



**Verified Carbon
Standard**

INSTALLATION OF HIGH EFFICIENCY WOOD BURNING COOKSTOVES IN ZIMBABWE – PROJECT 2

Document Prepared by

C-Quest Capital SGM ZM Stoves Private Limited

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1 PROJECT DETAILS

1.1 Summary Description of the Implementation Status of the Project

The project involves distribution of fuel-efficient improved cookstoves (ICS) in Zimbabwe. The ICS disseminated through this project will replace the baseline cookstoves i.e., open fire or three stone fire.

Under this project two stoves (model TLC-CQC Rocket Stoves, each with single pot) are being installed per household in Zimbabwe.

The ICS will burn wood more efficiently thereby improving thermal transfer to pots, hence saving fuel. Not only will this halt the rapidly progressing deforestation in Zimbabwe but will also reduce health hazards from indoor smoke pollution and women and children will be able to spend less time collecting firewood.

TLC-CQC Rocket Stove usage substantially reduces fuel consumption and emissions for conducting cooking and water heating tasks in homes. The ICSs are more efficient than traditional firewood stove as they reduce heat loss and improve thermal transfer, resulting in a decrease in fuel use in comparison with traditional firewood stove. It substantially reduces wood fuel consumption compared with a three-stone fire or traditional pot support.



TLC-CQC Rocket Stove

The first TLC Stove was installed on 14th-October-2021. Till the end of 1st monitoring period, a total of 202,006 TLC Stoves were installed under the project. Details of the implementation status has been provided in section 3.1.

All the data recorded during stove registration process was captured via handheld digital devices (smart phones and/or tablets). The information collected is then transferred to a centralized online project database. PP has distributed two improved cookstoves in the households as per the requirement of the stove users.

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

The project results in a total emission reduction of 197,050 tCO₂e over the monitoring period of 14-October-2021 to 15-September-2022.

Audit Type	Period	Program	VVB Name	Number of years
Validation	06-December-2022 to 14-April-2023	VCS Validation	Earthood Services Pvt. Ltd.	10 years (fixed crediting period)
Verification	14-October-2021 to 15-September-2022	VCS Verification	Earthood Services Pvt. Ltd.	0.92
Total				0.92

Table1: Audit history of the grouped project (VCS2890):

1.2 Sectoral Scope and Project Type

The project is categorised under type/category as below:

- a) **Sectoral scope:** 03 - Energy demand
b) **Type:** II – Energy efficiency improvement projects

The project is a grouped project activity.

1.3 Project Proponent

Organization name	C-Quest Capital SGM ZM Stoves Private Limited
Contact person	Ken Newcombe
Title	Director
Address	38 Beach Road, #29-11, South Beach Tower, Singapore (189767).
Telephone	-
Email	cqc-operations@cquestcapital.com

1.4 Other Entities Involved in the Project

At present, C-Quest Capital SGM ZM Stoves Private Limited is the sole entity involved in the project.

1.5 Project Start Date

14-October-2021 (date of commissioning of 1st ICS under this grouped project activity).

1.6 Project Crediting Period

14-October-2021 to 13-October-2031 (both days included), ten years fixed crediting period.

1.7 Project Location

The project location will be the geographical boundary of Republic of Zimbabwe with coordinates- 19°0'55.6"S latitude and 29°09'17.5"E longitude¹.



¹ <https://www.geodatos.net/en/coordinates/zimbabwe>



Map of project area

1.8 Title and Reference of Methodology

1. VMR0006: “Methodology for Installation of High Efficiency Firewood Cookstoves” (Version 1.1²)
2. Tool 30 version 3.0 – “calculation of the fraction of non-renewable biomass.” (Version 3.0³)
3. Standard – “Sampling and Surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities” (Version 09.0⁴)

1.9 Participation under other GHG Programs

The project has not been registered, nor is it seeking registration under any other GHG program.

1.10 Other Forms of Credit and Supply Chain (Scope 3) Emissions

- Emission Trading Programs and Other Binding Limits:

The project activity is neither part of any other mechanism nor included in any emission trading program.

- Other Forms of Environmental Credit:

The project has not sought or received another form of GHG-related environmental credit.

²<https://verra.org/methodology/vmr0006-methodology-for-installation-of-high-efficiency-firewood-cookstoves/>

³https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAMethodologies/tools/am-tool-30-v4.0.pdf/history_view

⁴https://cdm.unfccc.int/sunsetcms/storage/contents/stored-file-20210531160756223/Meth_Stan05.pdf

- Supply Chain (Scope 3) Emissions:

As per section 3.23.9 of the VCS Standards v4.4, “Where 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 shall notify them of the project and potential risk of Scope 3 emissions double claiming via email.” The Project Proponent has informed the manufacturer of the TLC-CQC Rocket Stoves parts as well as the implementing partner in Zimbabwe at the time of signing agreement for the goods and services provided by them, that ICS will be distributed in Zimbabwe under this project. Also, PP has intimated them about the project registration under VERRA for the generation of VCU⁵.

1.11 Sustainable Development Contributions

The project contributes to sustainable development in a number of ways:

a) Environmental Sustainability

- The project helped significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions over the monitoring period.
- The project helped reduce the use of non-renewable biomass from forests, thus assist in conserving existing forest stock and the protection of natural forest eco-systems and wildlife habitats.

b) Social Sustainability

- Considerably less time need to be spent collecting wood fuel for the family home thereby reducing the work burden on rural families and presenting alternative opportunities for economic development.
- The amount of indoor pollutants from the burning of biomass in the family home reduced. Less carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and particulates emitted due to the decrease in total biomass burned and an increase in the temperature of combustion.
- The stove provides a safer method for combusting biomass for cooking, helping to reduce burn injuries, especially for children, in the family home.

c) Economic Sustainability

- The project helped develop a section of the local economy, in the distribution, local assembly, maintenance and monitoring activities.
- Household expenditures on cooking fuel reduced through the use of the ICS.
- Saved household labour can be diverted to more productive economic activities.

The project created local employment opportunities in operational and management roles, as well as future assembly and/or manufacturing initiatives.

Status of project under SDVISTA; The project is listed and is under validation.

⁵ <https://cquestcapital.com/latest/public-notice/>

Table 1: Sustainable Development Contributions

The project will lead to the achievement of the following SDGs due to the implementation of project activities:

Row number	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Net Impact on SDG Indicator	Current Project Contributions	Contributions Over Project Lifetime
1	3.9	Project specific indicator: Reduction in PM2.5 emissions	Implemented activities to decrease	Annual emission of PM2.5 is reduced by 47% in project households. For the 92,094 households which have received double stoves. The same is evidenced from survey results which show that 90% of the respondents felt reduction in smoke and soot levels near the cooking area and 82% of respondents experienced reduced levels of itchiness of eye associated with cooking on open fire.	Contribute to improved health and well-being brought about by reduced levels of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) emissions within 187,500 households by approximately 47% below baseline emission level of 3.9 g/kg fuel.
2	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 19 individuals associated with the project.	Contribute to increasing vocational and relevant skills of at least 50 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
3	5.4	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care	Implemented activities to decrease	The project survey results augment the above claim as 79% of the respondents reported to having experienced fewer trips for wood collection freeing up their time for other activities.	Contribute to reducing drudgery and gender inequality in 187,500 households, especially for women and children by saving time spent in collecting fuel wood below the baseline fuelwood collection time considered at an average of 1.9 hour/day/household for rural areas

		work, by sex, age, and location.			using an open fire or similar traditional cookstove. The project will lead to time savings by approximately one hour every day. The women can use the time saved for doing more productive activities or personal care.
4	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 101,003 households.	Increase access to clean cooking technology with project stoves installations in approximately 187,500 households under the project lifecycle
5	8.3	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex	Increase	A total of 05 individuals were directly and indirectly employed under the project activity during the current monitoring period in Country for various activities related to project implementation, maintenance, and monitoring.	Contribute to generation of employment in informal sector (total economy, agriculture, and non-agriculture) by contracting locals with a target employment of 50 employees for varying lengths of time over the project lifetime with a focus on hiring females. Employment comprises all persons of working age who, during a short reference period (minimum one week), or full time will be engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit
6	13.0	Project Specific indicator: Reduction in emissions as compared to baseline scenario (open fire)	Increase	Total emission reduction in the current monitoring period is 197,050 tCO ₂ eq.	Contribute to GHG reduction through an estimated reduction of ~ 41.13 tCO ₂ e per stove for the ten-year period owing to the replacement of baseline stoves with project stoves.

7	15.2	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	Increase	The project has resulted in saving 1.6769 tons per stove of non-renewable biomass during the current monitoring period.	Contribute an estimated reduction of deforestation of 2.28 tons of woody biomass, per stove, per year, from forests surrounding the communities and reducing pressure on forest reserves
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2 SAFEGUARDS

2.1 No Net Harm

There are no potential negative environmental or socio-economic impacts for this project activity based on the following facts:

- The project does not coerce the population into any practice or habit which they are not willing to take up as the cooking practice or habit on the project stove is similar to what was practiced before implementing this project activity, i.e., on the baseline stove.
- The project activity promotes gender equality as it intends to reduce the burden on women in the most vulnerable communities by reducing the fuel wood consumption. The amount of time spent collecting fuel wood and cooking will be reduced. Women will have more time for other pursuits. The risk of being exposed to gender-based violence will also be reduced.
- The project is neither involved in any activity that would bring environmental deterioration nor will lead to any emission of toxic substances. The project stoves will rather reduce emissions due to the increased thermal efficiency compared to the baseline stoves.
- There are no threats anticipated in terms of negative effects on the local economy. Moreover, the locals will also be employed as a result of this project activity. Thereby improving the economic growth in the region where the project activity has been implemented.

2.2 Local Stakeholder Consultation

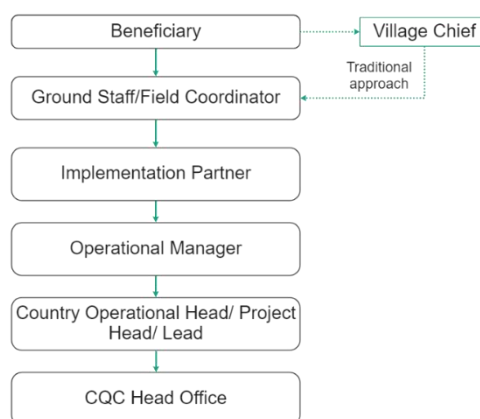
The outcomes from the local stakeholder consultation are available in Section 2.2 of the PD.

On-going Communication Mechanism

The Stove owner can contact the local implementation partner in case any support or replacement of any stove part is required. The contact details of the local implementation partner have been shared with the end users during the stove installation. The local support staff address the end users' query by providing the necessary support. In case of replacement of stove part is needed, local staff coordinates with the management team to arrange the replacement of the part. At the time of monitoring survey also, field staff takes feedback from the local stakeholders. All stakeholders' concerns (positive or negative) during implementation of the project activity have been compiled in the survey results spreadsheet. Necessary action has been taken by the PP (if required) to address the concerns raised by stakeholders during ongoing communication. CQC conducts routine spot audits early in the process of construction of stoves in each main geographic focus for mass stove installation to detect defects in stove construction, maintenance, and sub-optimal stove use. CQC requires its Implementing Partners (Ips) to hire, train, and supervise stove builders and users, to visit each household to inspect their stoves, up to 2 times per year. The spot audit report for the monitoring period contains the observations & resolutions.

Grievance Redressal mechanism.

PP follows a proper Feedback and Grievance Redress Policy and Procedure, which ensures that project-affected communities and individual stakeholders' grievances are properly prioritized and addressed. These measures are taken to enhance PP's accountability and transparency and to support the project initiatives that can help the communities to identify adverse effects to them, or their environment which had not previously been identified and mitigated by PP.



Flow of information/complaint/grievances from stakeholder to PP

The Grievance Policy and Procedure is accessible as a phone number of the PP/implementing partner office in Zimbabwe is available on the brochure provided to each household, which is the most accessible manner to provide feedback. PP policy and procedure outline the process to evaluate and respond to complaints; the procedure details when a serious level complaint should be communicated to PP country teams and when it would be best addressed by the implementing partner.

Grievance received for the monitoring period:

Grievance Received	Action Taken
Tsotso ⁶ stove is damaging her pots because it's too hot	End user was using excess amount of firewood to prepare their food. Field officer visited the household and sensitized to use less firewood especially small twigs and branches.
The stove had cracked	Beneficiary was re-trained on how to repair cracks and maintain the stove.

⁶ Tsotso means ICS in local language.

2.3 AFOLU-Specific Safeguards

This section is not applicable as the project is a non-AFOLU project.

3 IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

3.1 Implementation Status of the Project Activity

Till the end of the monitoring period, the project installed 202,006 stoves. Only one stove model (TLC-CQC Rocket Stove) was distributed in the project. There are currently ten provinces in Zimbabwe. The province wise distribution of stoves for the current monitoring period is as follows:

Province	Number of cookstoves
Harare	2,824
Manicaland	23,846
Mashonaland Central	68,502
Mashonaland East	57,200
Mashonaland West	49,634

During the current monitoring period, no incident or event occurred, that could affect GHG emissions reduction and approved monitoring plan.

Technical Specifications	
Stove Size	Depth: 34.5cm
	Width: 34.5cm
	Height: 28 cm
Efficiency	34.5%
Average Life	10 years

VCS methodology VMR0006, version 1.1 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.

During the current monitoring period, no incident or event occurred, that could affect GHG emissions reduction and approved monitoring plan.

Life span of ICS- CQC Rocket Stove

The life of TLC stove is at least 10 years owing to it being a clay and brick stove which can be easily repaired using a mixture of local clay, cow dung, sand, and water on a regular basis. The metal parts used in the stoves are under extended warranty from PP/manufacturer side throughout the projected life span and will be replaced in case of request received from the stove owner for replacement. PP has confirmed the life span of 10 years through the above measures.

- **The relevant implementation dates (e.g., dates of construction, commissioning, and continued operation periods).**

Monitoring Period

1 st Monitoring Period	14-October-2021 to 15-September-2022 (Both dates inclusive)
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Installation of ICS

Date of first ICS installed	14 th -October-2021
Date of last ICS installed	15 th -September-2022
No. of instances added/ICS installed during 1 st MP	202,006
Proportion of operational stoves in this monitoring period	91.18%
Total number of stoves operational in this monitoring period	184,182

First Monitoring Survey

Survey dates for parameters $N_{y,i,j}$ and $B_{y=1,new,i,j,survey}$	25-October-2022 to 12-November-2022
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Due to the subjectivity involved in the fuel measurement approach adopted in the first monitoring survey, the PP decided to add additional steps in the fuel measurement process and conducted a MP1 follow up survey to measure the average household firewood consumption per stove and checked the operational status of the same households that were covered in the MP1 survey. The revised approach gave actual firewood consumption during the 24hrs interval. PP has used the conservative values of $B_{y,new,i,survey}$ and $N_{y,i,j}$ from both the surveys for the calculations of emissions reductions.

First Monitoring Survey – Follow up.

Survey dates for parameters $N_{y,i,j}$ and $B_{y=1,new,i,j,survey}$	24-July-2023 to 08-August-2023
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The stoves have been distributed from the project start date till the end date of monitoring period (Please refer stove installation date column in the “HH Database” tab in Sampling and survey Spreadsheet, with 2,258 stoves installed in 2021 and 199,748 stoves installed in 2022). Freezing the database during the ongoing distribution process would have resulted in missing information on stoves registered towards the end of MP. This would have further led to misrepresentation of the total stoves implemented in the MP and inaccurate achieved ERRs calculations by the PP. Hence, the stove registration database was finalised and frozen post the

end date of the monitoring period. This was followed by sample size calculations by the PP for monitoring parameters as per the sampling design mentioned under section 4.3 of the MR.

The followed approach by the PP ensures that the information collected post MP duration through the survey is representative as well accurate for the MP under consideration. For example- if the stoves are reported as operational during the survey, then it is more representative of the functionality of the stoves throughout the MP for which ERRs are being claimed. To support the definitiveness in this claim, PP has also implemented grievance redressal measures (please refer section 2.2 of the MR) to gather information on any negative feedback from end user, for example regarding non-operational status of the stoves during the MP.

On the contrary, estimating the operational status of stoves for entire MP by conducting survey midway would further dilute the accuracy of the ERR calculations (For example- stoves not being operational post the survey towards the end of MP) and VVB 's on site assessment process.

Spot Audit Survey (14-October-2021 to 15-September-2022)

Total HH audited	710
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3.2 Deviations

3.2.1 Methodology Deviations

This project did not apply any methodology deviations.

3.2.2 Project Description Deviations

This project did not apply any deviations related to Project Description.

3.3 Grouped Projects

No new project activity instance has been included under the grouped project in this monitoring period.

4 DATA AND PARAMETERS

4.1 Data and Parameters Available at Validation

Data / Parameter	$f_{NRB,y}$
Data unit	Fraction
Description	Fraction of woody biomass saved by the project activity during year y that can be established as non-renewable biomass

Source of data	IPCC 2019 refinement ⁷ , UNData ⁸ & FAO reports ⁹
Value applied	0.88
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	This parameter has been determined ex-ante. C4 EcoSolutions (Pty) Ltd was appointed as third party to study and derive the f_{NRB} value for Zimbabwe. The value has been calculated in accordance with Tool 30 version 3; using latest available versions of Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) report, UN Data and other publicly available data that have been published by reliable sources.
Purpose of Data	Calculation of emission reductions
Comments	The report of f_{NRB} and calculation sheet was made available to VVB during the validation.

Data / Parameter	$NCV_{woodfuel}$
Data unit	TJ/tonne
Description	Net calorific value of the non-renewable woody biomass that is substituted or reduced
Source of data	2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories; Volume 2 Energy, Chapter 1 Introduction
Value applied	0.0156
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	IPCC default value
Purpose of Data	Calculation of emission reductions
Comments	No comments

Data / Parameter	EF_{wf,CO_2}
Data unit	tCO ₂ /TJ
Description	CO ₂ emission factor for the use of wood fuel in baseline scenario
Source of data	2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories; Volume 2 Energy, Chapter 2 Stationary Combustion ¹⁰
Value applied	112

⁷https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2019rf/pdf/4_Volume4/19R_V4_Ch04_Forest%20Land.pdf

⁸Rural population - Zimbabwe | Data (worldbank.org)

⁹Country reports | Global Forest Resources Assessments | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (fao.org).

¹⁰<https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/vol2.html>

Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	IPCC default value
Purpose of Data	Calculation of emission reductions
Comments	No comments

Data / Parameter	$EF_{wf,nonCO2}$
Data unit	tCO ₂ /TJ
Description	Non-CO ₂ emission factor for the use of wood fuel in baseline scenario
Source of data	2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories; Volume 2 Energy, Chapter 2 Stationary Combustion
Value applied	26.23
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	IPCC default value
Purpose of Data	Calculation of emission reductions
Comments	No comments

Data / Parameter	η_{old}
Data unit	Fraction
Description	Efficiency of baseline cookstove
Source of data	Methodological default value
Value applied	0.1
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	A default value of 0.1 is used, as baseline device is a 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
Purpose of Data	Calculation of emission reductions
Comments	The project intends to target only those households that are using three stone fire/traditional stove and firewood as fuel. All registration certificates to record the consent of end user stating voluntary adoption of ICS thereby replacing the traditional pot.

Data / Parameter	η_p
Data unit	Fraction
Description	Efficiency of project stove at the start of project activity.
Source of data	Manufacturer's specification
Value applied	0.345
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	This parameter has been determined ex-ante
Purpose of Data	Calculation of $\eta_{new,i,y}$
Comments	No comments

4.2 Data and Parameters Monitored

Data / Parameter	$N_{y,i,j}$
Data unit	Number
Description	Number of project devices of type i and batch j operating during year y
Source of data	Monitoring Survey
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	Measured based on a representative sample. Sampling standard shall be used for determining the sample size to achieve 90/10 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	184,182
Monitoring equipment	No equipment was used to monitor this parameter
QA/QC procedures to be applied	The unique reference number of each stove shall be logged in the monitoring database showing the total number of stoves. Data from the sampling plan will be collected in each monitoring period by trained project staff and applied in the emission reduction calculations. Internal cross-checks by the Project Proponent will be undertaken as Quality Check.
Purpose of the data	Calculation of emission reductions

Calculation method	Proportion of operational stoves obtained from the survey is multiplied by the total commissioned stoves to arrive at this value. Proportion of operational stoves: 91.18% $N_{y,i,j} = 91.18\% \times 202,006$ $= 184,182$
Comments	Proportion of operational stoves obtained from the survey is multiplied by the total commissioned stoves to arrive at this value

Data / Parameter	$\eta_{new,i,y}$				
Data unit	Fraction				
Description	Efficiency of the improved cookstove type i and batch j determined through water boiling test (WBT). Alternatively, efficiency may be determined using equation 5.				
Source of data	Calculation				
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	To adopt Option V given in the methodology: “Efficiency of the improved cookstoves to be estimated using equation 5 above where loss in efficiency per year is calculated, and therefore this parameter does not need to be monitored”				
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Annually				
Value monitored	The value below is applied. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year (y)</th><th>$\eta_{new,i,y}$</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td><td>32.43%</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year (y)	$\eta_{new,i,y}$	1	32.43%
Year (y)	$\eta_{new,i,y}$				
1	32.43%				
Monitoring equipment	Calculated value				
QA/QC procedures to be applied	This parameter has been calculated using equation 5 of the applied methodology.				
Purpose of the data	Calculation of emission reductions				
Calculation method	Calculation was performed using equation below: For Vintage 1 stoves - $\eta_{new,i,y} = \eta_p \times (DF_n)^{y-1} \times 0.94$ $= 0.345 \times (0.99)^{1-1} \times 0.94$ $= 0.3243$				

Comments	No comments	
Data / Parameter	$B_{y=1,new,i,j,survey}$	
Data unit	Tonnes	
Description	Annual quantity of woody biomass used by improved cookstoves in tonnes per device of type i and batch j,determined in the first year of the implementation of the project through a sample survey.	
Source of data	Monitoring survey	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	Sampling standard “sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities” version 9 was used for determining the sample size. This value was determined in the first year of the introduction of the devices through sample surveys. Under this project two TLC-CQC Rocket Stoves have been installed in each household, which are classified as Project stove 1 and project stove 2. At the time of survey, field staff asked the user to make a pile for the total firewood required for cooking in a day for all the stoves available in his/her house. Further user was asked to extract and make the piles for the wood required for the project stove 1 and project stove 2 separately from that pile and extra 2-3 times wood in each pile and prepare two stocks i.e., stock 1 and stock 2 and then weigh both the piles separately. The household was instructed to use wood from stock 1 on project stove 1 and wood from stock 2 in project stove 2 during the next 24hrs interval and maintain their average cooking habit. The surveyor will return to the household the next day at approximately the same time and measure the remaining amount of wood in each stock. Same has been recorded in the survey forms and in the spreadsheet. Therefore, firewood consumed for each project stove can be distinguished clearly. Proper training has been provided to the monitoring personnel before conducting the onsite monitoring survey.	
Frequency of monitoring/recording	In the first year of project implementation	
Value monitored	0.8541	
Monitoring equipment	MP1 Survey Weighing scale	
	Weighing Scale Model Type	Other details

H-110	Manufactured by American Weigh Scales	
	Date of Calibration	25-October -2022
	Acceptable tolerance	0.15lb/60g
	Accuracy Class	OIML M2
	Maximum Capacity	110 lb
	Readability	0.05lb
	Minimum capacity	0.25 lb
	Dimensions	1.0 x 2.5 x 5.2 in.
	Scale No.	1,4,5
	Calibration Frequency	Before use as per user manual (self-calibration)

MP1 Follow-up survey

Weighing scale

Weighing Scale Model Type	Other details	
H-110	Manufactured by American Weigh Scales	
	Date of Calibration	24-July-2023
	Acceptable tolerance	0.15lb/60g
	Accuracy Class	OIML M2
	Maximum Capacity	110 lb
	Readability	0.05lb
	Minimum capacity	0.25 lb
	Dimensions	1.0 x 2.5 x 5.2 in.
	Scale No.	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10
	Calibration Frequency	Before use as per user manual (self-calibration)

Moisture meters

Model & Type	Giant Viking Wood/Building Material Moisture Meter (MT1905)
Measurement Range	Wood: 6 to 60%
Resolution	Wood: 0.1%
Accuracy	±2%
Operating Environment	Temperature: 0 – 40°C
Scale no.	QC8151061(2), QC8150468(7), QC8150883(3), QC8150514(5). QC8151079(8), QC8150513(1), QC8150506(4), QC8150307(6)
Date of self-test	24-July-2023

QA/QC procedures to be applied	Calibration of weighing scales and moisture meters used for measuring the fuel wood was done before start of survey on site.
Purpose of the data	Calculation of emission reductions
Calculation method	This is monitored value
Comments	This parameter was validated and verified by VVB during the first verification as per the methodology requirement.

Data / Parameter	Life Span
Data unit	Number of years
Description	The operating lifetime of the project device. The life span should be reported if the methodology equation 5 is adopted to determine the project stove efficiency
Source of data	Manufacturer's specification
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	TLC cookstoves manufactured under the project activity match the fixed design specification. This has been achieved by using brick molds of specified dimensions to make bricks used for stove construction locally. This ensured, that each stove that is built at individual end user household measures exactly same as the dimensions specified by the manufacturer. Post construction, training has been provided to end users on use, care, and upkeep of these stoves. PP conducted periodic audits and surveillance of the stoves distributed under the project activity to ensure their proper functioning throughout the project lifetime. This along with spot audits and after installation maintenance services, ensure that the project stoves continue to work at efficiencies as specified by the manufacturer.
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Once at the time of project stove installation
Value monitored	10
Monitoring equipment	No equipment was used to monitor this parameter
QA/QC procedures to be applied	This parameter is referred from the Manufacturer's specification
Purpose of the data	Calculation of emission reductions
Calculation method	No calculation used for this parameter
Comments	No comments

4.3 Monitoring Plan

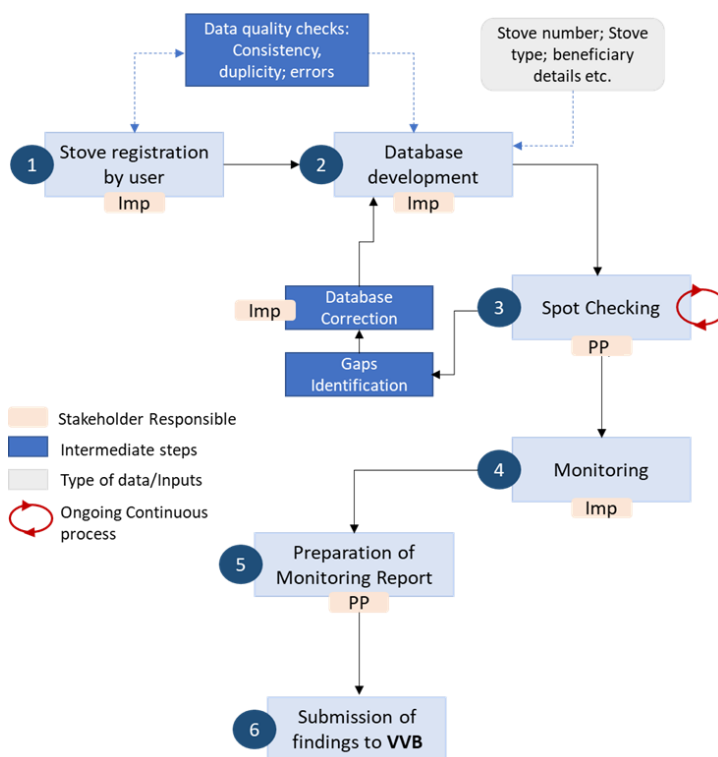
The project's monitoring system follows the monitoring plan described in section 5.3 of the VCS-PD.

The monitoring system applied involves a number of key elements to ensure that the PP has high-quality, unbiased and reliable information regarding the performance of the project in terms of implementation and outcomes, and for the purposes of calculating Verified Carbon Units (VCUs) following VCS methodology VMR0006, version 1.1 on the basis of the amount of non-renewable biomass saved by the ICS in the project activity.

Below is the description of the above steps on the flow-chart.

1.Implementer: User registers stove: Project implementer has collected/received the necessary information required for the Registration process from the user. The Means of collecting this information were through the use of ICTs. Both project Implementers' staff and project proponent's staff double checks the accuracy of information provided, and requests for field staffs' additional clarifications if needed.

2.Implementer: Data logged into database: The data of the project registered by the implementer's staff gets uploaded automatically since ICTs is used. Project proponent double checks the information included in the database and checks for duplications. Any duplicate



information is found, it is investigated, checked for the errors, gets corrected or is excluded from the database if it is found to be a true duplicate entry.

3.Project Proponent: Spot- checking (ongoing): Project Proponent has a procedure for internal auditing called spot-checking, where field staff randomly selects households to ensure proper functioning of the project stoves throughout the project lifetime and to ensure that the project stoves continue to work as efficient as specified by the manufacturer. Field staff of project proponent randomly select units included in the database and visit or contact the stove owners to cross-check the information on the database with the factual evidence in the field. Any inconsistencies found (e.g., change in the address of a user) gets updated on the database, and in case, ICS are found to be no longer in use, they get clearly marked as such and is excluded from emission reductions calculations.

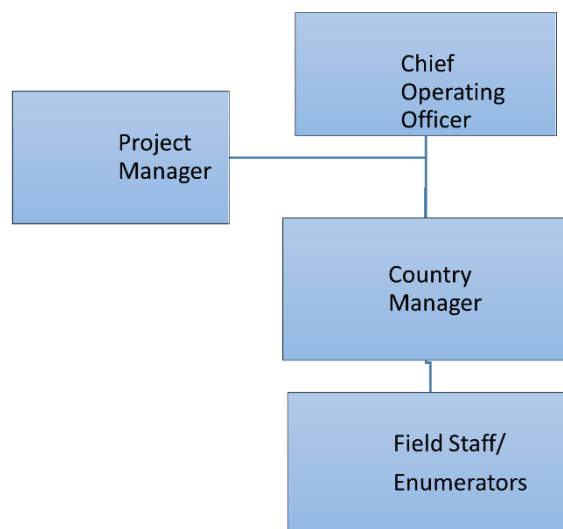
During the spot check, if any of the project stoves was found to be in poor working condition like cracked/damaged or with missing metal parts, the stove owner repairs the stove as they have been trained during installation. If the stove owners are unsuccessful in repairing, the field staff informs the implementer to provide the necessary assistance and the missing metal parts are reported to the management of implementer who then either provides the parts from their existing stocks or request the same to project proponent who procured those from their suppliers. Implementing partner then provides those parts to the stove owners. This is a continuous process.

4.Implementer: Monitoring: Project implementer follows the requirements as per VCS-PD to collect the necessary information for a monitoring report.

5.Project Proponent: Preparation of monitoring report: The project proponent prepares the final monitoring report to be provided to the VVB for verification of emission reductions.

The PP is comprised of Project Manager, Chief Operating officer, Country manager and field staffs/enumerators to support the Team. The organizational chart can show as below:

Roles and responsibilities



Project Manager

- Ensures compliance of the technology with project requirements.
- Follows up of registration of any project and issuance of VCUs.
- Oversees the proper implementation of project.
- Communicate with Verra and VVB.

Chief Operating Officer

- Maintain record of issued serial numbers.
- Authenticates any changes/replacements of serial numbers during the life span of the ICS.

Country managers

- Oversees the execution of training, which includes all aspects of stove design, construction, use & maintenance, of the field staff of project proponent and project implementer.
- Periodically checks and confirms that the installed ICS conform to the standards detailed in the project description.
- Procurement and delivery of stove parts, posters, brochures, and stove ID cards (QR cards).
- Checks and keeps control of all issued serial numbers.

Field staff/Enumerator

- Execute installation and registration of stoves with the implementation partner in the selected households.
- Assist the team in conducting the monitoring survey.
- Conducts spot checking of the installed stoves.

The PP coordinates and manages the implementation of each element of the monitoring plan.

Data measuring, recording Method and Implementation of Sampling Approaches

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

Step 4 -Involves creating sampling surveys to capture data on number of project devices operating during year y ($N_{y,j}$) and quantity of woody biomass used by improved cookstoves ($B_{y=1,new,i,j,survey}$) as described in the table below.

Parameter	Description of Parameter	Sampling approach (outcome in brackets)
$N_{y,j}$	Number of project devices operating during year y	Visual inspection of the premises to see if ICS is operational and in use. Interview with end user if required to verify that ICS is still in use [Yes/No]
$B_{y=1,new,i,j,survey}$	Quantity of woody biomass used by improved cookstoves	Interview with end user and measurement of wood fuel used for project stove [Weight of fuel wood]

Sample size calculation:

(i) Parameter $N_{y,i,j}$:

To estimate the sample size for the parameter $N_{y,i,j}$ the following equation is used:

$$n \geq \frac{1.645^2 N \times p \times (1 - p)}{(N - 1) \times 0.1^2 \times p^2 + 1.645^2 p \times (1 - p)}$$

Where:

n = Sample size

N = Population size (Total number of households/ICS)

p = Expected proportion

1.645 = Represents the 90% confidence required

0.1 = Represents the 10% relative precision

The sampling size is calculated as follows;

The calculation of the required sample size for $N_{y,i,j}$ parameter in this monitoring period is illustrated below. During 1st verification, 91.18% of ICS were found to be in operation. So, for this monitoring period, PP has considered the same value of expected proportion (p) as 0.85.

Definition	Value	Justification
The population size N is	202,006	Number of stoves registered in database
The expected proportion p for $N_{y,i,j}$ is	0.85	A conservative assumption of 85% is applied for sample size calculation.

Sample size	47.74	Calculated
Sample size (rounded up)	48	Calculated

$$n \geq \frac{1.645^2 \times 202,006 \times 0.85(1 - 0.85)}{(202,006 - 1) \times 0.1^2 \times 0.85^2 + 1.645^2 \times 0.85(1 - 0.85)} = 47.74$$

- (ii) Parameter $B_{y=1, \text{new}, i, \text{survey}}$: To estimate the sample size for parameter $B_{y=1, \text{new}, i, \text{survey}}$ the following equation is used:

$$n \geq \frac{1.645^2 NV}{(N - 1) \times 0.1^2 + 1.645^2 V}$$

Where:

$$V = \left(\frac{SD}{m} \right)^2$$

n = Sample size

N = Population size (Total number of households/ICS)

mean = Expected mean

SD = Expected standard deviation

1.645 = Represents the 90% confidence required

0.1 = Represents the 10% relative precision

The sample size is calculated as follows:

Definition	Value	Justification
The population size N is	202,006	Number of stoves registered in database
The expected mean is	2	assumption
The expected SD is	1.0	assumption
Sample size	67.63	Calculated
Sample size (rounded up) (minimum requirement)	68	Calculated
Total samples selected (shortlisted)	85	Including 20% non-response

$$n \geq \frac{1.645^2 * 202006 * \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}{(202006 - 1) * 0.1^2 + 1.645^2 * \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} = 67.63$$

Since parameters $N_{y,j,j}$, and $B_{y=1, \text{new}, i, \text{survey}}$ share the same sampling units, it is decided to have one common survey for these two parameters with the highest number of sample size between these two parameters being chosen. Total sample size calculated as per sampling plan is 68. To compensate for any attrition, outliers or non-response associated with the sample, 20% extra samples have been additionally selected. Therefore, the total samples selected for parameters $N_{y,i,j}$ and $B_{y=1, \text{new}, i, \text{survey}}$ for the monitoring survey is 85.

Sample stoves were selected using the random number generator technique. A total of 85 samples were selected using the random number generator and the list was provided to the ground team for conducting the monitoring surveys. As soon as the minimum required sample size i.e., 68 samples were covered the survey was stopped. Under this project activity two stoves were distributed in one household. The survey team also surveyed the second stove, if distributed in the sample household. Therefore, during this survey a total of 136 stoves were surveyed.

Step 5- Involved monitoring analyses and accuracy and precision checks. The project proponent examined the monitoring data to confirm accuracy of results, analyzed the data, and estimated the resulting emissions reductions outlined in this monitoring report.

The following parameter was obtained through sampling:

1. $N_{y,i,j}$: Number of stoves in operation
2. $B_{y=1,new,i,j,survey}$: Quantity of woody biomass used by improved cookstoves

Simple random sampling was used for all monitoring parameters in accordance with the Sampling Plan of section 5.3 of the VCS-PD. The objective was to obtain reliable and unbiased estimates of the monitoring parameters. Reliability levels were set at 90% confidence and 10% precision as per VMR0006, version 1.1.

A single homogeneous population (Primary Sampling Unit, as per VCS-PD) was considered for the parameter.

The following table summarizes the sample sizes and results.

Monitored Parameter	Sample size	Actual Samples Surveyed (ICS)	Survey Results	Precision achieved
Number of stoves in operation ($N_{y,i,j}$)	68	136	91.18%	6.20%
Quantity of woody biomass used by improved cookstoves ($B_{y=1,new,i,j,survey}$)	68	136	2.34 kg/day/stove	9.83%

Implementation and quality assurance and control and procedures used for handling any internal auditing performed and any non-conformities identified:

Data obtained from the samples were used to estimate proportions and mean values for the parameters described above. The values were then factored into the emissions reduction calculations. Project proponent provides training to 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 non-response and surveyor's biases.

5 QUANTIFICATION OF GHG EMISSION REDUCTIONS AND REMOVALS

5.1 Baseline Emissions

The improved cookstove is introduced as energy efficiency measure in the project, therefore equations 1 and 2 of the methodology have applied to calculate the net GHG emission reductions.

$$ER_y = \sum_i \sum_j ER_{y,i,j} \quad \text{Equation (1)}$$

Where:

- i = Indices for the situation where more than one type/model of improved cookstove is introduced to replace three-stone fire
- j = Indices for the situation where there is more than one batch of improved cookstove of type i
- ER_y = Emission reductions during year y in t CO₂e
- ER_{y,i,j} = Emission reductions by improved cookstove of type i and batch j during year y in t CO₂e

$$ER_{y,i,j} = B_{y,savings,i,j} \times NCV_{wood\ fuel} \times f_{NRB,y} \times (EF_{wf,CO_2} + EF_{wf,non\ CO_2}) \times N_{y,i,j} \times 0.95 \quad \text{Equation (2)}$$

Where:

- B_{y,savings,i,j} = Quantity of woody biomass that is saved in tonnes per improved cookstove of type i and batch j during year y
- f_{NRB,y} = Fraction of woody biomass that can be established as non-renewable biomass (f_{NRB})
- NCV_{wood fuel} = Net calorific value of the non-renewable woody biomass that is substituted or reduced (IPCC default for wood fuel, 0.0156 TJ/tonne)¹¹

¹¹2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories; Volume 2 Energy, Chapter 1 Introduction

EF_{wf,CO_2}	=	CO ₂ emission factor for the use of wood fuel in baseline scenario (IPCC default for wood fuel, 112 tCO ₂ /TJ) ¹²
$EF_{wf,non\ CO_2}$	=	Non-CO ₂ emission factor for the use of wood fuel in baseline scenario (IPCC default for wood fuel, 26.23 tCO ₂ /TJ) ¹³
$N_{y,i,j}$	=	Number of improved cookstoves of type i and batch j operating during year y
0.95	=	Discount factor to account for leakage

To calculate $B_{y,savings,i,j}$, we use equation 4 of the applied methodology¹⁴

$$B_{y,savings,i,j} = B_{y=1,new,i,survey} \times \left(\frac{\eta_{new,y,i,j}}{\eta_{old}} - 1 \right) \quad \text{Equation (4)}$$

Where:

$B_{y=1,new,i,survey}$	Annual quantity of woody biomass used by improved cook stoves in tonnes, determined in the first year of the implementation of the project through a sample survey
η_{old}	Efficiency of baseline cookstove. A default value of 0.10 has been used as the replaced system is a three stone fire, or a conventional system with no improved combustion air supply or flue gas ventilation system, i.e., without a grate or a chimney.
$\eta_{new,i,j}$	Efficiency of the improved cook stove determined using Equation 5 of the methodology.

$$\eta_{new,y,i,j} = \eta_p \times (DF_n)^{y-1} \times 0.94 \quad \text{Equation (5)}$$

Where:

η_p	Efficiency of project stove (fraction) at the start of project activity
$(DF_n)^{y-1}$	Discount factor to account for efficiency loss of project cookstove per year of operation (fraction). default value of 0.99 efficiency loss per year has considered for the project activity.
0.94	Adjustment factor to account for uncertainty related to project cookstove efficiency test.

¹²2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories; Volume 2 Energy, Chapter 2 Stationary Combustion

¹³2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories; Volume 2 Energy, Chapter 2 Stationary Combustion

¹⁴ Equation 3 of methodology VMR0006, version 1.1

The full set of emission reductions calculation for two stoves per HH is provided in emission reduction spread sheets.

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 is considered as default 0.95 in accordance with methodology.

5.4 Net GHG Emission Reductions and Removals

Calculation of GHG Emission Reductions

$$ER_{y,i,j} = B_{y,savings,i,j} \times NCV_{wood\ fuel} \times f_{NRB,y} \times (EF_{wf,CO2} + EF_{wf,non\ CO2}) \times N_{y,i,j} \times 0.95$$

Parameter	Description	Unit	Source	Value
$B_{y=1,savings,i,j}$	Quantity of woody biomass that is saved in tonnes per improved cookstove of type i and batch j during year $y = 1$	Tonnes	Calculated from results of sampling survey conducted during 1st Monitoring survey	1.9157
$f_{NRB,y}$	Fraction of woody biomass saved by the project activity in year y that can be established as non-renewable biomass	Fraction	C4ecosolutions (Third party) report	0.88
$NCV_{wood\ fuel}$	Net Calorific Value of the non-renewable woody biomass that is substituted or reduced	TJ/tonne	IPCC default for wood fuel	0.0156
$EF_{wf,CO2}$	CO2 emission factor for the use of wood fuel in baseline scenario	tCO2e/TJ	IPCC default for wood fuel	112
$EF_{wf,non\ CO2}$	Non-CO2 emission factor for the use of wood fuel in baseline scenario	tCO2e/TJ	IPCC default for wood fuel	26.23
0.95	Discount factor to account for leakage	Fraction	Default from VMR0006 version 1.1	0.95
η_{old}	Efficiency of baseline cookstove	Fraction	Default from VMR0006 version 1.1	0.10
$\eta_{new,i,y=1}$	Efficiency of the improved cookstove type i and batch j for year $y=1$	Fraction	Calculated	0.3243

	determined using equation 5.			
$N_{y,i,j}$	Number of improved cookstoves of type i and batch j operating during year y	Quantity	Stove registration/Installation database	202,006
$B_{y=1,new,i,survey}$	Annual quantity of woody biomass used by improved cookstoves in tonnes per device of type i and batch j, determined in the first year of the implementation of the project through a sample survey.	Tonnes	First Monitoring Survey	0.8541

Sample calculations are as follows:

PP has calculated the emission reduction for each ICS installed under the project activity separately. In this section example for ER calculation of one ICS (stove serial number CQCVZW0158407) is provided:

For the year 2021

Date of installation: 14-October-2021

For year 2021, vintage for the stove: Vintage 1

No. of days in MP: 79 (from 14-October- 2021 to 31-December-2021)

Year fraction: $79/365 = 0.22$

$B_{y=1,new,i,survey} = 0.8541$

$\eta_{new,i,j} = 0.3243$

$B_{y,savings,i,j} = 0.8541 \times ((0.3243/0.1) - 1)$
 $= 1.9157$

$ER_{y,i,j} = 1.9157 \times 0.0156 \times 0.88 \times (112 + 26.23) \times 1 \times 0.95 \times 0.22$
 $= 0.74 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e}$

Similarly For the year 2022

Date of installation: 14-October-2021

For year 2022, vintage for the stove: Vintage 1

No. of days for year 2022: 258 (from 01-January-2022 to 15-September-2022)

Year fraction: $258/365 = 0.71$

$B_{y=1,new,i,survey} = 0.8541$

$$\eta_{\text{new},i,j} = 0.3243$$

$$B_{y,\text{savings},i,j} = 0.8541 \times ((0.3243/0.1) - 1) = 1.9157$$

$$ER_{y,i,j} = 1.9157 \times 0.0156 \times 0.88 \times (112 + 26.23) \times 1 \times 0.95 \times 0.71 = 2.43 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e}$$

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 (14-October -2021 to 31-December-2021)	N/A	N/A	N/A	505
2022 (1-January - 2022 to 15-September-2022)	N/A	N/A	N/A	196,545
Total	N/A	N/A	N/A	197,050

The estimated baseline emissions, project emissions & leakage emissions have been reflected as Not Applicable (N/A) because of the following reasons:

The methodology does not quantify baseline & project emissions separately. It directly quantifies net emission reductions achieved by the project as described in sections 4.1 & 4.2 of the PD.

Ex-ante GHG emission reductions and removals and the achieved emission reductions and removals for this monitoring period:

<u>Ex-ante emissions reductions/removals</u>	<u>Achieved emissions reductions/removals</u>	<u>Percent difference</u>	<u>Justification for the difference</u>
431,980	197,050	-54.4%	As per Ex-ante assumption 375,000 stoves were operational from day 1 till the end date of MP in 2022 i.e., 337 days but in actual only 202,006 stoves were installed and operational in this monitoring period with varying number of operational days and additionally, during validation the assumption of parameter $B_{y,\text{new},i,\text{survey}}$ was taken as 2.98 kg/device/day whereas the value obtained in actual survey is 2.34kg/device/day, hence there is 54.4% reduction in actual ERs as compared to the ex-ante estimates.

APPENDIX A: LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- 1) CDM: Clean Development Mechanism
- 2) CQC: C-Quest Capital LLC
- 3) GHG: Green House Gas
- 4) ICS: Improved Cookstoves
- 5) PP: Project Proponent
- 6) SDG: Sustainable Development Goals
- 7) SD VISta: Sustainable Development Verified Impact Standard
- 8) TLC: Total Land Care
- 9) VCS: Voluntary Carbon Standard
- 10) VCU: Voluntary Carbon Unit

APPENDIX B: SCOPE 3 PUBLIC NOTICE & EMAILS

Public Notice for VCS Project 2890

Installation of high efficiency wood burning cookstoves in Zimbabwe – Project 2

This is to bring to your kind notice that C-Quest Capital SGM ZM Stoves Private Limited is implementing a grouped project titled “Installation of high efficiency wood burning cookstoves in Zimbabwe – Project 2” (VCS ID 2890). It involves distribution of improved cookstoves (ICS) to households in Zimbabwe. For the purpose of distribution of ICS, we have involved various local implementing partners including Toanabiz, Development Aid from People to People (DAPP), Ener-G-Africa and Rural and Agricultural Development Company (RADCO). We are procuring stove metal parts from Ener-G-Africa Holding Ltd.

Verified Carbon Units (VCUs) may be issued for the greenhouse gas emission reductions and removals for which C-Quest Capital SGM ZM Stoves Private Limited will be claiming carbon credits under VERRA.

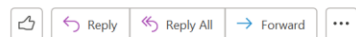
This notice intends to apprise you about the project, to avoid any potential risk of double claiming of Scope 3 emissions under this grouped project.



Notice: 2890 Scope 3 Zimbabwe - DAPP



Jacquelyn Sagasta
To: Ruth Makumbé; dappzim1
Cc: Sarah Stever



Wed 15-03-2023 23:34

Dear Luckson and Ruth,

This is to bring to your kind notice that C-Quest Capital SGM ZM Stoves Private Limited is implementing a grouped project titled, "Installation of High Efficiency Wood Burning Cookstoves in Zimbabwe – Project 2" (VCS ID 2890). It involves distribution of improved cook stoves (ICS) to households in Republic of Zimbabwe. For this purpose, we have involved your organization for distribution of project stoves in Republic of Zimbabwe.

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

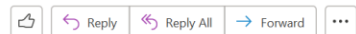
This mail intends to apprise you about the project, to avoid any potential risk of double claiming of Scope 3 emissions under the grouped project.

Best,
Jacquelyn Sagasta
Operations Specialist
C-Quest Capital LLC
1015 18th Street NW Suite 730
Washington, DC 20036
Phone +1 716-725-7733
E-mail jsagasta@cquestcapital.com
Website www.cquestcapital.com

Zimbabwe: Scope 3 Letter (2890)



Jacquelyn Sagasta
To: Catherine Almeida
Cc: Sarah Stever



Wed 15-03-2023 23:34

Dear Catherine,

This is to bring to your kind notice that C-Quest Capital SGM ZM Stoves Private Limited is implementing a grouped project titled, "Installation of High Efficiency Wood Burning Cookstoves in Zimbabwe – Project 2" (VCS ID 2890). It involves distribution of improved cook stoves (ICS) to households in Republic of Zimbabwe. For this purpose, we are procuring TLC-CQC Rocket Stove from your manufacturing unit.

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

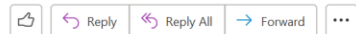
This mail intends to apprise you about the project, to avoid any potential risk of double claiming of Scope 3 emissions under the grouped project.

Best,
Jacquelyn Sagasta
Operations Specialist
C-Quest Capital LLC
1015 18th Street NW Suite 730
Washington, DC 20036
Phone +1 716-725-7733
E-mail jsagasta@cquestcapital.com
Website www.cquestcapital.com

Notice: 2890 Scope 3 Zimbabwe - EGA Direct



Jacquelyn Sagasta
To: gareth@ener-g-africa.com
Cc: Sarah Stever; Catherine Almeida



Wed 15-03-2023 23:34

Dear Gareth,

This is to bring to your kind notice that C-Quest Capital SGM ZM Stoves Private Limited is implementing a grouped project titled, "Installation of High Efficiency Wood Burning Cookstoves in Zimbabwe – Project 2" (VCS ID 2890). It involves distribution of improved cook stoves (ICS) to households in Republic of Zimbabwe. For this purpose, we have involved your organization for distribution of project stoves in Republic of Zimbabwe.

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

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

Best,
Jacquelyn Sagasta
Operations Specialist
C-Quest Capital LLC
1015 18th Street NW Suite 730
Washington, DC 20036
Phone +1 716-725-7733
E-mail jsagasta@cquestcapital.com
Website www.cquestcapital.com

Notice: 2890 Scope 3 Zimbabwe - Taonabiz



Jacquelyn Sagasta
To: Tawanda Mutyambizi
Cc: Sarah Stever

 Reply
  Reply All
  Forward
 

Wed 15-03-2023 23:34

Dear Tawanda,

This is to bring to your kind notice that C-Quest Capital SGM ZM Stoves Private Limited is implementing a grouped project titled, "Installation of High Efficiency Wood Burning Cookstoves in Zimbabwe – Project 2" (VCS ID 2890). It involves distribution of improved cook stoves (ICS) to households in Republic of Zimbabwe. For this purpose, we have involved your organization for distribution of project stoves in Republic of Zimbabwe.

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

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

Best,
Jacquelyn Sagasta
Operations Specialist
C-Quest Capital LLC
1015 18th Street NW Suite 730
Washington, DC 20036
Phone +1 716-725-7733
E-mail jsagasta@cquestcapital.com
Website www.cquestcapital.com

Notice: 2890 Scope 3 Zimbabwe - RADCO



Jacquelyn Sagasta
To: Tim Kilner; rkilnerz@gmail.com
Cc: Sarah Stever

 Reply
  Reply All
  Forward
 

Wed 15-03-2023 23:34

Dear Tim and Ruth,

This is to bring to your kind notice that C-Quest Capital SGM ZM Stoves Private Limited is implementing a grouped project titled, "Installation of High Efficiency Wood Burning Cookstoves in Zimbabwe – Project 2" (VCS ID 2890). It involves distribution of improved cook stoves (ICS) to households in Republic of Zimbabwe. For this purpose, we have involved your organization for distribution of project stoves in Republic of Zimbabwe.

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

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

Best,
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