



**Verified Carbon
Standard**

DISTRIBUTION OF ONIL STOVES – MEXICO, SAN FELIPE USILA 1

Document Prepared by

C-Quest Capital Stoves Asia Limited

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1 PROJECT DETAILS

1.1 Summary Description of the Implementation Status of the Project

ONIL Stoves – Mexico, San Felipe Usila 1 small-scale CPA (SSC-CPA) involves the distribution and installation of ONIL Stoves to households in Mexico. This CPA is the first included under the “Distribution of ONIL Stoves – Mexico” PoA. Before the adoption of the ONIL Stove, households in Mexico used inefficient, conventional open fires.

The ONIL Stove is an improved cook stove that reduces the amount of firewood required by households by up to 58% and results in lower emissions based on its construction and design. Since the efficiency of a traditional open fire is 10%¹ and the efficiency of an ONIL Stove is 24%, the ONIL Stove is more efficient than the traditional open fire. The stove is made of cast concrete, manufactured in Mexico, and assembled and installed locally. The stove’s construction allows it to be more efficient: complete combustion and more efficient energy transfer of energy to pots ensure fast heating and fuel-efficiency. The cast concrete body is moulded in fiberglass moulds and the clay combustion chamber insulated with pumice. The fire is contained in the insulated combustion chamber, thus burning the oil vapor that is normally emitted as smoke. Energy is then efficiently transferred to cooking pots and cooking surfaces. Wood ashes or pumice provides insulation that prevents the heat from being wasted heating the stove body. Normally, hot gases do not touch the “plancha” (griddle), wasting their energy. Since the insulation fills the stove cavity to within 1 inch (2.5 cm) of the metal “plancha”, all the hot gases are forced into contact with the cooking surfaces, transferring their energy to the pot and leaving only enough heat in the exhaust gases to provide a draft up the chimney. These technology improvements make the ONIL stove more efficient than a traditional open fire.

Further, it has been estimated that the life of an ONIL stove as estimated by its manufacturer can be extended beyond 10 years. The stoves can be operational up to 20 years with regular maintenance and replacement of metal parts which are unlikely to break (within 10 years) owing to rust and exposure to high temperatures. Apart from the metal parts, the basic structure of the stove is made of bricks and concrete which gives it a prolonged life if regular maintenance work is carried out. It is important to highlight that the ONIL stove is made of concrete and Reinforcing steel: high strength, grade 70, minimum yield strength (Fy) of 5000 Kg/cm², its process manufacturing complies with the German standard DIN 488 and the American standards ASTM 496 and 497 making it last for a lifetime of up to 20 years and hence comply with the requirements of para 40, option (a) of the CDM methodology AMS IIG, version 12. Considering this, PP has adopted a proper mechanism to maintain and repair the stoves that have crossed their lifetime of 10 years and ensure that they are operational efficiently.

¹ Default value for open fires as stated in AMS II.G methodology, version 12, “Energy Efficiency Measures in Thermal Applications of Non-Renewable Biomass”

The ONIL Stove is a fuel-efficient stove that reduces the amount of firewood required by households by up to 58%, compared to the baseline, and results in lower emissions based on its construction. A single ONIL Stove saves up to 2.893 tons of CO₂e per year.

Fuego Limpio S.A. is the implementer of this project. At the time of registration of PoA under CDM, HELPS International A.C. was the PP and project implementer for the project activity. But HELPS International A.C. withdrawn as PP in March 2017². HELPS International A.C. manufactured the ONIL stoves and distributes them to communities throughout Mexico.

A summary description of the implementation status of the technologies/ measures (e.g., plant, equipment, process, or management or conservation measure) included in the project.

This project was registered under the CDM as the “ONIL Stoves –Mexico, San Felipe Usila 1” which is first CPA included under the “PoA: Distribution of ONIL Stoves–Mexico” (CDM PoA 8521). The first ONIL stove to participate in the PoA was installed on 30-December- 2009. To date, the project has installed 31,178 stoves. (3 stoves in 2009³, 4,361 stoves in 2010, 8,524 in 2011, 3,883 in 2013, 5,900 in 2014, 4067 in 2015 and 4440 in 2016) located across Mexico. Further during ongoing spot checks some of the stoves were not found in good working condition. Therefore, PP excluded those stoves from the database for this monitoring period. Total 29,495⁴ stove considered for emission reduction calculation during this monitoring period.

Installation of ICS

Date of first ICS installed	30-December-2009
Date of last ICS installed in the database	20-December-2016

The total GHG emission reductions or removals generated in this monitoring period.

The project results in a total emission reduction of 7,614 tCO₂e over the monitoring period of 01-November-2011 to 31-January-2023

This table include all monitoring periods, including the period of this monitoring report.

Audit Type	Period	Program	VVB Name	Number of years
Verification	01-January-2011 to 31-December-2012	VCS Verification	AENOR	1
Validation	03-December-2012	Validation of the CPA	TÜV SÜD South Asia Pvt. Ltd.	-

² MoC Annex 2 (Withdraw Project Participant) (unfccc.int)

³ These 3 stoves installed in 2009 could not be monitored because the area where these were installed presents security problems and are therefore inaccessible for monitoring and removed from ER calculation. Evidence of the security problems was provided to the Validation and Verification Body.

⁴ The registered stoves of 2014, 2015 and 2016 which were deployed in the north of Mexico are deemed unsafe to visit due to local safety reason. Hence, these stoves are excluded from the final database for the calculation of emission reduction.

Verification	01-January-2013 to 31-December-2013	CDM Verification	AENOR	1
Verification	01-January-2014 to 28-October-2015	VCS Verification	AENOR	0.8
Verification	29-October-2015 to 31-July-2017	VCS Verification	AENOR	1.75
Verification	01-August-2017 to 31-July-2018	VCS Verification	Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd	1
Verification	01-August-2018 to 31-July-2019	VCS Verification	Earthood Services Private Limited	1
Verification	01-August-2019 to 31-May-2020	VCS Verification	Applus+ Certification	0.83
Verification	01-June-2020 to 31-December-2020	VCS Verification	Earthood Services Private Limited	0.58
Validation	19-August-2021	Validation for renewal of 2 nd crediting period (RCP)	KBS Certification Services Pvt. Ltd.	-
Verification	01-January-2021 to 31-October-2021	1 st Verification of 2 nd Crediting Period	Earthood Services Private Limited	0.8
Verification	01-November-2021 to 31-January-2023	2 nd Verification of 2 nd Crediting Period	KBS Certification Services Pvt. Ltd.	1.25
Total	-	-	-	10.01

1.2 Sectoral Scope and Project Type

The project is categorized under type/category as below:

- a) **Sectoral scope:** 03 - Energy demand

b) **Type: I** – Energy efficiency improvement projects

The project is not a grouped project.

1.3 Project Proponent

Organization name	C-Quest Capital LLC
Contact person	Isabel Alegre
Title	Managing Director
Address	1015 18 th Street NW Suite 730 Washington, DC 20036 United States of America
Telephone	+1 (202) 416-2400
Email	ialegre@cquestcapital.com

1.4 Other Entities Involved in the Project

No other entity is involved in the project.

1.5 Project Start Date

30-December-2009, which is the date of the first ONIL stove installation under this project.

1.6 Project Crediting Period

First Crediting Period: 01-January-2011 to 31-December-2020, ten years, renewable twice, but not extending beyond 31-December-2033 when the maximum CDM crediting period expires⁵.

Second Crediting Period: 20-December-2020 to 19-December-2030.

⁵ At the time of registration of this project under VCS, the applicable version of VCS standard was version 3.7 and in accordance with the VCS standard version 3.7 paragraph 3.8.1 that states "For non-AFOLU projects and ALM projects focusing exclusively on reducing N₂O, CH₄ and/or fossil-derived CO₂ emissions, the project crediting period shall be a maximum of ten years which may be renewed at most twice." Paragraph 3.8.3 of the standard mentions "Projects registered under other GHG programs are not eligible for VCU issuance beyond the end of the total project crediting period under those programs. For example, a CDM project with a seven year twice renewable project crediting period is not eligible for VCU issuance beyond the end of those 21 years".

1.7 Project Location

The boundary of the PoA is determined by the sum of the locations of the individual households within which the ICSs in this PoA are installed, but all limited to Mexico.⁶

The geographic coordinates for Mexico are the following: Northernmost and Westernmost point: 32.500000 and -117.033333 (Tijuana); Southernmost point: 14.550000 and - 92.166667 (desembocadura del Rio Suchiate); Easternmost point: 21.200000 and - 86.716667 (Isla Mujeres).



Figure 1. Map of Mexico, San Felipe Usila⁷

1.8 Title and Reference of Methodology

- CDM Methodology: AMS-II.G. version 12 - Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass.

⁶ Geographic coordinates (where available) of stoves have been provided to the Validation/Verification Body (VVB).

⁷ <https://geology.com/world/mexico-satellite-image.shtml>

- Standard for Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and Programme of Activities version 9
- Guidelines for Sampling Surveys in Project Activities and Programme of Activities version 4
- CDM Tool: Tool 30 version 3.0 - Calculation of the fraction of non-renewable biomass

1.9 Participation under other GHG Programs

“ONIL Stoves – Mexico – Usila 1” is registered as a Small-Scale Component Project Activity under the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and under the Programme of Activities “Distribution of ONIL Stoves – Mexico” (Ref. PoA 8521).

1.10 Other Forms of Credit

Emission Trading Programs and Other Binding Limits: The project is not included in an emissions trading program or any other mechanism that includes GHG allowance trading.

Other Forms of Environmental Credit: The project has not sought or received another form of GHG-related credit, including renewable energy certificates

Supply Chain (Scope 3) Emissions: As per Section 3.23.9 of the VCS Standard, v4.4, the “producer(s) or retailer(s) of the impacted good or service are known but not involved in the project or do not have a website”. The Project Proponent has informed the manufacturer of the ONIL stoves, that have been installed under this project, about the project will be registered under VERRA for the generation of VCUs. The copy of email communication to manufacturer for scope 3 emissions is attached in appendix 1 section of the MR.

1.11 Sustainable Development

The following are contributions of the project to sustainable development:

Environmental sustainability

- i. The project reduces the use of non-renewable biomass:

In Mexico, approximately a quarter of the population (27 million) uses firewood for cooking⁸. Firewood is the main energy source for approximately 80% of rural households, and the majority of households still use open fires which are inefficient in regard to fuel usage. By adopting the higher efficiency ICS, households reduce the quantity of fuel wood they must consume for daily cooking needs. Since a very high proportion of fuel wood comes from non-

⁸ Masera, Omar, Rodolfo Diaz and Victor Berrueta, “From cookstoves to cooking systems: the integrated program on sustainable household energy use in Mexico”, Energy for Sustainable Development, Volume IX No. 1, Page 26.

renewable sources, this translates directly into reduced emission reductions from the non-renewable extraction of wood. Thus, the PoA lowers the greenhouse gas (GHG) balance for the country.

- ii. The project produces real and measurable reductions in GHG emissions:

The programme will utilize an approved methodology, AMS II.G., version 12 “Energy Efficiency Measures in Thermal Applications of Non-Renewable Biomass”, to ensure that all measurements of greenhouse gas emission reductions are robust, conservative and verifiable. The programme will maintain high standards of monitoring to ensure that all emission reductions claimed are measurable and real.

Economic Sustainability

- i. The project reduces household expenditures:

The project will contribute significantly to Mexico’s economic sustainability through the more efficient use of firewood. Energy savings at both individual household and national levels make important contributions to their economic efficiency and sustainability. In Mexico, households spend up to 15 to 20 per cent of their income on firewood purchases. The use of efficient stoves will have a significant impact on reducing these household expenditures.

According to World Bank reports, in 2002 approximately half of the population in Mexico was living in poverty and a fifth in extreme poverty. By installing ICS, these households would save significantly on household expenditures related to firewood purchases along with saving time spent gathering firewood, which would free up time for households for more income generating activities. Thus, these saving would help improve living conditions for households in Mexico.

Social Sustainability

- (i) The project helps to improve health conditions:

There are very tangible and significant health benefits associated with the switch in technology from conventional open fires to improved cook stoves. Traditional cooking methods involve conventional open fires that result in the emissions of local pollutants such as carbon monoxide and particulate matter in often poorly ventilated rooms, which lead to respiratory problems. In addition, conventional open fires are frequent causes of burns and other injuries. Switching from conventional open fires to ONIL Stoves reduces the incidence of such injuries and health problem.

Table 1: Sustainable Development Contributions

Row number	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Net Impact on SDG Indicator	Current Project Contributions	Contributions Over Project Lifetime
1)	4.3	Project specific indicator: Number of individuals who received any informal training	Increase	Vocational training and project related training with respect to successful implementation of a programme, appropriate methods of conducting surveys, carrying out maintenance activities etc. in addition to issues related to climate change was provided to 5 individuals associated with the project.	Contribute to increasing vocational and relevant skills of at least 5 local individuals (with a focus on targeting women and youth) by providing non-formal education and training on issues related to climate change, with specific skill building in operations and surveying activities related to stove distribution and its monitoring under VCS
2)	7.1	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Increase	Increasing access to clean cooking technology by distributing a set of project stoves in 29,495 households.	Increase access to clean cooking technology with project stoves installations in approximately 30,869 households under the project lifecycle
3)	13.0	Project Specific indicator: Reduction in emissions as compared to baseline scenario (open	Increase	Total emission reduction in the current monitoring period is 7,614 tCO ₂ eq.	Contribute to GHG reduction through an estimated reduction of ~2.893 tCO ₂ e per stove per year for the ten-year period owing to the replacement of baseline stoves with project stoves.

4)	15.3	fire) 15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management by increasing above ground biomass in forests	Decrease	The project has resulted in saving 0.55 tons of non-renewable biomass per stove during monitoring period leading to total savings of 16,846 tons of biomass in 29,495 households.	Contribute to 3.848 tons of savings of woody biomass per stove, per year, for ten-year period owing to the replacement of baseline stoves with project stoves.
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2 SAFEGUARDS

2.1 No Net Harm

The PoA involves the distribution and installation of ONIL certified improved cook stoves to households in Mexico which currently use mostly traditional open fire for cooking. The activities under the proposed SSC-PoA promote improved cook stoves that result in reduced fuel consumption and emissions due to cooking and heating water in homes. The ICS used in this SSC-PoA have characteristics that improve the efficiency of combustion and thermal transfer to the pot compared with three-stone fires or traditional pot support. Furthermore, traditional cooking methods involve open fires that result in the emissions of local pollutants such as carbon monoxide and particulate matter in often poorly ventilated rooms, which lead to respiratory problems. In addition, open fires are frequent causes of burns and other injuries. Switching from fireplaces to ICS reduces the incidence of such injuries and health problems. Therefore, the ONIL Stove installed under this project presents positive environmental impacts wherever they are applied, and no negative environmental impacts have been identified.

2.2 Local Stakeholder Consultation

The local stakeholder consultation was done at PoA level, prior to the registration of the PoA. The first stakeholder meeting for the POA was conducted in Benito Juarez, San Miguel Chimalapa, Oaxaca in 30-December-2009. A series of similar meetings followed this.

The outcomes from the local stakeholder consultation is available in Section D of the PoA- DD⁹

PP conducted regular spot checks to observe that project ICS were being used properly and to get feedback from stakeholders on ICS usage and its benefits. Also, registration card contains contact details of local PP representative through which ICS users can contact PP for any concerns /comments on the project or project ICS. In case of replacement/damaged of stove part is needed, local staff coordinates with the management team/PP representatives to arrange the replacement /damaged parts. PP has also developed a medium of constant connect with the end-users. The end-users can directly contact the PP in case they have any concerns regarding the project stoves, their functioning or any replacements required. A proper record of the issues received via helpline number is maintained by the PP and regular follow ups are conducted till the time the end-user is satisfied and the grievances are resolved. In addition, the end-users are also requested to provide their feedback about the stoves and the project during the monitoring surveys. The same is reflected in the monitoring survey questionnaires used during periodic verifications.

No negative comment received during the ongoing communications with stakeholders

⁹ <https://cdm.unfccc.int/UserManagement/FileStorage/ST76NWH1FPCI3M05UADVXGJLOY2809>

2.1 AFOLU-Specific Safeguards

This project is non-AFOLU project.

3 IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

3.1 Implementation Status of the Project Activity

The project installed¹⁰ 3 stoves in 2009, 4,361 stoves in 2010, 8,524 in 2011, 3,883 in 2013, 5,900 in 2014, 4067 in 2015 and 4440 in 2016 for a total of 31,178 stoves making part of this project¹¹. During ongoing spot checks some of the stoves were not found in working condition. Therefore, PP excluded those stoves from the database for this monitoring period. Total 29,495¹² stoves considered for emission reduction calculation during this monitoring period.

Only one stove model (ONIL Plancha Stove) was distributed in the project. Before the monitoring period, PP created an online platform to input and access stove data and user information, as user registration became available.

CDM methodology AMS-II. G version 12 allows the use of a correction factor of 0.95 applied to the overall emissions reductions to account for any possible leakage. This factor has been applied to the emissions reductions presented in this report.

Maintenance and upkeep of installed ICS

A preventive approach of 'need-based repair' and 'random spot checks' is adopted to maintain the stoves that have been distributed under this project is optimised by the PP to ensure the longevity of the distributed stoves. The rationale of adopting this approach is that all the beneficiaries were thoroughly trained regarding the usage and maintenance of the stoves.

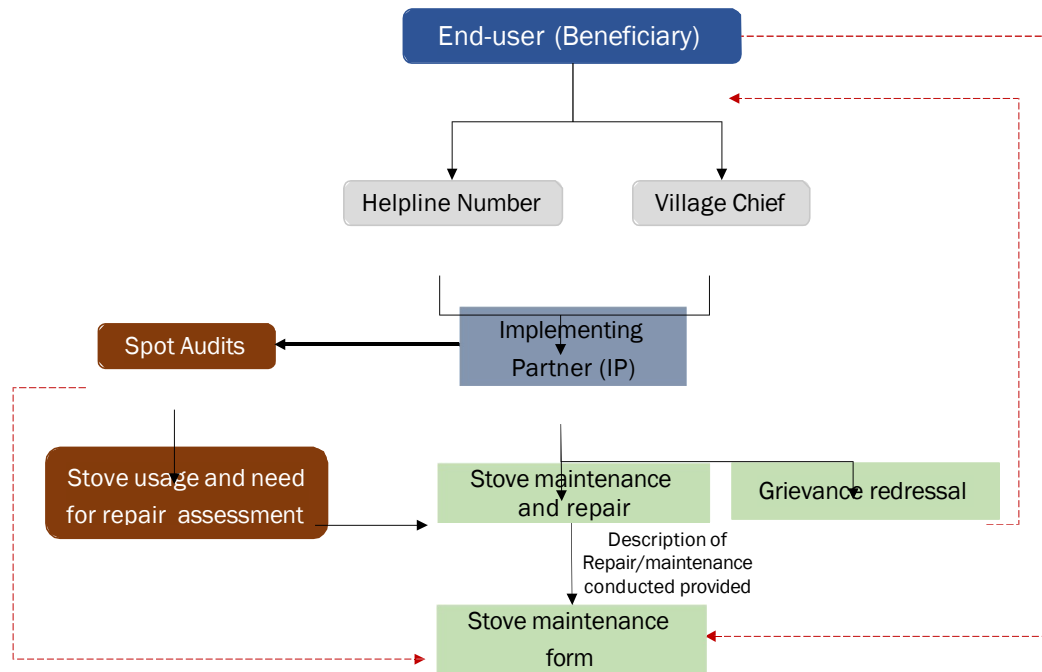
They are properly trained with all the specific details to maintain the stoves which surely ensures proper and high usage of the stoves in the project region.

In addition to regular random spot checks, a stove audit and grievance redressal mechanism has been developed in the project area¹³. A two-way channel for all the beneficiaries to get their stoves repaired and report any of their grievances and challenges associated with the stove usage has been developed as represented in the following figure.

¹⁰ Note: the monitoring report for the period 01-January 2011 to 31-December 2012 included 3 stoves installed in 2009, but the zone where these stoves are installed could not be accessed due to security concerns and the stoves were removed from the project database.

¹¹ The stoves from year 2009 do not form part of this count as they were removed from the database.

¹³ CQC Grievance Redress Policy (2022)



Information about the availability of a proper communication channel and the details of the contact information is extensively provided to the end-users and posters with all the relevant information is displayed at the major gathering points like schools, municipality offices, central points of villages etc. within the project area to ensure proper dissemination of information. The implementing partner of this project visits the beneficiaries and undertakes the repair work which is formally recorded in a form that captures the details of materials used in repairing the stoves and an undertaking by the end-user to continue usage of the stoves based on the instructions provided by the IP staff.

3.2 Deviations

2.2.1 Methodology Deviations

This project did not apply any methodology deviations.

2.2.2 Project Description Deviations

Sampling method: The sampling method applied in the registered monitoring plan is multi-stage sampling. Multi-stage sampling is a sophisticated method which is not easy to be implemented and the data analysis is difficult. Given that the population being studied is relatively homogeneous with respect to the parameter being studied, therefore simple random sampling was chosen to replace the existing sampling method from first VCS verification.

Applied Methodology: applied methodology in the registered project activity is AMS II.G, version 12.

3.3 Grouped Projects

Not applicable. This is not a grouped project.

4 DATA AND PARAMETERS

4.1 Data and Parameters Available at Validation

Data / Parameter	$B_{old,i,j}$
Data unit	Tonnes/year
Description	Annual quantity of woody biomass that would have been used in the household in the absence of the project activity to generate useful thermal energy equivalent to that provided by the project device type i and j
Source of data	Baseline surveys, ex-ante
Value applied:	6.597
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	The estimation of baseline fuelwood consumption has been done using option (a) which is based on the historical data from available literature.
Purpose of the data	Calculation of baseline and project emissions
Comments	See CDM PoA-DD for more details on the baseline measurement

Data / Parameter	η_{old}
Data unit	Fraction
Description	Efficiency of baseline stove
Source of data	Data/Parameter Table 9, Option (i) of section 5.5 of the AMS II.G methodology, version 12, default
Value applied:	0.10 (default for conventional open fires, as stated in the methodology)
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Provided as default value since replaced system is conventional open fire
Purpose of the data	Calculation of baseline and project emissions
Comments	No comments

Data / Parameter	$f_{NRB,y}$
Data unit	Fraction
Description	Fraction of non-renewable biomass saved by the project activity
Source of data	FAO, ex-ante, calculated
Value applied:	0.70

Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	This parameter shall be determined ex-ante. C4 EcoSolutions (Pty) Ltd was appointed as third party to study and derive the fNRB value for Mexico. NRB is Bold, _Guatemala (excluding fuel wood used in baseline stoves) minus the DRB component . Then, fNRB = NRB/(NRB +DRB)
Purpose of the data	Calculation of baseline and project emissions
Comments	No comments

Data / Parameter	NCV _{biomass}
Data unit	TJ/t
Description	Net calorific value of non-renewable biomass that is substituted
Source of data	IPCC default value for fuel wood, ex-ante, AMS II.G methodology, version 12.
Value applied:	0.0156 TJ/tonne
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Default value that is provided in AMS II. G, version 12
Purpose of the data	Calculation of baseline and project emissions
Comments	No comments

Data / Parameter	EF _{projected_fossilfuel}
Data unit	tCO ₂ /TJ
Description	CO ₂ emission factor for the use of wood fuel in baseline scenario
Source of data	IPCC default value for LPG, ex-ante, AMS II. G, version 12.
Value applied:	68.6 tCO ₂ /TJ
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Default value that is provided in AMS II. G, version 12
Purpose of the data	Calculation of baseline and project emissions
Comments	No comments

4.2 Data and Parameters Monitored

Data / Parameter	No _{i,j}
Data unit	Number
Description	Number of commissioned project devices of type i and batch j

Source of data	Actual installation record as stored in database
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	Measured directly from the installation database.
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Once at the time of project implementation
Value monitored:	29,495 ¹⁴
Monitoring equipment	Not applicable
QA/QC procedures to be applied	-
Purpose of the data	Calculation of baseline and project emissions
Calculation method	-
Comments	No comments.

Data / Parameter	$n_{y,i,j}$
Data unit	Fraction
Description	Proportion of commissioned project devices of type i and batch j ($N_{0,i,j}$) that remain operating in year y (fraction)
Source of data	Monitoring survey
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	Measured directly or based on a representative sample. Sampling standard shall be used for determining the sample size to achieve 95/10 confidence precision according to the latest version of Standard for sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities.
Frequency of monitoring/recording	At least once every two years
Value monitored:	For Year 2021: 14.29% For Year 2022: 7.14% For Year 2023: 0%
Monitoring equipment	Monitoring surveys
QA/QC procedures to be applied	Staff was trained to obtain unbiased and reliable survey data. Monitoring database was checked for errors. There were four cases in which the stoves were not considered in use despite users affirming using stoves: 1. When surveyors discovered, based on visual inspections or their observations that a stove was not in use. 2. When users had another type of improved cookstove along with the ONIL stove. The measure was taken to prevent double

¹⁴ Details provided in Sec 1.1 of this MR

	counting with other programs and to accurately estimate emissions reductions (as the presence of another improved cookstove may affect the baseline). 3. In cases where there was no prior use of three stone fires. In these cases, the firewood baseline would not be applicable. When stoves were modified to operate as three stone fires (e.g., when insulating material and combustion chamber were removed).												
Purpose of the data	Calculation of baseline and project emissions												
Calculation method	Operational stove percentage was used to calculate number of stoves in operation year wise as below: <table><tr><td>Year</td><td>No. of stoves eligible in the database * % of stoves in operation</td><td>n_{y,i}</td></tr><tr><td>2021</td><td>29,495 X 14.29%</td><td>4,214</td></tr><tr><td>2022</td><td>29,495 X 7.14%</td><td>2,106</td></tr><tr><td>2023</td><td>29,495 X 0.00%</td><td>0</td></tr></table> As per the current MP survey 98.96% of stoves were found to be operational. The PP has compared this with secondary data of other projects, stoves in operation and the percentage was 91.30%¹. However, there was no stove champion data for comparison and no primary data available, PP has assumed 0% as stove operational rate in 2023. The operational stove percentage was used to calculate annual deration (loss rate). The annual deration was then applied to calculate year wise stove operational rates¹. PP has compared among. a) initial MP survey operational rate (98.96%). b) Secondary data (91.3%) and c) Verra 6.1 2024 stove operational rate -Deration rate. The ER are estimated based on year wise operational rate considering conservative approach.	Year	No. of stoves eligible in the database * % of stoves in operation	n _{y,i}	2021	29,495 X 14.29%	4,214	2022	29,495 X 7.14%	2,106	2023	29,495 X 0.00%	0
Year	No. of stoves eligible in the database * % of stoves in operation	n _{y,i}											
2021	29,495 X 14.29%	4,214											
2022	29,495 X 7.14%	2,106											
2023	29,495 X 0.00%	0											
Comments	No comments												

Data / Parameter	ty,j
Data unit	Fraction
Description	Fraction of project's monitoring period the stove is in operation (weeks in operation/total weeks in monitoring period)
Source of data	ONIL Stove registration data in monitoring database and length of monitoring period
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	Calculated from database records

Frequency of monitoring/recording	Calculated value
Value monitored:	1.00 [average]
Monitoring equipment	--
QA/QC procedures to be applied	Cross checks and spot checks in the database to ensure installation/registration dates are correctly captured
Purpose of the data	Calculation of baseline and project emissions
Calculation method	Days in operation during monitoring period divided by total number of days in monitoring period. This calculation is applied to every ONIL stove in the database.
Comments	No comments

Data / Parameter	$\eta_{new,i,j}$																
Data unit	Fraction																
Description	Efficiency of the ICS																
Source of data	Efficiency tests conducted in monitoring period																
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	The Water Boiling Test (WBT) protocol used was the WBT version 4.2.4. The WBTs were conducted by trained staff. Stoves were tested at the place of installation (i.e., in stove user households) using firewood available in the same households. Each sampled stove was tested once for the cold start phase and once for hot start phase.																
Frequency of monitoring/recording	At least once in every two years																
Value monitored:	<table><tr><td>Vintage</td><td>Efficiency</td></tr><tr><td>$\eta_{new,2010}$</td><td>23.59%</td></tr><tr><td>$\eta_{new,2011}$</td><td>23.65%</td></tr><tr><td>$\eta_{new,2013}$</td><td>23.38%</td></tr><tr><td>$\eta_{new,2014}$</td><td>23.82%</td></tr><tr><td>$\eta_{new,2015}$</td><td>23.80%</td></tr><tr><td>$\eta_{new,2016}$</td><td>23.89%</td></tr></table>			Vintage	Efficiency	$\eta_{new,2010}$	23.59%	$\eta_{new,2011}$	23.65%	$\eta_{new,2013}$	23.38%	$\eta_{new,2014}$	23.82%	$\eta_{new,2015}$	23.80%	$\eta_{new,2016}$	23.89%
Vintage	Efficiency																
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Monitoring equipment	<table><tr><td>Instrument</td><td>Model</td><td>Other details</td></tr><tr><td>Weighing Scale</td><td>American Weighing Scale–AWM-13</td><td>Range: upto 5 kg (±2g) Calibration facility: within the instrument with known weights Calibration frequency: once in three years</td></tr></table>			Instrument	Model	Other details	Weighing Scale	American Weighing Scale–AWM-13	Range: upto 5 kg (±2g) Calibration facility: within the instrument with known weights Calibration frequency: once in three years								
Instrument	Model	Other details															
Weighing Scale	American Weighing Scale–AWM-13	Range: upto 5 kg (±2g) Calibration facility: within the instrument with known weights Calibration frequency: once in three years															

			Date of purchase: 06-July 2018 Validity of calibration till: 05-July-2021
	Digital Thermometer	Make: Fluke Model: 51II	Range: -50 °C to +300 °C ($\pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$) Calibration frequency: once in three years Date of Calibration: 23- February-2021 Validity of calibration till: 22- February-2022
	Digital Moisture meter	PROCONSA Moisture meter	Range: 2% to 70% ($\pm 0.5\%$) Calibration frequency: once in three years Date of purchase: 27-June-2018 Validity of calibration till: 26-June-2021
QA/QC procedures to be applied	WBT version 4.2.4 A check was performed for outliers, but none were found.		
Purpose of the data	Calculation of project emissions		
Calculation method	WBT version 4.2.4 calculation methods.		
Comments	No comments		

Data / Parameter	μ_y
Data unit	Fraction
Description	Adjustment to account for any continued use of pre-project devices during the year y
Source of data	ONIL Stove registration data and data from monitoring surveys.
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	A survey asked for usage of baseline stoves as per the monitoring plan outlined in Section 5.3 of the PD. μ_y was calculated in each monitoring period as follows: If the pre- project devices are decommissioned and no longer used, as determined by the monitoring survey its value was considered as 1.0 otherwise 0.
Frequency of monitoring/recording	At least once every two years
Value monitored:	0.0104
Monitoring equipment	Surveys
QA/QC procedures to be applied	Data for this parameter was collected using the same survey for the fraction of $n_{y,i,j}$ (appliances in operation) conducted by trained project staff members.
Purpose of the data	Calculation of baseline and project emissions
Calculation method	Measured based on a representative sample. Sampling standard shall be used for determining the sample size to achieve 95/10 confidence precision according to the latest version of Standard for

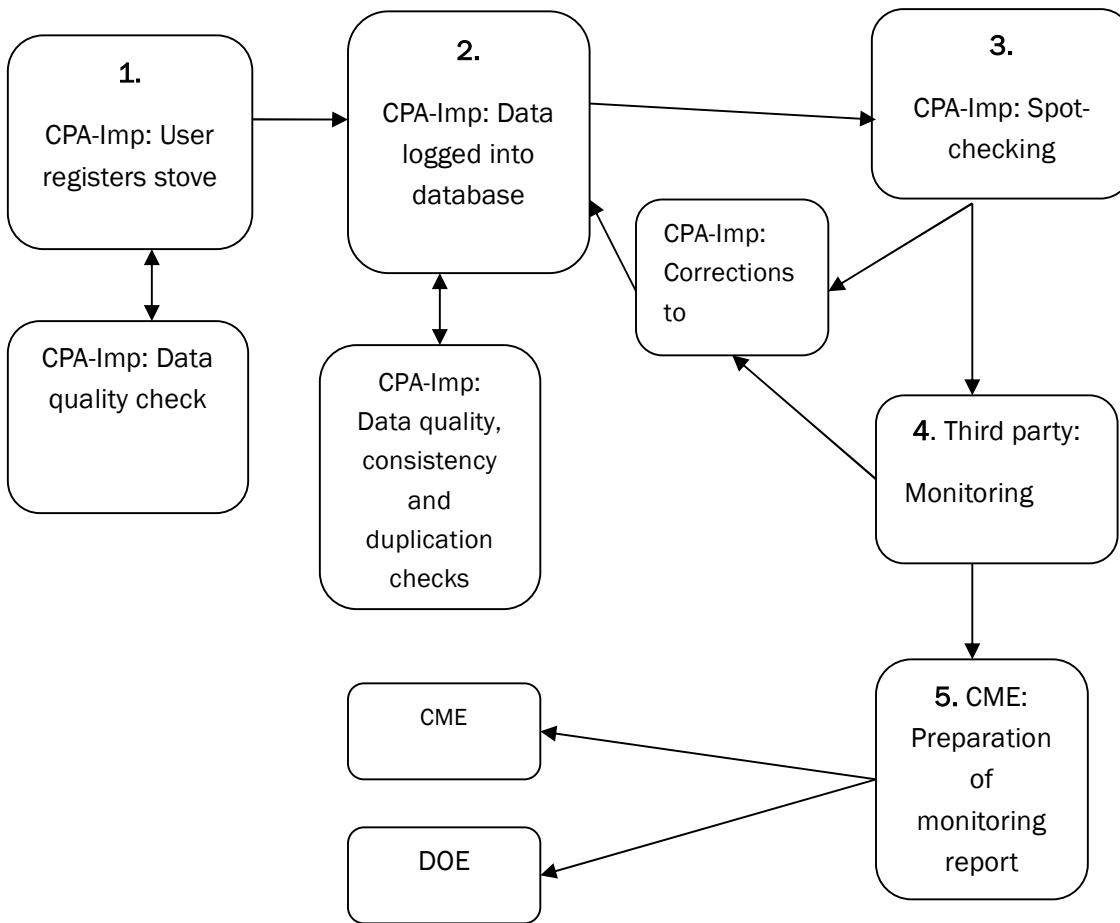
	sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities.
Comments	No comments

Data / Parameter	B_{old, Adjusted}
Data unit	Tonnes/year
Description	If baseline stoves continue to be used, monitoring shall ensure that fuel-wood consumption of those stoves is excluded from B_{old} .
Source of data	Baseline survey, <i>ex-ante</i> ; monitoring survey <i>ex-post</i>
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	AMS II.G/Version 12, requires that monitoring ensures that (a) Either the replaced low efficiency appliances are disposed of and not used within the boundary or within the region; or (b) If baseline stoves continue to be used, monitoring shall ensure that the fuel-wood consumption of those stoves is prorated in B_{old} . Since the CME cannot require end users to dispose of stoves, option (b) is used and the wood used for any baseline stoves that continue to be in use was discounted from B_{old} . The baseline survey captured the number of households using a baseline stove in addition to the ONIL stove. The difference between the amount of wood used by households with a second baseline stove (2 stoves) and all households with an ONIL stove gives the amount of wood attributed to the use of the baseline stove. This amount is multiplied by the proportion of households using the 2 stoves and then subtracted from B_{old} .
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Annually
Value monitored:	6.5888
Monitoring equipment	N/A
QA/QC procedures to be applied	N/A
Purpose of the data	Calculation of baseline and project emissions
Calculation method	The baseline survey captured the number of households using a baseline stove in addition to the ONIL stove. The difference between the amount of wood used by households with a second baseline stove (2 stoves) and all households with an ONIL stove gives the amount of wood attributed to the use of the baseline stove. This amount is multiplied by the proportion of households using the 2 stoves and then subtracted from B_{old} .
Comments	No comments

4.3 Monitoring Plan

The project's monitoring system follows the monitoring plan described in section E.7.2 of the PoA-DD.

Organizational structure, responsibilities and competencies: To obtain the monitoring variables, the CPA implementer follows the steps, organizational structure and responsibilities in the flow chart below.



The CME coordinated, managed, and assisted Fuego Limpio S.A. (CPA-Imp) and monitoring third parties with each element of the monitoring plan. Details of the monitoring steps on the flowchart are the following:

1. **CPA-IMP: User registered stove.** PP's field personnel collected the information in the Registration Card from the users. Information was collected via a Registration Card filled by HELPS International A.C. staff and partner organizations. Ground staff double-checked the accuracy of the information and requested clarifications if needed.
2. **CPA-IMP: Data logged into database.** PP's trained staff inputted the information from the Registration Card into the database. Fuego Limpio S.A. and CQC checked the database records and removed duplicates (this included completing the serial number, checking for name duplicates, etc...).

3. **CPA-IMP: Spot-checks (ongoing).** Fuego Limpio S.A. visited locations in the field and reported updates to office either via telephone or forms. Fuego Limpio S.A. personnel corrected the database and clearly marked stoves that were not installed, were given away, the end user died or left town, or had any other issues that made the stove no longer eligible to participate in the CPA. These stoves were excluded from the emission reduction calculations.
4. **Third Parties: Monitoring.** Third Parties followed the simple random sampling plan and reported below in this section.
5. **CME Preparation of monitoring report.** CQC prepared the final monitoring report and retained copies of the document.

Data measuring, recording Method and Implementation of Sampling Approaches

Steps 1, 2 and 3 captured end user information and populated the database, as well as provided database quality control.

Step 4 involves creating sampling surveys to capture data on continuous use of stove ($n_{y,j}$) and use of baseline systems along with ICS (μ_y) as well as stove thermal efficiency ($\eta_{new,i}$) as described in the table below.

Parameter	Description of Parameter	Sampling approach (outcome in brackets)
$n_{y,j}$	Proportion of ONIL Stoves still in operation	Visual inspection of the premises to see if ONIL stove is operational and in use. Interview with end user if required to verify that ONIL stove is still in use [Yes/No]
μ_y	Percentage of continued baseline stove use among ONIL stove households in the database	Interview with end user and visual inspection to determine if a baseline (replaced) stove is still being used in addition to ONIL stove [Yes/No]
$\eta_{new,i}$	Thermal Efficiency of operational ONIL Stoves	ONIL Stoves were tested using WBTs [ONIL stove thermal efficiency]

Sampling captured information on monitoring variables with required confidence/precision¹² and used simple random sampling (as per of EB 86 Annex 4). all the stoves were selected randomly. Since all stoves were of the same model and managed by the same CPA Implementer, no further stratification was needed to capture parameter $n_{y,i,j}$ and μ_y data. Stoves were divided into three Primary Sampling Units for $\eta_{new,i}$ (stoves managed by same CPA Implementer, of the same model and vintage) given that multiple stove vintages were present. Each stove vintage was sampled separately using the simple random sampling method described below.

Step 5 involved monitoring analyses and accuracy and precision checks. The CPA implementer and CME scrutinized the monitoring data to confirm accuracy of results, analyzed the data, and estimated the resulting emissions reductions outlined in this monitoring report.

The following parameters were obtained through sampling:

1. $n_{y,i}$: proportion of stoves in operation

2. μ_y : fraction of households that continue to use baseline systems (3-stone fires) along with ONIL stoves
3. $\eta_{new,i}$: thermal efficiency of ONIL Stoves

Simple random sampling was used for all monitoring parameters. The objective was to obtain reliable and unbiased estimates of the monitoring parameters. Reliability levels were set at 95% confidence and 10% precision as per AMS II.G version 12, paragraph 48 for biennial sampling and 90% confidence interval & 10% precision for annual sampling.

WBT for the parameter $\eta_{new,i}$, were conducted from 01 April-2021 to 22-May-2021. Monitoring for the parameters $n_{y,i}$ and μ_y has been conducted from 31 March-2021 to 21-May-2021. The previous WBT for the parameter $\eta_{new,i}$, for eight Vintages (i.e. vintages 2010, 2011, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 & 2018) were conducted from 15-February-2020 to 22-February- 2020. Monitoring for the parameters $n_{y,i}$ and SS_y has been conducted again from 21- February-2020 to 27-February-2020.

A single homogeneous population (Primary Sampling Unit, as per PoA-DD) was considered for $n_{y,i}$ and μ_y (proportion parameters) since the CPA Implementer and stove model (Fuego Limpio S.A. and ONIL Stove respectively) were the same throughout the CPA. Two sampling populations (Primary Sampling Units) were considered for parameter $\eta_{new,i}$ stoves from Vintages 2019 to 2020.

The following table summarizes the sample sizes and results.

Monitored Parameter	Sample size	Survey Results	Precision achieved
Proportion of stoves in operation ($n_{y,i}$)	96	98.96	1.72%
Stoves in operation (SS_y)	96	1.04	1.72%

As per the current MP survey 98.96% of stoves were found to be operational. The PP has compared this with secondary data of other projects, stoves in operation and the percentage was 91.30%¹⁵. However, there was no stove champion data for comparison and no primary data available, PP has assumed 0% as stove operational rate in 2023. The operational stove percentage was used to calculate annual deration (loss rate). The annual deration was then applied to calculate year wise stove operational rates¹⁶.

PP has compared among.

- a) initial MP survey operational rate (98.96%).
- b) Secondary data (91.3%) and
- c) Verra 6.1 2024 stove operational rate -Deration rate.

The ER are estimated based on year wise operational rate considering conservative approach.

Monitored Parameter	Sample size	Test results	Precision achieved
Efficiency of 2010 ONIL Stove vintage	7	23.59%	3.99%
Efficiency of 2011 ONIL Stove vintage	7	23.65%	5.00%
Efficiency of 2013 ONIL Stove vintage	7	23.38%	6.25%

¹⁵ 44.03.05 Stoves in Operation - Verified Secondary Data (2024-08-05).xlsx

¹⁶ Excel spread sheet for calculation of Operational stove percentage as per annual deration rate applied is provided to VVB.

Efficiency of 2014 ONIL Stove vintage	7	23.82%	5.05%
Efficiency of 2015 ONIL Stove vintage	7	23.80%	6.43%
Efficiency of 2016 ONIL Stove vintage	7	23.89%	4.30%

Implementation and quality assurance and control and procedures used for handling any internal auditing performed and any non-conformities identified: CME trained monitoring personnel on monitoring procedures, including provisions for maximizing response rates, documenting out-of-population cases, refusals, and other sources of non-response. The monitoring survey included several questions to support the information on the key monitoring parameters. These included visual inspections to confirm stove use and presence of baseline stoves, comments by surveyors, check of randomly selected households against actual household information, and refusal tracking. These strategies aimed at minimizing surveyor or non-response biases. The questionnaire was piloted in the field prior to implementation.

CME also scrutinized the data to check for inconsistencies and cases of non-response which indicate the stoves are no longer in use (e.g., where surveyors could see an abandoned ONIL Stove or when the user emigrated and could no longer be found). Records were flagged and fixed accordingly. WBTs were managed by third-party technicians trained in proper WBT implementation.

5 QUANTIFICATION OF GHG EMISSION REDUCTIONS AND REMOVALS

5.1 Baseline Emissions

Emissions reductions can be calculated as per methodology AMS-IL.G version 12 using the following equations:

$$ER_{y,i,j} = B_{y,savings,i,j} \times N_{o,i,j} \times n_{y,i,j} \times \mu_y \times f_{NRB,y} \times NCV_{biomass} \times EF_{projected_fossil\ fuel}$$

According to footnote 20 under para 50 (c) of the applied methodology, “the methodology allows the use of a net to gross adjustment factor of 0.95 in lieu of conducting a survey to account for leakage emissions”.

Therefore:

$$ER_{y,i,j} = B_{y,savings,i,j} \times N_{o,i,j} \times n_{y,i,j} \times \mu_y \times f_{NRB,y} \times NCV_{biomass} \times EF_{projected_fossil\ fuel} \times 0.95$$

Where:

$ER_{y,i,j}$ Emission reductions by project device of type i and batch j during year y (tCO₂e)

$B_{y,savings,i,j}$	Quantity of woody biomass that is saved per cookstove device of type i and batch j during year y (tonnes)
$f_{NRB,y}$	Fraction of woody biomass saved by the project activity in year y that can be established as non-renewable biomass (0.70)
$NCV_{biomass}$	Net calorific value of non-renewable woody biomass that is substituted (IPCC default value for fuel wood 0.0156 TJ/tonne)
$EF_{projected_fossilfuel}$	Emission factor for the substitution of non-renewable woody biomass by similar consumers. Use a value of 68.6 tCO ₂ /TJ
$N_{0,i,j}$	Number of project devices of type i and batch j commissioned (number)
$n_{y,i,j}$	Proportion of commissioned project devices of type i and batch j ($N_{0,i,j}$) that remain operating in year y (fraction)
μ_y	Adjustment to account for any continued use of pre-project devices during the year y
0.95	net to gross adjustment factor to account for leakage

To calculate $B_{y,savings,i,j}$, we use para 32 Option 3 equation 7 of applied methodology AMS II.G

$$B_{y,savings,i,j} = B_{old,i,j} \times \left(1 - \frac{\eta_{old,i,j}}{\eta_{new,i,j}} \right)$$

Where:

$B_{old,i,j}$	Annual quantity of woody biomass that would have been used in the absence of the project activity to generate thermal energy equivalent to that provided by the project device type i and batch j (tonnes/year)
$\eta_{old,i,j}$	Efficiency of the old devices being replaced by project devices of type i and batch j (fraction). A default value of 0.10 may be optionally used if the replaced system is three-stone fire using firewood (not charcoal), or a conventional device with no improved combustion air supply or flue gas ventilation, that is without a grate or a chimney.
$\eta_{new,i,j}$	Efficiency of the project device i and batch j (fraction), as determined using the Water Boiling Test (WBT) protocol.

$$B_{y,savings} = B_{old,adjusted} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n N_{y,i} \left(1 - \frac{\eta_{old}}{\eta_{new,i}} \right) \right]$$

Where:

$N_{y,i}$	Total number of stoves in operation for a full monitoring period equivalent in the project
η_{old}	Efficiency of the baseline system/s being replaced. The 0.10 default value is used as the replaced systems are three-stone fires or conventional systems lacking improved combustion air supply mechanism and flue gas ventilation system i.e., traditional stoves.
$\eta_{new,i}$	Efficiency of the system being deployed as part of the project activity (fraction), as determined using the Water Boiling Test (WBT) protocol.

$$\eta_{old} = 0.10$$

$$\eta_{new,2010} = 0.2359$$

$$\eta_{new,2011} = 0.2365$$

$$\eta_{new,2013} = 0.2338$$

$$\eta_{new,2014} = 0.2382$$

$$\eta_{new,2015} = 0.2380$$

$$\eta_{new,2016} = 0.2389$$

Monitoring Period: 01-November-2021 to 31-December-2021

$$\begin{aligned} B_{2021,savings} &= 6.5888 \times [591 \times (1 - 0.1/0.2359) + 1,216 \times (1 - 0.1/0.2365) + 550 \times (1 - 0.1/0.2338) \\ &\quad + 776 \times (1 - 0.1/0.2382) + 487 \times (1 - 0.1/0.2380) + 594 \times (1 - 0.1/0.2389)] \times (61/365) \\ &= 2,681.92 \text{ tonnes} \end{aligned}$$

$$ER_{2021} = 2,681.92 \times 0.70 \times 0.0156 \times 68.6 \times 0.95$$

$$ER_{2021} = 1,908 \text{ tCO}_2 \text{ (Round down)}$$

Monitoring Period: 01-January-2022 to 31-December-2022

$$\begin{aligned} B_{2022,savings} &= 6.5888 \times [295 \times (1 - 0.1/0.2359) + 607 \times (1 - 0.1/0.2365) + 275 \times (1 - 0.1/0.2338) \\ &\quad + 388 \times (1 - 0.1/0.2382) + 244 \times (1 - 0.1/0.2380) + 297 \times (1 - 0.1/0.2389)] \times (365/365) \\ &= 8,018.16 \text{ tonnes} \end{aligned}$$

$$ER_{2022} = 8,018.16 \times 0.70 \times 0.015 \times 68.6 \times 0.95$$

$$ER_{2022} = 5,706 \text{ tCO}_2 \text{ (Round down)}$$

Monitoring Period: 01-January-2023 to 31-January-2023

$$B_{2023,savings} = 6.5888 \times [0 \times (1 - 0.1/0.2359) + 0 \times (1-0.1/0.2365) + 0 \times (1 - 0.1/0.2338) + 0 \times (1-0.1/0.2382) + 0 \times (1-0.1/0.2380) + 0 \times (1 - 0.1/0.2389)] \times (31/365)$$

$$= 0 \text{ tonnes}$$

$$ER_{2023} = 0 \times 0.70 \times 0.015 \times 68.6 \times 0.95$$

$$ER_{2023} = 0 \text{ tCO}_2 \text{ (Round down)}$$

$$ER_{Total} = ER_{2021} + ER_{2022} + ER_{2023}$$

$$ER_{Total} = 1,908 \text{ tCO}_2 + 5,706 \text{ tCO}_2 + 0 \text{ tCO}_2$$

$$ER_{Total} = 7,614 \text{ tCO}_2 \text{ (round down)}$$

5.2 Project Emissions

The methodology does not account for project emissions separately, but instead quantifies net emission reductions achieved by the project.

5.3 Leakage

Leakage related to woody biomass saved by the project activity due to simultaneous use of baseline stove has been considered by applying the adjustment factor for b_{old} value ($b_{old,adjusted}$). Therefore, separate leakage calculation is not required.

5.4 Net GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

Year	Baseline emissions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Project emissions or removals (tCO ₂ e)	Leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Net GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO ₂ e)
2021 (01-Nov-2021 to 31-Dec-2021)	1,908	0	0	1,908
2022 (01-Jan-2022 to 31-Dec-2022)	5,706	0	0	5,706

2023 (01-Jan-2023 to 31-Jan-2023)	0	0	0	0
Total	7,614	0	0	7,614

Ex-ante emission reduction vs achieved emission reductions

<u>Ex-ante emissions reductions/removals (tCO₂e)</u>	<u>Achieved emissions reductions/removals (tCO₂e)</u>	<u>Percent difference (%)</u>	<u>Justification for the difference</u>
100,133	7,614	92.40%	For ex-ante ER estimates it is assumed that 100% project devices are being used. But during the current MP, PP has assumed 0% as stove operational rate in Yr 2023, and the operational stove percentage was used to calculate annual deration (loss rate). The annual deration was then applied to calculate year wise stove operational rates¹ for respective years i.e., 14.29% (Yr2021), 7.14%(Yr2022) & 0% (Yr 2023). Hence, achieved emissions reductions during current monitoring period is 92.40% less than Ex-ante emissions reductions.

APPENDIX 1: SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS STATEMENT

Scope 3 Emissions Statement:

Notice about double counting rules - Mexico VCS Project 1216



Isaac Mera

To:  Andrea Santos

Cc:  Tanya Sharma;  Gaurav Vishvanath Pethakar



Fri 17-03-2023 21:09

Public Statement

Mexico VCS Project 1216

This is to bring to your kind notice that **C-Quest Capital LLC** is implementing a grouped project titled "DISTRIBUTION OF ONIL STOVES – MEXICO, SAN FELIPE USILA 1" (VCS ID 1216). It involves distribution of improved cook stoves (ICS) to households in Mexico. For this purpose, we are procuring 'ONIL stoves' from 'HELPS International A.C.'. We have also involved **Fuego Limpio S.A.** as implementation partner for distribution of project stoves in Mexico.

Verified Carbon Units (VCUs) may be issued for the greenhouse gas emission reductions and removals for which **C-Quest Capital LLC** will be claiming carbon credits under VERRA. The ownership of these credits lies exclusively with **C-Quest Capital LLC**.

This notice intends to apprise you about the project, to avoid any potential risk of double claiming of Scope 3 emissions under this grouped project.

Best regards,

Isaac Mera

Senior Operations Manager

Phone: +1 802 598 0666 (EDT UTC-4:00)

E-mail: imerachehin@cquestcapital.com

Website: www.cquestcapital.com

CQuestCapital

Public Notice for Scope 3 Emissions:

Public Notice for VCS Project 1216

"Distribution of ONIL Stoves – Mexico, San Felipe Usila 1"

This is to bring to your kind notice that **C-Quest Capital LLC** is implementing a grouped project titled "Distribution of ONIL Stoves – Mexico, San Felipe Usila 1" (VCS ID 1216). It involves distribution of improved cook stoves (ICS) to households in Mexico. For this purpose, we are procuring 'ONIL stoves' from 'HELPS International A.C.'. We have also involved **Fuego Limpio S.A.** as implementation partner for distribution of project stoves in Mexico.

Verified Carbon Units (VCUs) may be issued for the greenhouse gas emission reductions and removals for which **C-Quest Capital LLC** (as authorized representative of **Fuego Limpio S.A. de C.V.**) will be claiming carbon credits under VERRA.

This notice intends to apprise you about the project, to avoid any potential risk of double claiming of Scope 3 emissions under this grouped project.