



**Programme design document form for
CDM programmes of activities
(Version 05.0)**

Complete this form in accordance with the Attachment "Instructions for filling out the programme design document form for CDM programmes of activities" at the end of this form.

PROGRAMME DESIGN DOCUMENT (PoA-DD)

Title of the PoA	Proyecto Mirador Enhanced Distribution of Improved Cookstoves in Latin America
Version number of the PoA-DD	Version 06
Completion date of the PoA-DD	25 March 2016
Coordinating/ managing entity	Proyecto Mirador Foundation
Host Party(ies)	Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador and Mexico
Sectoral scope(s) and selected methodology(ies), and where applicable, selected standardized baseline(s)	<p><i>Sectoral scope:</i> End user energy efficiency improvement</p> <p><i>Methodology:</i> Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption, Version 2.0</p>

PART I. Programme of activities (PoA)

SECTION A. General description of PoA

A.1. Title of the PoA

Proyecto Mirador Enhanced Distribution of Improved Cookstoves in Latin America

Version 06

Dated 25 March, 2016

A.2. Purpose and general description of the PoA

1(a) Policy/measure or stated goal of the PoA

The goal of the PoA is to provide improved cookstove (ICS) technology to the underserved populations of Central America that use inefficient cookstoves, and to facilitate the project's expansion outside Honduras to include Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala and Southern Mexico.

1(b) Framework for the implementation of the proposed PoA

Since 2004 Proyecto Mirador has operated a Gold Standard certified cookstove project originally certified under a small-scale Gold Standard PDD titled "Enhanced Distribution of efficient wood stoves in Honduras," effective 1 May 2009, which project became the First VPA under this Programme of Activities (PoA) on Validation in 2014. The purpose of the PoA is to disseminate improved cookstoves to households in Central America where inefficient cookstoves are in use.

This Programme of Activities was established by the CME, Proyecto Mirador Foundation, in order to facilitate the project's future expansion to Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala and Southern Mexico.

CME assumes responsibility for all communications with the DOE and the Gold Standard; manages carbon finance certification and sustainability monitoring, receives and allocates all carbon revenues, and ensures VPA (Voluntary Programme Activity) operations are properly funded and that proper resources are in place to meet targets for stove construction.

Project implementation, stove construction and supply sourcing is managed locally under VPA supervision through the creation of local microenterprises. Such microenterprises may include stove construction organizations, suppliers to provide specific stove construction components, and other vendors. Partnerships will be formed with local community leaders to facilitate stove construction in each community.

CDM Annex 38 to EB55 Report, paragraph 8, states that "the operators of individual CPAs are not required to be project participants." Thus, any microenterprises and community partnerships established to support the operations of VPA activity are not to be considered project participants. As the CME Proyecto Mirador will ensure that inclusion criteria are met for each VPA, including ongoing monitoring and quality control to assess and maintain the quality of work provided by all associated microenterprises.

Mirador will provide monitoring services under the *Programa de Supervisores* (Supervisory Program) and coordinate DOE verification for all VPAs. Monitoring data will be collected electronically and maintained in a central database with robust reporting capabilities.

As expansion occurs, appropriate technologies will be considered and local community leaders and residents will be consulted and involved in the implementation process. VPAs will be added as needed to accommodate new technologies and implementation practices. The First VPA is designed to cover all areas within Honduras where the baseline *fogon* is used and Mirador's improved "Dos por Tres" cookstove is deemed a suitable replacement.

As the project expands and new VPAs are added, Mirador shall continue to provide training to all microenterprises and employees to ensure that (1) all actors are aware and agree that their activity is being subscribed to the PoA; and (2) Mirador's quality standards and rigorous training regimes are upheld.

2. Confirmation that the proposed PoA is a voluntary action by the coordinating/managing entity.

A review of the national energy policies of each host country reveals no regulatory requirements mandating the adoption of ICS.¹ The CME confirms that the PoA, and all actions taken as part of it, are voluntary action by the managing entity.

3. Sustainability Analysis

Since inception Proyecto Mirador has been a clear leader in sustainable development. Project activity perpetuates numerous sustainable benefits that make it ideal for Gold Standard certification, such as:

- Health benefits incurred by a dramatic decrease in indoor air pollution as smoke is ventilated outside the house
- Decrease in forest degradation resulting from a reduction in fuelwood demand
- Creation of quality jobs in areas where full time employment is difficult to find
- An increase in free time due to a decrease in time spent collecting fuelwood
- An increase in available money for household expenses resulting from a decrease in money spent on fuelwood
- Technology transfer to beneficiaries through training on the use and maintenance of the stove, including guidance on sustainable consumption practices
- Technology transfer to Mirador employees and microenterprises through training and use of Mirador's sophisticated electronic installation database and monitoring system

¹ **El Salvador:** El Salvador National Council of Energy, *Política Nacional de Energía* (National Energy Policy). Includes strategic plan for 2010-2024:

http://www.cne.gob.sv/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=153&Itemid=201

Guatemala: Presidency of the Republic of Guatemala, Ministry of Energy & Mines, *Energy Policy 2013-2027* (in translation):

<http://petnac.mem.gob.gt/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/6.-Energy-Policy-2013-2027.pdf>

Honduras: Compendio de Legislación Ambiental de Honduras (Compendium of Environmental Legislation for Honduras, SERNA, April 2011. General Laws for the Environment, Electricity Sector laws:

<http://cambioclimaticohn.org/?cat=1015&title=Legislaci%F3n&lang=es>

Nicaragua:

Ley Para la Promoción de Generación Eléctrica con Fuentes Renovables (Law to Promote Renewable Generation of Electricity):

<http://faolex.fao.org/docs/texts/nic63310.doc>

Ley de Reforma a la Ley No. 532, Ley Para la Promoción de Generación Eléctrica con Fuentes Renovables (2015 Revision to Law No. 532, Law to Promote Renewable Generation of Electricity)

<http://legislacion.asamblea.gob.ni/Normaweb.nsf/b92aaea87dac762406257265005d21f7/9247a30524cd4ba206257e590063c638?OpenDocument>

Mexico: Ley de la Comisión Reguladora de Energía (Regulatory Law for the Commission of Energy), 28-11-2008: http://www.shcp.gob.mx/LASHCP/MarcoJuridico/MarcoJuridicoGlobal/Leyes/134_lcre.pdf

Secretary of Energy, "Prospectivas del Sector Energético 2015-2029" (Prospects for the Energy Sector, 2015-2029):

<http://www.gob.mx/sener/documentos/prospectivas-del-sector-energetico-2015-2029>

In addition to the benefits listed above, it should be noted that there is no evidence that Proyecto Mirador has any negative effects on sustainability. All sustainability parameters are reported at the PoA level.

At each Verification, Proyecto Mirador’s Management Team will report on the Passport’s Sustainability Monitoring Plan, Section G, including assessment of #6, Quality of Employment, by means of an annual employee survey, and #10, the Quantitative Employment and Income generation of the project, is addressed in an annual report on the quantity and type of jobs created by the project.

A.3. CME and participants of PoA

1(a) Proyecto Mirador Foundation (CME)

1(b) Proyecto Mirador LLC (Project Participant)

A.4. Party(ies)

Name of Party involved (host) indicates a host Party	Private and/or public entity(ies) project participants (as applicable)	Indicate if the Party involved wishes to be considered as project participant (Yes/No)
Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador and Mexico	Proyecto Mirador LLC (a U.S. non-profit organization with registered non-profit Affiliate in Honduras)	No
Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador and Mexico	Proyecto Mirador Foundation	No

A.5. Physical/ Geographical boundary of the PoA

Honduras; Nicaragua; El Salvador; Guatemala; and the following states of Southern Mexico and the Yucatan Peninsula: *Guerrero, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Tabasco, Veracruz, Puebla, Campeche, Quintana Roo, and Yucatan*. (All countries listed are non-Annex 1 parties to the 1992 UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.)

Target area: Project shall target areas of Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, and the states of Southern Mexico wherever inefficient, traditional cookstoves are in widespread use.

Fuel collection area: Most beneficiaries either collect fuelwood close to home or purchase it from local vendors who collect it locally, though some purchase wood from vendors who import the wood from other areas of the same country. Fuel collection area for each VPA shall mirror VPA boundary.

Fuel production area: Most beneficiaries either collect fuelwood close to home or purchase it from local vendors who collect it locally, though some purchase wood from vendors who import the wood from other areas of the same country. Fuel collection area for each VPA shall mirror VPA boundary.

A.6. Technologies/measures

VPA will replace traditional stoves with higher efficiency models of domestic or institutional improved cookstoves by leveraging resources provided by the PoA. The First VPA included in the PoA replaces the traditional *fogon*, an inefficient wood burning cookstove, with Mirador’s improved Dos por Tres cookstove. The Dos por Tres is constructed *in situ* in individual homes and beneficiaries are trained extensively on proper use and maintenance of the stove. The Dos por Tres is designed to have a useful life of 5 years,

although many of the stoves have been made to last up to 10 years and beyond when replacement parts are employed.

According to the eligible project types available under the Gold Standard, this project shall be classified as *End-user Energy Efficiency Improvement*, defined as the reduction in the amount of energy required for delivering or producing non-energy physical goods or services.

In the baseline scenario, stove users would continue to build makeshift, inefficient cookstoves in their homes without the intervention of an organization such as Mirador to provide ICS technology.

A.7 Public funding of PoA

There is no public funding available, utilized or planned for use by the project.

SECTION B. Demonstration of additionality and development of eligibility criteria

B.1. Demonstration of additionality for PoA

There are no laws or regulations in the boundary of the PoA requiring the activities of the PoA, as described above. The activities under the PoA are a voluntary, coordinated action by the CME of the PoA.

Additionality of each CPA was demonstrated at the time of submission for registration using the “Tool for the Demonstration and Assessment of Additionality,” Version 05, EB39.

B.2. Eligibility criteria for inclusion of a CPA in the PoA

<i>Eligibility criteria for inclusion of each VPA into the PoA are:</i>			
#	Eligibility Criteria	Description	Means of Verification (as defined in PoA)
1	VPA Location and Project Boundary	VPA shall involve the distribution of ICS within the geographical boundary of Host Countries defined in the PoA	VPA clearly states VPA project boundary under Section A.7, “Geographic Reference or Other Means of Identification,” and VPA project boundary falls within PoA project boundary. GPS markings are kept for each stove installed and available to DOE for verification to ensure all stoves are within VPA project boundary.
2	Avoid double counting	VPA shall apply a unique identifier to each cookstove installed and apply routine data checks and other management protocols that ensure double counting is avoided.	Electronic database is available to DOE for verification containing individual records for each stove, each with a unique identifier automatically generated by database.
3	Technology	VPAs shall utilize ICS technologies with useful energy output of less than 150kW per unit.	Technical report from qualified 3 rd party.
4	Start Date	The start date of each VPA shall be the first date of stove	All stove installations are individually tracked on an electronic database that

		construction.	is available to DOE for validation.
5	Methodology	VPA uses approved Gold Standard Methodology <i>Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption, Version 2.0.</i>	VPA states methodology used under Section D.1, under “Title and reference of the approved baseline and monitoring methodology(ies) selected.” Applicable requirements of methodology are articulated in Section D.5, “Demonstration of eligibility for a VPA,” and documented throughout VPA.
6	LSC	VPA shall conduct an LSC that follows the GS LSC guidance	LSC report
7	EIA	EIA shall be conducted only if required by the host country	Official documentation confirming EIA conducted
8	Target group	VPAs shall target household or institutional users of inefficient biomass stoves. Beneficiaries may or may not include auxiliary non-biomass cookstoves to augment their cooking practices.	Confirmed via baseline kitchen surveys, conducted according to the requirements of the GS methodology.
9	Additionality	VPA must demonstrate that the project meets additionality requirements of the Gold Standard.	VPA demonstrates additionality using the CDM Tool for the demonstration of additionality, version 7.0. Specifically, each VPA shall use an Investment Barrier Analysis. The analysis shall follow the Guidelines for objective demonstration and assessment of barriers, and will be structured to include three potential sources of income: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equity investment upon expectation of certain returns • Financing institution (bank) in the form of a bank loan • Donations Each potential source of income shall be analyzed from the perspective of three potential project developers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual households • Governmental Institutions • Private organizations By exploring the potential of the above three sources income from those three

			<p>perspectives, VPA shall show that in the absence of project activity, baseline conditions (installation of the traditional cookstove) would persist.</p> <p>Finally, the common practice assessment shall be conducted in accordance with the Guidelines on common practice.</p>
10	Ownership of ER credits	<p>VPA shall be developed and implemented by the CME. In case contracted entities are retained to manage future VPAs, the contractual agreements between each partner and the CME will clearly establish ownership of emission reduction credits generated through the PoA as belonging to the CME.</p> <p>VPA shall clearly communicate to all end user beneficiaries, verbally and in writing, that the ownership of emission reductions shall reside with the CME.</p>	<p>VPA-DDs shall be approved by the CME and submitted by CME to DOE for inclusion.</p> <p>First VPA is managed by CME. In case contracted entities are retained to manage future VPAs, contracted entities shall confirm to DOE their agreement that emission reduction credits generated by the VPA through the PoA belong to the CME.</p> <p>VPA shall present training brochures and procedural training materials to show that final beneficiaries are clearly informed that the ownership of emission reductions shall reside with the CME.</p>
11	ODA	<p>If official development assistance (ODA) is provided, it is not contingent on transfer of carbon credits to the donor country providing ODA support.</p>	<p>Completion of ODA Declaration form, if required.</p>
12	Sustainable Development	<p>VPA is required to align with ‘Do-no harm’ assessment and SD matrix.</p>	<p>CME shall directly review VPA for compliance and if any negative indicators are present, modifications will be required until all indicators score positive or neutral.</p>
13	Prior consideration of carbon revenues	<p>VPA is required to demonstrate that real actions were taken to secure carbon revenue for the project in parallel with its implementation.</p>	<p>Evidence to support this should include one or more of the following: contracts with consultants for services related to GS compliance; draft versions of PDDs; evidence of agreements or negotiations with a DOE for validation services, or earlier correspondence with the Gold Standard regarding the project.</p>

VPA will meet the inclusion criteria by providing evidence for each individual Eligibility Criterion as specified in the “Means of Verification (as defined in PoA)” column of Section B.5 as applicable. VPA

will submit all supporting evidence to the CME who will manage VPA inclusion in the PoA.

B.3. Application of technologies/measures and methodologies

Technologies under this PoA include only improved cookstoves. Thus a single methodology, *Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption, Version 2.0*, shall be used for this PoA and all VPAs subject to inclusion under the PoA.

The Sampling Plan is provided as part of the Generic VPA (see Section B.7) and addresses the specifics of several survey types individually.

B.4. Date of completion of application of methodology and standardized baseline and contact information of responsible person(s)/ entity(ies)

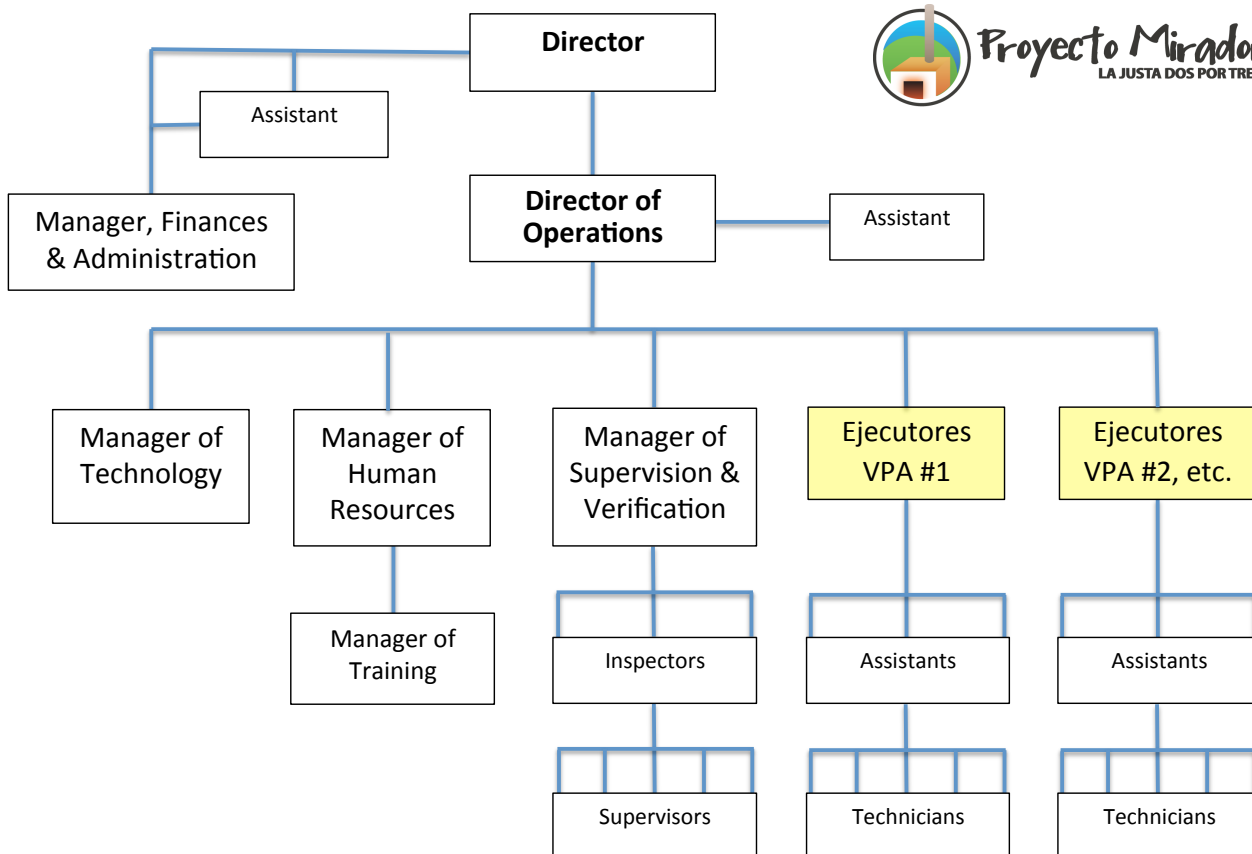
Application of *Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption, Version 2.0*, is complete as of 13 November, 2015. A standardized baseline is not applied.

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SECTION C. Management system

Proyecto Mirador Foundation, a U.S. based 501(c)3 non-profit corporation, receives carbon funds and donated equity capital and in turn distributes it to Proyecto Mirador LLC, a U.S. based 501(c)3 non-profit and also a registered non-profit in Honduras. Proyecto Mirador LLC's U.S. office manages all activities related to carbon finance, certification and Gold Standard compliance, and funds all project operations. All stove building operations are managed from Proyecto Mirador LLC's office in Santa Barbara, Honduras.

All project operations of Proyecto Mirador LLC are run by Mirador's co-founder and director, Doña Emilia Mendoza, who has primary responsibility for the entire management team. She is assisted by a Director of Finances and Administration, as well as a Director of Operations who, in turn, manages a team of mid-level managers. These managers include a Manager of Technology, Manager of Human Resources, Manager of Supervision and Verification. In addition, the Director of Operations supervises entrepreneurs through Mirador's *Programa de Ejecutores*. In this microenterprise program, entrepreneurs (whom we call Ejecutores) are trained and paid by Mirador to build and install Dos por Tres stoves under Mirador's leadership and verification. As of 2015, 6 Ejecutores and 44 stove technicians work for Proyecto Mirador. A diagram of the management structure for Proyecto Mirador's Honduras operations is provided on the following chart.



a. Roles and Responsibilities

Director – Responsible for leading the management of Proyecto Mirador, both inside and outside the organization. Articulates the Strategic Plan and manages external relations.

Director of Operations – Leads the operations of Proyecto Mirador; responsible to execute the Strategic Plan. Works toward geographic expansion, directly supervising the operations of all department heads.

Manager of Human Resources – Hire qualified personnel and manage all personnel relations. Responsible for the coordination and training of all employees.

Manager of Technology – Supervises IT management system including data collection for installation tracking, monitoring and follow-up. Trains Mirador personnel on the use of computers and handheld devices; oversees report production and management.

Manager of Supervision & Verification – Manage all supervisors/inspectors to guarantee that their work is executed in an independent, transparent, timely and verifiable manner. Oversees the monitoring of requirements set forth by the Gold Standard.

Ejecutores – Principal responsibility is to build the requisite number of stoves to the quality established by the Director of Operations. Organizes and executes community outreach and training of beneficiaries; monitors the work of stove installation technicians.

Scaling the Project: Under the *Programa de Ejecutores*, scaling the project simply involves the addition of more Ejecutores, who in turn “pyramid up” and hire more stove building teams below. Expansion thus creates additional jobs for Ejecutores and Stove Technicians; middle managers; supervisors and inspectors; material suppliers; IT providers and other support organizations.

Mirador is counting on proceeds from the sale of Gold Standard certified carbon credits to fund the added employees and stove building materials. Using carbon finance we are empowering stove builders to expand their operations, ultimately resulting in an overall expansion of the stove industry.

In order to add new VPAs, Mirador will add Ejecutores and their teams trained in modified stove regimes as applicable. All VPAs will remain under the central management of our existing office in Honduras.

b. Training and Capacity Development

Proyecto Mirador's training program, presided over by the Manager of Human Resources, encompasses all employees and levels of management. The training process adheres to the following general guidelines:

- Identify training needs.
- Develop training plan.
- Develop training materials.
- Send invitations to participants.
- Conduct training. (Includes construction practices whenever necessary.)
- Training sessions are documented in writing and with photographs.
- Evaluation of training.

c. Technical Review for Inclusion of VPAs

Prospective VPAs will be reviewed according to the following steps:

- Director of Operations shall determine the necessity of adding VPAs based on the divergence of technology of existing VPAs already operating under the PoA.
- Director shall approve plan to add VPA. U.S. Directors and staff shall draft all technical paperwork corresponding to the VPA and interface with the Gold Standard to affect its inclusion.
- Manager of Technology, Manager of Human Resources, Director of Operations and Director (Honduras) will review relevant portions of VPA-DD to ensure congruity with practical applications of VPA.
- U.S. office shall administrate the VPA approval process and ensure compliance with workflow applications and eligibility criteria set forth in the PoA.

d. Procedure to Avoid Double Counting

Data for each VPA shall be kept separate and distinct from any and all other VPAs. Director of Operations is responsible to ensure that no stove is installed which already falls under a separate VPA, CPA or other vehicle already approved. Stoves are built *in situ* and a unique household account is created in the electronic database at the time of construction, including a GPS mark. Furthermore, an inspector goes to each house before construction can begin and at that time, verifies that ICS technology is not already present. For those reasons, if there is another similar activity within the same target area, stoves from the other project cannot possibly be counted under Mirador's activity. Additionally, data within each VPA shall be checked to verify double counting is avoided. CME shall conduct periodic audits on sales record for each VPA, using tools built into the electronic monitoring system to prevent double counting. These checks will be overseen by the Manager of Technology.

e. Records and Documentation Control Processes

Proyecto Mirador's U.S. office shall retain primary responsibility for all documentation related to the Gold Standard PoA, and each VPA shall be primarily responsible for documentation associated

with day-to-day operations, as well as reporting to the U.S. office with respect to Gold Standard documentation. Monitoring records shall be kept distinct and separate for each VPA. Manager of Supervision & Verification is primarily responsible for data collection associated with Gold Standard monitoring, and Manager of Technology is responsible to ensure that accurate electronic monitoring records are kept across all VPAs.

f. Continuous Improvements of the PoA Management System

Proyecto Mirador's U.S. Office shall meet with Honduras management as often as needed, and in person at least once per year, to ensure that all activities under the PoA are being appropriately and effectively managed. In Honduras, frequent and regular meetings are scheduled within separate departments, as well as between multiple departments as necessary to maintain a smooth and open system of communication. The Manager of Human Resources is responsible to ensure that (1) staffing requirements are regularly assessed and met; (2) employee performance is closely monitored and assessed; (3) workflow protocols are appropriately implemented and followed; and (4) the management system is functioning according to the requirements of the PoA. All department heads are regularly consulted to solicit feedback. That feedback is considered and adjustments to management structure and operations are made accordingly, as appropriate.

SECTION D. Duration of PoA

D.1. Start date of PoA

February 7, 2013 is the start date of the PoA and also the Date of First Submission.

D.2. Duration of the PoA

28 years

SECTION E. Environmental impacts

E.1. Level at which environmental analysis is undertaken

As this is a multi-country PoA, Environmental Analysis is done at VPA level to account for potential differences in environmental constraints and regulations in different host countries as the project expands.

E.2. Analysis of the environmental impacts

The project activity consists of only end-use energy efficiency measures that provide environmental benefits. The *Dos por Tres* stove, as the project technology used in the first VPA, is constructed from locally, readily available, inexpensive materials, and is engineered to vent toxic smoke with a chimney, cook faster and use half the wood of traditional *fogon* stoves. Thus, the stove reduces CO₂ emissions and the time devoted to wood collection and/or money spent on wood. Project technology for future VPAs will follow a similar pattern.

Biodiversity

The project reduces the demand for biomass required for cooking stoves thus reducing the rate of deforestation connected to wood consumption. In addition, the reduction in use of these inefficient stoves will yield a reduction in emissions from fuel combustion thus improving air quality and reducing the emission of harmful gases that contribute to climate change.

Air Quality and Environment

Project beneficiaries using improved cookstoves reduce their wood consumption. The reduction in fuel usage will also save project beneficiaries time and income. This means that biomass users who gather wood will see a reduction in the amount of fuel that they have to collect, leaving that time available for other

activities. Biomass users that purchase their fuel will be able to direct more of their income to other needs.

This means that less harmful pollutants are emitted, an important improvement as indoor air pollution has been proven to have direct correlation with respiratory illness and mortality rates, especially among women and children, worldwide. Also from the economic perspective, the project will contribute to the scale-up of local business and organizations, with the potential to create jobs in retail, marketing and distribution.

No negative impacts can be identified.

E.3. Environmental impact assessment

In the view of the Project Participants, the stakeholders who attended the Design Consultation Meeting by Webinar on 22 January 2013, as well as the stakeholders who attended the LSC meeting on 18 December 2008 in preparation for Gold Standard certification under the existing PDD (the project which will become VPA #1), there are no significant negative environmental impacts of the project activity. In view of the project's consistently positive contributions to environmental health and sustainability, a detailed environmental impact assessment need not be conducted. The Sustainability Matrix submitted with the Passport, as well as comprehensive stakeholder comments from the Design Consultation Report pasted in the PoA, offer sufficient proof of the decidedly positive environmental impact of the project.

SECTION F. Local stakeholder consultation

F.1. Solicitation of comments from local stakeholders

Ongoing research and stakeholder consultation are vital components of a successful Gold Standard project. Having solid "on-the-ground" resources is a critical advantage for Mirador. During the process of ongoing supervision and training, Mirador Supervisors note any recommendations from beneficiaries as to functional or procedural improvements. The recommendations are collected by Supervisors and Ejecutores; recommendations are explored and researched when warranted; and adjustments are implemented if appropriate. As Mirador expands into new areas, local leaders and NGOs are informed and consulted on an ongoing basis. When relevant, stakeholder feedback is recorded and then channeled through the Ejecutores or Supervisors to Mirador management and reviewed by the Director and Chief Operating Officer as appropriate.

The LSC is conducted at the VPA level. The First VPA held its LSC in 2008 in establishment of the PDD. Since 2012 separate community stakeholder meetings have been held in advance of stove construction in every single village where stoves are built. This means Mirador has conducted numerous stakeholder meetings in all the Departments of Honduras where stoves are built, giving local government leaders, business owners, educators, beneficiaries and others the opportunity to learn about Mirador and voice any concerns. Stakeholder feedback is documented and Mirador responses are tracked on an ongoing basis.

F.2. Summary of comments received

Stakeholders in Honduras have responded favorably to all of Proyecto Mirador's Gold Standard project activities and, once educated about Mirador's activities, have not raised objections to our proceeding with construction. Comments include requests for greater access to new technologies for communities; offers for logistical and material support; and acknowledging the many sustainable development and health benefits of the project.

Comments and questions collected during the Design Consultation Meeting also indicated a favorable outlook; all feedback is specifically stated in the Design Consultation Report (2013).

F.3. Report on consideration of comments received

Stakeholder Feedback from the Design Consultation meeting emphasized the project's benefits to the environment, local economies and public health. Mirador did not receive any feedback that would indicate modification to the design of the Programme. All comments and questions are noted in the Design Consultation Report.

Furthermore, the project has operated since 2004, and under Gold Standard certification since 2009. Our Programme design is based on practice that is already established and we do not anticipate major operational changes to accommodate the transition from a PDD to a PoA structure.

SECTION G. Approval and authorization

As a Gold Standard project, DNA approval is not required.

Involved parties include only Proyecto Mirador Foundation (the CME) and Proyecto Mirador LLC (project participant and operating entity). Since the CME is the sole member of the operating entity, authorization and approval of the Project Participant are not required.

PART II. Generic component project activity (CPA)

SECTION A. General description of a generic CPA

A.1. Purpose and general description of generic CPAs

The objective of this application to The Gold Standard Foundation is to perpetuate and expand a successful improved cookstove project that utilizes carbon finance to provide a market based solution that addresses the problems of deforestation, indoor air pollution, global warming and slow economic development in the poor, rural communities of Central America. The project will monetize certified carbon savings to greatly accelerate the dissemination of fuel-efficient stoves in rural Central America where degraded conditions of forests, indoor air pollution and rural poverty exceed acceptable levels.

The project began operation as a Gold Standard project under a PDD limited to Honduras. This first VPA will continue the same project activity under a Gold Standard PoA. Under this VPA, Proyecto Mirador (also referred to as Mirador) will continue to build the *Dos por Tres* stove wherever similar baseline conditions exist, expanding gradually to other areas of the PoA project boundary. Future VPAs may be drafted to include other stove types wherever baseline conditions differ significantly.

Generic VPAs shall target the rural poor within the PoA project boundary. Stove distribution shall follow a method appropriate to the stove technology added. For example, if future VPAs cover other stove types that are built *in situ* similar to the *Dos por Tres*, then the distribution method will closely follow the model set by the First VPA. However, if future VPAs cover stove types that mandate a different approach, distribution methods will be assessed accordingly.

In all cases, recommendations from the beneficiaries as to functional improvements shall be explored and researched, then implemented if appropriate. Furthermore, as Mirador expands into new areas, local leaders and NGOs are informed and consulted on an ongoing basis. When relevant, stakeholder feedback is channelled through the Ejecutores or Supervisors to Mirador management and reviewed by the Director and Chief Operating Officer as appropriate.

SECTION B. Application of a baseline and monitoring methodology and standardized baseline

B.1. Reference of methodology(ies) and standardized baseline(s)

1(a) VPAs under this PoA will apply the Gold Standard methodology *Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption, Version 2.0*.

1(b) Additionally, the following methodological tools are employed in each VPA:

- Additionality of each VPA was demonstrated at the time of submission for registration using the "Tool for the Demonstration and Assessment of Additionality," Version 05, EB39.
- CDM EB 66, Annex 47, "Assessment of the validity of the original/current baseline and update of the baseline at the renewal of the crediting period" (Version 03.0.1)
- NRB Assessment similar to approach of CDM methodology AMS-II.G
- CDM EB 50, Annex 30: "Standard for Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and Programme of Activities" (Version 04.1)
- The Gold Standard, Annex Z: "Gold Standard procedures for renewal of crediting period"

B.2. Applicability of methodology(ies) and standardized baseline(s)

VPAs shall apply the Gold Standard methodology, *Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption, Version 2.0*.

Under all VPAs, low-emission cook-stoves and regimes shall replace relatively high-emission baseline scenarios.

Cooking practices are similar in all countries included in the PoA. Please see the following passage from the World Bank's 2013 report, "What Have We Learned about Household Biomass Cooking in Central America?"

Social and cultural characteristics figure prominently in biomass use for cooking in Central America. Collection of fuelwood and other agricultural residues for cooking is usually performed either by the whole family or exclusively by the head (usually the man) of the family. Women usually take charge of cooking. Men are estimated to spend on average 10 hours per week collecting fuel, while women (and small children some- times) spend on average 4 hours per day cooking. **Cuisine and cooking practices are similar among countries in the region;** tortilla making is the main and central cooking task, and the most intensive in terms of energy and time required. The prevalence of tortilla making necessitates that a *plancha* (or griddle) be included in ICS design. Other typical regional dishes, such as frijoles (fried bean paste) and *guisados* (stew), are also energy—and time-consuming to make.

As shown on the following map, fuelwood is the primary fuel in use across Central America, and VPAs will install ICS in only those households that use fuelwood cookstoves.

FIGURE 1. Fuelwood Users as Percent of the Population



The following passage in the same 2013 World Bank report confirms similar conditions apply to Southern Mexico:

Biomass is used extensively for cooking in central and southern areas of Mexico. Approximately 28 million people or 5 million households use fuelwood for cooking or water heating, of which 19 million use wood as the only cooking fuel and 9 million use

both wood and LPG. About 90 percent of biomass-using households are located in low-income communities in rural areas.

A sampling approach is chosen to accommodate joint Verification of multiple VPAs.

End users within the sample group will be randomly selected. The approach will follow sampling guidelines set forth in the CDM tool “Standard for Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and Programme of Activities” (Version 04.1). Results will meet confidence requirements in Gold Standard PoA Rules, Gold Standard cookstove methodology *Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption, Version 2.0* (TPDDTEC, V.2.0), as well as applicable CDM tools. Further detail is provided under the heading “Sampling Plan” in section B.7.2 below.

Site visits for Verification shall be coordinated by CME’s U.S. office and managed through CME’s central office in Honduras. Verification site locations shall be determined at the discretion of the Verifying DOE, while CME shall arrange logistical support, enlisting the involvement of the VPA as required. CME shall be responsible to provide data to facilitate Verification, including household level information and all materials required by DOE.

VPAs shall meet all applicability criteria of the TPDDTEC v.2.0 methodology. The Methodology is “applicable to programs or activities introducing technologies and/or practices that reduce or displace greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the thermal energy consumption of households and non-domestic premises.”² All VPAs shall meet the following specific criteria:

- Project boundary is clearly identified. VPA shall include a map in the VPA-DD clearly delineating the boundary and all stove locations shall be kept in a central database that is accessible to the DOE for confirmation.
- Technologies counted in the project are not included in another voluntary market or CDM project activity. First VPA is directly managed by the CME and CME confirms that First VPA is not included in another project activity. Should future VPAs be added that are not directly managed by the CME, CME will require a contract, mutually executed by CME and VPA, confirming that (1) VPA is aware of the requirement that VPA not be included in another voluntary market or CDM project activity; and (2) VPA will not sell credits from project technology to any carbon developer, project, or any entity other than the CME.
- Appropriate mechanisms shall be in place to prevent double counting. (For example, if there is another similar activity within the same target area, stoves from the other project cannot possibly be counted under Mirador’s activity when Mirador builds stoves *in situ* and each stove is recorded as a distinct household account in Salesforce including a GPS mark at the moment of construction.)
- Technologies each have continuous useful energy outputs of less than 150kW per unit. If and when new technologies are added, a third-party report by a qualified stove testing center will provide confirmation of the continuous useful energy output.
- As a precondition for the installation of ICS, beneficiaries are required to remove the traditional stove that is being replaced. Beneficiaries are made aware of the requirement to remove the traditional cookstove at the time they sign up to receive the stove. Also, during Mirador’s training exercises, Stove Technicians are instructed to require the beneficiary to remove the traditional stove. Supervisors return later to monitor and ensure the stove has actually been destroyed, and this data is tracked on the household account in the electronic database.
- PP shall clearly communicate to all beneficiaries, verbally (in training sessions) and in writing (in the Use & Maintenance Brochure), that the ownership of emission reductions shall reside with the CME.

² *Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption, Version 2.0*. The Gold Standard, 24 April, 2015. p. 3.

B.3. Sources and GHGs

Source		Gas	Included	Justification/Explanation
Baseline	Heat delivery, production of fuel, and transport of fuel	CO ₂	Yes	Main emission source
		CH ₄	Yes	Relevant emission source
		N ₂ O	Yes	Relevant source of emissions
Project Activity	Heat delivery, production of fuel, and transport of fuel	CO ₂	Yes	Main emission source
		CH ₄	Yes	Relevant emission source
		N ₂ O	Yes	Relevant source of emissions

B.4. Description of baseline scenario

According to the TPDDTEC v2.0, “a baseline scenario is defined by the typical baseline fuel consumption patterns in a population that is targeted for adopting the new project technology.” For all VPAs under this PoA, the baseline scenario reflects end users that cook with an inefficient, wood burning cookstove prior to becoming a project beneficiary, and assumes that under the baseline scenario, installation of the new improved stove has not yet occurred. The baseline is assessed at the VPA level to allow for the possibility of replacing types of traditional stoves other than the *fogon* that is replaced under the First VPA.. The stoves are not all installed at the start of the project, but are installed progressively during the crediting period. The Kitchen Performance Test is used to quantify fuelwood consumption in baseline and project scenarios.

The TPDDTEC v2.0 specifies: “Project proponents must consider distinct baseline and project scenarios when the project activity targets end user populations that consume significantly different fuels or when different technologies are considered in a given project.” Each VPA under this PoA will define the baseline scenario separately and any respective differences in the fuel consumed will be accounted for at the VPA level accordingly. Project technologies other than the Dos por Tres cookstove, which is the project technology implemented under the First VPA, will be treated under a separate VPA or VPAs, if applicable.

The project proponent will conduct the following baseline studies for the baseline scenario under each VPA activity:

- Baseline non-renewable biomass (NRB) assessment
- Baseline survey of target population characteristics
- Kitchen Performance Test to determine fuel consumption in the baseline scenario

Baseline survey sample sizing will conform to the following guidelines:

- Group size <300: Minimum sample size 30 or population size, whichever is smaller
- Group size 300-1000: Minimum sample size 10% of group size
- Group size >1000: Minimum sample size 100

The baseline study will include the following information will be collected:

1. User follow up
 - a. Address or location
 - b. Mobile telephone number and/or landline telephone number (when possible)
2. End user characteristics
 - a. Number of people served by baseline technology

- b. Typical baseline technology usage patterns and tasks (commercial, institutional, domestic, etc.)
- 3. Baseline technology and fuels
 - a. Types of baseline technologies used and estimated frequency
 - b. Types of fuels used and estimated quantities
 - c. Seasonal variations in baseline technology and fuel use
 - d. Sources of fuels (purchased or hand-collected, etc.) and prices paid or effort made (e.g., walking distances, persons collecting, opportunity cost)
 - e. Renewability and non-renewability indicators as required by Annex 1

Fuel consumption in the baseline and project scenarios will be determined using the Kitchen Performance Test to measure real, observed technology performance in the field. Consumption will be measured with a representative sample of end users under the baseline scenario and in the project scenario. KPTs will be transparent, conservative, and randomly selected so as not to introduce a material bias. The impact of daily and seasonal variations on the expected average fuel consumption savings will be accounted for, if applicable, in the calculation of emission reductions.

B.5. Demonstration of eligibility for a generic VPA

With reference to Proyecto Mirador PoA section B.2., eligibility criteria for inclusion of each VPA into the PoA are defined as follows:

Eligibility criteria for inclusion of each VPA into the PoA are:

#	Eligibility Criteria	Description	Means of Verification (as defined in PoA)	Proof of Eligibility (this VPA)
1	VPA Location and Project Boundary	VPA shall involve the distribution of ICS within the geographical boundary of Host Countries defined in the PoA	VPA clearly states VPA project boundary under Section A.7, "Geographic Reference or Other Means of Identification," and VPA project boundary falls within PoA project boundary. GPS markings are kept for each stove installed and available to DOE for verification to ensure all stoves are within VPA project boundary.	
2	Avoid double counting	VPA shall apply a unique identifier to each cookstove installed and apply routine data checks and other management protocols that ensure double counting is avoided.	Electronic database is available to DOE for verification containing individual records for each stove, each with a unique identifier automatically generated by database.	

3	Technology	VPAs shall utilize ICS technologies with useful energy output of less than 150kW	Technical report from qualified 3 rd party.	
4	Start Date	The start date of each VPA shall be the first date of stove construction.	All stove installations are individually tracked on an electronic database that is available to DOE for validation.	
5	Methodology	VPA uses approved Gold Standard Methodology and satisfies all its requirements. First VPA shall conform to <i>Methodology for Improved Cook-stoves and Kitchen Regimes v.01</i> and subsequent VPAs shall conform to <i>Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption, Version 2.0</i> .	VPA states methodology used under Section D.1, under “Reference of methodology(ies) and standardized baseline(s).” Applicable requirements of methodology are articulated in Section D.5, “Demonstration of eligibility for a VPA,” and documented throughout VPA.	
6	LSC	VPA shall conduct an LSC that follows the GS LSC guidance	LSC report	
7	EIA	EIA shall be conducted if required by the host country	Official documentation confirming EIA conducted	
8	Target group	VPAs shall target household or institutional users of inefficient biomass stoves. Users may or may not include auxiliary non-biomass cookstoves to augment their cooking practices.	Confirmed via baseline kitchen surveys, conducted according to the requirements of the GS methodology.	

9	Additionality	VPA must demonstrate that the project meets additionality requirements of the Gold Standard.	<p>VPA demonstrates additionality using the Investment Barrier Analysis.</p> <p>Analysis shall be structured to include three potential sources of income:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equity investment upon expectation of certain returns • Financing institution (bank) in the form of a bank loan • Donations <p>Each potential source of income shall be analyzed from the perspective of three potential project developers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual households • Governmental Institutions • Private organizations <p>By exploring the potential of the above three sources income from those three perspectives, VPA shall show that in the absence of project activity, baseline conditions (installation of the traditional cookstove) would persist.</p>	
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10	Ownership of ER credits	<p>VPA shall be developed and implemented by the CME. In case contracted entities are retained to manage future VPAs, the contractual agreements between each partner and the CME will clearly establish ownership of emission reduction credits generated through the PoA as belonging to the CME.</p> <p>VPA shall clearly communicate to all end user beneficiaries, verbally and in writing, that the ownership of emission reductions shall reside with the CME.</p>	<p>VPA-DDs shall be approved by the CME and submitted by CME to DOE for inclusion.</p> <p>First VPA is managed by CME. In case contracted entities are retained to manage future VPAs, contracted entities shall confirm to DOE their agreement that emission reduction credits generated by the VPA through the PoA belong to the CME.</p> <p>VPA shall present training brochures and procedural training materials to show that final beneficiaries are clearly informed that the ownership of emission reductions shall reside with the CME.</p>	
11	ODA	If official development assistance (ODA) is provided, it is not contingent on transfer of carbon credits to the donor country providing ODA support.	Completion of ODA Declaration form, if required.	
12	Sustainable Development	VPA is required to align with 'Do-no harm' assessment and SD matrix.	CME shall directly review VPA for compliance and if any negative indicators are present, modifications will be required until all indicators score positive or neutral.	
13	Prior consideration of carbon revenues	VPA is required to demonstrate that real actions were taken to secure carbon revenue for the project in parallel with its implementation.	Evidence to support this should include one or more of the following: contracts with consultants for services related to GS compliance; draft versions of PDDs; evidence of agreements or negotiations with a DOE for validation services, or earlier correspondence with the Gold Standard regarding the project.	

B.6. Estimation of emission reductions of a generic CPA

B.6.1. Explanation of methodological choices

The current Gold Standard methodology *Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption, V.2.0* shall be applied. TPDDTEC v.2.0 methodology provides for the following options for calculating emission reductions:

(1) When the baseline fuel and project fuel are the same, the statistical analysis can be conducted with respect to fuel savings per unit. The equation specified by the methodology is as follows:

$$ER_y = \sum_{b,p} (N_{p,y} * U_{p,y} * P_{p,b,y} * NCV_{b, fuel} * (f_{NRB,b,y} * EF_{fuel, CO_2} + EF_{fuel, nonCO_2})) - \sum LE_{p,y} \quad (1)$$

(2) When the baseline fuel and project fuel are different and/or the emission factors are different, the overall GHG reductions achieved by the project activity in year y are calculated as follows:

$$ER_y = \sum_{b,p} N_{p,y} * U_{p,y} * (f_{NRB,b,y} * ER_{b,p,y, CO_2} + ER_{b,p,y, non-CO_2}) - \sum LE_{p,y} \quad (2)$$

Mirador anticipates that all VPAs under this PoA will use efficient biomass cookstoves in replacement of traditional, inefficient biomass cookstoves. Since the baseline fuel and project fuel are expected to be the same under this PoA, the statistical analysis can be conducted with respect to fuel savings per unit and **Equation 1 is chosen.**

$$ER_y = \sum_{b,p} (N_{p,y} * U_{p,y} * P_{p,b,y} * NCV_{b,fuel} * (f_{NRB,b,y} * EF_{fuel,CO_2} + EF_{fuel,nonCO_2})) - \sum LE_{p,y} \quad (1)$$

$N_{p,y}$	<i>Parameter ID6</i> Cumulative number of project technology-days included in the project database for project scenario p against baseline scenario b in year y
$U_{p,y}$	<i>Parameter ID8</i> Cumulative usage rate for technologies in project scenario p in year y, based on cumulative adoption rate and drop off rate revealed by usage surveys (fraction)
$P_{p,b,y}$	<i>Parameter ID7</i> Specific fuel savings for an individual technology of project p against an individual technology of baseline b in year y, in tons/day, as derived from the statistical analysis of the data collected from the field tests
$f_{NRB,b,y}$	<i>Parameter ID5</i> Fraction of biomass used in year y for baseline scenario b that can be established as non-renewable biomass
$NCV_{b,fuel}$	<i>Parameter ID4</i> Net calorific value of the fuel that is substituted or reduced
EF_{fuel,CO_2}	<i>Parameter ID1</i> CO ₂ emission factor of the fuel that is reduced
$EF_{fuel,nonCO_2}$	<i>Parameters ID2 & ID3</i> Non-CO ₂ emission factor of the fuel that is reduced
$LE_{p,y}$	<i>Parameters ID9 & ID10</i> Leakage for project scenario p in year y (tCO ₂ e/yr)

A complete emission reduction calculation spreadsheet is provided to the DOE at the time of VPA Validation and will be provided with each Verification. Actual stove build figures are used up to the time of VPA submission to the DOE; estimated stove build figures are applied thereafter based on projected growth rates.

There are two valid options for the statistical analysis for estimating fuel savings ($P_{p,b,y}$):

- a. 90/30 rule. When the sample sizes are large enough to satisfy the “90/30 rule,” i.e. the endpoints of the 90% confidence interval lie within +/- 30% of the estimated mean, overall emission reductions can be calculated on the basis of the estimated MEAN annual emission reduction per unit or MEAN fuel annual savings per unit.
- b. 90% confidence rule. When the sample sizes are such that the “90/30 rule” is not complied with, the emission or fuel saving result is not the mean (or average) test result, but a lower value, i.e. the LOWER BOUND of the one-sided 90% confidence interval.

Mirador will ensure that enough KPTs are conducted to satisfy the 90/30 rule for the reduction in fuel savings, such that option “a” above can be applied and thus, mean fuelwood savings reported. If for any reason the 90/30 rule is not met, Mirador will report lower bound fuel savings for the variable $P_{p,b,y}$ according to option “b.”

In accordance with the methodological choices provided above:

- Emission reductions shall be calculated on the basis of absolute fuelwood consumption.
- A n=175 baseline survey has been conducted to determine that baseline target population characteristics match those present at project inception. Survey results have been collected and reported as recently as 2015 in conjunction with the 5th Verification and approved by the Gold Standard.
- A KPT is used to determine fuel consumption in both for baseline and project scenarios, following the specifications in the Sampling Plan (Section B.7.2).
- Samples shall be selected from within a sampling of representative villages in order to ensure a practicable framework for application of the methodology. Subjects selected shall be typical of end users in the project activity.
- As project group size is expected to exceed 1000, a minimum sample size of 100 will be observed for assessment of baseline scenario.
- NRB shall be assessed in accordance with the CDM AMS II.G., *Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass* or other accepted methodology.

B.6.2. Data and parameters fixed ex-ante

It is expected that wood will be the fuel used in the baseline and project scenarios for any VPA added under this PoA. Therefore, emission factors are to be fixed ex-ante.

Data / Parameter	ID 1/ EF_{fuel,CO2}
Unit	tCO ₂ /TJ
Description	CO ₂ emission factor of the fuel that is reduced
Source of data	2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2.1, Volume 2: Energy (http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/pdf/2_Volume2/V2_2_Ch2_Stationary_Combustion.pdf).
Value(s) applied	112
Measurement methods and procedures	IPCC default value
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline and project emissions
Additional comment	

Data / Parameter	ID 2/ EF_{fuel,nonCO2,CH4}
Unit	tCO ₂ /TJ
Description	CH ₄ emission factor for the fuel that is reduced
Source of data	2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2.1, Volume 2: Energy (http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/pdf/2_Volume2/V2_2_Ch2_Stationary_Combustion.pdf).
Value(s) applied	0.30
Measurement methods and procedures	IPCC default value
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline and project emissions
Additional comment	

Data / Parameter	ID 3/ EF_{fuel,nonCO2,N2O}
Unit	tCO ₂ /TJ
Description	N ₂ O emission factor for the fuel that is reduced
Source of data	IPCC default value
Value(s) applied	0.004
Measurement methods and procedures	2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2.1, Volume 2: Energy (http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/pdf/2_Volume2/V2_2_Ch2_Stationary_Combustion.pdf).
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline and project emissions
Additional comment	

Data / Parameter	ID 4/ NCV_{fuel}
Unit	TJ/ton
Description	The Net Calorific Value (NCV) of the fuel that is substituted or reduced
Source of data	NCV for Red Oak, per Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, "WBT 4.2.4 Spreadsheet" (http://cleancookstoves.org/technology-and-fuels/testing/protocols.html) with reference to Chermisinoff, N. Properties of Wood. Wood for Energy Production. Ann Arbor, MI, Ann Arbor Science: 31-43. 1980
Value(s) applied	0.186
Measurement methods and procedures	NCV for Red Oak
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline and project emissions
Additional comment	

B.6.3. Ex-ante calculations of emission reductions

Baseline emissions

Baseline emissions calculations used herein are valid according to the steps as described in *Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption, Version 2.0*. Field results shall be adjusted to account for moisture variation and adult equivalent persons. Values for all ex ante parameters are to be determined at the VPA level.

Emission reductions are calculated by comparing daily fuel consumption per person-meal, adjusted for variations in moisture content, in the project scenario vs. baseline scenario. Calculations are based on absolute fuelwood consumption, the quantity of secondary fuel is treated as zero and emission reductions are calculated on the basis of reduction of only the primary fuel.

B.7. Application of the monitoring methodology and description of the monitoring plan

B.7.1. Data and parameters to be monitored by each generic CPA

Data / Parameter	ID 5/ fNRB,b,y
Unit	%
Description	The non-renewable fraction of the woody biomass harvested in the project collection area in year y in the baseline scenario
Source of data	Third party analysis
Value(s) applied	
Measurement methods and procedures	
Monitoring frequency	Fixed at the time of revalidation and updated at PP's option as allowed in Section III.1, item f, of the TPDDTEC
QA/QC procedures	Assessment shall be conducted by a reputable third party forestry expert
Purpose of data	Calculation of project emissions
Additional comment	
Data / Parameter	ID 6 / Np,y
Unit	Number of project technology days
Description	Cumulative number of project technology-days included in the project database for project scenario p against baseline scenario b in year y
Source of data	Installation database
Value(s) applied	
Measurement methods and procedures	Project database will hold the following information to identify each household using project technology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Installation record - Date of installation - Location of installation - Model/type of stove installed - Model of use prior to installation of the Dos por Tres - Name of beneficiary
Monitoring frequency	Ongoing
QA/QC procedures	
Purpose of data	Calculation of emission reductions
Additional comment	
Data / Parameter	ID 7 / Pp,b,y
Unit	Average daily dry wood fuel reduction per person-meal (tonnes/household/day)
Description	Specific fuel savings from an individual technology of project p against an individual technology of baseline b in year y.
Source of data	Kitchen Performance Test
Value(s) applied	

Measurement methods and procedures	Kitchen Performance Test to determine woody biomass consumed per household in the project scenario, and to determine whether there is a decline in stove efficiency over time as determined by a change in fuel wood usage.
Monitoring frequency	Every 2 years
QA/QC procedures	Ask questions including: "What is your family size" and "What is the age and gender of each household member?" and perform wood weighing over 4 days, similar to the original baseline study, to determine if fuel use patterns have changed. Study will follow industry standard guidelines for KPT. Qualified third party to provide data analysis.
Purpose of data	Calculation of emission reductions
Additional comment	
Data / Parameter	ID 8/ U_{p,y}
Unit	% of households
Description	Abandonment (drop-off) rate (the number of stoves that have fallen out of use in a given age group)
Source of data	Survey and visual observation of sample group
Value(s) applied	
Measurement methods and procedures	Survey of beneficiaries who had stoves installed within the first 12 months of stove age group
Monitoring frequency	Annual
QA/QC procedures	Surveys are taken onsite, results are corroborated by visual inspection and tabulated using project database.
Purpose of data	Calculation of emission reductions
Additional comment	
Data / Parameter	ID 9/ LE_{p,y}
Unit	Households
Description	Assess the following potential sources of leakage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued presence of a traditional <i>fogon</i> after installation of the Dos por Tres • Use of the Dos por Tres for household heating
Source of data	Ongoing questionnaires conducted by Mirador Supervisors during on-site household follow-up visits.
Value(s) applied	
Measurement methods and procedures	Survey, on an ongoing basis, every <i>n</i> th stove user.
Monitoring frequency	Ongoing
QA/QC procedures	Surveys are taken onsite via handheld device and tabulated using project database.
Purpose of data	Calculation of leakage
Additional comment	

Data / Parameter	ID 10/ LE_{p,y} - Leakage due to Transportation
Unit	Kilometers
Description	Assess agreement with statement regarding possible leakage effects described in the PDD: "f. Significant emissions from transportation or other suggest more impact than if project did not exist."
Source of data	Mileage records; Transportation and Maintenance records.
Value(s) applied	
Measurement methods and procedures	Annual report to assess changes in kilometers driven year to year, to see if mileage is increasing significantly beyond the relative increase in project activity.
Monitoring frequency	Mileage records track miles driven on an ongoing basis for each vehicle, and the results are tabulated annually.
QA/QC procedures	Surveys are taken onsite via handheld device and tabulated using Salesforce.com database.
Purpose of data	Determine transportation related leakage rates for application to emission reduction calculations.
Additional comment	

Data and Parameters used to assess Sustainability.

Data / Parameter:	ID 11 / Number and percentage of individuals
Data unit:	Individuals
Description:	Assess agreement with statements in Sustainability Monitoring Plan Sections, Passport Issues 1, 7, & 9. Air Quality, Livelihood of Poor, Human & Institutional Capacity.
Source of Data	Responses to questionnaire.
Value (s) of monitored parameter:	
Monitoring equipment (type, accuracy class, Calibration frequency, date of last calibration, validity)	Questionnaire administered by Supervisors.
Measuring/Recording frequency:	Survey, on an ongoing basis, a statistically significant number of Estufa Dos por Tres stove owners. (Randomness of the sample will be maintained by surveying every <i>n</i> th beneficiary.) Questionnaires to be administered by Supervisors.
Source of data:	Survey.
Calculation method (if applicable):	Data tabulation and report issued on an annual basis.
QA/QC procedures applied:	Sufficient sample size. Questionnaires administered by both local community organizers and Mirador.
Any comment:	

Data and Parameters used to assess Sustainability.

Data / Parameter:	ID 12 / Number of individuals
Data unit:	Individuals
Description:	Assess agreement with statements in Passport Sustainability Monitoring Plan sections regarding wider social and economic impact of the project including 6. Quality of Employment, 10. Quantitative employment and income generation, 12. Technology Transfer (to stove builders.)

Source of Data	Responses to questionnaire.
Value (s) of monitored parameter:	
Monitoring equipment (type, accuracy class, Calibration frequency, date of last calibration, validity)	Questionnaire
Measuring/Recording frequency:	Annual
Source of data:	Surveys of employees, management report on number of employees, and copies of training materials used by employees.
Calculation method (if applicable):	Annual written report of number of employees and record of employee surveys. No calculation needed.
QA/QC procedures applied:	

Data and Parameters used to assess Sustainability.	
Data / Parameter:	ID 13 / Number and percentages of individuals
Data unit:	Individuals
Description:	Assess agreement with statements in Passport Sustainability, PDD Leakage, and Emissions Monitoring Plans. Sustainability: social and economic impact of the project including, 7. Livelihood of the poor (wood is collected or bought), 12. Technology Transfer to users (do they know how to maintain and use their stove properly)
Source of Data	Responses to Leakage & Sustainability Surveys
Value (s) of monitored parameter:	
Monitoring equipment (type, accuracy class, Calibration frequency, date of last calibration, validity)	Survey, on an ongoing basis, a statistically significant number of ICS owners. (Randomness of the sample will be maintained by surveying every <i>n</i> th beneficiary.) Questionnaires to be administered by CME.
Measuring/Recording frequency:	Ongoing
Source of data:	Survey
Calculation method (if applicable):	Data tabulation and annual report.
QA/QC procedures applied:	

B.7.2. Description of the monitoring plan for a generic VPA

The central aspect of our Monitoring Plan is an electronic monitoring database where all household information, usage, maintenance, leakage and sustainability monitoring data is kept. Data integrity is checked and maintained in the electronic database by the Director of Technology in Honduras on an ongoing basis. Throughout the process by which data is gathered and verified in the field, the office team, under the supervision of the Director of Technology, cross checks and reviews the data with various data de-duplication tools, checking the data for quality, eliminating duplicates if found, and making sure that the required data is being captured on all records. The electronic database is automatically backed up. If any

data is modified or changed, a record history is tracked. All VPAs will be tracked by the CME under the same system.

Sales Record/Installation Record/Stove Database

CME shall keep a sales record (installation database) of every stove constructed. Data shall include the beneficiary name, government ID number, stove ID number (serial number), locating information and date of construction for all the households that receive a stove. GPS readings will be tracked wherever possible. CME will use an electronic monitoring system to maintain a database for each VPA. System will accept survey data both on- and offline through a handheld interface. When any type of survey is conducted in a given household, the survey is created electronically from within the household record in the stove database and is thus automatically associated with that household.

The following types of field data will be collected and maintained for each stove record, for all VPAs under the PoA:

- Installation record
- Date of installation
- Location of installation
- Model/type of stove installed
- Model of use prior to installation of ICS
- Name of beneficiary
- ID number of beneficiary
- Unique serial number applied to each stove

Every time a Supervisor performs a follow-up visit to a household post-installation, the Supervisor enters basic data related to stove condition and maintenance and verifies user information. That data is entered using a handheld device and is used by Mirador Supervisors and Ejecutores to schedule additional training or repairs, if needed, and to streamline operations. Also during the visit, the Supervisor checks to verify the traditional *fogon* has been destroyed and records the result, making a note on the account to follow up if that has not yet happened.

Monitoring Surveys

The following survey data will be tracked throughout the crediting period and reported at each verification:

Leakage & Sustainability Survey:

Mirador's Supervisors carry out a statistically significant number of extensive surveys in order to assess Leakage ($LE_{p,y}$), as well as Sustainability issues as recorded in the Passport Section G (#1, Air Quality; #7, Livelihood of the Poor; and #9, Human and Institutional Capacity). Results are compiled on an ongoing basis and reported on time for each Verification.

The Leakage and Sustainability Survey is administered to the full range of stove ages for which ERs are claimed, with the sample size large enough to ensure statistical significance for each age group. The Leakage And Sustainability Survey includes a question to determine the presence or absence of auxiliary *fogon* cookstoves and, when a *fogon* is present, the extent to which it is used. Based on the results of the surveys given to the sample population, the value of $LE_{p,y}$ is adjusted to account for the percent of households that have a *fogon* in each age group, adjusted for the average rate of use of the *fogon* relative to the use of the Dos por Tres as per the results of the Leakage and Sustainability Survey.

For newer stoves, survey participants are selected at random by having the electronic monitoring system prompt Mirador Supervisors to conduct a Leakage and Sustainability for every n th

household that is visited in the regular course of stove monitoring. Thus, households are represented from throughout the project database and throughout the year. For older stoves, households are selected at random from villages that are close to routes used to access villages in the current follow-up visit schedule for stoves in their first 1.5 years of operation. Since stoves are built in diverse areas throughout the project area on an ongoing basis, the sample base will remain wide enough to provide a fully representative sampling for older stoves. In this way the Leakage and Sustainability survey will continue to provide critical information on year-to-year trends in end user characteristics such as technology use, fuel consumption and seasonal variations.

The TPDDTEC provides 5 potential sources for leakage, most of which do not apply to a project that builds permanent, unmovable stoves *in situ* in replacement of traditional stoves that are also built *in situ*. Following is analysis of each source and its applicability in Mirador's case.

(a) The displaced baseline technologies are reused outside the project boundary in place of lower emitting technology or in a manner suggesting more usage than would have occurred in the absence of the project. Baseline stoves are built *in situ* and cannot be relocated, and therefore cannot be reused in another location. Mirador requires as a precondition of installation that the beneficiary agree to destroy the old *fogon*, and Mirador monitors the presence or absence of a *fogon* on every follow-up visit, following strict protocols to ensure the *fogon* is removed if applicable. The continued presence of a *fogon* will be tracked using the Leakage and Sustainability Survey and leakage will be accounted for according to the results.

(b) Non-project users who previously used lower emitting energy sources use the non-renewable biomass or fossil fuels saved under the project activity.

Traditional biomass cookstove use is by far the most common baseline scenario in villages where Mirador builds cookstoves. Given the high percentage of forest cover in Honduras (41.54% of total land area) fuelwood is generally available for harvest or purchase. People who use more efficient fuel types are not doing so for lack of availability of biomass. The non-renewable biomass saved under the project activity contributes to healthier forests by detracting from forest degradation, but does not incur a risk that users of efficient stoves will convert to biomass.

(c) The project significantly impacts the NRB fraction within an area where other CDM or VER project activities account for the NRB fraction in their baseline scenario.

Although fuelwood reduction does have a mitigating effect on forest degradation, Mirador's construction activities are not at a level that would impact NRB significantly enough to affect other projects. Based on our highest build rate to date (~24,000 stoves/year), we estimate 1000 hectares of forest are protected annually as a result of Mirador's project activity, as compared to a total of 4,648,000 hectares of forest cover in Honduras.³

(d) The project population compensates for loss of space heating effect of inefficient technology by adopting some other form of heating or by retaining some use of inefficient technology.

Mirador's Leakage & Sustainability Survey will include questions to determine whether or not the beneficiaries use/used their project/baseline stoves to heat their homes, and whether or not there is/was an auxiliary heater present in the project/baseline scenario. Leakage will be assessed accordingly.

(e) By virtue of promotion and marketing of a new technology with high efficiency, the project stimulates substitution within households who commonly used a technology with relatively lower emissions, in cases where such a trend is not eligible as an evolving baseline.

Households are only eligible to use the 2x3 if they are using a traditional *fogon* as their baseline stove. Because the 2x3 is built *in situ*, we can verify in every case that it is replacing a less efficient technology.

Usage Survey

³ Mongabay Environmental News, "Honduras." <http://rainforests.mongabay.com/deforestation/archive/Honduras.htm>

Mirador will conduct Usage Surveys as needed to comply with Gold Standard methodology to determine the level continued use of the stove (see Parameter ID 10 – $U_{p,y}$). The quantification of carbon emissions will systematically account for abandonment for each stove age group according to the results of the Usage Survey.

On time for each Verification, a usage parameter will be assessed for each age group that is applied to the total quantity of project technologies of each age group being credited in a given project scenario. Sample sizes will follow the TPDDTEC methodology, which requires that at least 30 surveys be taken of stoves in each age group to determine drop-off, with a minimum total sample size of 100. All interviews will be conducted in person and stoves will be visually observed to confirm operable stove condition and assess use based on observable factors.

The usage parameter for each age group will be applied to calculate a total net number of stoves in operation, which is then used to determine project technology-days ($N_{p,y} * U_{p,y}$). It is assumed that any drop off in the use of ICS is replaced by fuel consumption in the applicable baseline scenario. The Usage Survey will establish a useful lifetime for ICS after which stoves are removed from consideration for ER calculations and no longer credited.

Project Field Test (PFT):

A Kitchen Performance Test (KPT) shall be carried out for both for baseline and project scenarios. CME shall design all emission savings tests to ensure monitoring is representative of typical technology and fuel use practices. KPTs will be conducted on a statistically significant number of households randomly selected from within a geographically and demographically representative variety of villages in order to assess quantitative Fuelwood Consumption. Fuelwood consumption will be assessed according to the 4-day KPT model in order to ensure the most accurate possible calculation of fuelwood consumption at each interval. PP will ask questions including: "What is your family size?" and "What is the age and gender of each household member?" and will also perform wood weighing and humidity measurements over 4 days, similar to the baseline study, to determine if fuel use patterns have changed since installation of the project technology.

For all aging stove KT and baseline fuelwood consumption studies, raw data is collected and passed on to a neutral third party organization to perform the analysis. As of 2015, Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies (YSFES) has performed the analysis of all KPTs for Proyecto Mirador. Data collection procedures for all KPTs strictly follow guidelines prescribed and provided to Proyecto Mirador by YSFES.

Training of Beneficiaries

Proyecto Mirador's Monitoring System includes extensive training of stove beneficiaries at various stages in the process, including Community Meetings staged before construction; direct training at the time of stove construction; and multiple Follow-up Visits after stove construction.

Project beneficiaries are consistently informed that Proyecto Mirador owns all carbon credits issued as a result of emission reductions from all stoves installed. This is first articulated at the Community Meetings staged before stove construction begins in each area, then reiterated when beneficiaries are individually trained. The Mirador Training Brochure, which is given to stove beneficiaries after stove installation, also includes a written statement of Proyecto Mirador's ownership of carbon credits, and the consent of all beneficiaries is required as a precondition to stove installation.

"By accepting a new stove from Proyecto Mirador, you agree that any reductions in CO₂ emissions created by the stove are the property of Mirador."

All Follow-up Visits are scheduled systematically following Proyecto Mirador's schedule stove installation cycle to ensure proper timing for follow-up.

Training, Manual of Procedures and Audit of Proyecto Mirador Representatives

Before conducting any meetings or surveys, our Supervisors as well as our Ejecutores and Stove Technicians are extensively trained. They spend ample time in the field learning to build stoves and learning all aspects of the stove's operation and the management of Proyecto Mirador. A manual of operational procedures ensures that all proceedings are applied uniformly throughout the organization.

All trainings shall be carefully documented, including records of all presentation materials, training minutes, and photographs when possible. Training on stove construction shall be given to the Ejecutores and Technicians as follows:

Ejecutores are trained in the following:

- Human Resource management (to manage teams of Stove Technicians)
- Basic accounting
- Public relations
- Quality assurance

Technicians shall be permitted to build cookstoves only after completing the Training & Certification Workshop under Proyecto Mirador's regimes. This training includes:

- History & objectives of Proyecto Mirador
- Materials used to build stoves
- Obligations & responsibilities of Technicians
- Process of stove construction
- How to properly train stove beneficiaries in correct stove use, maintenance, etc.

The quality of stove construction by each Technician is monitored by direct supervision of the Ejecutor as well as ongoing monitoring by the Director of Operations. Mirador's electronic monitoring system enables Mirador management to identify maintenance issues at the level of the Ejecutor or Technician to spot any issues and appropriate steps are taken to correct. Ejecutores and Technicians are incentivized through higher construction allocations based on their performance.

All aspects of business are subject to audit by Director of Operations and Director of Proyecto Mirador LLC. The objective of the reviews is to ensure that the stove construction, training of the beneficiaries, and the collection of monitoring information are being completed in an accurate and timely manner, as well as to support any ongoing third party verification as part of the Gold Standard certification.

Since ongoing research and stakeholder consultation are vital components of a successful Gold Standard project, having solid "on-the-ground" resources is a critical advantage for Mirador. Recommendations from the beneficiaries as to functional improvements are explored and researched, then implemented if appropriate. Furthermore, as Mirador expands into new areas, local leaders and NGOs are informed and consulted on an ongoing basis. When relevant, stakeholder feedback is channeled through the Ejecutores or Supervisors to Mirador management and reviewed by the Director and Director of Operations as appropriate.

SAMPLING PLAN

A. *Sampling Design*

CME shall follow all requirements set forth in the Gold Standard methodology *Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption, Version 2.0* and the CDM EB 69, Annex 4, *Standard for*

Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and Programme of Activities. The objective of the sampling effort is to monitor the value of each parameter (PoA Section B.7.1). Monitoring for all VPAs is ongoing and begins within the first two months of VPA implementation. CME shall carry out all survey procedures so as to ensure monitoring is representative of typical technology and fuel use practices among the target group.

Target population is the total population served under the PoA, defined as household or institutional users of inefficient biomass stoves. For sampling the project population the sampling frame is the sales/project database. For sampling baseline households the sampling frame is Mirador's collection of solicitations from villages that wish to receive the Dos por Tres, with each solicitation containing the names of all interested *fogon* users in each village who wish to have their stoves replaced.

B. Data to be collected

As described above, monitoring is carried out through a series of surveys, each one employing a different method to ensure a representative sample is captured. The sampling method for each survey is described as follows:

Leakage and Sustainability Survey

Applicable Parameters: ID 9, ID 10, ID 12; ID 6 (with respect to seasonal variation)

Survey is administered to every *n*th household (with the value of *n* strategically determined to guarantee a robust sample of 300 or more per year) that receives a household visit from a Mirador supervisor. Every time a Supervisor performs a follow-up visit to a household post-installation, the Supervisor enters basic data related to stove condition and maintenance and verifies user information. That data is entered using a handheld device. For every *n*th household visited, the electronic monitoring system is set to automatically prompt the Supervisor to additionally complete a Leakage and Sustainability Survey. Thus the Supervisor has no control over which household is surveyed, the surveys are taken throughout the year by different personnel, and a full geographic and demographic spectra of project beneficiaries are represented. Thus the sample group is representative of the entire target population.

For older stoves, households are selected at random from villages that are close to routes used to access villages in the current follow-up visit schedule for stoves in their first 1.5 years of operation. Since stoves are built in diverse areas throughout the project area on an ongoing basis, the sample base will remain wide enough to provide a fully representative sampling for older stoves.

Usage Survey

Applicable Parameters: ID 8

Sample sizes will follow the TPDDTEC methodology, which requires that at least 30 surveys be taken of stoves in each age group to determine drop-off, with a minimum total sample size of 100.

Sample group will be determined as follows:

Using the electronic database, a supervisory team manager will generate a complete list of villages containing stoves within a given age group. In order to streamline workflow and minimize cost while providing a broad representation of each age group, each list is compared against the locations where all Supervisors are programmed to perform follow-up visits on new installations. Keeping geographic diversity as a primary objective, each Supervisor will be assigned several villages along or near his or her planned routes (spread over the course of several weeks or months as needed in order to ensure broad geographic diversity) in which to perform surveys on older stoves. At any given moment Mirador's team of Supervisors is divided amongst several departments (provinces); and likewise, each Supervisor will visit and perform follow-up surveys in several departments over the course of a year. Thus the entire project area will be adequately represented by this approach.

Once the villages have been selected, a complete list of beneficiaries is generated showing all households included each installation; then households are chosen completely at random from the list. A rough guideline is to perform a usage survey on 5 homes within any given village, and to survey as many as 15

villages for each group during the course of each year. In any case the minimum sample of size of 30 houses group will be met or exceeded within each age group, and thus the minimum total sample size will easily exceed 100.

Example:

Abandonment Surveys						
Age Group *	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	Total
Number of Surveys	75	75	75	75	75	375 Surveys
Number of Villages	15	15	15	15	15	75 Villages
Surveys per Village **	5	5	5	5	5	
* "Age Group" refers to the age of the stove at the time the survey is collected.						
** As a guideline, try not to exceed 5 surveys in any single village.						

Kitchen Performance Test

Applicable Parameters: ID 7

The KPT is logistically challenging, expensive, and takes several days to perform. As of 2015, installations already exist across 12 Departments that comprise the entirety of Western Honduras. To select households for the KPT completely at random would be impracticable and cost prohibitive given the distances involved. If required to carry out single KPTs in disparate locations, Mirador would need at least two dedicated full-time staff members employed year-round in order to reach sample sizes that meet the statistical confidence requirements of the KPT. Thus the KPT cannot practicably be carried out using the simple random sampling method.

At the time of PoA renewal, Mirador already has a large base of existing KPT data for stove ages ranging from 1 month to 5.5 years in age. Rather than jettison the existing research, Mirador will continue to aggregate new KPTs to the existing data for each age group, ensuring that a minimum sample size of 100 is observed for each age group prior to Verification. Each time the KPT is performed in a new village, geographic diversity will be carefully considered so that the data for each age group becomes more diverse over time.

Once the requisite sample size of 100 is reached for each age group, a yearly plan similar to the following will be observed thereafter, with the data from each subsequent KPT added to existing data to strengthen the sample in both size and geographic diversity.

Example:

KPTs							
Age Group *	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-6	Total
Number of Surveys	10	10	10	10	10	10	50 Surveys
Number of Villages	2	2	2	2	2	2	10 Villages
Surveys per Village **	5	5	5	5	5	5	
* "Age Group" refers to the age of the stove at the time the survey is collected.							
** As a guideline, try not to exceed 5 surveys in any single village.							

C. *Implementation Plan*

Sampling across multiple VPAs shall be combined for the purposes of Verification provided that (1) VPAs use similar stove technology; and (2) VPAs share the same target characteristics (institutional vs. household installations). Wherever stove technology differs between VPAs, separate sample groups will be surveyed, each conforming to confidence rules as provided by the TPDDTEC methodology. Similarly, data for institutional installations shall be reported separately from data for household installations. Data across all VPAs shall be kept in the central monitoring database; this enables CME to control the flow of information and maintain operational workflow across multiple VPAs in the most efficient manner. However, for purposes of reporting, the data is easily separated and filtered according to flexible search criteria.

Data will be reported on all relevant parameters and provided to the DOE at the time of Verification.

Appendix 1. Contact information of coordinating/managing entity and responsible person(s)/ entity(ies)

CME and/or responsible person/ entity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CME <input type="checkbox"/> Responsible person/ entity for application of the selected methodology(ies) and, where applicable, the selected standardized baseline(s) to the PoA
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