



**Monitoring report form for CDM programme of activities**  
**(Version 04.0)**

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

**MONITORING REPORT**

<b>Title of the PoA</b>	Domestic Cooking Stoves substitution programme in Mozambique		
<b>UNFCCC reference number of the PoA</b>	9981		
<b>Version numbers of the PoA-DD applicable to this monitoring report</b>	09 Dated 22/09/2020		
<b>Version number of this monitoring report</b>	01		
<b>Completion date of this monitoring report</b>	30/06/2021		
<b>Monitoring period number</b>	5 <sup>th</sup> Monitoring Period		
<b>Duration of this monitoring period</b>	01/01/2019-31/12/2020		
<b>Monitoring report number for this monitoring period</b>	Batch 2 of 2		
<b>Coordinating/managing entity</b>	Fondazione AVSI		
<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>	
	Mozambique	Yes	
	N/A	N/A	
<b>Applied methodologies and standardized baselines</b>	AMS-II.G. Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass (Version 05.0)		
<b>Sectoral scopes</b>	03: Energy Demand		
<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 until 31 December 2020</b>	<b>Amount achieved from 1 January 2021</b>
	N/A	14,094	N/A
<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>	56,774		

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

### **SECTION A.    Description of PoA**

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

The aim of the small-scale PoA “Domestic Cooking Stoves substitution programme in Mozambique” is to improve energy efficiency by substituting inefficient traditional cookstoves with more effective ones improving the conditions of the local population living in Mozambique and reducing the greenhouse gas emissions. The PoA and the CPAs under it are type II projects (Energy efficiency improvement project activities that reduce energy consumption) and implemented and monitored in accordance with the methodology AMS-II.G version 05.0.

The stove technology applied in each CPA may vary based on the different locations, climates and traditions and therefore the details concerning stove performance, distribution, and possible assembly will be provided at the CPA level. One example of the used stove models is CH-2200 Charcoal Cookstove which is one of the world’s most fuel-efficient charcoal cookstove models . The stoves distributed under each CPA will be sold with a subsidized price and distributed for users in exchange for the rights to the CERs.

This PoA contributes to the sustainable development in a number of ways:

##### **i.Environmental**

- The efficient stoves reduce the consumption of charcoal or other biomass based fuel for cooking and thus reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.
- The potential decrease in charcoal production will also reduce greenhouse gas emissions as charcoal production is responsible for example for the emission of methane (one of the most dangerous GHGs).
- The project activity will lead to a decrease in the use of woody biomass discouraging the deforestation with consequent decrease of biodiversity loss.

##### **ii.Social**

- Especially women and children’s overall health will be improved as the amount of indoor air pollutants from the burning of biomass in the family home will be reduced. Less carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and particulate matter will be emitted. Thus there is a potentiality of reducing the number of deaths from poisoning as well as the respiratory tract infection.
- Considerably less time will be needed for cooking which has implications on livelihoods and on social relations.

##### **iii.Economic**

- Costs for fuel purchase will be reduced through increased thermal efficiency, the saved money can be used for other basic needs and therefore reduce poverty.
- The project activity will also give the opportunity to increase employment. There will be some local people hired for the distribution of the new stoves and the removal of the inefficient traditional stoves.

## 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
<b>Title:</b> <b>“Domestic Cooking Stoves substitution programme in Mozambique (PoA 9981) – Generic CPA 01”</b>  <b>Reference nro:</b> <b>“Generic CPA 01”</b>	Version 09	Sectoral Scope 03: Energy Demand	<b>(a) Methodology:</b> AMS-II.G. Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass (Version 05.0) <sup>1</sup> <b>(b) Tools<sup>2</sup>:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- General guidelines for SSC CDM methodologies (Version 20.0)</li> <li>- Methodological tool 19: Demonstration of additionality of microscale project activities (Version 09.0)</li> <li>- Standard for demonstration of additionality, development of eligibility criteria and application of multiple methodologies for programme of activities (Version 03.0)</li> <li>- General guidance on leakage in biomass project activities (attachment C to appendix B) (Version 03)</li> <li>- Standard for sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities (Version 08.0)</li> <li>- Guidelines for sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities (Version 04.0)</li> <li>- Guidelines on assessment of debundling for SSC project activities (version 03)</li> </ul> <b>(c) Standardized baselines:</b> N/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)
<b>9981-P1-0001-CP1, version 09</b>  “Domestic Cooking Stoves in Maputo”	Version 07	“Domestic Cooking Stoves substitution programme in Mozambique (PoA 9981) – Generic CPA 01”	Renewable crediting period  01/01/2015	No

<sup>1</sup> <https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/DB/HLXIKEIBAXBE4EHO24H5IAB824MBD8>

<sup>2</sup> <https://cdm.unfccc.int/Reference/Guidclarif/index.html>

(Mozambique)”			– 31/12/2021	
<b>9981-P1-0002-CP1, version 09</b>  “Domestic cookstoves in Maputo (Mozambique), phase II”	Version 09	“Domestic Cooking Stoves substitution programme in Mozambique (PoA 9981) – Generic CPA 01”	Renewable crediting period  12/07/2016 – 11/07/2023	No
<b>9981-P1-0003-CP1, version 04</b>  “Improved Cookstoves in Pemba”	Version 09	“Domestic Cooking Stoves substitution programme in Mozambique (PoA 9981) – Generic CPA 01”	Renewable crediting period  01/08/2016 – 31/07/2023	Yes
<b>9981-P1-0004-CP1<sup>3</sup></b>  “Fuel-efficient cooking in Maputo Province, Mozambique by the entity SK Trading International Co., Ltd. (SKTI) in the Republic of Korea”	Version 09	“Domestic Cooking Stoves substitution programme in Mozambique (PoA 9981) – Generic CPA 01”	Renewable crediting period  01/03/2021 – 29/02/2028	No

## A.2. Coordinating/managing entity

Fondazione AVSI

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## SECTION B. Implementation of PoA

### B.1. Description of implemented PoA

#### a) Information on how the management system described in the PoA-DD was implemented

The management system of the PoA is designed to ensure that real, measurable and long term GHG emission reductions for the project activity are monitored and reported. As described in the PoA-DD, the management system covers the following:

- A clear definition of roles and responsibilities of personnel involved in the process of inclusion of CPAs, including a review of their competencies
- Records of arrangements for training and capacity development for personnel
- A Procedure for technical review of inclusion of CPAs
- A procedure to avoid double counting (e.g. to avoid the case of including a new CPA that has already been registered either as a CDM project activity or as a CPA of another PoA)
- Records and documentation control process for each CPA under the PoA

<sup>3</sup> Provisional inclusion made on 23/02/2021 (awaiting guidance from the CMP at CMP 16)

## f) Measures for continuous improvements of the PoA management system

The operationalisation of the management system in case of the CPA 9981-0003 is described below in detail:

- **A clear definition of roles and responsibilities of personnel involved in the process of inclusion of CPAs, including a review of their competencies**

The CPA 9981-0003 is implemented by Fondazione AVSI who is the CME of this PoA. In line with the validated management system Carbonsink was responsible of the CPA-DD preparation and for the practical issues during the validation process with the DOE. The CPA 9981-0003 was validated successfully with the DOE and included under the PoA on 01/08/2016.

Both AVSI and Carbonsink are experienced on the carbon project development and are working together in the sector since 2014. Carbonsink is moreover a member of ICROA (international Carbon Reduction and Offset Alliance) and the quality of the Carbonsink's services is thereafter audited annually by an external entity. For more information the webpages of AVSI ([www.avsi.org/en/](http://www.avsi.org/en/)) and Carbonsink ([www.carbonsink.it/en/](http://www.carbonsink.it/en/)) may be visited.

- **Records of arrangements for training and capacity development for personnel**

The CPA 9981-0003 is implemented by CME of the PoA, Fondazione AVSI, who is moreover the implementer of the other three CPA of this PoA (CPA 9981-0001, CPA 9981-0002 and CPA 9981-0004) and, therefore, no additional training or capacity development for personnel was not required. Fondazione AVSI has been in charge for the training of the field staff responsible of the stove distribution and monitoring activities and the following training has been organized:

7-8 November 2017: Before implementing the Usage Survey in the field a three days training for the Usage Survey field team was organized by AVSI (Anna Benetello) and Carbonsink (Antonio Guiso). The training including initial theoretical training regarding the survey and practical training and follow up during the first days of the Usage Survey implementation in the field. Totally 3 participants (Jose Vintane Malingana Paolo, Antonio Jordao and Marcelino Marques). The KPT Survey has been made by an experienced external entity and thus no training regarding the KPT has been organized by CME.

3rd of December 2018: Before starting the KPT in the field, a training day for the local field personnel was organized by Carbonsink (Aldina Sindique). The training day included an initial theoretical training regarding the KPT survey and practical training and follow up during the first KPT implemented in the field. Totally 5 participants (Rachide Abdala, Cornelio Elias Sadique, Albertino Baptista Piquina, Jordão Antonio and Adriano Estevão).

28<sup>th</sup> of October 2019: Before starting the KPT and Usage Survey in the field, the training activity of surveyors took place at Centro das Irmãs Pastorelas, Av. Alberto Chipande 510, Alto Gingone- Pemba on 28/10/2019. The training session was conducted by Viola Stefanizzi (Junior Climate Project Officer) and Antonio Di Silvestro (Program Manager) both from Carbonsink with support of Mr. Jose Vintane Malingana of AVSI and the following interviewers were present: Tauabo Santos, Eduardo Liambomba, José Santos, Cristiano Pedro Martins, Beatriz Tumueque and Agostinho Constantino.

02<sup>nd</sup> of October 2020: The training activity of the surveyors took place at the AVSI / Nova Energia facilities located in the Ferroviário district in Maputo. The training

sessions was conducted by Telma Alage, Carbonsink Field Expert, and the following interviewers were present: Stélio Tovela, João Wanicela, Luisa Santaca, Joana Santaca, Izilda Quambe, Celeste Chicavane, Enola Chungue and Ema Inglosse.

- **A Procedure for technical review of inclusion of CPAs**

The CME together with Carbonsink has ensured before the inclusion that the CPA 9981-0003 met all the eligibility criteria. The documents related to the CPA are kept, organized and referred with the clear manner: Hard copies of the original monitoring documents are kept in the AVSI's offices and the electronic material of the documents are kept by Carbonsink.

- **A procedure to avoid double counting (e.g. to avoid the case of including a new CPA that has already been registered either as a CDM project activity or as a CPA of another PoA)**

The CPA 9981-0003 meets the eligibility criteria number 2 of the PoA ("The CPA ensures that double counting of emission reductions is avoided, through the identification of each stove with a unique identification number") as evidenced by the Stove Selling Database which includes the serial number of each distributed efficient cookstove together with the contact details of the user. In addition, it has been cross-checked with other CPAs of this PoA and with voluntary carbon activities operating in the same geographic area and it has been ensured that the CPA is not included in any other CDM project activity or voluntary carbon activity.

- **Records and documentation control process for each CPA under the PoA**

Carbonsink is maintaining the general database of the CPAs included under the PoA and the separate databases for each CPAs. All data monitored and required for verification and issuance will be kept for two years after the end of the crediting period or the last issuance of CERs for the project activity, whichever is later.

- **Measures for continuous improvements of the PoA management system**

Carbonsink, who is responsible for the coordination of the monitoring activities of the current CPAs, is frequently in contact with the CPA implementers working in the field regarding the stove sellings as well as the monitoring issues to ensure that the work is proceeding and managed following the validated CPA-DDs. In case of CPA 9981-0003 this has included, during the period when the cookstove selling has been on-going, monthly double checks of the stove selling database by Carbonsink (i.e. Carbonsink has reviewed the made data entries to ensure that all the necessary data, like contact details and stoves IDs, are filled in the database in correct way). During the current monitoring period no new cookstoves have been sold and thus no further checks on the selling database have been made during this monitoring period.

**b) Indication of the sampling approach**

A separate sampling approach was applied for monitoring of each CPA separately. Please refer the below Section E.3 for details.

**c) Description of the installed technologies, technical processes and equipment for the included CPAs**

The technical description together with the information on the implementation and actual operation of the included CPA 9981-0003 is made in the below section C.1.

**d) Post-registration changes to the PoA and CPAs**

Please refer the below Sections B.2 and C.3.

**B.2. Post-registration changes to PoA****B.2.1. Corrections****PRC ref. PRC-9981-002 (Approved 16 July 2019)**

The board has accepted the PRCs of the PoA on 15/07/2019. For the originally validated PoA version (ver 05) the following corrections of typo errors have been made:

- In Sections A.1, B and H.3 CPA abbreviation has been corrected to refer to “Component Project Activity” instead to “Programme Activity”
- In Section I.6.1 the word “describes” has been corrected to be “describe”.
- In Section I.7.2. the word “biannual” has been corrected to be “biennial”.
- Moreover, throughout the document the wording “the proposed PoA” has been replaced with “the PoA” or “this PoA”.

Please refer the PoA-DD version 07 dated on 29/03/2019 and the DOE's Validation Report on PoA PRCs dated 12/04/2019 for further details.

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

N/A

**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****PRC ref. PRC-9981-002 (Approved 16 July 2019)**

The board has accepted the PRCs of the PoA on 15/07/2019. For the originally validated PoA version (ver 05) the following permanent changes/clarifications to the registered monitoring plan have been made:

- No specifications were given regarding project scenario in which household has two project stoves.

Sections I.6.2 and I.7 have been updated with the following specifications:

To determine  $B_{old}$  per device, the approach of dividing  $B_{old, hh}$  in two may be applied for the cases where the households are having two project stoves.

To determine  $B_{y, new, KPT}$  per device, the approach of dividing  $B_{y, new, KPT, hh}$  in two is applied for the cases where the households are having two project stoves.

To determine  $B_{new, survey}$  per device, the approach of dividing  $B_{new, survey, hh}$  in two may be applied for the cases where the households are having two project stoves.

- The data unit for  $B_{old}$ ,  $B_{y, new, KPT}$ ,  $B_{y, new, survey}$  indicated as t/device/year.

The data unit for  $B_{old}$ ,  $B_{y, new, KPT}$ ,  $B_{y, new, survey}$  has been corrected to be in line with the applied AMS-II.G methodology i.e. t/year throughout the PoA-DD.

- PoA-DD indicates for some parameters the possibility to make the monitoring either annually or biennially. However, it is not very clearly indicated when the biennial monitoring may be chosen and what is its impact on the sampling.

Section I.7.1 added the following specifications:

“According the applied methodology, Footnote 12: Biennial monitoring (i.e. monitoring once every two years) may be chosen, if the project proponents are able to demonstrate that the efficiency of the cook stove does not drop significantly as compared to the initial efficiency of the new device, over a time period of two years of typical usage”

“When biennial inspection is chosen a 95% confidence interval and a 10% margin of error shall be achieved for the sampling parameter. On the other hand, when the project proponent chooses to inspect annually, a 90% confidence interval and a 10% margin of error shall be achieved. In cases where survey results indicate that 90/10 precision or 95/10 precision are not achieved, the lower bound of the 90% or 95% confidence interval of the parameter value may be chosen as an alternative to repeating the survey efforts to achieve the 90/10 or 95/10 precision.”

Please refer the PoA-DD version 07 dated on 29/03/2019 and the DOE's Validation Report on PoA PRCs dated 12/04/2019 for further details.

#### **PRC ref. PRC-9981-003 (Approved 21 December 2020)**

The board has accepted the PRCs of the PoA on 03/12/2020. For the previously validated PoA version (ver 07) the following permanent changes/clarifications to the registered monitoring plan have been made:

- The PoA-DD template version 08.1

The PoA-DD template has been updated for the latest version (Version 09.0).

- Fraction of non-renewable ( $f_{NRB,y}$ ) determined based on the default country specific value endorsed by designated national authority and approved by the CDM Board.

Fraction of non-renewable ( $f_{NRB,y}$ ) calculated using requirements in “TOOL30: Methodological tool: Calculation of the fraction of non-renewable biomass”, version 02.0 and fixed ex-ante.

- Fraction of non-renewable ( $f_{NRB,y}$ ) monitored annually.

Fraction of non-renewable ( $f_{NRB,y}$ ) fixed ex-ante.

- Sampling methods of “Simple random sample on whole population” for determining  $N_{y,i}$  and “Simple random sampling on vintage-wise populations”  $B_{y,new,KPT}$  presented as only options of the sampling methods.

Added the following specifications:

“Sampling methods of “Simple random sample on whole population” and “Simple random sampling on vintage-wise populations” are foreseen to be used. Alternatively, also other sampling approaches in line with CDM guidelines may be used.”

“In case the monitoring will cover stoves distributed in different years (i.e. different vintages), the target population is not considered homogeneous regarding the stove



efficiency as the efficiency is assumed to drop over the years . Therefore, an approach of “Simple random sampling on vintage-wise populations” will be applied for estimating the stove efficiency. Similarly, “simple random sampling on vintage-wise populations” may be used also for estimating the proportion of the stoves operating.”

- The equation to calculate the required sample size for annual determining of for example By,new,KPT (or other mean value parameter monitored annually) was indicated erroneously

The equation for determining sample size for mean value parameters is corrected to be in line with the CDM guideline “Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities”.

- No specifications regarding the minimum sample size.

Added the following specification:

“If the sample size calculation returns a value of less than 30 samples, a minimum sample size of 30 shall be chosen when the parameter of interest is a proportion. If the parameter of interest is a numeric mean value (i.e. not a proportion or percentage) the Student’s t-distribution shall be used if the resulting sample size is less than 30.”

- “The sampling is foreseen to occur at the end of each monitoring period and all the measurements will be conducted at the latest 6 months after the end of the specific monitoring period. The maximum length of one monitoring period will be two years (duration, not calendar years). Therefore, the measurement will be conducted at the latest 24 + 6 months after the start of the specific monitoring period.”

The schedule for implementing the sampling effort shall be done so that the gap between consecutive annual or biennial surveys (i.e. the gap between the start date of the survey and the start date of the consecutive survey) shall not be more than 12 months or 24 months, respectively.

- The below indicated versions of the following standard and guidelines of sampling and surveys are applied:

-Standard for sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities (Version 08.0).

-Guidelines for sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities (Version 04.0).

Please refer the PoA-DD version 09 dated on 22/09/2020 and the DOE’s Validation Report on PoA PRCs dated 30/09/2020 for further details.

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

##### **PRC ref. PRC-9981-002 (Approved 16 July 2019)**

The board has accepted the PRCs of the PoA on 15/07/2019. For the originally validated PoA version (ver 05) the following permanent changes to the programme design of the PoA have been made:

- Additionality demonstration made following "Guidelines on the Demonstration of Additionality of Small-Scale Project Activities (Version 09.0)"

Additionality demonstration has been updated to be made following Tool 19 "Methodological tool: Demonstration of additionality of microscale project activities (Version 09.0)".

All the relevant sections of the PoA-DD (Section C, Section I.1 and I.2 and Section K) that referred to the previous guidelines have been updated accordingly with the new applied tool (TOOL19). For example, the eligibility criteria nro 6 has been updated consequently in Table K-1.

- The aggregate energy savings of a single project activity shall not exceed the equivalent of 180 GWh thermal per year in fuel input.

The PoA-DD has been updated, in line with Clarification SSC\_732<sup>4</sup>, to apply the para 124 (m) of the CDM Project Standard for Programmes of Activities (Version 02.0). All the relevant sections and tables of the PoA-DD have been updated and, consequently, the references to the requirement of 180 GWh<sub>th</sub> threshold have been deleted (Section C, Section H.3, Section I.2, Section I.7.1 and Section K). For example, the eligibility criteria nro 11 and the justification method of the eligibility criteria nro 5 have been updated consequently in table K-1.

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

N/A

## **PART II      Monitoring of CPAs**

This report describes the implementation and monitoring of the specific-case CPA no 9981-0003.

### **SECTION C.    Implementation of CPAs**

#### **C.1.    Description of implemented CPAs**

##### **(a) Purpose of the specific-case CPA and the measures taken for GHG emission reductions or net GHG removals by sinks**

The goal of the small-scale CPA 9981-0003: "Improved Cookstoves in Pemba" is to improve energy efficiency by substituting inefficient traditional cookstoves with more effective ones and at the same improving the conditions of the local population living in the poor settlements of the city of Pemba in Mozambique. From the project start (15<sup>th</sup> of July 2015) until 31<sup>th</sup> of December 2018 (in other words, until the end of this Monitoring Period) totally 6,807 energy efficient stoves have been distributed<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>4</sup> <https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/SSCmethodologies/clarifications/78386>

<sup>5</sup> 6,708 stoves are referring to the Envirofit stoves distributed under this project. Please note that all these 6,708 cookstoves have been distributed during the years 2017-2019.

In the baseline situation<sup>6</sup> most of the households within the project area cook with stoves based on charcoal usage. The used charcoal stoves are characterized by low energy efficiency and as a consequence they are leading to unsustainable usage of non-renewable biomass in the cooking process. The project will thereafter reduce the consumption of charcoal as its substituting inefficient traditional cookstoves with more effective ones.

**(b) Description of the installed technologies, technological processes and equipment for the CPA**

Currently, the stove models distributed and included in the project are Envirofit's CH-2200 Charcoal Cookstove and Mbaula B Charcoal Cookstove. These two cookstove models have been tested in accordance with the "Emissions and Performance Test Protocol", with emissions measurements based on the stove testing protocol developed by Colorado State University and BECT - Universidade Eduardo Mondlane<sup>7</sup>. The two models have been selected based on their significant efficiency and the characteristics that match the need and cooking practices of the local population. The stoves are sold with a subsidized price and distributed for the users in exchange for the rights to the CERs. The project activity will be financed with the revenues from the sale of CERs.



Image C-1. CH-2200 Charcoal Cookstove (source: Envirofit)

<sup>6</sup> 9981-0003\_Baseline KPT Report 2015

<sup>7</sup> Colorado State University, 2013. Emissions and Performance Report CH2200 and University Eduardo Mondlane, 2014b (These documents have been provided to DOE during the validation process)



Image C-2. Mbaula B Cookstove model

(c) Relevant dates for the specific-case CPA (e.g. construction, commissioning, start of operation)

Step	Time
LSC process	15/07/2015 – 26/04/2016
Project start date (i.e. stove distribution start)	15/07/2015
Inclusion under the PoA and crediting period start date	01/08/2016
<i>Monitoring activities made during the previous monitoring periods</i>	
• Kitchen Performance Test (KPT) 2016	21/11/2016 – 24/11/2016
• Usage Survey 2017	07/11/2017 – 01/12/2017
• Kitchen Performance Test (KPT) 2017	07/12/2017 – 19/12/2017
• Kitchen Performance Test (KPT) 2018	04/12/2018 – 31/01/2019
<i>Monitoring activities made during the current monitoring period</i>	
• Usage Survey 2019	30/10/2019 – 05/11/2019
• Kitchen Performance Test (KPT) 2019	01/11/2019 – 14/11/2019
• Kitchen Performance Test (KPT) 2020	27/10/2020 – 06/11/2020

## C.2. Location of CPAs

**Host Party:** The Republic of Mozambique

**Province:** Cabo Delgado

**City:** Pemba

### Physical/geographical location:

The project activity is limited within the borders of the community of Pemba located in Province of Cabo Delgado, Mozambique (Image C-2).

The address of each project stove owner been recorded into the Carbon Transfer Forms and in the electronic Stove Selling Database together with the unique serial number of each stove and, when ever possible, with the user's telephonic contact details.



Imagine C-2. CPA 9981-0003 location within the community of Pemba.

### **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**

N/A

**C.3.2. Corrections**

Post registration corrections to CPA 9981-0003 are presented in PRC ref PRC-9981-006 with effective approval data on 04/04/2021.

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

N/A

**C.3.4. Inclusion of monitoring plan**

N/A

**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**

Post registration changes to CPA 9981-0003 are presented in PRC ref PRC-9981-006 with effective approval data on 04/04/2021.

**C.3.6. Changes to project design**

N/A

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

N/A

**SECTION D. Description of monitoring system of CPAs**

In line with the AMS-II.G the monitoring of the CPAs include the following activities:

- a) Checking of a representative sample of the operating devices at least once in every two years (biennial) to determine if they are still operating (called later on as "Usage Survey") and
- b) Kitchen Performance Test Protocol to determine the fuel consumption per operating device of representative sample of all operating devices annually (called later on as "KPT")<sup>8</sup>

Moreover, monitoring will ensure that:

- Either the replaced low efficiency appliances are disposed of and not used within the boundary or within the region; or
- If baseline stoves continue to be used, monitoring shall ensure that the fuel-wood consumption of those stoves is excluded from  $B_{old}$ .

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<sup>8</sup> For this CPA the annual monitoring is chosen. In fact, according the applied methodology, Footnote 12: Biennial monitoring (i.e. monitoring once every two years) may be chosen only, if the project proponents are able to demonstrate that the efficiency of the cook stove does not drop significantly as compared to the initial efficiency of the new device, over a time period of two years of typical usage.

To account for leakage a net to gross adjustment factor of 0.95 will be applied and therefore the monitoring of leakage is not required.

### The organization of the project monitoring for CPA 9981-0003

Table D-1. The organization of the project monitoring

Actor	Responsibilities and roles
Fondazione AVSI (local desk Mozambique)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Coordinates the monitoring activities on the project site</li> <li>•Responsible on the data entries into the project database</li> <li>•Stores the original distribution and monitoring documents</li> <li>•Hires, trains and supervises the distribution and monitoring teams on their work</li> </ul>
Carbonsink	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Supervises AVSI with the monitoring activities (surveys and stove efficiency testing)</li> <li>•Responsible on the distribution and monitoring data assessment</li> <li>•Prepares the monitoring report to be provided to the DOE for verification of emission reductions</li> <li>•Administrator of the electronic monitoring database</li> </ul>
Distribution team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Works under the supervision of AVSI</li> <li>•Reports the results to AVSI on the stove distribution</li> </ul>
Monitoring team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Works under the supervision of AVSI</li> <li>•Implements the monitoring surveys</li> <li>•Reports the results to AVSI</li> </ul>

### Record keeping system and data archiving

The purpose of record keeping and data archiving is to provide enough information to enable full monitoring for each monitoring period. The electronic project database of CPA includes the information from the signed Carbon Transfer Forms (unique stove IDs, selling data, end user's address and telephonic contact details when possible) and the data obtained during the monitoring surveys (survey date and answers together with the user's contact details and unique stove IDs).

The administrator of the database is Carbonsink and the data entries has be operated by AVSI. A back-up of the database is made regularly and stored in a hard-copy form like CDs or in another appropriate ways. The original copies of the field documents are stored by AVSI. All data monitored and required for verification and issuance will be kept for two years after the end of the crediting period or the last issuance of CERs for the project activity, whichever is later.

## SECTION E. Data and parameters

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

<b>Data/parameter</b>	NCV <sub>biomass</sub>
<b>Unit</b>	TJ/t
<b>Description</b>	Net calorific value of the non-renewable woody biomass that is substituted
<b>Source of data</b>	IPCC default value for wood fuel
<b>Value(s) applied</b>	0.015
<b>Choice of data or measurement methods and procedures</b>	According to the applied methodology (AMS-II.G, paragraph 11) IPCC default for wood fuel, 0.015 TJ/tonne can be used for net calorific value of the non-renewable woody biomass that is substituted (NCV <sub>biomass</sub> ).
<b>Purpose of data/parameter</b>	Calculation of project emissions or actual net GHG removals by sinks

Additional comments	This parameter is fixed at PoA level. This parameter is fixed for entire crediting period of the CPA.
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<b>Data/parameter</b>	EF <sub>projected_fossilfuel</sub>
Unit	tCO <sub>2</sub> /TJ
Description	Emission factor for the substitution of non-renewable woody biomass by similar consumers
Source of data	AMS-II.G default value
Value(s) applied	81.6
Choice of data or measurement methods and procedures	According the applied methodology (AMS-II.G, paragraph 11) the value of 81.6 tCO <sub>2</sub> /TJ is to be used as emission factor for the substitution of non-renewable woody biomass by similar consumers (EF <sub>projected_fossilfuel</sub> ).
Purpose of data/parameter	Calculation of project emissions or actual net GHG removals by sinks
Additional comments	This parameter is fixed at PoA level. This parameter is fixed for entire crediting period of the CPA.

<b>Data/parameter</b>	B <sub>old</sub>
Unit	t/device/year
Description	Quantity of woody biomass used in the absence of the project activity in tonnes per device
Source of data	Survey on local usage
Value(s) applied	5.968



Choice of data or measurement methods and procedures	<p>As per the baseline survey conducted in 2012, the following derived:</p> <p>Number of baseline households surveyed = 537  Number of households surveyed and considered for the baseline calculation = 507  Percentage of households that used single mouth charcoal stove = 39%  Percentage of households that used double mouth charcoal stove = 61%  Charcoal consumption in baseline households which used single mouth stove = 75.2 kg of charcoal /household/month  Charcoal consumption in baseline households which used double mouth stove = 84.9 kg of charcoal /household/month</p> <p>So, on average, charcoal consumption in baseline households = <math>39\% \times 75.2 \text{ kg} + 61\% \times 84.9 \text{ kg} = 81.1 \text{ kg}</math> of charcoal/household/month or 973.2 kg of charcoal/ household/year</p> <p>Accordance to paragraph 14 of the methodology, the quantity of woody biomass (<math>B_{old}</math>) is determined by using a credible local conversion factor determined from literature. Here the conversion factor of 7.14 is chosen based on the study of Brouwer and Falcão, 2004.<sup>9</sup></p> <p>So on average, wood consumption in baseline households = 6.9486 tonnes of wood per household per year</p> <p>Wood consumption in baseline households = 6.9486 tonnes of wood per baseline device per year for the hhs who have one project stove. For the hhs having two project stoves, the approach of dividing <math>B_{old,hh}</math> in two is applied for determining the <math>B_{old}</math> per device.</p> <p>As 10% of the project households have bought 2 project stoves and 90% of the project households have bought 1 project stove, the weighted average to be used in ER calculations can be calculated thus as follows:  <math>(0.10 \times (0.5 \times 6.9486 \text{ t/device/year})) + (0.90 \times 6.9486 \text{ t/device/year}) = 6.6012 \text{ t/device/year}</math>. Please refer cell C40 in the 9981-0003_ER Calculations, sub-page "ERs per device".</p>
Purpose of data/parameter	Calculation of project emissions or actual net GHG removals by sinks
Additional comments	<p>This parameter is fixed at CPA level.  This parameter is fixed for entire crediting period of the CPA.</p> <p><math>B_{old}</math> will be multiplied by a net to gross adjustment factor (LAF) to account for leakages.</p>

<b>Data/parameter</b>	$\eta_{old}$
Unit	Fraction
Description	Efficiency of the device being replaced
Source of data	AMS-II.G Default Value
Value(s) applied	0.10
Choice of data or measurement methods and procedures	The baseline charcoal stoves are unimproved models without an improved combustion air supply or flue gas ventilation system. Stoves that lack these types of design characteristics can be assumed to have a low efficiency and thus in accordance to the applied methodology (AMS-II.G, paragraph 12) a default value of 0.10 may be used.
Purpose of data/parameter	Calculation of baseline emissions

<sup>9</sup> Brouwer, R. and Falcão, M. P., 2004. Wood fuel consumption in Maputo, Mozambique. Biomass and Bioenergy. Volume 27, Issue 3, September 2004, Pages 233–245. Available at [www.sciencedirect.com](http://www.sciencedirect.com)

Additional comments	<p>This parameter has been used only in ER calculations made at the validation of CPA-DD.</p> <p>In line with the registered CPA-DD (Section B.4.1) this parameter is not required for the ex-post calculations as <math>B_{y,savings}</math> is determined using equation 2 of Option 1 of the paragraph 12 of the applied methodology i.e. through the results of the project KPT (and not through the stove efficiencies).</p>
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<b>Data/parameter</b>	$\eta_{new,y}$
Unit	Fraction
Description	Efficiency of the device being deployed as part of the project activity in year y
Source of data	Manufacturers' specification
Value(s) applied	0.423
Choice of data or measurement methods and procedures	According the methodology for the <i>ex ante</i> estimations the efficiency of the project systems can be determined as certified by a national standards body or an appropriate certifying agent recognized by that body. Alternatively, manufacturers' specifications may be used in line with the registered PoA-DD.
Purpose of data/parameter	Calculation of baseline emissions
Additional comments	<p>This parameter has been used only in ER calculations made at the validation of CPA-DD. The value 0.423 refers to the cookstove model Envirofit CH-2200.</p> <p>In line with the registered CPA-DD (Section B.4.1) this parameter is not required for the ex-post calculations as <math>B_{y,savings}</math> is determined using equation 2 of Option 1 of the paragraph 12 of the applied methodology i.e. through the results of the project KPT (and not through the stove efficiencies).</p>

<b>Data/parameter</b>	LAF
Unit	Fraction
Description	Leakage adjustment factor to account for leakages
Source of data	AMS-II.G default value
Value(s) applied	0.95
Choice of data or measurement methods and procedures	To account for leakage a net to gross adjustment factor of 0.95 (option c of the paragraph 29 of the AMS-II.G methodology) will be applied: $B_{old}$ will be multiplied by a net to gross adjustment factor to account for leakages. In this case surveys are not required.
Purpose of data/parameter	Calculation of leakage
Additional comments	<p>This parameter is fixed at PoA level.</p> <p>This parameter is fixed for entire crediting period of each CPA.</p>

<b>Data/Parameter</b>	$f_{NRB,y}$
Unit	Fraction
Description	Fraction of woody biomass saved by the project activity in year y that can be established as non-renewable biomass
Source of data	A country specific fraction of non-renewable woody biomass ( $f_{NRB}$ ) value calculated using requirements in "TOOL30: Methodological tool: Calculation of the fraction of non-renewable biomass", version 02.0.
Value(s) applied	0.91
Choice of data or measurement methods and procedures	TOOL30: Methodological tool: Calculation of the fraction of non-renewable biomass", version 02.0.
Purpose of data/parameter	Calculation of baseline emissions

Additional comments	<p>This parameter is fixed at PoA level.</p> <p>This parameter is fixed for entire crediting period of each CPA.</p>
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## E.2. Data and parameters monitored

Data/parameter	$B_{y,new,KPT}$
Unit	t/device/year
Description	Annual quantity of woody biomass used during the project activity in tonnes per device, determined through a survey
Measured/calculated/default	Measured
Source of data	Kitchen performance test (KPT) <sup>10</sup>
Value(s) of monitored parameter	<p>2019</p> <p>VINTAGE 2: 4.105</p> <p>VINTAGE 3: 3.935</p> <p>2020</p> <p>VINTAGE 2: 4.811</p> <p>VINTAGE 3: 4.545</p>
Monitoring equipment	N/A
Measuring/reading/recording frequency	Yearly (or biennially) <sup>11</sup>
Calculation method (if applicable)	N/A

<sup>10</sup> 9981-0003\_ KPT Report 2019, 9981-0003\_ KPT Report 2020

<sup>11</sup> According to the applied methodology, Footnote 12: Biennial monitoring (i.e. monitoring once every two years) may be chosen, if the project proponents are able to demonstrate that the efficiency of the cook stove does not drop significantly as compared to the initial efficiency of the new device, over a time period of two years of typical usage. For this monitoring period annual monitoring has been chosen.

QA/QC procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The sample size will be chosen for a 90/10 precision (90% confidence interval and 10 % margin of error) when <b>annual</b> inspection is chosen. In cases where the results indicate that 90/10 precision is not achieved, the lower bound of a 90 % confidence interval of the parameter value will be chosen as an alternative in repeating the survey efforts to achieve the 90/10 precision.</li> <li>•The sample size will be chosen for a 95/10 precision (95% confidence interval and 10 % margin of error) when <b>biennial</b> inspection is chosen. In cases where the results indicate that 95/10 precision is not achieved, the lower bound of a 95 % confidence interval of the parameter value will be chosen as an alternative in repeating the survey efforts to achieve the 95/10 precision</li> <li>•The results will be stored for the crediting period of the project activity and an additional two years or until the last issuance of CERs for the project activity, whichever is later.</li> <li>•The KPT is conducted by trained monitoring personal.</li> </ul> <p>For this CPA the annual monitoring has been chosen and, therefore, the required precision needs to be at least 90/10. As described in the separate KPT reports the KPT<sup>12</sup>, the requested precision was reached. Please refer to the KPT Reports for further details.</p>
Purpose of data/ parameter	Calculation of project emissions or actual net GHG removals by sinks
Additional comments	<p>The parameter is applicable only for the ex post calculations. Project KPT are conducted at the household level.</p> <p>To determine <math>B_{y,new,KPT}</math> per device, the approach of dividing <math>B_{y,new,KPT}</math> in two is applied for the cases where the households are having two project stoves as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•From KPT performed in 2019 it resulted that the annual charcoal consumption is 0.5749 t/year/hh for the vintage 2 and 0.5512 t/year/hh for the vintage 3. As there were no end-users owning more than one efficient device, the value is straightly converted to yearly consumption of charcoal per device. The values are converted as woody biomass<sup>13</sup> as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vintage 2: <math>7.14 * 0.5749 \text{ t/year/device} = 4.105 \text{ t/year/device}</math>.</li> <li>- Vintage 3: <math>7.14 * 0.5512 \text{ t/year/device} = 3.935 \text{ t/year/device}</math>.</li> </ul> </li> <li>•From KPT performed in 2020 it resulted that the annual charcoal consumption is 0.6738 t/year/hh for the vintage 2 and 0.6366 t/year/hh for the vintage 3. As there were no end-users owning more than one efficient device, the value is straightly converted to yearly consumption of charcoal per device. The values are converted as woody biomass<sup>14</sup> as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vintage 2: <math>7.14 * 0.6738 \text{ t/year/device} = 4.811 \text{ t/year/device}</math>.</li> <li>- Vintage 3: <math>7.14 * 0.6366 \text{ t/year/device} = 4.545 \text{ t/year/device}</math></li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Data/parameter	$N_{y,i}$
Unit	Number

<sup>12</sup> 9981-0003\_ KPT Report 2019, 9981-0003\_ KPT Report 2020

<sup>13</sup> Brouwer, R. and Falcão, M. P., 2004. Wood fuel consumption in Maputo, Mozambique. Biomass and Bioenergy. Volume 27, Issue 3, September 2004, Pages 233–245. Available at [www.sciencedirect.com](http://www.sciencedirect.com)

<sup>14</sup> Brouwer, R. and Falcão, M. P., 2004. Wood fuel consumption in Maputo, Mozambique. Biomass and Bioenergy. Volume 27, Issue 3, September 2004, Pages 233–245. Available at [www.sciencedirect.com](http://www.sciencedirect.com)

Description	Number of project devices of type i operating in year y
Measured/calculated/default	Measured
Source of data	Project database records <sup>15</sup> and usage survey <sup>16</sup> on a representative sample
Value(s) of monitored parameter	VINTAGE 2: 3,198 <sup>17</sup> VINTAGE 3: 1,838 <sup>18</sup>
Monitoring equipment	N/A
Measuring/reading/recording frequency	At least biennially
Calculation method (if applicable)	Based on the Usage Survey made in 2019 for “vintage 2” 67% of the sold devices and for “vintage 3” 90% are considered operational.  Each sold stove recorded in the Selling Database is included in the emission reduction calculations from the beginning of the next month respecting the effective selling date.
QA/QC procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The unique reference number of each stove is transferred to the project database. The date of distribution is utilized to determine the number of stoves in operation.</li> <li>The database entries of the distributed fuel efficient stoves are made by AVSI based on the Carbon Transfer forms signed by the stove users. Part of the data-base entries will be re-checked by Carbonsink. In case of inconsistencies, the appropriate corrective actions will be taken.</li> <li>Usage survey on a representative sample to confirm the share of the devices still operating the efficient stoves will be made by trained monitoring team.</li> <li>The data will be stored for the crediting period of the project activity and an additional two years or until the last issuance of CERs for the project activity, whichever is later.</li> </ul>
Purpose of data/ parameter	Calculation of project emissions or actual net GHG removals by sinks
Additional comments	The number of efficient stoves shall remain within the limit of 180 GWh <sub>th</sub> for type II CDM project activities. N <sub>y</sub> represents households who are using charcoal in the baseline.

### E.3. Implementation of sampling plan

To determine the values of the parameters  $N_{y,i}$  and  $B_{y,new,KPT}$  two separate field surveys have been conducted: The Usage Survey has been conducted in 2019 and is applied for the years 2019-2020. The KPTs were conducted during November 2019 and October-November 2020. In both cases the sample sizes were determined, in line with the registered CPA-DD, following the “Guidelines for sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities”<sup>19</sup>. The sample size calculations are presented in the sub-page “Sample size” of the ER Spreadsheet<sup>20</sup>.

Monitoring activity	Time	Sample size	Implementer
Usage Survey	30/10/2019 – 05/11/2019	85	AVSI

<sup>15</sup> 9981-0003\_Selling Database\_Vintage 2 (2017)

<sup>16</sup> 9981-0003\_Selling Database\_Vintage 3 (2018-2019)

<sup>17</sup> Please refer to the column C of the sub-page “Total CERs” in the ER calculation spreadsheets

<sup>18</sup> Please refer to the column Q of the sub-page “Total CERs” in the ER calculation spreadsheets

<sup>19</sup> Especially the examples presented in Appendix 1, section 2.1.1 of the version 04 of the guidelines has been followed.

<sup>20</sup> 9981-0003\_ER Calculations 2019, 9981-0003\_ER Calculations 2020

Kitchen Performance Test (KPT)	01/11/2019 – 14/11/2019	50	Carbonsink
Kitchen Performance Test (KPT)	27/10/2020 – 06/11/2020	56	Carbonsink

Separate samples were determined for both surveys through “Simple random sample on vintage wise population”. Totally two vintages were chosen to be used for this monitoring period. Vintage 2 covering the Envirofit stoves distributed between April - December 2017 (Envirofit) and Vintage 3 the Mbula stoves distributed between March 2018 – April 2019 (no new stoves have been distributed later than this).

All the samplers were hired locally and spoke the local language which enabled fully understanding of any responses given by users.

### (c) Collected data

#### Usage Survey

The data collected by the Usage Survey are shown in a separate document “Usage Survey 2019”<sup>21</sup>. The data was collected using a tablet application designed for this project. The survey questions are presented in a separate documents “Usage Survey Questions 2019”<sup>22</sup>.

#### KPT

The applied KPT procedure and its results are described in separate reports “KPT Report 2019”<sup>23</sup> & “KPT Report 2020”<sup>24</sup>.

### (d) Analysis of the collected data

Data analysis of the KPT is described in separate reports “KPT Report 2019”<sup>25</sup> and “KPT Report 2020”<sup>26</sup>. Here below are described the main findings of the Usage Survey performed in December 2019 and valid for years 2019-2020. The raw data together with a more detailed data-analysis is included in the electronic Spreadsheet<sup>27</sup>.

**Sampled households and number of stoves:** number of interviewed households within the Usage Survey was 43 for vintage 2 and 42 for vintage 3. In average each family was composed of 5.3 standard adults.

#### **Usage rate of the project stoves:**

- The project stove was used daily by 67% of the respondents of the age-group 2 who indicated to cook with it averagely 2.7 meals/day/household (equals to 18.6 meals/week/household) and by 90% of the respondents of the age-group 3 who indicated to cook with it averagely 1.95 meals/day/household (equals to 13.67 meals/week/household).

	AGE VINTAGE 2	AGE VINTAGE 3
Households cooking daily with the project stoves	67% <sup>28</sup>	90% <sup>29</sup>

<sup>21</sup> 9981-0003\_Usage Survey 2019

<sup>22</sup> 9981-0003\_Usage Survey Questions 2019

<sup>23</sup> 9981-0003\_KPT Report 2019

<sup>24</sup> 9981-0003\_KPT Report 2020

<sup>25</sup> 9981-0003\_KPT Report 2019

<sup>26</sup> 9981-0003\_KPT Report 2020

<sup>27</sup> 9981-0003\_Usage Survey 2019

<sup>28</sup> Refer to cell J24 of the sub-page “Overview” in the spreadsheet “9981-0003 Usage Survey 2019” and to “ERs per device” sub-page of “9981-0003\_ER Calculations 2019” where the lower bound of the 95% confidence interval is applied for calculations.

<sup>29</sup> Refer to cell K25 of the sub-page “Overview” in the spreadsheet “9981-0003 Usage Survey 2019”

Average number of meals/day cooked with the project stove	1.9 meals/day	2.12 meals/day
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**Simultaneous use of additional technologies:** Part of the households using the project cookstoves have continued to use the traditional stoves as a secondary cooking method. Based on Usage Survey it is anyhow clear that the usage of the traditional stoves is marginal compared to the usage of the project stoves: interviewees from age-group 2 and 3 declared to cook on average respectively 1.5 and 0.6 meals/day with other stoves. Additional stove are used, for example, during special days like festivities when also more food may be cooked. The most commonly used additional stove type is traditional charcoal stove (89% of the additional stoves). Other additional stove types mentioned by the respondents were gas stove (3%) and firewood stove (6%).

To be conservative in the ER calculations, **only the project stoves which are used daily** are included in the calculations. Moreover, estimation of ERs is made through the results of the annual Kitchen Performance tests (KPTs) ensuring that the impact of the simultaneous usage of the traditional charcoal stoves is accounted. In fact, KPT measures the total daily charcoal consume and thus accounts also the charcoal consume caused by the eventual simultaneous usage of the traditional stoves, being thus optimal monitoring method for the project situation. The impact of gas and electronic stoves as additional stoves is instead considered marginal and thus not accounted in ER calculations.

	AGE VINTAGE 2	AGE VINTAGE 3
Families using project stoves and additional stoves	60%	24%
Average number of meals/day cooked with the additional stoves	10.6 meals/week	4.7 meals/week
Average number of meals/day cooked with the additional stoves	1.5 meals/day	0.6 meals/day

#### (e) Demonstration of whether the required confidence/precision level has been met

##### Usage Survey

In line with the applied CDM methodology the Usage Survey is required to be made at least biennially and therefore the required precision is at least 95/10 (a 95% confidence interval and a 10% margin of error). Based on this, the sample size for this monitoring period was calculated ex-ante to be at least 43 households for vintage 2 and 42 households for vintage 3 (see the sample size calculations in the separate Excel spreadsheet)<sup>30</sup>. The calculation (in line with the example shown in Appendix 4 of the Sampling Guideline of UNFCCC<sup>31</sup>) to confirm the achievement of the required confidence/precision was made after implementing the monitoring activities in the field. The received precisions were 15.3% and 9.7% respectively for Vintage 2 and Vintage 3, and so the lower bound of the confidence interval was used for Vintage 2 and the mean value was applied for Vintage 3, respectively 67% and 90% for Vintage 2 and Vintage 3<sup>32</sup>. Consequently, the value of 67% for Vintage 2 and 90% for Vintage 3 are used as the values of the usage rates in the emission reduction calculations.

##### KPT

<sup>30</sup> 9981-0003\_ER calculations 2019 & 9981-0003\_ER calculations 2020 sub-pages "Sample size"

<sup>31</sup> Guideline: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities (Version 04.0)

<sup>32</sup> Please refer the cells C82 and D82 in sub-page "ERs per device" of 9981-0003\_ER calculations 2019 & 9981-0003\_ER calculations 2020. Full data analysis of Usage Survey results is shown in the document 9981-0003\_Usage Survey Database 2019.

KPT is made as an annual survey for this CPA and therefore the required precision, in line with the applied methodology, needs to be at least 90/10 (a 90% confidence interval and a 10% margin of error). As described in the separate KPT report<sup>33</sup>, the precisions were:

- 9.3% and 9.0% respectively for Vintage 2 and Vintage 3 in 2019
- 6.8% and 9.8% respectively for Vintage 2 and Vintage 3 in 2020

Thus, confirming that the required 90/10 precision was respected for both vintages and years of monitoring. Please refer to the KPT Report for further details.

#### **(f) Demonstration that the samples were randomly selected and are representative of the population**

Target population is all the efficient cookstoves included in the CPA project activity. The sampling frame for all monitored parameters is the list of all the devices under the project activity i.e. all the efficient cookstoves listed in the stove selling database of this CPA.

The sample was drawn at random from the sampling frame using a computerized randomizer and is representative of the vintage wise population. For this monitoring period two age vintages were identified: Age vintage 2 including the Envirofit stoves distributed during April – December 2017 and age vintage 3 including the Mbaula stoves distributed during March 2018 – August 2019 (note that no new stoves have been distributed after August 2019), while Vintage 1 was conservatively excluded from monitoring activities.

The minimum sample size to be selected for this survey was estimated in line with the applied methodology and equations provided in “Guidelines for sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities”<sup>34</sup>.

## **SECTION F. Calculation of emission reductions or net anthropogenic removals**

### **F.1. Calculation of baseline emissions or baseline net removals**

The calculation of baseline emission is described in the following paragraph F.2. together with the calculation of the project emission reductions.

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

Below are presented the used equations for calculating the emission reductions for this monitoring period. The full calculations are included in the separate electronic spreadsheet available for verification<sup>35</sup>.

#### **Emission reductions**

$$ER_y = B_{y,savings} * f_{NRB,y} * NCV_{biomass} * EF_{projected\_fossilfuel} * N_{y,i}$$

Where:

ER<sub>y</sub> Emission reductions during the year y in tCO<sub>2</sub>e

B<sub>y,savings</sub> Quantity of woody biomass that is saved in tonnes per device

<sup>33</sup> 9981-0003\_Project KPT Report 2019 & 9981-0003\_Project KPT Report 2019

<sup>34</sup> CDM-EB67-A06-GUID (Version 04.0). Available at <http://cdm.unfccc.int/Reference/Guidclarif/index.html#pdd> (site visited 05/03/2020)

<sup>35</sup> 9981-0003\_ER calculations 2019 & 9981-0003\_ER calculations 2019



$f_{NRB,y}$	Fraction of woody biomass saved by the project activity in year y that can be established as non-renewable biomass using survey methods or government data or default country specific fraction of non-renewable woody biomass ( $f_{NRB}$ ) values available on the CDM website <sup>36</sup>
$NCV_{biomass}$	Net calorific value of the non-renewable woody biomass that is substituted (IPCC default for wood fuel, 0.015 TJ/tonne, wet basis)
$EF_{projected\_fossilfuel}$	Emission factor for the substitution of non-renewable woody biomass by similar consumers. Use a value of 81.6 tCO <sub>2</sub> /TJ
$N_{y,i}$	Number of project devices of type i operating in year y

Here below is provided, as an example, the use of the above equation for determining the ERs regarding one vintage 2 stove in the year 2020<sup>37</sup>.

$$\begin{aligned}
 ER_y &= B_{y,savings} * f_{NRB,y} * NCV_{biomass} * EF_{projected\_fossilfuel} * N_{y,i} \\
 &= 1.157 \text{ t/device/year} * 0.91 * 0.015 \text{ TJ/t} * 81.6 \text{ tCO}_2/\text{TJ} * 1 \\
 &= 1.29 \text{ tCO}_2/\text{device/year}
 \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, to consider the impact of the possible transfer of the households (and the consequent mobility of the project stoves) outside the project boundary, an additional correction factor of 0.5% has been applied for the calculated emission reductions<sup>38</sup>.

#### Determination of $B_{y,savings}$

In order to determine ex post  $B_{y,savings}$  equation 2 of Option 1 described in paragraph 12 of AMS-IL.G is chosen and therefore, the following equation will be used<sup>39</sup>:

$$B_{y,saving} = B_{old} - B_{y,new,KPT}$$

Where:

$B_{y,savings}$	Quantity of woody biomass that is saved in tonnes per device
$B_{old}$	Quantity of woody biomass used in the absence of the project activity in tonnes per device
$B_{y,new,KPT}$	Annual quantity of woody biomass used in year y in tonnes per device, measured as per the Kitchen Performance Test (KPT) protocol

<sup>36</sup> For all the CPAs under the CDM PoA 9981, the country specific fraction of non-renewable woody biomass is defined using requirements in "TOOL30: Methodological tool: Calculation of the fraction of non-renewable biomass", version 02.0

<sup>37</sup> Please refer the cells D11-D15 in the tab "ERs per device" in the Excel spreadsheet "9981-0003\_ER calculations 2020" for the full calculations.

<sup>38</sup> According the survey on mobility of households conducted in the neighbourhoods of Maputo on February 2013 (Anexo II – Selagem Censitária dos domicílios (Mobility of the project households survey, AVSI Foundation 2013) there is some mobility of persons and families. The survey shows that averagely 5% of the surveyed persons had transferred their housing. Based on the survey it is anyhow more common the mobility of individuals than the mobility of entire families. Moreover, in case of mobility of the entire family this happens often changing the house within the same Bairro. The CPA2 is composed of 11 adjacent bairros and therefore it is assumed that the mobility occurs mostly within the geographical project boundary of CPA2. To take into account the the mobility of the families outside the project boundary, the PP has applied a correction factor of 0.5% in the emission reduction calculations.

<sup>39</sup> Please refer the Section B.4.1 of registered CPA-DD which states that two different methods for determining of  $B_{y,savings}$  are used: one method is used for ER calculations made in CPA-DD validation stage and another for the ER calculations made for CPA-DD validation.

Here below is provided, as an example, the use of the above equation for determining the  $B_{y,savings}$  regarding one vintage 2 stove in the year 2020.<sup>40</sup>

$$\begin{aligned}
 B_{y,saving} &= B_{old} - B_{y,new,KPT} \\
 &= 5.968 \text{ t/device/year} - 4.811 \text{ t device/year} \\
 &= 1.157 \text{ t/device/year}
 \end{aligned}$$

### F.3. Calculation of leakage emissions

To account for leakage a net to gross adjustment factor of 0.95 has been applied in line with the registered CPA-DD and therefore the Bold has been multiplied by a net to gross adjustment factor to account for leakages.

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

CPA UNFCCC reference number	Baseline GHG emissions or baseline net GHG removals (t CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Project GHG emissions or actual net GHG removals (t CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Leakage GHG emissions (t CO <sub>2</sub> e)	GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals (t CO <sub>2</sub> e)			
				Before 01/01/2013	From 01/01/2013 until 31/12/2020	From 01/01/2021	Total amount
9981-P1-0003-CP1 (year 2019)	32,128	21,788	1,606	N/A	8,733	N/A	8,733
9981-P1-0003-CP1 (year 2020)	33,475	26,441	1,674	N/A	5,361	N/A	5,361
<b>Total</b>	65,603	48,229	3,280	N/A	14,094	N/A	14,094

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

CPA UNFCCC reference number	Amount achieved during this monitoring period (t CO <sub>2</sub> e)	Amount estimated ex ante for this monitoring period in the CPA-DD (t CO <sub>2</sub> e)
9981-P1-0003-CP1 (year 2019)	8,733	28,387
9981-P1-0003-CP1 (year 2020)	5,361	28,387
<b>Total</b>	14,094	56,774

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

In line with Section B.4.1 of the CPA-DD (ver 09), ex ante estimation of emission reductions is made using a different calculation method than applied later for the ex post ER calculations. For the ER calculations made ex ante (i.e. at CPA-DD validation stage), in fact, a simplified calculation

<sup>40</sup> Please refer the cells D9, D10 and D11 in the tab “ERs per device” in the Excel spreadsheet “9981-0003\_ER calculations 2018” for the full calculations.

method based on the baseline cookstove and project cookstove efficiencies was applied (please refer the section B.4.1 of the CPA-DD). The ex post calculations are based instead on a more precise calculation method applying the monitored values of average daily charcoal consumption in the project scenario (please refer the above sections E.1, E.2. and E.3).

The net benefit of project implementation is also directly dependent to the number of operational devices which can differ from the actual number of operational devices after implementation.

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

N/A

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

The thermal energy savings achieved by the CPA during the year 2019 and 2020 (i.e. during this monitoring period) are estimated to be 54 GWh<sub>th</sub> and 35 GWh<sub>th</sub> respectively, which are under the limit (180 GWh<sub>th</sub>) of small-scale project activities and non of the cooking stove (i.e. unit) achieve energy savings at a scale of no more than 20 GWh per year as demonstrated within the ER calculation spreadsheet<sup>41</sup>.

Moreover, as this CPA consists solely of units that qualify as “microscale CDM units” as defined in the “Methodological tool: Demonstration of additionality of microscale project activities” and thus, in line with the para 124 (m) of the CDM Project Standard for Programmes of Activities (Version 02.0), the conditions to ensure that the CPA meets the small-scale threshold and remain within this threshold throughout the crediting period of the CPA are not in fact required.

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<sup>41</sup> Please refer the sub-page “Energy Savings” within the document “9981-0003\_ER calculations 2019 and 2020”

## Document information

<i>Version</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
04.0	6 April 2021	Revision to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reflect the “Clarification: Regulatory requirements under temporary measures for post-2020 cases” (CDM-EB109-A01-CLAR).</li> </ul>
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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