



**Verified Carbon
Standard**

MADAGASCAR IMPROVED COOKSTOVE PROJECT BY KCM-WOOD#CPA-W-030



Document Prepared by : Korea Carbon Management Ltd

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1 PROJECT DETAILS

1.1 Summary Description of the Project

This project activity is a 'Component Project Activity' (CPA) of a "Programme of Activities" (PoA) registered under 'Clean Development Mechanism' (CDM) of UNFCCC. This CPA is a registered component under the PoA as 30th CPA, therefore applied under VCS mechanism for its Gap Validation in accordance with the para 3.19.3 and 3.19.5 of the VCS Standard V.4.0.

Title of the registered CDM PoA	: Madagascar Improved Cookstove Project by KCM
UNFCCC reference number	: 10443
Coordinating/Managing entity (CME)	: Korea Carbon Management Ltd. (KCM)

The main purpose of this CPA is dissemination of the efficient improved cooking stove woody biomass-based ICS to the rural household of Madagascar. The ICS will burn wood more efficiently thereby improving thermal transfer to pots, which will result in reduced firewood consumption, hence saving fuel. This will not only halt the rapidly progressing deforestation in Madagascar but will also reduce health hazards from indoor smoke pollution and women and children will have to spend less time collecting firewood. Therefore, this will lead to climate change mitigation in a sustainable manner. Overall objectives are reduction of greenhouse gases, conservation of forests and woodlands as well as improved health conditions of ICS users due to improved indoor air quality.

The ICS promoted under this project activity is a multi-pot improved fixed cookstove made of clay and bricks, which are commonly available in the Host Country. This is a proposed prototype design, with a form of a locomotive, the improved stove have chimney. The chimney is used to evacuate the smoke outside. It has two combustion chambers that specify this model. Users can leather two meals at a time, with a single firewood entry.

Improved cook stove (ICS) allows for significant savings of firewood compared to traditional stoves and is especially suitable for the cooking habits of the people in the target region. Its design ensures efficient combustion of fuel and cleaner fire and therefore uses considerably less fuel as compare to traditional stoves. This means speedy cooking, time and fuel savings, cleaner pans, kitchen walls and indoor atmosphere. Improved Cook stove has nominal power and delivers the same energy output as thermal energy supplied in the baseline scenario with traditional stone fire. Energy flows from conventional woody biomass to households are therefore maintained, but the same amount of energy as used in the baseline scenario is gained from a relatively smaller amount of biomass. The baseline scenario is equal to the current practice i.e. in absence of the proposed project activity the equivalent

amount of thermal energy generated using firewood to meet cooking energy demand. The details of the stove design and technicalities are discussed under the section 1.11 below.

The project activity targets households in rural communities with no previous ICS access. The geographical boundary is the Country of Madagascar. ICS are distributed free of cost to users. **Korea Carbon Management (KCM)** financed the implementation of the CPA in full.

The scenario existing prior to the implementation of the project is the actual baseline scenario which is equal to the existing common practice in the region i.e. in absence of the project activity the equivalent amount of thermal energy generated using firewood in three stone open fires to meet the cooking energy demand.

The estimates of annual average and total GHG emission reductions for the chosen crediting period are 37,950 tCO₂e/annum and 379,500 tCO₂e respectively.

1.2 Sectoral Scope and Project Type

The project activity falls under Sectoral Scope 3: Energy Demand

Methodology used, “AMS-II.G Ver. 09.0 – Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non- renewable biomass”. The CPA is therefore a Type II CPA. The CPA qualifies as a Type II small-scale CPA.

This project is not a grouped project because there will not be addition of any other project activity.

This is non-AFLOU type of project.

1.3 Project Eligibility

The project activity involves replacement of traditional cook stoves by improved cook stoves. The improved cook stoves owing to its higher combustion efficiency of 33% in comparison to the traditional three stone open firing cook stove results in energy efficiency improvement and maximum energy savings of 60 GWh per year.

As per calculation, ICS model multi-pot (proposed 2 pots) fixed improved cookstove called “Lamasinina” which fires wood and having thermal efficiency of 33%, can generate maximum 0.005748 GWth per year, which is much below the threshold as specified.

In this context, for project activities that improve thermal energy efficiency, the maximum energy saving of 60 GWh(e) per year is equivalent to 180 GWh(thermal) per year saving. Hence the project activity is eligible under Sectoral scope 3 i.e. energy demand under the scope of the VCS Program.

The host country of the project is Madagascar, which is an LDC. Therefore, project activity does not fall under the excluded list of projects as prescribed under the table 1 of section 2.1.1. of the VCS Standard version 04.

Also, the project eligibility can be referred from the requirements of the section 3.7, 3.19.3 and 3.19.5 of the VCS standard, v4.0. The key criteria are as follows:

For projects registered under the CDM as a program of activities (PoA):

1) Each component project activity (CPA) shall be registered with the VCS Program as a separate project accompanied by its associated program of activities design document.

Yes, this is the 30th CPA under the registered PoA (10443). The CPA has been applied under a gap validation with VCS Program as a separate project. The Registered CDM PoA and CPA documents shall also be submitted along with the VCS-PD.

2) Each such project shall be validated in accordance with Section 3.19.5(1) below.

Yes, the VCS PD for this CPA has been developed in accordance with the section 3.19.5(1) of the VCS Standard, v4.

3) The project start date for such projects is the date on which the first activity under the program of activities began reducing or removing GHG emissions.

The first activity under the CDM PoA has begun reducing GHG emission from 09 October 2018, which is under the 1st CPA (CPA 01). For the current project activity (i.e. CPA 30), the distribution of ICS has not yet started, the same is proposed to be futuristic where the date of first batch of cook stove to be distributed under the program is proposed as 1st March 2022. This can be verified from the CDM-CPA-DD and same will be recorded in the stove distribution database after the implementation of the project.

Thus, for the VCS activity the start date of this project activity is considered as 1st March 2022.

4) Validation shall be completed within the relevant project start date deadline, as set out in Section 3.19 (in this case, validation refers to validation of the first CPA under the associated PoA).

Erratum/Clarification 1 : "Projects registered under an approved GHG program, with activities that are included within the scope of the VCS Program (see VCS Standard, v4.0 Section 2.1), shall only be eligible to complete a gap validation and/or transfer to the VCS Program where the project initiates the pipeline listing process 1 with the VCS Program on or before 31 December 2021 and completes gap validation on or before 31 March 2022. The project shall also submit a request for registration with the VCS Program on or before 30 June 2022."

This is the 30th CPA under the associated PoA. The validation of the CPA has been initiated and applicable deadline of start date shall be adhered to the project.

Further clarified eligibility conditions (effective dates) for projects registered under another GHG program, with activities included within the scope of the VCS Program (Section 2.1), seeking to transfer to the VCS Program. This clarification builds upon Clarification 1 of Errata and Clarifications, VCS Standard, v4.0, issued on 5 February 2021, by removing unintended restrictions on projects registered with an approved GHG program. This also clarifies that the conditions below apply to projects seeking to transfer from any other GHG program, and not only to projects registered under an approved GHG program. These eligibility conditions are clarified in the following paragraphs.

Projects registered under another GHG program, with activities that are included within the scope of the VCS Program, shall only be eligible to complete a gap validation and/or transfer to the VCS Program where the following applies:

For a CDM Component Project Activity (CPA) that does not include afforestation and/or reforestation activities:

- i) The CPA shall be part of a Program of Activities (PoA) with an original program crediting period start date on or after 1 January 2016;

The first activity under the CDM PoA has begun reducing GHG emission from 09 October 2018, which is under the 1st CPA. For the current project activity (i.e. CPA 30), the proposed date of first cook stove distribution under the program is 1st March 2022. Therefore, it can be concluded that the original program crediting period start date after 1 January 2016.

1.4 Project Design

The project activity under the CPA has been proposed to be implemented in several villages under different commune and fokontany across the district Vohipeno and Manakara Atsimo, under the region of Vatovavy Fitovinany, of Madagascar. Distribution of the ICS yet to be started. Numbers of ICS to be distributed under this project will be 13,604.

Eligibility Criteria

Not applicable to this project activity as this is not a grouped project.

1.5 Project Proponent

Organization name	Korea Carbon Management Ltd.
Contact person	Mr. Thomas Winklehner
Title	Chief Executive Officer
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1.6 Other Entities Involved in the Project

Not Applicable.

1.7 Ownership

As per VCS Program Definitions version 4, the project ownership is the legal right to control and operate the project activities.

As per CDM-CPA-DD A.4, "Korea Carbon Management Ltd." (also referred to as KCM) is the Coordinating and Managing Entity, who will be responsible for operation of the programme.

At the time of registration of ICS, the participating beneficiaries enter into a beneficiary agreement with the CME. In the agreement, it would be declared that the ownership rights of the carbon assets generated from this project to the CME in exchange for the free supply of the improved cookstove.

So, the ownership can further be referred from the contractual agreement between Project Participant with each beneficiaries by virtue of which the end user will confirm use of cook stove as well as transfer the CER right to the Project Participant.

1.8 Project Start Date

1st March 2022¹

¹ "Project is yet to be commissioned under CDM (i.e. distribution yet to be started), hence the same is kept here for VCS Crediting period; however if any post registration change considered for CDM crediting period at later stage, it will also be deemed applicable to this VCS activity."

As per para, 3.7 of the VCS standard “The project start date of a non-AFOLU project is the date on which the project began generating GHG emission reductions or removals”.

The project activity of improved cook stove usage by the end user which neither require any construction or significant pre-project implementation, nor financial commitment on the part of end user therefore the real action pertaining to the project activity is considered as and when the cook stove is distributed to the end users. The PP opt to group the devices in “batches” and the latest date of commissioning/ distribution of a device within the batch shall be used as the date of commissioning for the entire batch. For each batch the date of distribution of last ICS will be recorded and used as date of commissioning for that batch.

The date prescribed as 1st March 2022 is the proposed date of first cook stove commissioning under the project activity (i.e. under the CPA 30 of the PoA) which can be further verified from the CDM-CPA-DD and shall be further confirmed from records of end user agreement /registration details/ installation report etc., after the actual implementation of the project. Therefore, 1st March 2022 is considered as the start date (further reference can be checked under footnote #1) as it owes to the real implementation in accordance to start date definition of VCS Standard Version 04.

1.9 Project Crediting Period

Start date: 1st March 2022

End date: 29th February 2032

This project activity registered under CDM mechanism with a fixed crediting period of 10 years, starting from 1st March 2022 to 29th February 2032. The CDM crediting period for CPA was proposed after the date of inclusion of the CPA under the PoA; whereas the crediting period under VCS has been considered from the VCS start date i.e. 1st March 2022 of the project (CPA 30). Therefore, the consideration of the crediting period under VCS is different from that of in CDM.

In para, 3.8.7 of VCS standard (v 4.1), states that “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. Where projects have been registered under more than one other GHG program, they are not eligible for VCU issuance after the date that is the earliest end date of all applicable project crediting periods.”

The end date of crediting period for the CDM-CPA is 29th February 2032. Therefore, the crediting period for the project activity under VCS needs to be limited within 29th February 2032. The project decided to follow 10 years fixed crediting period (as per para 3.8.1 of VCS standard), the end date is prescribed as 29th February 2032 which is anyhow within the

expiry date of CDM crediting period i.e. 29th February 2032. Hence, VCS crediting period is not breaching the CDM crediting period.

Please refer to UNFCCC registered CDM PoA with reference no. 10443.

1.10 Project Scale and Estimated GHG Emission Reductions or Removals

The project activity falls under small-scale project category since the annual average GHG emission reductions are 37,950 tCO₂ which is less than 300,000 tCO₂e.

Project Scale	
Project	✓
Large project	

Year	Estimated GHG emission reductions or removals (tCO ₂ e)
Year 1	37,950
Year 2	37,950
Year 3	37,950
Year 4	37,950
Year 5	37,950
Year 6	37,950
Year 7	37,950
Year 8	37,950
Year 9	37,950
Year 10	37,950
Total estimated ERs	379,500
Total number of crediting years	10
Average annual ERs	37,950

1.11 Description of the Project Activity

As described under the section 1.1. above, the scenario existing prior to the implementation of the project is the actual baseline scenario which is equal to the existing common practice in the region i.e. in absence of the project activity the equivalent amount of thermal energy generated using firewood in three stone open fires to meet the cooking energy demand.

The project promotes energy efficient improved cooking stove (ICS) which directly reduces fuelwood consumption, which are non-renewable biomass having higher emission factor. As an associated benefit, the project directly helps reducing the rate of deforestation in the host country where the use of fuelwood is significant of the total energy used by households comes from forests.

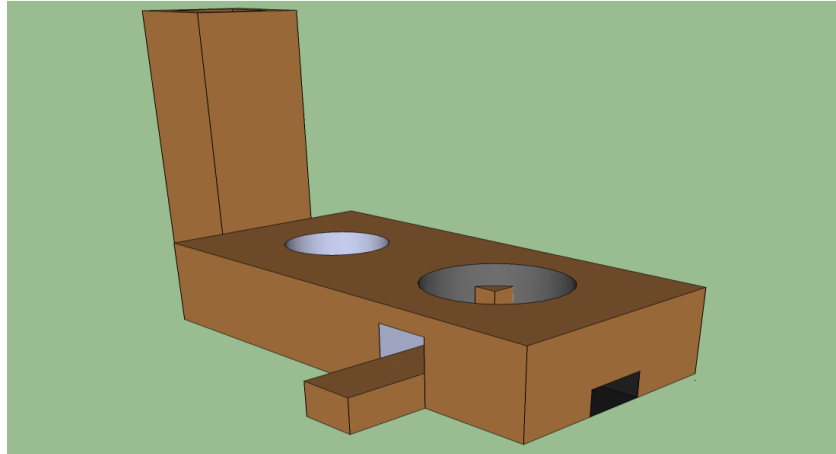
Technology

The ICS to be implemented in this project activity is the “Lamasinina” fixed cookstove, which will be distributed to rural households using fuelwood for cooking. The Lamasinina fireplace is a prototype designed from brick. With a form of a locomotive, the improved stove have chimney. This chimney is used to evacuate the smoke outside. The existence of the two combustion chambers specifies this model. Users can leather two meals at a time, with a single firewood entry.

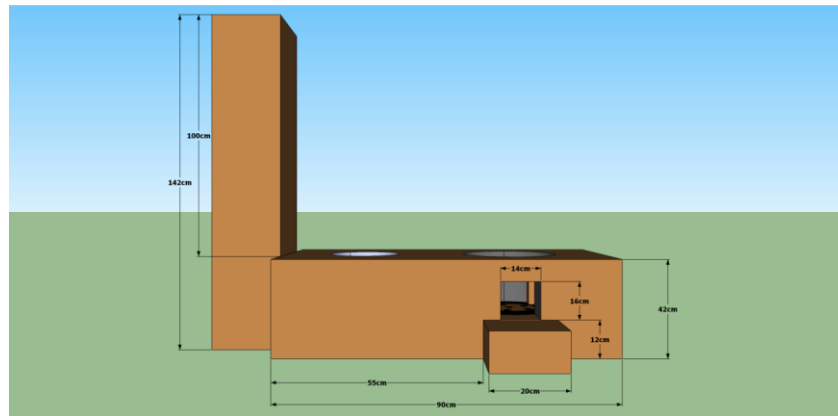
For the Lamasinina prototype, the design is done on site. The workers install the improved stoves directly in the kitchen of the beneficiaries. In this case, the size and orientation of the improved fireplace is based on the opening of the window, the layout of the kitchen and the circulation of the area in the room. Yet there are certain dimensions that deserve to be respected.

As per water boiling test conducted by National Agency i.e. National Industrial and Technical Research Center the Lamasinina stove is projected to have a lifespan of 15 years and thermal efficiency of 33%.

Lamasinina fixed stoves are being manufactured by trained artisans and the processes will be managed by representatives who have experience in working with clay and bricks or in manufacturing different types of cook stoves. It is anticipated that the stove manufacturing process will create significant employment to the artisan and increase income, while this stove allows for significant savings of firewood compared to traditional stoves and is especially suitable for the cooking habits of the people in the target region. Its design ensures efficient combustion of fuel and cleaner fire and therefore uses considerably less fuel as compare to traditional stoves. This means speedy cooking, time and fuel savings, cleaner pans, kitchen walls and indoor atmosphere.



Figs: The representative design and the proposed dimensions of the Lamasinina Fixed Cook stove, being promoted under this CPA



The prototype design of the proposed ICS has a chimney, ashtray also in baked clay and has 6 ϕ 1-cm-diameter hole. 1 entry of primary air routes has a dimension of 12cm x 12cm. The loading of fuels and secondary air inlet door has a size of 16 cm x 14 cm. Lamasinina stove has nominal power that delivers the same energy output as thermal energy supplied in the baseline scenario with traditional stone fire. As per calculation shown in ER sheet Lamasinina fixed improved cook stove can generate maximum 0.005748 GWth per year; and annual energy saving (accounted based on 100% usage) is equivalent to 0.013221 GWth.

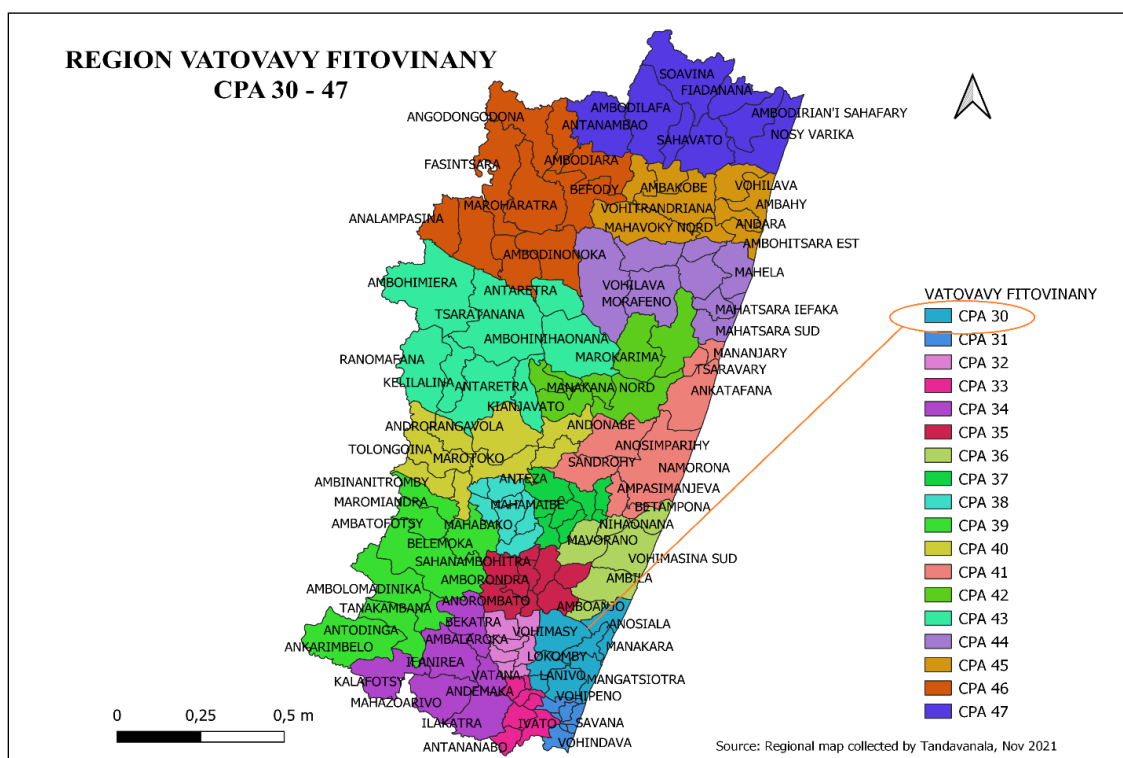
Energy flows from conventional woody biomass to households are therefore maintained, but the same amount of energy as used in the baseline scenario is gained from a relatively smaller amount of biomass. The baseline scenario is equal to the current practice i.e. in absence of the proposed project activity the equivalent amount of thermal energy generated using firewood to meet cooking energy demand.

1.12 Project Location

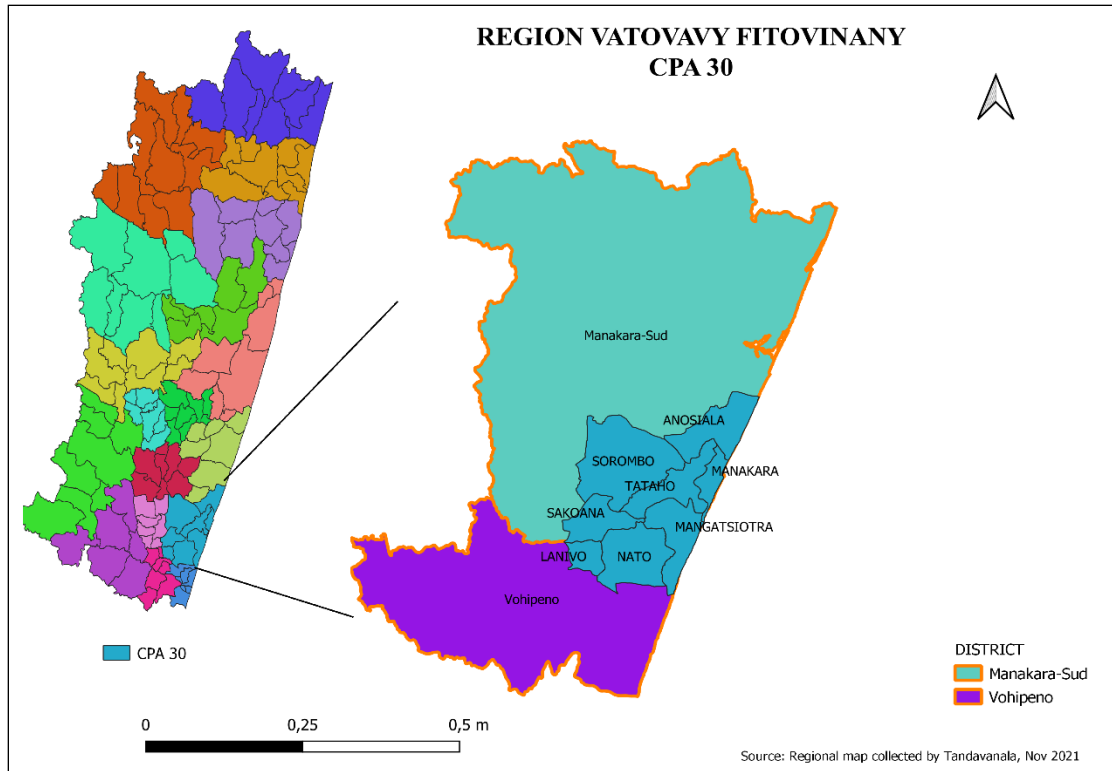
The project activity under the CPA has been proposed to be implemented in several villages under different commune and fokontany across the districts Vohipeno and Manakara Atsimo, under the region of Vatovavy Fitovinany, of Madagascar, where there is no ICS distribution so far under the other CPAs of the PoA (i.e. CPA #1 to 29 which are already included). The exact location of the beneficiaries shall be recorded in the distribution database, which will be provided at the time of monitoring.

The coordinates of the Region are mentioned below for reference:

Latitude: -22° 24' 59.99" S and Longitude: 47° 51' 59.99" E



Map 1 : Representation of proposed distribution zone for CPA 30



Map 2: Indication of proposed district of the project sites for CPA-30

1.13 Conditions Prior to Project Initiation

The scenario existing prior to the project initiation and implementation is the actual baseline scenario which is equal to the existing common practice in the region i.e. in absence of the project activity the equivalent amount of thermal energy generated using firewood in three stone open fires to meet the cooking energy demand.

Please refer to section B.3 of CDM-CPA030-DD of the UNFCCC registered CDM PoA Ref No. 10443.

1.14 Compliance with Laws, Statutes and Other Regulatory Frameworks

As confirmed under the section C of the registered PoA-DD, the project activities under the PoA are voluntarily coordinated action by Korea Carbon Management Ltd. There is no mandatory law or requirement in Madagascar to foster the dissemination of improved cook stoves.

Further to mention that in terms of local laws, statutes and regulatory frameworks etc. specific to the project type, there is no specific laws/policies available for cook stove projects or any domestic household energy related projects. However, current set of existing policies,

law, frameworks etc. are pertaining to the Electricity Access and Poverty Reduction Strategy under an action plan (MAP). The same can be referred in the link below:

[https://energypedia.info/wiki/Madagascar_Energy_Situation#Energy_Demand_and_Supply in the Household Sector](https://energypedia.info/wiki/Madagascar_Energy_Situation#Energy_Demand_and_Supply_in_the_Household_Sector)

Here, some sections of the “Poverty Reduction Strategy” under “Policy Framework” section can be interpreted to have correlation with the goals/objectives of project type similar to cook stove program. For example: Madagascar Action Plan 2007-2011 (MAP)² includes eight commitments under the policy framework. The commitment #4, #6 & #7 can be referenced to demonstrate correlation with the project activity. A brief description is included below:

- (a) Under the commitment 7, the challenge 2 “Reduce the natural resource degradation process” highlights that wood consumption is still a challenge and goal is to conserve forest resources. Also as a part of strategies, it is encouraged to promote reforestation and restore degraded habitats, to promote private sector financing to assist in environmental management etc.

Since the project activity will help conserving forest resources, reduce the rate of deforestation and also has facilitated private sector finance to assist the overall environmental management, hence these goal and strategies are aligned.

- (b) Under the commitment 6 & 7, the various challenges are oriented towards income generation and improvement job and vocational training etc. Since the project activity has created local jobs and business avenues through promotion of local cook stove manufacturing unit, local employment in distribution and monitoring etc., hence the project is aligned with the overall objectives and goals of such commitments.

Additionally, this is to further confirm that other local/national level laws and policy requirement pertaining to environmental & social impacts etc. are also not applicable for cook stove projects. It can be verified from the decree on the “Compatibility of Investments and Environment” (Decree 99.954 dated 15 December 1999) amended by Decree No 2004-167 of 03 February 2004 on the compatibility of investments with the environment (MECIE)” released by Ministry of Environment, Madagascar. It determines which type of projects must execute an EIA and the necessary procedures. According to this decree the cook stove project does not fall into category mandated for conducting Environmental Impact Assessment.

Thus, it can be concluded that there is no applicable local or regional law and regulatory framework in the host country with relation to cook stove projects. However, some national level goals and strategies are common which will be anyhow promoted through the cook stove program across the operational lifetime.

Therefore, identification & demonstration of compliance of the project with any such law, statute, regulations etc. is not anticipated. Further, the project has been already approved by Designated National Authority (DNA) of Madagascar via authorization letter dated 17 Oct

² [https://www.afdb.org/sites/default/files/documents/projects-and-operations/2007-2012 - madagascar - poverty reduction strategy papers.pdf](https://www.afdb.org/sites/default/files/documents/projects-and-operations/2007-2012_-_madagascar_-_poverty_reduction_strategy_papers.pdf)

2018, which also confirms the project is a voluntary initiative, is not under any mandatory/compliance scheme of the host country.

1.15 Participation under Other GHG Programs

1.15.1 Projects Registered (or seeking registration) under Other GHG Program(s)

The project activity has already been registered under Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) of UNFCCC, under Kyoto Protocol. This project is a Component Project Activity (CPA) under a registered Programme of Activities (CDM-PoA). The details are as follows:

CDM-PoA Registration number: 10443

Title: Madagascar Improved Cookstove Project by KCM

Weblink: https://cdm.unfccc.int/ProgrammeOfActivities/poa_db/KUFLHQD3N8E5W2BIMRAVTGJXO14S76/view

CPA Reference number: 10443-P1-0030-CP1

Title: Madagascar Improved Cookstove Project by KCM-Wood#CPA-W-030

Weblink: https://cdm.unfccc.int/ProgrammeOfActivities/cpa_db/GDBTLOAX0MW4FKPVCUY26931IQESRZ/view

1.15.2 Projects Rejected by Other GHG Programs

The Project is not rejected by any other GHG programs.

1.16 Other Forms of Credit

1.16.1 Emissions Trading Programs and Other Binding Limits

Madagascar is Non-annex1 country and there is no compliance with an emission trading program or to meet binding limits on GHG emissions for this project activity.

The project activity has been registered as a CPA under a CDM-PoA (Ref. 10443) and GHG emission reductions and removals generated by the project will not be used for any compliance under any programs or mechanisms, except CDM. The project activity has already received the 'Letter of Approval' (LoA) from Host Country Designated National Authority (DNA).

The project activity under VCS shall not claim emission reductions for the same period that has been/will be covered under CDM as a part of the registered PoA. Thus, there will not be any possibility of double accounting of emission reductions.

1.16.2 Other Forms of Environmental Credit

Not Applicable

1.17 Additional Information Relevant to the Project

Leakage Management

Not applicable to this project activity.

The project activity has been design to include only new improve cook stoves. No used improved cook stoves will be transferred or deployed from outside the geographical project boundary to the project activity.

Additionally, the project activity applies CDM Methodology: AMS-II.G. "Energy Efficiency Measures in Thermal Applications of Non-Renewable Biomass", Version 09. According to the para 29 of the methodology, the default net to gross adjustment factor of 0.95 has been applied to account for leakage and therefore no surveys or no separate leakage management are required. This information has been further referred under the registered CPA-DD, under the section B.4.

Commercially Sensitive Information

No commercially sensitive information has been excluded from the public version of the project description.

Sustainable Development

The CPA helps in achieving following co-benefits, which will contribute in sustainable development in host country.

A) Environment well-being

- The programme will lead to the reduction in GHG emission due to reduction in use of non-renewable biomass and it will also ensure natural recovery of forests and/or reforestation.
- The programme will lead to reduction in Indoor Air Pollution from wood smoke and avoid smoke related health disorders
- The reduction in biomass/charcoal consumption for cooking through efficient use leads to improved ecological balance.
- The protection of standing forests will ensure the maintenance of watersheds that regulate water table levels and prevent flash flooding
- The programme will lead to prevention of fire hazards in the household kitchen and the improved cooking stove technology is environmentally safe.

B) Social well-being

- The programme will contribute to the preservation of wood resources so as to avoid intercommunal and/or inter-ethnic conflict over resources.
- There will be reduction of the workload as a result of reduced in time for collecting the firewood, which can be used more productively in other income generating activities.
- The programme will effectively address gender and poverty reduction issues through increased economic activities and employment opportunities bringing about better living conditions.

C) Economic well-being

- The fabrication, operation and repair and maintenance of ICS's are expected to provide employment to the local people.
- The costs incurred in the purchase of firewood will be reduced through increased efficiency of the ICS thus leading to lesser firewood consumption that leads to fuel economy improvement for households.

[Further Information](#)

Not Applicable

2 SAFEGUARDS

2.1 No Net Harm

This section is not applicable as project activity is a CDM registered GHG program, under CDM-PoA 10443. Thus, section 3.19.5 of the VCS Standard V4 has been referred.

2.2 Local Stakeholder Consultation

This section is not applicable as project activity is a CDM registered GHG program, under CDM-PoA 10443. Thus, section 3.19.5 of the VCS Standard V4 has been referred.

Please refer to sections F of PoA-DD of the UNFCCC registered CDM project with reference no. 10443.

2.3 Environmental Impact

This section is not applicable as project activity is a CDM registered GHG program, under CDM-PoA 10443. Thus, section 3.19.5 of the VCS Standard V4 has been referred.

Please refer to sections E of PoA-DD of the UNFCCC registered CDM project with reference no. 10443 and section D of CPA030-DD.

2.4 Public Comments

This section is not applicable as project activity is a CDM registered GHG program, under CDM-PoA 10443. Thus, section 3.19.5 of the VCS Standard V4 has been referred.

The registered CDM PoA-DD was considered for Global Stakeholders Consultations as per the requirements of CDM.

2.5 AFOLU-Specific Safeguards

The project is a non-AFOLU project activity, hence not applicable.

3 APPLICATION OF METHODOLOGY

3.1 Title and Reference of Methodology

This section is not applicable as project activity is a CDM registered GHG program, under CDM-PoA 10443. Thus, section 3.19.5 of the VCS Standard V4 has been referred.

Information related to Methodology application can be referred from the Section I of the registered PoA-DD.

3.2 Applicability of Methodology

This section is not applicable as project activity is a CDM registered GHG program, under CDM-PoA 10443. Thus, section 3.19.5 of the VCS Standard V4 has been referred.

(Information related to Methodology applicability can be referred from the Section I of the registered PoA-DD).

3.3 Project Boundary

This section is not applicable as project activity is a CDM registered GHG program, under CDM-PoA 10443. Thus, section 3.19.5 of the VCS Standard V4 has been referred.

Information related to project boundary can be referred from the Section B of the registered CPA-DD.

3.4 Baseline Scenario

This section is not applicable as project activity is a CDM registered GHG program, under CDM-PoA 10443. Thus, section 3.19.5 of the VCS Standard V4 has been referred.

Information related to baseline scenario can be referred from the Section B of the registered PoA-DD.

3.5 Additionality

This section is not applicable as project activity is a CDM registered GHG program, under CDM-PoA 10443. Thus, section 3.19.5 of the VCS Standard V4 has been referred.

Information related to Additionality can be referred from the Section C of the registered PoA-DD.

3.6 Methodology Deviations

Not Applicable as there are no methodological deviations for this project activity.

4 QUANTIFICATION OF GHG EMISSION REDUCTIONS AND REMOVALS

4.1 Baseline Emissions

This section is not applicable as project activity is a CDM registered GHG program, under CDM-PoA 10443. Thus, section 3.19.5 of the VCS Standard V4 has been referred.

(Information related to baseline emission can be referred from the Section B.4 of the registered CPA-DD).

4.2 Project Emissions

This section is not applicable as project activity is a CDM registered GHG program, under CDM-PoA 10443. Thus, section 3.19.5 of the VCS Standard V4 has been referred.

(Information related to project emission can be referred from the Section B.4 of the registered CPA-DD).

4.3 Leakage

This section is not applicable as project activity is a CDM registered GHG program, under CDM-PoA 10443. Thus, section 3.19.5 of the VCS Standard V4 has been referred.

(Information related to leakage emission can be referred from the Section B.4 of the registered CPA-DD).

4.4 Net GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

This section is not applicable as project activity is a CDM registered GHG program, under CDM-PoA 10443. Thus, section 3.19.5 of the VCS Standard V4 has been referred.

(Information related to net emission reductions can be referred from the Section I.6 of the registered PoA-DD).

5 MONITORING

5.1 Data and Parameters Available at Validation

This section is not applicable as project activity is a CDM registered GHG program, under CDM-PoA 10443. Thus, section 3.19.5 of the VCS Standard V4 has been referred.

(Information related to ex-ante data & parameters can be referred from the Section B.4.2 of the registered CPA-DD).

5.2 Data and Parameters Monitored

This section is not applicable as project activity is a CDM registered GHG program, under CDM-PoA 10443. Thus, section 3.19.5 of the VCS Standard V4 has been referred.

(Information related to ex-post data & parameters can be referred from the Section B.5.1 of the registered CPA-DD).

5.3 Monitoring Plan

This section is not applicable as project activity is a CDM registered GHG program, under CDM-PoA 10443. Thus, section 3.19.5 of the VCS Standard V4 has been referred.

(Information related to ex-post data & parameter scan be referred from the Section B.5 of the registered CPA-DD).

APPENDIX

Not Applicable