Choice of data or measurement methods and procedures	Default country specific value
Purpose of data/parameter	Calculation of baseline emissions / emission reductions
Additional comments	-

Data/parameter	<b>NCV</b> , <sub>biomass</sub>
Unit	TJ/t
Description	Net calorific value of the non-renewable biomass that is substituted
Source of data	AMS-II.G Version 6.0
Value(s) applied	0.015
Choice of data or measurement methods and procedures	Default value
Purpose of data/parameter	Calculation of baseline emissions / emission reductions
Additional comments	-

Data/parameter	<b>EF</b> <sub>projected_fossilfuel</sub>
Unit	tCO <sub>2</sub> /TJ
Description	Emission factor for the substitution of non-renewable biomass by similar consumers
Source of data	AMS-II.G Version 6.0
Value(s) applied	81.6
Choice of data or measurement methods and procedures	Default value
Purpose of data/parameter	Calculation of baseline emissions / emission reductions
Additional comments	-

<b>Data/parameter</b>	$\eta_{old}$
Unit	%
Description	Efficiency of the system being replaced
Source of data	AMS-II.G Version 6.0
Value(s) applied	0.10
Choice of data or measurement methods and procedures	Default value
Purpose of data/parameter	Calculation of baseline emissions / emission reductions
Additional comments	The pre-project device is a three-stone fire using firewood (not charcoal) or a conventional device with no improved combustion air supply or flue gas ventilation.

<b>Data/parameter</b>	$L_y$
Unit	Fraction
Description	Leakage adjustment factor for period y
Source of data	AMS-II.G Version 6.0
Value(s) applied	0.95
Choice of data or measurement methods and procedures	Methodology allows for adjustment factor to be applied for leakage as an alternative to survey under paragraph 30 of Section 4.3
Purpose of data/parameter	Calculation of leakages / emission reductions
Additional comments	-

## E.2. Data and parameters monitored

<b>Data/parameter</b>	$B_{y=1,new,i,survey}$
Unit	t/HH/yr
Description	Annual quantity of woody biomass used by project devices in tonnes per device of type i
Measured/calculated/default	Measured / Calculated
Source of data	Sample surveys – Kitchen performance tests
Value(s) of monitored parameter	1.881
Monitoring equipment	<p><u>Weights:</u>            Digital high precision scale – MyWeigh KD- 8000, type - 8 kg capacity digital weighing scale, accuracy - accurate to 1 g;            Calibration date – 13/01/2017, expiry date – not applicable. Certificates of calibration # TM2017031301 and # TM2017031302 issued by Malawi Bureau of Standards.</p> <p>In the registered PoA DD as well as CPA DDs, there is no calibration frequency mentioned for the monitoring equipment's that will be used during the verification. However, the calibration of monitoring equipment's has been done from a reputed agency, even though the equipment are newly purchased and are under guaranty from the manufacturer. Since neither the calibration agency nor the equipment manufacturer mentioned any specific validity of the calibration, thus guidelines as per "General Guidelines to SSC CDM methodologies" EB</p>

	<p>61, Annex 21, para 17 (c) has been followed which says: "Measuring equipment should be certified to national or IEC standards and calibrated according to the national standards and reference points or IEC standards and recalibrated at appropriate intervals according to manufacturer specifications, but at least once in three years". Hence, the monitoring equipment will be calibrated before completion of three years from the date of last calibrations of the respective equipment.</p> <p><u>Moisture meters:</u>  Wood humidity measuring device - Voltcraft FM-300, type - moisture measuring range 6% to 99.9%, accuracy - <math>\pm 1\%</math> (in moisture range 6% ~ 40%).  Calibration date – 13/01/2017, expiry date – 12/01/2018. Certificates of calibration # GK201704005002 (moisture meter with serial number 12117541) and # GK201704005001 (moisture meter with serial number 12117617) issued by Malawi Bureau of Standards.</p> <p>Monitoring equipment has been also checked by monitoring facilitators as per the equipments' operating instructions, prior to conducting tests.</p>
Measuring/reading/recording frequency	Monitored in the first year of introduction of the devices (e.g. during the first year of the crediting period, $y=1$ ).
Calculation method (if applicable)	<p>Number of bundles of wood used in the project scenario is estimated via usage and monitoring survey of sampled households using an appropriate local metric (e.g. bundles of wood) for an easily understood period (e.g. per week). The average weight of a bundle of wood is calculated based on measurement of a sample of at least 30 different bundles adjusted for moisture content.</p> <p>Surveyed households does not include those that are identified as either (i) continue to use baseline technology through response to the survey or through observation by enumerator or (ii) no longer use the improved cook-stoves.</p>
QA/QC procedures	Use of calibrated measurement equipment.
Purpose of data/parameter	Calculation of emission reduction
Additional comments	Based on monitoring data from the first monitoring period. KPTs were conducted in between 24/01/2017 and 26/02/2017.

Data/parameter	$N_{y,i,a}$
Unit	Number of items
Description	Number of project devices of type $i$ and age $a$ that are operating in year $y$
Measured/calculated/default	Calculated
Source of data	Monitoring records (total sales records database), usage and monitoring survey
Value(s) of monitored parameter	CPA 1 – 22,496 CPA 2 – 22,311 CPA 3 – 22,308 CPA 4 – 21,120 CPA 5 – 21,385 CPA 6 – 21,403 CPA 7 – 24,639 CPA 8 – 9,263

	<p>CPA 9 – 19,889  CPA 10 – 20,223  CPA 11 – 19,742  CPA 12 – 20,417  CPA 13 – 20,390  CPA 14 – 19,700  CPA 15 – 20,906  CPA 16 – 20,321  CPA 17 – 14,027  CPA 18 – 18,472</p> <p>Values adjusted for usage rate and duration of stove operation in 2018</p> <p>CPA 1 – 239 of age 3; and 7,239 of age 4  CPA 2 – 2,606 of age 2; and 6,945 of age 3;  CPA 3 – 7,112 of age 2; and 3,023 of age 3;  CPA 4 – 8,721 of age 3;  CPA 5 – 6,602 of age 2; and 3,086 of age 3;  CPA 6 – 10,158 of age 2;  CPA 7 – 68 of age 1; and 11,632 of age 2;  CPA 8 – 26 of age 1; and 4,236 of age 2;  CPA 9 – 9,439 of age 2;  CPA 10 – 8,409 of age 1;  CPA 11 – 6,439 of age 1;  CPA 12 – 4,480 of age 1;  CPA 13 – 2,624 of age 1;  CPA 14 – 468 of age 1;  CPA 17 – 1,343 of age 1.</p> <p>Values adjusted for usage rate and duration of stove operation in 2019</p> <p>CPA 1 – 168 of age 3; and 5,108 of age 4  CPA 2 – 1,838 of age 2; and 4,900 of age 3;  CPA 3 – 5,018 of age 2; and 2,133 of age 3;  CPA 4 – 6,153 of age 3;  CPA 5 – 4,658 of age 2; and 2,177 of age 3;  CPA 6 – 7,167 of age 2;  CPA 7 – 48 of age 1; and 8,207 of age 2;  CPA 8 – 18 of age 1; and 2,989 of age 2;  CPA 9 – 6,660 of age 2;  CPA 10 – 7,498 of age 1;  CPA 11 – 7,320 of age 1;  CPA 12 – 7,570 of age 1;  CPA 13 – 7,560 of age 1;  CPA 14 – 5,847 of age 1;  CPA 15 – 5,104 of age 1;  CPA 16 – 1,805 of age 1;  CPA 17 – 4,860 of age 1;  CPA 18 – 395 of age 1;</p>
Monitoring equipment	None
Measuring/reading/ recording frequency	Annually

Calculation method (if applicable)	<p>The installation date and recipient/location of each device is tracked individually, and emissions reductions is considered from the date of commissioning of each device.</p> <p>To reflect the number of stoves operating during a year (365 days) the number of stoves was calculated based on the number of technology days for each year (number of technology days divided by 365).</p> <p>The number of stoves were adjusted by percentage of stoves still in operation and percentage of households using more than 1 stoves as determined by usage and monitoring surveys.</p> <p>Discount factor to account for households with more than 1 stove installed has been used to discount usage rate for each age group monitored.</p> <p>Those devices that have been replaced prior to and independently from the monitoring survey by an equivalent in-service device are counted as operating.</p>
QA/QC procedures	Sampling will be conducted by applying the 95/10 confidence precision for the sample size calculation.
Purpose of data/parameter	Calculation of baseline and project emissions / emission reductions
Additional comments	Replaced devices are considered operational.



Data/parameter	$\mu_{y,i} / 365$
Unit	Proportion
Description	Number of days of utilization of the project device during the year 'y'
Measured/calculated/default	Calculated
Source of data	Usage and monitoring survey
Value(s) of monitored parameter	$\mu_{y,i}$ CPA 1 – 342 CPA 2 – 342 CPA 3 – 342 CPA 4 – 342 CPA 5 – 342 CPA 6 – 342 CPA 7 – 342 CPA 8 – 342 CPA 9 – 342 CPA 10 – 342 CPA 11 – 342 CPA 12 – 342 CPA 13 – 342 CPA 14 – 342 CPA 15 – 342 CPA 16 – 342 CPA 17 – 342 CPA 18 – 342  $\mu_{y,i} / 365$ CPA 1 – 0.937 CPA 2 – 0.937 CPA 3 – 0.937 CPA 4 – 0.937 CPA 5 – 0.937 CPA 6 – 0.937 CPA 7 – 0.937 CPA 8 – 0.937 CPA 9 – 0.937 CPA 10 – 0.937 CPA 11 – 0.937 CPA 12 – 0.937 CPA 13 – 0.937 CPA 14 – 0.937 CPA 15 – 0.937 CPA 16 – 0.937 CPA 17 – 0.937 CPA 18 – 0.937
Monitoring equipment	N/A
Measuring/reading/recording frequency	Annual
Calculation method (if applicable)	As pre-project devices are unlikely to be totally decommissioned, surveys are designed to capture cooking habits and stove usage of households in the region, including quantification of use of baseline devices, by formulating questions and/or collecting evidences to determine the frequency of usage of both the project devices and baseline devices.

	<p>According to paragraph 22 of the methodology, surveys may be conducted if the use of data loggers to record the continued operation of baseline devices is not practical, for example when the baseline device is the three stone fire. As using data loggers is not practical due to high number of ICS distributed within PoA and the baseline device is the three stone fire, the use of surveys is justified.</p> <p>The surveys were designed to capture cooking habits and stove usage of households, including quantification of use of baseline devices, by formulating questions and/or collecting evidences to determine the frequency of usage of both the project devices and baseline devices. Usage and monitoring survey included questions on cooking time using different stoves types for different types of meal (breakfast, lunch, dinner). The average daily cooking time in households using baseline stoves and the average daily cooking time using baseline stove were used to estimate baseline stoves usage in households using baseline stoves in % of cooking time. Baseline stoves usage was multiplied by percentage of households using baseline stoves to estimate the discount factor to account for baseline stove use – 5.44%.</p>
QA/QC procedures	Sampling has been conducted by applying the 95/10 confidence precision for the sample size calculation.
Purpose of data/parameter	Calculation of baseline and project emissions / emission reductions
Additional comments	N y,i,a is to be discounted for discontinued use of baseline technology confirmed through stratified random sampling, as explained in section B.7.2, Part II of the PoA-DD. The rounded-up value will be used. Replaced stoves will be considered operational.

Data/parameter	$\Delta\eta_{y,i,a}$
Unit	%
Description	Factor to consider the efficiency loss of the project device type i due to its aging at the year y
Measured/calculated/default	Measured / Calculated
Source of data	Survey – simple random sample using Water Boiling Test protocol
Value(s) of monitored parameter	CPA 1 – 87.94 for age group 1, 86.93 for age group 2, 82.78 for age group 3, 82.78 for age group 4; CPA 2 – 87.94 for age group 1, 86.93 for age group 2, 82.78 for age group 3, 82.78 for age group 4; CPA 3 – 87.94 for age group 1, 86.93 for age group 2, 82.78 for age group 3, 82.78 for age group 4; CPA 4 – 87.94 for age group 1, 86.93 for age group 2, 82.78 for age group 3, 82.78 for age group 4; CPA 5 – 87.94 for age group 1, 86.93 for age group 2, 82.78 for age group 3, 82.78 for age group 4; CPA 6 – 87.94 for age group 1, 86.93 for age group 2, 82.78 for age group 3, 82.78 for age group 4; CPA 7 – 87.94 for age group 1, 86.93 for age group 2, 82.78 for age group 3, 82.78 for age group 4; CPA 8 – 87.94 for age group 1, 86.93 for age group 2, 82.78 for age group 3, 82.78 for age group 4; CPA 9 – 87.94 for age group 1, 86.93 for age group 2, 82.78 for age group 3, 82.78 for age group 4; CPA 10 – 87.94 for age group 1, 86.93 for age group 2, 82.78 for age

	<p>group 3, 82.78 for age group 4;  CPA 11 – 87.94 for age group 1, 86.93 for age group 2, 82.78 for age group 3, 82.78 for age group 4;  CPA 12 – 87.94 for age group 1, 86.93 for age group 2, 82.78 for age group 3, 82.78 for age group 4;  CPA 13 – 87.94 for age group 1, 86.93 for age group 2, 82.78 for age group 3, 82.78 for age group 4;  CPA 14 – 87.94 for age group 1, 86.93 for age group 2, 82.78 for age group 3, 82.78 for age group 4;  CPA 15 – 87.94 for age group 1, 86.93 for age group 2, 82.78 for age group 3, 82.78 for age group 4;  CPA 16 – 87.94 for age group 1, 86.93 for age group 2, 82.78 for age group 3, 82.78 for age group 4;  CPA 17 – 87.94 for age group 1, 86.93 for age group 2, 82.78 for age group 3, 82.78 for age group 4;  CPA 18 – 87.94 for age group 1, 86.93 for age group 2, 82.78 for age group 3, 82.78 for age group 4;</p>
Monitoring equipment	<p>Scales, thermometer, timer, wood moisture meter</p> <p><u>Scales:</u>  Counter scale (My Weigh KD-8000), type - 8 kg capacity digital weighing scale, accuracy - accurate to 1 g;  Calibration date – 28/01/2019, next calibration – 27/01/2020. Certificates of calibration VC2019012801 dated 29/01/2019 with the expiry date 27/01/2020 (serial #4) and # VC2019012802 dated 29/01/2019 with the expiry date 27/01/2020 (serial #1) issued by Malawi Bureau of Standards.</p> <p><u>Thermometers:</u>  Digital thermometer - Voltcraft K 102 thermometer, type - measuring range - 200°C to +1370°C (reversible °C/°F); basic accuracy - -200°C to +200°C accuracy of 0.3% of the display, +1 °C; uncertainty based on calibration certificates – 1.1°C.  Calibration date – 28/01/2019, expiry date – 27/01/2020. Certificates of calibration #RM2019012802 (thermometer with serial number 080506150) and #RM2019012801 (thermometer with serial number 060300261) issued by Malawi Bureau of Standards.</p> <p><u>Moisture meter:</u>  Wood humidity measuring device - Voltcraft FM-300, type - moisture measuring range 6% to 99.9%, accuracy - ±1% (in moisture range 6% ~ 40% of volume). Serial number: 12117541.  Calibration date – 29/01/2019, expiry date – 28/01/2020. Certificate of calibration #GK20190010029001 dated 29/01/2019 with the expiry date 28/01/2020 issued by Malawi Bureau of Standards.</p> <p>Digital phones were used as timers.</p> <p>Monitoring equipment is calibrated by monitoring facilitators as per the equipments' operating instructions, prior to conducting tests. Equipment also has factory calibration and does not usually require recalibration during warranty period.</p> <p>In the registered PoA DD as well as CPA DDs, there is no calibration frequency mentioned for the monitoring equipment's that will be used during the verification. However, the calibration of monitoring</p>

	equipment's has been done from a reputed agency, even though the equipment are newly purchased and are under guaranty from the manufacturer. Since neither the calibration agency nor the equipment manufacturer mentioned any specific validity of the calibration, thus guidelines as per "General Guidelines to SSC CDM methodologies" EB 61, Annex 21, para 17 (c) has been followed which says: "Measuring equipment should be certified to national or IEC standards and calibrated according to the national standards and reference points or IEC standards and recalibrated at appropriate intervals according to manufacturer specifications, but at least once in three years". Hence, the monitoring equipment will be calibrated before completion of three years from the date of last calibrations of the respective equipment.
Measuring/reading/recording frequency	Water Boiling Tests to be conducted in the first batch of stoves thereafter monitoring will determine the thermal efficiency of the devices installed at the first year of the crediting period, and the efficiency loss of this population will be used to correct the initial efficiency of the population of devices installed later on.
Calculation method (if applicable)	As per the WBT protocol (The Water Boiling Test, Version 4.2.3, Cook-stove Emissions and Efficiency in a Controlled Laboratory Setting. Released 19 March 2014).
QA/QC procedures	Conducted by a capable person with thorough understanding of internationally recognised WBT protocols, updated by the Partnership for Clean Indoor Air and the Global Alliance for Clean Cook-stoves. Use of calibrated measurement equipment.
Purpose of data/parameter	Calculation of baseline and project emissions / emission reductions
Additional comments	

Data/parameter	$\eta_{new,i,a}$
Unit	Fraction
Description	Thermal efficiency of device of type i being deployed as part of the project activity with the age a
Measured/calculated/default	Measured / Calculated
Source of data	Survey – multi-stage stratified random sampling using Water Boiling Test protocol
Value(s) of monitored parameter	CPA 1 – 26.91% for age 1, 26.60% for age 2, 25.33% for age 3, 25.33% for age 4; CPA 2 – 26.91% for age 1, 26.60% for age 2, 25.33% for age 3, 25.33% for age 4; CPA 3 – 26.91% for age 1, 26.60% for age 2, 25.33% for age 3, 25.33% for age 4; CPA 4 – 26.91% for age 1, 26.60% for age 2, 25.33% for age 3, 25.33% for age 4; CPA 5 – 26.91% for age 1, 26.60% for age 2, 25.33% for age 3, 25.33% for age 4; CPA 6 – 26.91% for age 1, 26.60% for age 2, 25.33% for age 3, 25.33% for age 4; CPA 7 – 26.91% for age 1, 26.60% for age 2, 25.33% for age 3, 25.33% for age 4; CPA 8 – 26.91% for age 1, 26.60% for age 2, 25.33% for age 3, 25.33% for age 4; CPA 9 – 26.91% for age 1, 26.60% for age 2, 25.33% for age 3, 25.33% for age 4; CPA 10 – 26.91% for age 1, 26.60% for age 2, 25.33% for age 3, 25.33% for age 4;

	<p>CPA 11 – 26.91% for age 1, 26.60% for age 2, 25.33% for age 3, 25.33% for age 4;</p> <p>CPA 12 – 26.91% for age 1, 26.60% for age 2, 25.33% for age 3, 25.33% for age 4;</p> <p>CPA 13 – 26.91% for age 1, 26.60% for age 2, 25.33% for age 3, 25.33% for age 4;</p> <p>CPA 14 – 26.91% for age 1, 26.60% for age 2, 25.33% for age 3, 25.33% for age 4;</p> <p>CPA 15 – 26.91% for age 1, 26.60% for age 2, 25.33% for age 3, 25.33% for age 4;</p> <p>CPA 16 – 26.91% for age 1, 26.60% for age 2, 25.33% for age 3, 25.33% for age 4;</p> <p>CPA 17 – 26.91% for age 1, 26.60% for age 2, 25.33% for age 3, 25.33% for age 4;</p> <p>CPA 18 – 26.91% for age 1, 26.60% for age 2, 25.33% for age 3, 25.33% for age 4;</p>
Monitoring equipment	<p><u>Scales:</u> Counter scale (My Weigh KD-8000), type - 8 kg capacity digital weighing scale, accuracy - accurate to 1 g; Calibration date – 28/01/2019, next calibration – 27/01/2020. Certificates of calibration # TM2018012303VC2019012801 dated 29/01/2019 with the expiry date 27/01/2020 (serial #4) and # VC2019012802 dated 29/01/2019 with the expiry date 27/01/2020 (serial #1) issued by Malawi Bureau of Standards.</p> <p><u>Thermometers:</u> Digital thermometer - Voltcraft K 102 thermometer, type - measuring range - 200°C to +1370°C (reversible °C/°F); basic accuracy - -200°C to +200°C accuracy of 0.3% of the display, +1 °C; uncertainty based on calibration certificates – 1.1°C. Calibration date – 28/01/2019, expiry date – 27/01/2020. Certificates of calibration #RM2019012802 (thermometer with serial number 080506150) and #RM2019012801 (thermometer with serial number 060300261) issued by Malawi Bureau of Standards.</p> <p><u>Moisture meter:</u> <u>Wood humidity measuring device</u> -Voltcraft FM-300, type - moisture measuring range 6% to 99.9%, accuracy - ±1% (in moisture range 6% ~ 40% of volume). Serial number: 12117541 . Calibration date – 29/01/2019, expiry date – 28/01/2020. Certificate of calibration #GK20190010029001 dated 29/01/2019 with the expiry date 28/01/2020 issued by Malawi Bureau of Standards.</p> <p>Digital phones were used as timers.</p> <p>Monitoring equipment is calibrated by monitoring facilitators as per the equipments' operating instructions, prior to conducting tests. Equipment also has factory calibration and does not usually require recalibration during warranty period.</p> <p>In the registered PoA DD as well as CPA DDs, there is no calibration frequency mentioned for the monitoring equipment's that will be used during the verification. However, the calibration of monitoring equipment's has been done from a reputed agency, even though the equipment are newly purchased and are under guaranty from the manufacturer. Since neither the calibration agency nor the equipment</p>



	manufacturer mentioned any specific validity of the calibration, thus guidelines as per “General Guidelines to SSC CDM methodologies” EB 61, Annex 21, para 17 (c) has been followed which says: “Measuring equipment should be certified to national or IEC standards and calibrated according to the national standards and reference points or IEC standards and recalibrated at appropriate intervals according to manufacturer specifications, but at least once in three years”. Hence, the monitoring equipment will be calibrated before completion of three years from the date of last calibrations of the respective equipment.
Measuring/reading/recording frequency	Annually.
Calculation method (if applicable)	As per the WBT protocol 4.2.3.
QA/QC procedures	Conducted by a capable person with thorough understanding of internationally recognised WBT protocols, updated by the Partnership for Clean Indoor Air and the Global Alliance for Clean Cook-stoves. Use of calibrated measurement equipment. The relative precision achieved is 3.7% at confidence level of 95%. Thus, the required precision level of 5% has been met.
Purpose of data/parameter	Calculation of baseline and project emissions / emission reductions
Additional comments	The efficiency value for each age group is calculated as an average efficiency value of the stoves tested. First, the average value of each stove efficiency is calculated based on WBT results values (9 results for each stoves). Second, the average efficiency among the stoves of each age group is calculated.

### E.3. Implementation of sampling plan

According to the registered PoA DD, due to the large number of improved cook stoves (ICS) envisaged to be distributed as part of the CPAs to be included in the PoA, it is not economically feasible to monitor each individual ICS unit distributed.

Therefore, representative sampling has been undertaken as part of a PoA-wide Sampling Plan that is designed in line with the requirements of AMS II.G v6.0 and the CDM Guideline “Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities”, Version 03.0. The parameters are estimated across all CPAs.

#### Procedure to draw a representative sample

Taking into account the importance of end-user information and the provisions of the registered PoA DD on end-users data, the procedure to be used within PoA 10182 in order to draw a representative sample of the end-users based on a database containing end-user information on the majority of end-users has been included.

The entire population of POA10182 for the current monitoring period was 359,012 stoves distributed among households throughout the country.

Registered PoA DD (page 10) states that for PoA 10182 the target population for the parameter “Proportion of stoves that are still in operation” are the users contained in the CPA databases.

It is not currently possible in Malawi (by any measure) to keep track - on a moment-to-moment basis - of the precise location of all distributed portable stoves – users regularly die, move to other

villages, migrate for work or become displaced due to severe weather events and natural disasters (e.g. floods<sup>9</sup>).

The traceability level for all of the approx. 359k project stoves in the sales database per usage survey conducted in August 2019 is 88%. Out from 123 households, the enumerators were able to identify and survey 108 households based on the information provided in total sales records (88%). The 123 randomly sampled households are rural and peri-urban households (i.e. households in population dense settings), that predominantly cook with firewood and are a subset that accurately reflect the characteristics of all households involved in the PoA.

The description of the monitoring plan of the registered PoA DD clearly states that user details (name, address and telephone if available) will be collected for the **majority of customers** (please, refer to page 35). As per the PoA DD "Although it is difficult to track 100% of households that will eventually use the stove(s) promoted by the PoA, the CME will encourage project implementers to **track as many as possible and definitely more than half**" (see footnote 44 at page 35). In reality, CME has collected such details for the vast majority of endusers.

There are different levels of details provided for the purchasers of stoves in the total sales records database. The analysis of the database revealed that for 89% of households in the total sales database (335,313 entries in the database) there is a contact information such as phone number or village or GVH (Group Village Headman) administrative unit, which allows the possibility to track the stove user for usage and monitoring survey. Even assuming the 88% response rate achieved during the usage and monitoring surveys, this allows to track 78% of households (i.e. 88% of 89%), which is significantly higher than "more than half" as defined in the registered PoA DD. Therefore, missing end user information for some households do not undermine the representativeness of the monitoring activities as prescribed by the registered PoA DD. Moreover, the CME ensures continuous improvement of sales records database management by CPA implementers, which resulted in the increase of contact information availability from 78% in the previous monitoring period to 89%.

The CPA implementers tend to have a promoter for each village or set of villages who knows the customers and could help track users without complete end user details. In cases where there is no promoter the village chief tends to be the anchor in the village for the CPA.

In some cases customers buy multiple stoves (e.g. 3 to 10 stoves) for resale or distribution amongst relatives and/or neighbours which facilitates greater access but makes traceability difficult. In such cases various stoves may be allotted to the same individual in the total sales records database. Some purchasers keep 2 or even 3 stoves for own needs due to large family or household sizes. The fact that there are households, which have more than one stove, is taken into account during monitoring activities. Through annual usage surveys the number of stoves per household is monitored and recorded and the usage rate used in calculation of emission reduction is discounted (discounting for such a scenario is explained in *Results of the Survey* below). Thus, recording of several stoves per one household in the total sales database reflects the distribution and usage practices in the region of PoA implementation.

Even the stoves from users who received their stoves via onward gift or sale from the purchasers of multiple stoves have serial numbers and therefore have the equal probability to be randomly sampled (i.e. that person's serial number is as likely to be selected as any other serial number) and could be tracked via the initial purchaser. If the stove with the sampled serial number could not be tracked it is reported as not being in use and therefore reduces the usage rate used for the calculation of emission reductions. Therefore, the purchasers of multiple stoves are not statistically different from single stove purchasers named in the database. Further, even though said stove may well still be in use, it is treated as not being in use - this reflects across the entire database - this is yet a further conservativeness measure to avoid over-issuance

<sup>9</sup> <https://news.un.org/en/story/2019/03/1034451>

Stratified random sampling approach was applied in line with the provisions of CDM Guideline “Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities”, Version 03.0. To optimize logistics and costs of the monitoring procedures first the 4 districts were randomly sampled, namely: Balaka, Kasungu, Mangochi and Ntcheu. Such approach ensures cost effectiveness and does not impact the quality of monitoring data as ICS and cooking practices does not differ among districts. The four districts sampled covered 48% of the total stoves population size at the time of monitoring activities.

On the second stage individual households were randomly sampled for data collection taking into account defined primary sampling units based on CPA Implementer and stove vintage.

Therefore, the random sampling demonstrates that possibility to identify most of the purchasers based on the information provided in the total sales records, even if not full contact information (telephone number, exact address) is recorded.

The procedure described above ensures that samples are randomly selected and are representative of the population.

### Parameters monitored using sampling plans

Monitored Parameter:	Description of Parameter:
$n_{y,j}$	Proportion of ICS still in operation
$\mu_{y,i}/365$	The relative share of usage of the project ICS if a baseline (replaced) stove is still being used in addition to ICS (hereafter called “retention use of ICS”)
$\eta_{new,y,i}$	Thermal Efficiency of operational ICS

Annual quantity of woody biomass used by project devices in tonnes per device of type  $i$ , determined in the first year of the introduction of the devices ( $B_{y=1,new,i,survey}$ ) is estimated at the beginning of the crediting period and thus was not included in the sampling plan.

Of the three parameters to be monitored, two are proportions/percentages ( $n_{y,j}$ ) and ( $\mu_{y,i}/365$ ) and one is a mean value ( $\eta_{new,y,i}$ ).

### Primary sampling units

The sampling method for all three monitored parameters is stratified random sampling. This method is justified as the population will be divided into Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) by same country and fuel consumption cluster, ICS type, ICS vintage and CPA implementer. These PSUs are expected to be relatively homogenous but by dividing them into strata any variation will be captured.

There is only one country to be sampled, only one fuel consumption cluster (i.e. only firewood-fueled stoves), there is only one ICS type, there are 4 ICS vintages, and there are 3 CPA implementers (Area 55 started implementing CPAs in August 2015, Sunfire started implementing CPAs in July 2016, Eden started implementing CPAs in March 2018).

So, there are 8 primary sampling units:

1. CPA Implementer Area 55 implementing 1 year old stoves,
2. CPA Implementer Sunfire implementing 1 year old stoves,
3. CPA Implementer Eden implementing 1 year old stoves,
4. CPA Implementer Area 55 implementing 2 years old stoves,
5. CPA Implementer Sunfire implementing 2 years old stoves,
6. CPA Implementer Area 55 implementing 3 years old stoves,
7. CPA Implementer Sunfire implementing 3 years old stoves,

## 8. CPA Implementer Area 55 implementing 4 years old stoves.

The age group of the project devices has been determined based on the number of days stove operated since the first use and till the end of the monitoring period divided by 365.

The sample size for each primary sampling unit was calculated using proportional allocation, where the proportions of units from the different PSU in the sample is the same as the proportions in the population.

**Results of the surveys**

In line with the approach proposed in PoA DD the survey for proportion of operational stoves and the proportion of discontinued use of baseline stoves will be conducted together. According to the standard for sampling and surveys, if there is more than one parameter to be estimated in a survey, the required sample size has to be the largest number obtained in the calculations.

Thus, the parameters is sampled in two separate surveys (1) single survey (Usage and Monitoring Survey) to estimate parameters for (i) operating stoves and (ii) proportion of displaced traditional cook stoves that continue to be used and (2) a separate survey to measure the mean operational efficiency (WBT survey) with a stratified random sample of ICS.

List of CPAs to which sampling method applied	Date of data collection	Implemented Sampling design	Analysis & Source of collected data
<b>Usage &amp; Monitoring Surveys</b>			
CPA 1 CPA 2 CPA 3 CPA 4 CPA 5 CPA 6 CPA 7 CPA 8 CPA 9 CPA 10 CPA 11 CPA 12 CPA 13 CPA 14 CPA 15 CPA 16 CPA 17 CPA 18	9-18 of August, 2019  Previous usage and monitoring surveys were carried between February 2 and February 6, 2018	Sample size - 94 households  Surveys were carried in August, 2019  Actually surveyed 94.  Sampling method - multi-stage stratified random sampling  Required precision/confidence - the minimum sample size is determined to achieve the 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.	Values used in emission reduction calculations were calculated based on survey results using statistical analysis.  Results of the usage and monitoring surveys: Percentage of operating stoves based on usage age: age 0-1 – 95.45%; age 1-2 – 86.21%; age 2-3 – 75.00%; age 3-4 – 60.00%  Precision level achieved for the parameter “Proportion of stoves that are still in operation” is 4.8%.  Precision level achieved for the parameter “Retention use of ICS” is 3.5%.  To ensure conservative calculation of generated emission reductions the usage rate estimated via Usage and Monitoring survey was discounted by 6.10% to account for for households using >1 project stoves.  Discounted percentage of operating stoves used in emissions reduction calculations (based on usage age): age 0-1 – 89.63%; age 1-2 – 80.95%; age 2-3 –

			<p>70.43%; age 3-4 – 56.34%</p> <p>According to the paragraph 33 of the applied methodology, monitoring shall consist of checking all devices or a representative sample thereof, at least once every two years (biennially) to determine if they are still operating. Therefore, estimation of percentage of operating stoves based on usage and monitoring survey has been applied using annual monitoring frequency in line with the PoA DD.</p> <p>According to paragraph 22 of the methodology, surveys may be conducted if the use of data loggers to record the continued operation of baseline devices is not practical, for example when the baseline device is the three stone fire. As using data loggers is not practical due to high number of ICS distributed within PoA and the baseline device is the three stone fire, the use of surveys is justified.</p> <p>Stove stacking (using different types of stoves in a single household) was assessed based on the surveys of cooking time for different stoves types.<sup>10</sup></p> <p>Number of days of utilization of the project device during the year 'y', <math>\mu_{y,i} = 342, \mu_{y,i}/365 = 0.937</math>.</p> <p>Source of collected data: Usage &amp; Monitoring Survey Report – 2019</p> <p>Total population at the time of conducting annual monitoring activities was 359,012 stoves.</p>
<b>WBTs</b>			
CPA 1	12-18 of	Sample size - 18 stoves.	Values used in emission reduction calculations were calculated based on survey results using statistical analysis.
CPA 2	August,	Actually tested – 18.	
CPA 3	2019		
CPA 4	Previous	Sampling method - multi-	Results of analysis: $Eff_{P,PCS,0-1} = 26.91\%$ ; $Eff_{P,PCS,2-3} = 26.60\%$ ; $Eff_{P,PCS,1-2} = 25.33\%$ ; $Eff_{P,PCS,3-4} = 25.33\%$ ;
CPA 5	WBTs were	stage stratified random	
CPA 6	conducted	sampling.	
CPA 7	in		The precision level achieved is 1.6%.
CPA 8	February,	WBTs were conducted in	
CPA 9	2018.	August, 2019.	
CPA 10			Source of collected data: Water Boiling Test Report - 2019
CPA 11		The minimum sample size	
CPA 12		is determined to achieve the	
CPA 13			

10 Based on EnDev's proxy-indicator approach for assessing the quality of a Cooking Energy System [https://endev.info/images/f/f7/Factsheet\\_EnDev\\_CES\\_EN.pdf](https://endev.info/images/f/f7/Factsheet_EnDev_CES_EN.pdf).

CPA 14 CPA 15 CPA 16 CPA 17 CPA 18		95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.	
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Kitchen Performance Test was conducted during the first verification to estimate the annual quantity of woody biomass used by project devices in tonnes per device.

As per point 40 in the applied methodology and PoA DD for cost effectiveness and to facilitate logistics the CME preferred to monitor efficiency of devices in a common survey with other monitoring parameters (i.e. the usage survey).

Data has been collected by data collectors of the CPA implementers that are trained and have successfully pre-tested the questionnaire and thermal efficiency tests (e.g. water boiling test).



**SECTION F. Calculation of emission reductions or net anthropogenic removals****F.1. Calculation of baseline emissions or baseline net removals**

The methodology applied does not foresee the calculation of baseline emissions and estimate directly emission reductions.

**F.2. Calculation of project emissions or actual net removals**

The methodology applied does not foresee the calculation of project emissions and estimate directly emission reductions.

**F.3. Calculation of leakage emissions**

The methodology applied does not foresee the calculation of leakages and estimate directly emission reductions.

**F.4. Calculation of emission reductions or net anthropogenic removals**

The equations in the methodology do not calculate baseline and project emissions separately and instead calculate direct emissions reductions as shown below:

$$ER_{y,i} = \sum_{a=1}^{a=y} B_{y,savings,i,a} \times N_{y,i,a} \times \left( \frac{\mu}{365} \right) \times F_{NRB,y} \times NCV_{biomass} \times EF_{projectedfossilfuel} - LE_y$$

where

$ER_y$	– emission reductions, t CO <sub>2e</sub> ,
'a'	– the indices for the age (in years) of the cook stoves that are operating in the year y of the crediting period.
$B_{y, savings, i, a}$	– annual quantity of woody biomass that is saved in tonnes per cook stove device of type i and age a in year y
$N_{yja}$	– number of project devices of type i and age a that are operating in year y
$\mu_{y, l}$	– number of days of utilization of the project device during the year y
$f_{NRB, y}$	– fraction of woody biomass saved by the project activity in year y that can be established as non-renewable biomass
$NCV_{biomass}$	– net calorific value of the non-renewable biomass that is substituted
$EF_{projected\_fossilfuel}$	– emission factor for the substitution of non-renewable biomass by similar consumers
$LE_y$	– Leakage adjustment factor for period y

$B_{y, savings, i, a}$  is calculated using Equation 6 of the methodology AMS-II.G Version 6.0:

$$B_{y, savings, i, a} = B_{y=1, new, i, survey} \times ( (\eta_{new, i, a=1} \times \Delta\eta_{y, i, a} / \eta_{old}) - 1 )$$

and

$$\Delta\eta_{y, i, a} = ( \eta_{new, i, a} / \eta_{new, i, a=1} )$$

Where

$B_{y=1, new, i, survey}$	– annual quantity of woody biomass used by project devices in tonnes per device of type i
$\eta_{new, i, a}$	– the thermal efficiency of the device 'i' at age 'a' determined using the water boiling test
$\eta_{new, i, a=1}$	– the thermal efficiency of the device at its first year of operation
$\Delta\eta_{y, i, a}$	– factor to consider the efficiency loss of the project device type i due to its aging at the year y
$\eta_{old}$	– efficiency of the device being replaced

The results of emission reduction calculation for each CPA and for each year of the monitoring period is provided below:

CPA	CPA UNFCCC reference number	2018	2019	Total
1	10182-P1-0001-CP1	19,030	13,426	32,456
2	10182-P1-0002-CP1	24,281	17,534	41,815
3	10182-P1-0003-CP1	23,019	19,255	42,274
4	10182-P1-0004-CP1	22,193	15,658	37,851
5	10182-P1-0005-CP1	23,785	18,375	42,160

6	10182-P1-0006-CP1	27,991	19,749	47,740
7	10182-P1-0025-CP1	31,452	22,750	54,202
8	10182-P1-0020-CP1	11,745	8,287	20,032
9	10182-P1-0021-CP1	26,010	18,352	44,362
10	10182-P1-0022-CP1	23,604	21,047	44,651
11	10182-P1-0023-CP1	18,074	20,547	38,621
12	10182-P1-0024-CP1	12,575	21,249	33,824
13	10182-P1-0007-CP1	7,365	21,221	28,586
14	10182-P1-0009-CP1	1,313	16,413	17,726
15	10182-P1-0008-CP1	0	14,327	14,327
16	10182-P1-0010-CP1	0	5,066	5,066
17	10182-P1-0011-CP1	3,769	13,642	17,411
18	10182-P1-0012-CP1	0	1,108	1,108
	<b>Total</b>	<b>276,207</b>	<b>288,006</b>	<b>564,212</b>

CPA UNFCCC reference number	Baseline GHG emissions or baseline net GHG removals (t CO2e)	Project GHG emissions or actual net GHG removals (t CO2e)	Leakage GHG emissions (t CO2e)	GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals (t CO2e)		
				Before 01/01/2013	From 01/01/2013	Total amount
10182-P1-0001-CP1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	32,456	32,456
10182-P1-0002-CP1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	41,815	41,815
10182-P1-0003-CP1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	42,274	42,274
10182-P1-0004-CP1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	37,851	37,851
10182-P1-0005-CP1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	42,160	42,160
10182-P1-0006-CP1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	47,740	47,740
10182-P1-0025-CP1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	54,202	54,202
10182-P1-0020-CP1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	20,032	20,032
10182-P1-0021-CP1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	44,362	44,362
10182-P1-0022-CP1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	44,651	44,651

10182-P1-0023-CP1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	38,621	38,621
10182-P1-0024-CP1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	33,824	33,824
10182-P1-0007-CP1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	28,586	28,586
10182-P1-0009-CP1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	17,726	17,726
10182-P1-0008-CP1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	14,327	14,327
10182-P1-0010-CP1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	5,066	5,066
10182-P1-0011-CP1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	17,411	17,411
10182-P1-0012-CP1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1,108	1,108
Total	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	564,212	564,212

#### F.5. Comparison of emission reductions or net anthropogenic removals achieved with estimates in the included CPA-Dds

Estimated amount of annual average GHG emission reductions according to the latest version of CPA-DD has been compared to actual values of emission reductions achieved by specific-case CPA during this monitoring period.

CPA UNFCCC reference number	Amount achieved during this Monitoring period (t CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Amount estimated ex ante (t CO <sub>2</sub> e)
10182-P1-0001-CP1	32,456	39,771
10182-P1-0002-CP1	41,815	39,771
10182-P1-0003-CP1	42,274	39,771
10182-P1-0004-CP1	37,851	39,771
10182-P1-0005-CP1	42,160	39,771
10182-P1-0006-CP1	47,740	39,771
10182-P1-0025-CP1	54,202	38,778
10182-P1-0020-CP1	20,032	38,778
10182-P1-0021-CP1	44,362	38,778
10182-P1-0022-CP1	44,651	38,778
10182-P1-0023-CP1	38,621	38,353
10182-P1-0024-CP1	33,824	29,004
10182-P1-0007-CP1	28,586	23,479
10182-P1-0009-CP1	17,726	19,123
10182-P1-0008-CP1	14,327	13,705

10182-P1-0010-CP1	5,066	6,056
10182-P1-0011-CP1	17,411	22,629
10182-P1-0012-CP1	1,108	2,231
<b>Total</b>	<b>564,212</b>	<b>548,319</b>

#### F.5.1. Explanation of calculation of “amount estimated ex ante for this monitoring period in the CPA-DD”

Estimated amount of annual average GHG emission reductions according to the latest version of CPA-DDs is 39,771 for CPAs from 1 to 6 and 38,778 for CPAs from 7 to 18. Amount estimated ex ante for this monitoring period in the CPA-DD has been calculated proportionally based on the duration of the stove operation under each CPA during the monitoring period.

#### F.6. Remarks on increase in achieved emission reductions

Overall, the total actual value of emission reductions achieved by the specific-case CPA(s) during the monitoring period is 3% higher than the value estimated in ex ante calculation.

Actual values achieved by the specific-case CPA(s) during the monitoring period for some CPAs were lower than values estimated in ex ante calculation as under some CPAs the distribution of the stoves started or continued after the beginning of the monitoring period and the number of the stoves has not yet reached the targeted limit (CPA 8, CPA 14, CPA16, CPA 17, CPA 18) or, on the contrary, due to the aging of significant part of the stoves and associated lower usage and efficiency rates (CPA 1, CPA 4). Actual values achieved by the specific-case CPA(s) during the monitoring periods for some CPAs (CPA 2, CPA 3, CPA 5, CPA 6, CPA 7, CPA 9, CPA 10, CPA 11, CPA 12, CPA 13, CPA 15) were higher than values estimated in ex ante calculation due to slightly higher monitored stove efficiency comparing to the 25% value assumed for ex ante calculation and inclusion of higher quantity of stoves than used in ex-ante emission reduction calculation. Actual efficiency based on the WBTs conducted within monitoring activities was in the range of 25.33% - 26.91% (comparing to the laboratory test efficiency of 30.6%).

Only as many devices as necessary to meet the small scale limit is planned to be included in each CPA. However, due to delays of communication and further processing of information on stoves distribution some CPAs slightly exceeded the expected number of stoves to be included. The target number of devices used in ex-ante emissions reduction was in the range of 21,106 (CPAs 7-18) – 21,645 (CPAs 1-6) stoves per CPA in Malawi. Actual number of distributed stoves for CPA 1, CPA 2, CPA 3 was in the range of 22,308 – 22,496. For CPA 7 the number of stoves distributed reached 24,639.

#### F.7. Remarks on scale of small-scale CPAs

All CPAs covered by the monitoring report are small-scale project activities of type II.

Combined energy savings achieved during each year covered by this monitoring report are presented in the table below.

For the year 2018, the total value of energy savings include energy savings achieved during both current (MP4) and previous monitoring periods (MP2, MP3).

#	CPA	2018					
		MP-2	MP3	MP4	Total	Small-scale?	% of small scale limit
1	10182-P1-0001-	53,770	200,511	287,915	542,196	Yes	83.67%

	CP1						
2	10182-P1-0002-CP1	57,613	223,024	376,029	656,666	No	101.34%
3	10182-P1-0003-CP1	62,167	237,564	412,884	712,615	No	109.97%
4	10182-P1-0004-CP1	54,829	202,675	335,769	593,273	Yes	91.55%
5	10182-P1-0005-CP1	61,577	226,564	394,048	682,190	No	105.28%
6	10182-P1-0006-CP1	22,603	191,176	423,490	637,270	Yes	98.34%
7	10182-P1-0025-CP1	17,550	154,593	487,836	659,979	No	101.85%
8	10182-P1-0020-CP1		39,488	177,696	217,184	Yes	33.52%
9	10182-P1-0021-CP1		45,101	393,519	438,620	Yes	67.69%
10	10182-P1-0022-CP1			357,117	357,117	Yes	55.11%
11	10182-P1-0023-CP1			273,451	273,451	Yes	42.20%
12	10182-P1-0024-CP1			190,254	190,254	Yes	29.36%
13	10182-P1-0007-CP1			111,429	111,429	Yes	17.20%
14	10182-P1-0009-CP1			19,865	19,865	Yes	3.07%
15	10182-P1-0008-CP1			0	0	Yes	0.00%
16	10182-P1-0010-CP1			0	0	Yes	0.00%
17	10182-P1-0011-CP1			57,023	57,023	Yes	8.80%
18	10182-P1-0012-CP1			0	0	Yes	0.00%

For CPAs 2, 3, 5 and 7, the combined scale of energy savings slightly exceeded the limit of energy savings for Type II small-scale projects. GHG emission reductions are claimed for 2018 at the amount calculated within the small-scale limit (the amount of emission reductions have been discounted based on the level of energy savings exceeding the small-scale limit and thus the GHG emission reductions that are claimed were capped).

Information on the level of energy savings exceeding the small-scale limit used for capping of GHG emission reductions that are claimed and adjusted energy savings for 2018 is presented in the table below.

CPA	2018		
	Exceedance of the small-scale limit	Adjusted energy savings in 2018	Small-scale?
10182-P1-0001-CP1	0	542,196	Yes



10182-P1-0002-CP1	8,666	648,000	Yes
10182-P1-0003-CP1	64,615	648,000	Yes
10182-P1-0004-CP1	0	593,273	Yes
10182-P1-0005-CP1	34,190	648,000	Yes
10182-P1-0006-CP1	0	637,270	Yes
10182-P1-0025-CP1	11,979	648,000	Yes
10182-P1-0020-CP1	0	217,184	Yes
10182-P1-0021-CP1	0	438,620	Yes
10182-P1-0022-CP1	0	357,117	Yes
10182-P1-0023-CP1	0	273,451	Yes
10182-P1-0024-CP1	0	190,254	Yes
10182-P1-0007-CP1	0	111,429	Yes
10182-P1-0009-CP1	0	19,865	Yes
10182-P1-0008-CP1	0	0	Yes
10182-P1-0010-CP1	0	0	Yes
10182-P1-0011-CP1	0	57,023	Yes
10182-P1-0012-CP1	0	0	Yes

For 2019 the combined scale of energy savings remained under the limit of energy savings for Type II small-scale projects.

#	CPA	2019	Small-scale?	% of small scale limit
1	10182-P1-0001-CP1	203,129	Yes	31.35%
2	10182-P1-0002-CP1	265,281	Yes	40.94%
3	10182-P1-0003-CP1	291,319	Yes	44.96%
4	10182-P1-0004-CP1	236,898	Yes	36.56%
5	10182-P1-0005-CP1	278,005	Yes	42.90%
6	10182-P1-0006-CP1	298,793	Yes	46.11%
7	10182-P1-0025-CP1	344,196	Yes	53.12%
8	10182-P1-0020-CP1	125,378	Yes	19.35%
9	10182-P1-0021-CP1	277,657	Yes	42.85%
10	10182-P1-0022-CP1	318,431	Yes	49.14%
11	10182-P1-0023-CP1	310,866	Yes	47.97%
12	10182-P1-0024-CP1	321,487	Yes	49.61%
13	10182-P1-0007-CP1	321,063	Yes	49.55%
14	10182-P1-0009-CP1	248,321	Yes	38.32%
15	10182-P1-0008-CP1	216,760	Yes	33.45%

16	10182-P1-0010-CP1	76,646	Yes	11.83%
17	10182-P1-0011-CP1	206,397	Yes	31.85%
18	10182-P1-0012-CP1	16,763	Yes	2.59%

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### Document information

<i>Version</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
03.0	31 May 2019	Revision to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure consistency with version 02.0 of the “CDM project standard for programmes of activities” (CDM-EB93-A07-STAN);</li> <li>• Add a section on remarks on the observance of the scale limit of small-scale CPAs during the crediting periods;</li> <li>• Add "changes specific to afforestation or reforestation activities/CPA" as a possible post-registration changes;</li> <li>• Clarify the reporting of net anthropogenic GHG removals for A/R PoAs between two commitment periods;</li> <li>• Make structural and editorial improvements.</li> </ul>
02.0	7 June 2017	Revision to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure consistency with version 01.0 of the “CDM project standard for programmes of activities (CDM-EB93-A07-STAN);</li> <li>• Make editorial improvements.</li> </ul>
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