Gold Standard for the Global Goals

TEMPLATE

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION & PROGRAMME DESIGN DOCUMENT (POA-DD)

PUBLICATION DATE **14.04.2023**

VERSION **2.2**

RELATED SUPPORT

- Programme of Activity requirements
- TEMPLATE GUIDE Key Project Information & PoA Design Document v.2.2.1

This document contains the following Sections

Key Project Information

SECTION A– General description of PoA
SECTION B - Management System and Inclusion Criteria
SECTION C – Demonstration of additionality
SECTION D – Duration of PoA
SECTION E - Outcome of Stakeholder Consultations

0 – Contact information of coordinating/managing entity and responsible person(s)/ entity(ies)
Appendix 2 - Design Changes

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

GS ID of Programme	GS 1988
Title of Programme:	Proyecto Mirador Enhanced Distribution of Improved Cookstoves in Latin America
Type of PoA	☒Non – Forestry and/or Non -AGR PoA ☐Forestry and/or AGR PoA
VPAs scale included in the PoA *Note that same PoA can included VPAs of different scales. Please select all applicable.*	☐Microscale ☐Small scale ☒Large scale
Start Date of POA	07/02/2013
Date of Design Certification	29/06/2010
Start date of crediting cycle of PoA	3rd CP start date 01/05/2023
Version number of the PoA-DD	2.4
Completion date of the PoA-DD	07/08/2023
Coordinating/managing entity	Proyecto Mirador Foundation
Project Participants and any communities involved	Proyecto Mirador LLC (a U.S. non-profit organization with registered non-profit Affiliate in Honduras); Proyecto Mirador Foundation
Host Country (ies)	Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador and Mexico
Activity Requirements applied	☒ Community Services Activities ☐ Renewable Energy Activities ☐ Land Use and Forestry Activities/Risks & Capacities ☐ N/A
Other Requirements applied	**N/A**
Methodology (ies) applied and version number	Reduced Emissions from Cooking and Heating -Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC), Version 4.0

Product Requirements applied	☒ GHG Emissions Reductions & Sequestration ☐ Renewable Energy Label ☐ N/A

REAL CASE VPAS (ALL REAL CASE VPAS INCLUDED IN THE POA)

GS ID	Title
GS2758	Proyecto Mirador Enhanced Distribution of Improved Cookstoves in Latin America - First VPA for Distribution of Dos por Tres Cookstoves in Honduras
GS10457	Proyecto Mirador Enhanced Distribution of Improved Cookstoves in Latin America – Second VPA for Distribution of Dos por Tres Cookstoves in Guatemala
GS10458	Proyecto Mirador Enhanced Distribution of Improved Cookstoves in Latin America – Third VPA for Distribution of Dos por Tres Cookstoves in Nicaragua

Please note that at the time of registration with the Gold Standard the PoA hierarchy[1] was not in place. The GS IDs listed in the table above are Proyecto Mirador's VPAs without a hierarchy (Real case VPA or Regular VPA).

[1] Programme of Activity Requirements and Procedures version 2.0 published on 05.05.2022, section 3.6 | PoA hierarchy. https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/107-par-programme-of-activity-requirements/

SECTION A. General description of PoA

A.1. Purpose and general description of the PoA

>>

Title of the PoA

Proyecto Mirador Enhanced Distribution of Improved Cookstoves in Latin America

The policy/measure or stated goal that the PoA seeks to promote

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.

A framework for the implementation of the PoA and inclusion of VPAs in the 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 VVB, SustainCERT 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.

So far, Proyecto Mirador is the single operator of individual VPAs. 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 VVB 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 was 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.

A confirmation that the PoA is a voluntary action by the CME

A review of the national energy policies of each host country reveals no regulatory requirements mandating the adoption of ICS.[2] The CME confirms that the PoA, and all actions taken as part of it, are voluntary action by the managing entity.

[2] **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
https://www.transparencia.gob.sv/institutions/cne/documents/6273/download
Guatemala: Presidency of the Republic of Guatemala, Ministry of Energy & Mines, Energy Policy 2013- 2027 (in translation):
https://www.mem.gob.gt/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/PE2013-2027.pdf

A.2. Physical/ Geographical boundary of the PoA

>>

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. (All countries listed are non-Annex 1 parties to the 1992 UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.)

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 production area for each VPA shall mirror VPA boundary.

A.3. Technologies/measures

>> Proyecto Mirador's Dos por Tres improved cookstove (ICS) technology is implemented for household applications.

Proyecto Mirador's Dos por Tres improved cookstove (ICS) technology main components include the steel plancha (cooktop), aluminum chimney, parilla (steel grill

---

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://www.miambiente.gob.hn/media/adjuntos/retccescco/None/2018-07-19/16:44:39.501486+00:00/compendiodeleyesambientales.pdf
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/3133c0d121ea3897062568a1005e0f89/078da66d26d90c6a062585e0007bbf00?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):
https://www.gob.mx/sener/documentos/prospectivas-del-sector-energetico

support for firewood), steel cleaning device ("El Cinco"), ceramic parts, ID plaque, use and Maintenance brochure, and skilled labor force (all previous provided by the project) (Figure 1). The project beneficiaries are required to prepare a fixed base for the stove and to contribute some materials for the stove construction including cement or adobe, gravel, steel wire, empty reused can and ashes (Figure 2).

Figure 1. Components supplied by Proyecto Mirador

Figure 2. Materials provided by the beneficiary

It takes about 2-3 hours for one of Proyecto Mirador's technicians to build a Dos por Tres stove in a home. Figure 3 describes the construction process.

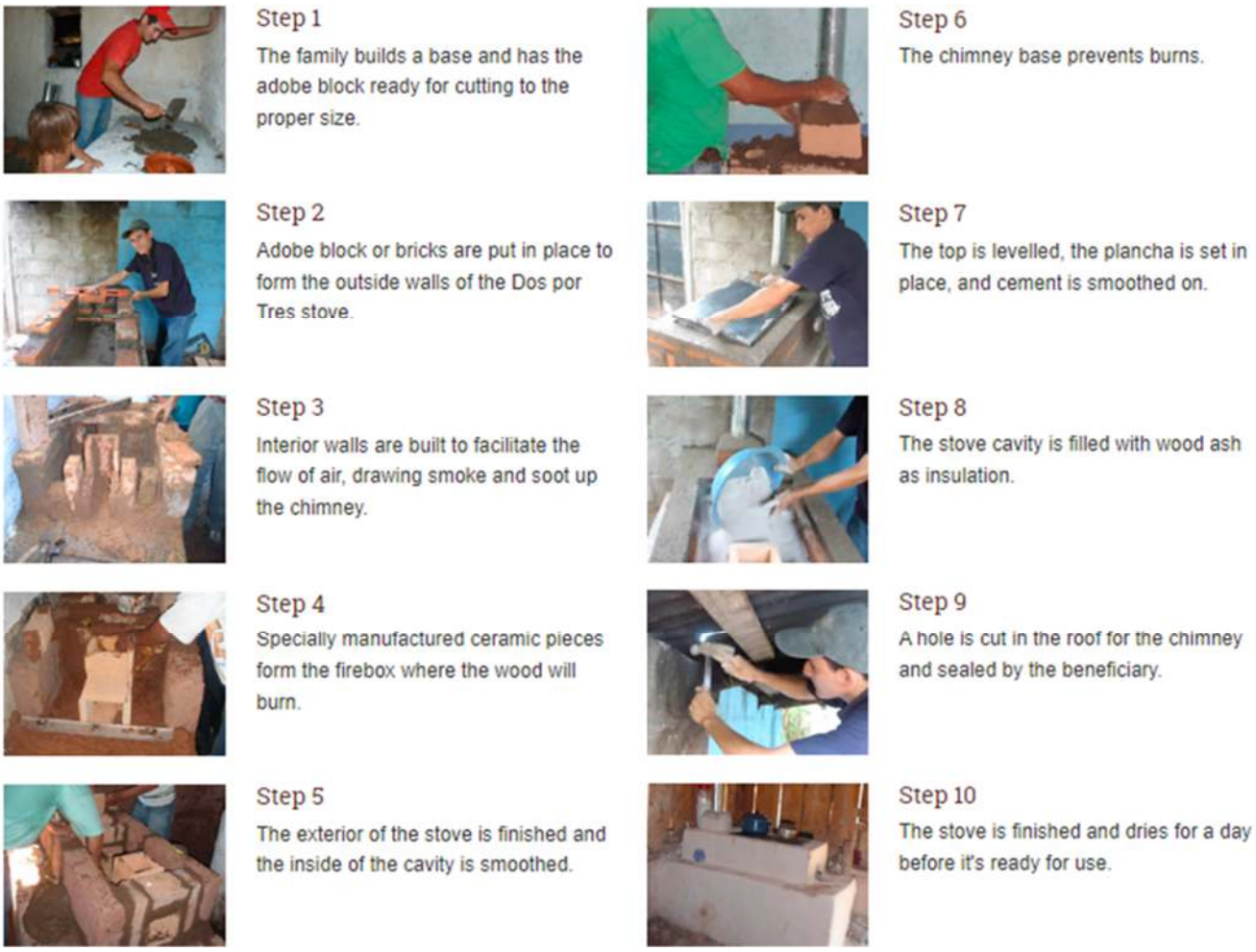


Figure 3. Construction Process[3]

The Dos por Tres stove uses rocket stove technology to optimize the cooking temperature across the plancha, or griddle. Fuel is burned in the rocket combustion chamber and an efficient draft is formed which spreads heat across the plancha and vents the smoke out of the house through the chimney. Figure 4 and Figure 5.

The Dos por Tres maximizes the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions through its efficient design and structural improvements. Compared to other alternative stoves, the Dos por Tres Stove is, at the same time, the most effective substitute, and easily assimilable as a replacement for the traditional stove.

[3] Construction process video available at https://youtu.be/FabOfSw9_7w

Figure 4: Traditional fogon stove vs. New Dos por Tres stove

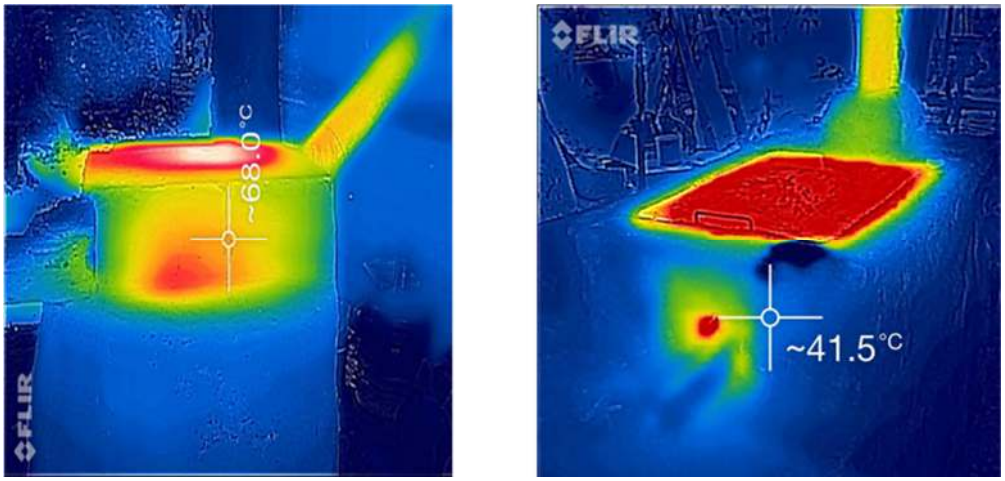


Figure 5: Traditional fogon vs. Dos por Tres under thermal Flir® camera

VPAs 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. Life span has been proven since the original project registration in 2009. The Dos por Tres is designed to have a useful life of 7 years, although many of the stoves have been made to last up to 10 years and beyond when replacement parts are employed. As a conservative measure, all stoves are eliminated from the emission reduction calculations after the seventh year in use, or before (e.g. at the sixth year as found pertinent and conservative). During all the stove lifetime, the stove aging, and the drop-off rate for all the age groups are accounted.

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.4. Target/Indicator for each of the minimum three SDGs targeted by the PoA

>>

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS TARGETED	MOST RELEVANT SDG TARGET	SDG IMPACT **INDICATOR (SELECTED IN SDG TOOL)**
13 Climate Action (mandatory)	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	Amount of GHGs emissions avoided or sequestered
1 No Poverty	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day	Average household savings, i.e., decrease in expenditure on basic services, such cooking, lighting, drinking
3 Good Health and Well-Being	3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	Number of households that observed reduction in PM2.5 & carbon monoxide (CO) concentration[4]
4 Quality Education	4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment,	Number of training hours provided for employees (full-time, part-time, or temporary), disaggregated per gender

[4] As per the study performed "Health Impact of Proyecto Mirador 2x3 Stove" (2018) by Olivier Lefebvre, the project impact reported is the reduction in PM2.5.

	decent jobs and entrepreneurship	
5 Gender Equality	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions
7 Affordable and Clean Energy	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	
8 Decent Work and Economic Growth	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	Total number of jobs
15 Life on Land	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under	Total non-renewable wood fuel saved (Net benefit from the difference between baseline and project household fuel consumption)

	international agreements

Additional project impacts to SDGs measured by Proyecto Mirador are SDG 2 Zero Hunger, with an estimated annual impact of 72% of wood purchasers reporting they used the money saved to buy food. SDG 5 Gender Equality, with an estimated annual impact of 98% satisfaction among users-beneficiaries. SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy, with an estimated annual impact of 79% reduction of PM2.5 emissions resulting from cookstove intervention. SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth, with an estimated annual impact of 100% job satisfaction rate among employees.

A.5. Coordinating/managing entity

>>

Proyecto Mirador Foundation (CME)

Contact information:

Esther Adams, Program Manager
Proyecto Mirador Foundation
100 Drakes Landing Rd Blvd., Suite 260
Greenbrae, CA 94904 USA
eadams@proyectomirador.org
(415) 464-9590

A.6. Funding sources of PoA

>>

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

The project does not receive or benefits from Official Development Assistance. The project has submitted the Official Development Assistance (ODA) Declaration form for

each host country where the project is being implemented and which country is also listed on the OECD Development Assistance Committee's ODA recipient list.[5]

Long-term and stable funding does not exist for the significant expansion of stove distribution. Relying on donor support is not a viable long-term option. In the long run, carbon finance is a realistic source of sustainable funding that enables the enhanced distribution of cookstove stoves to continue. Mirador markets Gold Standard carbon credits from verified reductions of unsustainably harvested fuelwood in order to provide long-term, sustainable funding. Mirador's reliance on carbon offsets enables the project to serve the poorest of the poor.

[5] ODAs previously submitted correspond to Honduras, Guatemala, and Nicaragua.

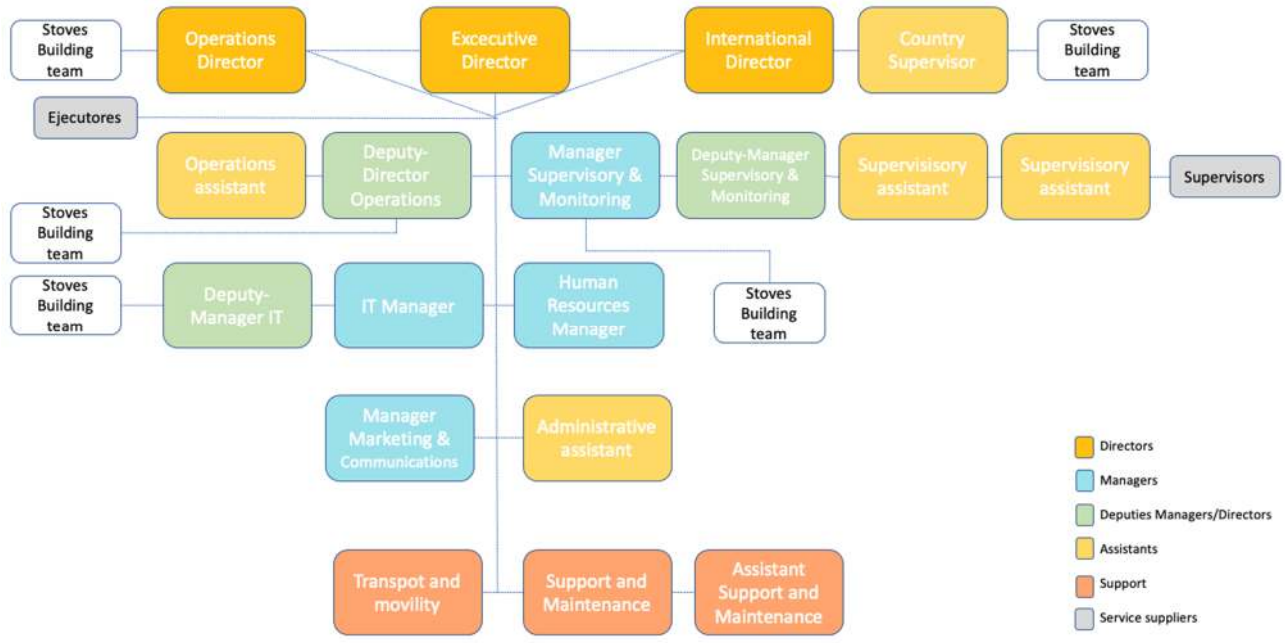
SECTION B. MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND INCLUSION CRITERIA

B.1. 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 Executive Director, Doña Emilia Mendoza, who has primary responsibility for the entire management team. She is assisted by a Director of Operations and Director of International Operations who, in turn, manages a team of mid-level managers. These managers include a Manager of Technology, Manager of Human Resources, Manager of Marketing and Communications, and a Manager of Supervision and Monitoring. In addition, the Director of Operations, Director of International Operations, Country Supervisor, and Manager of Supervision and Monitoring supervise stove builder 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. 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.

Director of International Operations (International Director) – Leads the operations of Proyecto Mirador outside Honduras; responsible for execution of 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. Leads development and implementation of all IT projects.

Manager of Supervision and Monitoring – Manages 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.

Manager of Marketing and Communications – Manages communication with external stakeholders and is responsible for the marketing and communication strategies and organizational image.

Ejecutores – Builds 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.

Stove Building team (or Ejecutores' team) – 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. Each team reports directly to Mirador Management. this recently introduced strategy has been demonstrated to increase productivity, enhancing the result-based strategy to ensure high quality of stove construction is maintained even as production increases.

External consultant (not in the management structure diagram) – Provides technical advice and support on activities related to Gold Standard Project Cycle.

Mirador is counting on proceeds from the sale of Gold Standard certified carbon credits to fund the added employees and increased requirement for 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.

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.

Director of International Operations (International Director) – Leads the operations of Proyecto Mirador outside Honduras; responsible for execution of 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. Leads development and implementation of all IT projects.

Manager of Supervision and Monitoring – Manages 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.

Manager of Marketing and Communications – Manages communication with external stakeholders and is responsible for the marketing and communication strategies and organizational image.

Ejecutores – Builds 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.

Stove Building team (or Ejecutores' team) – 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. Each team reports directly to Mirador Management. this recently introduced strategy has been demonstrated to increase productivity, enhancing the result-based strategy to ensure high quality of stove construction is maintained even as production increases.

External consultant (not in the management structure diagram) – Provides technical advice and support on activities related to Gold Standard Project Cycle.

Mirador is counting on proceeds from the sale of Gold Standard certified carbon credits to fund the added employees and increased requirement for 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 in writing and with photographs
- Evaluate training

As of 2021, Proyecto Mirador has adopted online trainings for theoretical aspects for technicians and inspectors, making such training processes more efficient for the candidates and Proyecto Mirador in time, learning and resources. The online training is provided through NeoLMS (Learning Management System) which allows to create lessons with different content, formulate feedback questions, generate performance reports and store user data. Once a candidate has completed the online training, the candidate continues with the construction evaluation.[6]

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.

[6] Details provided in document Descriptive summary NeoLMS Platform, available to VVB.

- 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.

B.2. Application of methodologies

>>

Technologies under this PoA include only improved cookstoves. Thus, a single methodology, Reduced Emissions from Cooking and Heating - Technologies and

Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption, Version 4.0, shall be used for this PoA and all VPAs subject to inclusion under the PoA.[7]

The table below includes details how the programme meets the methodology's applicability criteria.

Methodology's Eligibility Criteria		
Paragraph	**Criterion**	**Project activity justification**
§ 2.2.1 (a)	Project shall choose a technology design that has predictable performance in that it is proven to be efficient and durable under field conditions; for cookstoves, the rated thermal efficiency shall be at least 20%	The programme uses only stove models with a predictable performance with a rated thermal efficiency of at least 20%; proven to be efficient; and durable under field conditions.

[7] Ongoing VPAs included before the renewal will continue use the version of the methodology as stated in the previous version of the PoA-DD. Newer version of the methodology will be applied to those VPAs at the time of their renewal.

		The stove model Dos por Tres used[8] so far can save nearly 50% of the fuel wood consumed in comparison with a traditional fogon.[9] The stove design efficiency of the Dos por Tres was tested by Aprovecho Research Center including: fuel use and emissions of carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, particulate matter, methane, and nitrous oxide measurements and comparison with the traditional stove. To account for changes in efficiency on fuel consumption over time as the project technology ages, Proyecto Mirador performs Kitchen Performance Tests (KPT) at least every two years as per the methodology requests. The stove lifetime of the model Dos por Tres is set to 7 years. (Life span has been proven since the original project registration in 2009. Stoves have been found in use and in good working condition after 10 years. As a

[8] Dos por Tres is the only model installed by Proyecto Mirador since its registration with Gold Standard.
[9] Testing methods and more details are available in the Aprovecho 2x3 Report, April 28th, 2009. Section 3.1 Heat Transfer. There has been no need to perform a more recent study as the stove "Dos por Tres (2x3)" model installed by Proyecto Mirador, and the one analyzed in this report, has not suffered any changes since its registration with Gold Standard. Document provided to the VVB.

		conservative measures, all the stoves are eliminated from the emission reduction calculations after the seventh year in use, or before (e.g. at the sixth year as found pertinent and conservative). During all the stove lifetime, the stove aging, and the drop-off rate for all the age groups are accounted). Any other stove model used by the programme will meet the with a rated thermal efficiency of at least 20%; proven to be efficient; and durable under field conditions.
§ 2.2.1 (b)	The technology shall have continuous useful energy output of less than 150kW per unit, where "continuous useful energy output" is defined above	Each stove installed has continuous useful energy outputs of less than 150kW per unit. The firepower of the Dos por Tres model is in the range of 4-7 kw, corresponding to low and high firepower. Any other model to be used will have continuous useful energy output of less than 150kW per unit.
§ 2.2.1 (c)	The project activity is implemented by a project developer and can include additional project participants listed in Appendix 2 of the PDD template. The individual	The single entity involved in the VPA is Proyecto Mirador LLC. Any involvement of other project developers will be listed in the Appendix 2 of the respective VPA-DD.

	households and institutions may be represented collectively by community organizations, etc., but do not individually act as project participants.	
§ 2.2.1 (d)	The project developer must design incentive mechanism(s), which should be effective as fast as possible, for the elimination of inefficient baseline stoves that are replaced by the project cooking devices and describe the incentive mechanism(s) in the PDD/VPA-DD at the time of validation.	As a precondition for the installation of the Dos por Tres, 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 require the beneficiary to remove the traditional 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 stove builders to schedule additional training or repairs, if needed, and to streamline operations. At that time, 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.

§ 2.2.1 (e)	To avoid double counting or double claiming, the project developer must: i. clearly communicates its ownership rights and intention of claiming the emission reductions resulting from the project activity to the following parties by contract or clear written assertions in the transaction paperwork: all other project participants; project technology manufacturers; and retailers of the project technology or the renewable fuel in use; and ii. inform and notify the end users that they cannot claim emission reductions from the project, and iii. exclude from the project activity, cooking devices included in any other voluntary market or CDM project activity/PoA, and strive not to displace the cooking devices of another CDM or voluntary project/PoA. See data and parameters not monitored, Avoidance of double counting or double claiming with other mitigation	i. So far, there are no other participants than Proyecto Mirador. Project technology is built directly by Proyecto Mirador. No retailers of project technology are involved. In case of involvement of other parties, or retailers, the CME will require an agreement on emission reduction ownership. ii. All stove beneficiaries have been clearly informed of Proyecto Mirador's ownership of the carbon savings from each stove. To accomplish this, Mirador distributes a Use & Maintenance Brochure to each stove beneficiary at the time of stove construction. The Use & Maintenance Brochure includes a statement regarding rights to ownership of emission reductions, which reads as follows (English translation): "By accepting a new stove from Proyecto Mirador, you agree that the CO_2 reductions created by the stove are the property of Proyecto Mirador."This

	actions, for details on this demonstration.	caveat is also explained at the community meetings Mirador conducts in each village prior to starting construction. Every home is visited prior to installation of a Dos for Tres stove, there the future beneficiary is advised of the requirements for their participation and participants are made aware of the carbon claims, then reiterated when beneficiaries are individually trained. Stoves are built in situ and a unique household account is created in the electronic database at the time of construction. A Supervisor visits each home before construction can begin and at that time, verifies that improved cookstove technology is not already present and that a traditional fogon is the primary cooking unit. While Mirador never builds cookstoves in homes where another ICS is in current use, we do see cases in which another carbon certified stove project has installed an ICS in homes where the Dos por Tres was already present.
§ 2.2.1 (f)	Project activities making use of solid fossil fuel in the project scenario or other improved fossil fuel	Project activity does not make use of solid fossil fuel in the project scenario or other improved fossil fuel cookstoves. All households included

	cookstoves meeting certain conditions described in the footnote to Table 1 (e.g. switch from three-stone fire biomass stoves to LPG stoves) may only claim emission reductions for energy efficiency improvement aspect and shall assume the same baseline and project fuel for emission reduction calculations.	use firewood as the main fuel for cooking;this is a requirement for participating in the project. This criterion is not applicable.
§ 2.2.1 (g)	Project activities making use of a new solid biomass feedstock in the project situation (e.g. switch to green charcoal or renewable biomass briquettes) must comply with relevant specific requirements for biomass related project activities, as defined in the latest version of the Community Services Activity Requirements. The specific requirements apply to both plantations established for the project activity and/or existing plantations that will supply biomass feedstock.	Project activity does not make use of a new biomass feedstock in the project scenario, so the "g" applicability condition does not apply to Mirador.
§ 2.2.1 (h)	Adequate evidence is supplied to demonstrate that indoor air pollution (IAP) levels are not worsened compared to the	Lab and field testing of baseline and project scenario stove types to quantify the reduction of harmful indoor pollution emissions of PM2.5

	baseline, and greenhouse gases emitted by the project fuel/stove combination are estimated with adequate precision. Furthermore, for projects where cooking will move from outdoor to indoor or where the project technology reduces ventilation (for example, changing from a stove with chimney to improved stove with no chimney), indoor air pollution (IAP) levels shall not worsen in the project compared to the baseline, including PM 2.5 and carbon monoxide (CO) emissions. This may be demonstrated before project Design Certification or during project operation using the certification resulting from of a manufacturer's test, report of field testing of the technology's PM 2.5 and carbon monoxide (CO) emissions, report of lab testing of the technology, or	and Carbon Monoxide (measurements include both ambient emissions and personal exposure). Proyecto Mirador made measurements of the reduction of personal exposure to PM2.5 (as opposed to the overall reduction to PM2.5) resulting from cookstove intervention. Exposure to PM2.5 was measured in real-life control and intervention households using a the HAPEx Nano light scattering nephelometer. This device provides real time readings on PM2.5 and takes a new measurement every minute. It was worn by study participants in control and intervention groups during a 48-hour period. The study revealed a reduction of 47% to exposure to PM2.5 brought by the project.[10] Assess sustainability Due to the cost and complexity of such studies, PP will maintain original monitored figures unless it is determined that baseline or project conditions have materially changed or testing methodologies and/or

[10] Details available in the ADALY Report Mirador 2018, Health Impact of Proyecto Mirador 2x3 Stove. Document provided to the VVB.

	results of modelling of the technology's operation under field conditions. If none of these are available, reference from published literature or report by independent agencies may be used as evidence, provided it is not more than 5 years old. To make claims on SDG 3.9.1 contributions, the project developer may apply the Gold Standard Methodology to Estimate and Verify ADALYS from Clean Household Air.	assessment equipment have improved, in which case PP may opt to further assess the parameter. In case a different stove model is introduced, the requirement for reduction in IAP will be met.

The Sampling Plan is provided as part of each VPA, addressing the specifics of several survey types individually.

Other methodological tools applied:

- CDM tool for the Demonstration and Assessment of Additionality, version 7.0.0[11]
- CDM TOOL11 Assessment of the validity of the original/current baseline and update of the baseline at the renewal of the crediting period, version 3.0.1.[12]
- CDM TOOL30 Methodological tool. Calculation of the fraction of non-renewable Biomass, version 04.0[13]
- Cookstove Usage Rate Guidelines, Version 2.0[14]
- Guideline Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities, version 4.0.[15]

[11] https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-01-v7.0.0.pdf
[12] https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-11-v3.0.1.pdf
[13] https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-30-v4.0.pdf
[14] https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/407g-ee-ics-tpddtec-usage-guidelines/
[15] https://cdm.unfccc.int/sunsetcms/storage/contents/stored-file-20151023152925068/Meth_GC48_%28ver04.0%29.pdf

B.2.1. Multiple technologies/measures

>>

Not applicable. Technologies under this PoA include only improved cookstoves.

B.3. Eligibility criteria for inclusion of a VPA in the PoA

	ELIGIBILITY CRITERION	DESCRIPTION/ REQUIRED CONDITION	MEANS OF VERIFICATION/SUPPORTING EVIDENCE FOR INCLUSION
1	Project Boundary and VPA Location	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.2, "Location of VPA", and VPA project boundary falls within PoA project boundary. GPS markings are kept for each stove installed and available to VVB 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 VVB for verification containing individual records for each stove, each with a unique identifier automatically generated by the database.
3	Start date	The start date of each VPA shall be the first date of stove construction.	The start date is the date of implementation of the first unit under the project. The start date shall be on or after the PoA crediting cycle start date. All stove installations are individually tracked on an electronic database that is available to VVB for validation.

4	Methodology	All new VPAs uses approved Gold Standard Methodology Reduced Emissions from Cooking and Heating - Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption, Version 4.0.	VPA states methodology used under Section B.1, under "Reference of approved methodology (ies)." Applicable requirements of methodology are articulated in Section B.2, "Applicability of methodology (ies)" and documented throughout VPA. Applied standardized baselines are articulated in Section B.4, "Establishment and description of baseline scenario"; and other regulatory documents will be documented by each VPA.
5	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 7.0.0. Specifically, each VPA shall use an Investment Barrier Analysis. VPA demonstrates additionality using the CDM Tool for the demonstration of additionality, version 7.0.0. 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: • 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: • Individual households • Governmental Institutions • Private organizations By exploring the potential of the above three sources of income from those three perspectives, VPA shall show that in the absence of project activity, baseline conditions (installation of the traditional cookstove) would persist. Finally, the common practice assessment shall be conducted in accordance with the Guidelines on common practice.
6	Local Stakeholder Consultation	VPA shall conduct a Local Stakeholder Consultation (LSC) that follows the GS LSC guidance.	Stakeholder consultation shall be conducted at the each regular VPA level.
7	Target group	VPAs shall target household or institutional users of inefficient biomass stoves.	Confirmed via baseline kitchen surveys, conducted according to

		Beneficiaries may or may not include auxiliary non-biomass cookstoves to augment their cooking practices.	the requirements of the GS methodology.
8	Ownership of ER credits	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. VPA shall clearly communicate to all end user beneficiaries, verbally and in writing, that the ownership of emission reductions shall reside with the CME.	VPA-DDs shall be approved by the CME and submitted by CME to DOE for inclusion. First, Second and Third VPAs are 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. 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.

VPA will meet the inclusion criteria by providing evidence for each individual Eligibility Criterion as specified in the "Means of Verification" column above, as applicable. VPA will submit all supporting evidence to the CME who will manage VPA inclusion in the PoA.

SECTION C. DEMONSTRATION OF ADDITIONALITY

>>

There are no laws or regulations in the boundary of the PoA requiring the activities of the PoA, as described above in Section A.1. The activities under the PoA are a voluntary, coordinated action by the CME of the PoA.

Additionality of each VPA was demonstrated at the time of submission for registration using the "Tool for the Demonstration and Assessment of Additionality," Version 7.0.0, EB 70.

The additionality demonstration has been included as an eligibility criterion for VPAs inclusions.

SECTION D. DURATION OF PoA

D.1. Date of first submission of PoA to Gold Standard

>>

07/02/2013, is the start date of the PoA and also the Date of First Submission.

D.2. Duration of the PoA

>>

28 years

SECTION E. OUTCOME OF PoA LEVEL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

E.1. Summary of stakeholder consultation at PoA Level

>>

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 (Honduras) held its LSC in 2008 in establishment of the PDD, then the Second (Guatemala) and Third (Nicaragua) VPAs each held a LSC in 2020. 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.

The specific requirements on stakeholder consultation have been included as part of the eligibility criteria.

E.2. Consideration of stakeholder 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).

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, under Gold Standard certification since 2009, and under GS4GG since 2014 Our Programme design is based on practice that is already established and we do not anticipate major operational changes to accommodate future updates to Gold Standard Methodology.

E.3. Final Continuous Input / Grievance Mechanism at PoA Level

>>

METHOD	INCLUDE ALL DETAILS OF CHOSEN METHOD (S) SO THAT THEY MAY BE UNDERSTOOD AND, WHERE RELEVANT, USED BY READERS.
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book (mandatory)	Stakeholder feedback is either submitted directly by beneficiaries or gathered by Mirador's Supervisors and Ejecutores. In either case it is tracked electronically in Mirador's Electronic Feedback Log using Salesforce.com. All comments logged in the physical process book (kept in Mirador's office) are added to the electronic system as well.
GS Contact (mandatory)	help@goldstandard.org info@proyectomirador.org rafael.mendoza@proyectomirador.org

	+504 9463-9966 for SMS
Other	+504 2643-1868 Phone
	+504 9917-6483 WhatsApp

APPENDIX 1 - CONTACT INFORMATION OF COORDINATING/MANAGING ENTITY AND RESPONSIBLE PERSON(S)/ ENTITY(IES)

CME and/or responsible person/ entity	☒ CME ☐ Responsible person/ entity for application of the selected methodology(ies) and, where applicable, the selected standardized baseline(s) to the PoA
Organization	Proyecto Mirador Foundation
Street/P.O. Box	919 Sir Francis Drake Blvd., Suite 201
Building	
City	Greenbrae
State/Region	CA
Postcode	94904
Country	USA
Telephone	415-464-9590
E-mail	eadams@proyectomirador.org
Website	www.proyectomirador.org
Contact person	Esther Adams
Title	Program Manager
Salutation	Ms.
Last name	Adams
Middle name	Esther

APPENDIX 2 - DESIGN CHANGES

A2.1. Details of proposed or actual design change

>> Provide the description of the proposed design change

NA

A2.2. Describe the Impacts of design change on the following

a. Additionality

>>

NA

b. Applicability of methodology and other methodological regulatory documents with which the project activity has been certified

>>

NA

c. Compliance with the monitoring plan of the applied methodology

>>

NA

d. Level of accuracy and completeness in the monitoring of the project activity compared with the requirements contained in the registered monitoring plan

>>

NA

e. Scale of the project activity

>>

NA

f. Stakeholder consultation

>>

NA

g. Sustainable development criteria

>>

NA

h. Safeguarding assessment

>>

NA

i. Compliance with applicable legislation

>>

NA

Revision History

Version	Date	Remarks
2.2	14 April 2023	Integrated the design change memo as annex of the document. Editorial changes
2.1	31 May 2022	Editorial changes and revisions
2.0	04 May 2022	Key Project Information table revised to cater for the following information: - Scale of PoA - Title and GS ID of all real case VPAs included in the PoA A new Management System section included Safeguarding Principles Assessment section removed Outcome of PoA Level Stakeholder Consultation section revised in the following manner: - Justification for Stakeholder Consultation at PoA Level Only section removed A new Consideration of Stakeholder Comments Received section added
1.1	14 October 2020	Hyperlinked section summary to enable quick access to key sections Improved clarity on Key Project Information Inclusion criteria table added Clarification on POA level LSC and Safeguard Principles Assessment Improved Clarity on SDG contribution/SDG Impact term used throughout Clarity on Stakeholder Consultation information required Provision of an accompanying Guide to help the user understand detailed rules and requirements
1.0	10 July 2017	Initial adoption