

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA VICE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE



TANZANIA INITIAL REPORT

MAY, 2026

Party	Tanzania
NDC period	2021–2030
Report number for NDC period	1
Report type	Initial report <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Updated initial report <input type="checkbox"/>
Version	1.0
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Cooperative approaches included	(i) Promotion of Clean Cooking for Households in Tanzania with BURN Manufacturing (ii) Community Carbon Efficient Cooking Programme - Tanzania-1

Note: for updated initial report fill in only section IV. information on each cooperative approach (para. 18(g–i), para. 19 of the annex to 2/CMA.3).

I. Participation Responsibilities (para. 18(a))

A. How the Party Ensures It Is a Party to the Paris Agreement (para. 21(a), para. 4(a), update to para. 18(a))

Tanzania signed and ratified the Paris Agreement in 2016 and 2018, respectively and is a party to the Paris Agreement.

B. How the Party Ensures It Has Prepared, Communicated and Is Maintaining an NDC in Accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2 (para. 18(a), para. 4(b), updated by para. 21(a))

Tanzania initially submitted its first Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) in 2015 as part of its commitment under the Paris Agreement. This NDC outlined national priorities for climate change mitigation and adaptation, focusing on key sectors such as energy, forestry, transport, and waste management.

In line with the Paris Agreement's requirement to update NDCs every five years, Tanzania submitted its updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 2.0) on 30 July 2021. The updated NDC enhances ambition and clarity by setting a target to reduce economy-wide greenhouse gas emissions by 30–35% relative to the business-as-usual (BAU) scenario by 2030.

Tanzania also ensures that the NDC is maintained through regular monitoring, evaluation, and integration into sectoral policies and plans while updates are undertaken periodically to reflect enhanced ambition, improved data and evolving national circumstances in line with the requirements of the Paris Agreement.

C. How the Party Ensures Arrangements Are in Place for Authorizing the Use of ITMOs Towards Achievement of NDCs Pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 3 (para. 18(a), para. 4(c), updated by para. 21(a))

Tanzania has established a national institutional framework to oversee the authorization and transfer of Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 3. The Vice President's Office – Division of Environment serves as the national focal point and Designated National Authority (DNA) for all Article 6 activities.

The National Carbon Monitoring Centre (NCCMC) has been established as an institute which oversees carbon trading in the country, including monitoring greenhouse gas emissions and providing technical oversight on the NDC implementation under article 6 paragraph 1 in support of the DNA by coordinating Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) processes, managing the national carbon registry and facilitating ITMO-related assessments.

Authorization for the use and transfer of ITMOs is granted through formal Letters of Authorization (LoAs) issued by the Vice President's Office. LoAs are provided following an evaluation of additionality, alignment with Tanzania's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), environmental integrity, and contributions to sustainable development. These procedures are implemented in accordance with the Environmental Management (Control and Management of Carbon Trading) Regulations, 2022 and its amendment of 2023. Proponents intending to transfer ITMOs for use toward another Party's NDC must obtain an LoA prior to transfer.

D. How the Party Ensures Arrangements Are in Place That Are Consistent with the Article 6, paragraph 2, Guidance and Relevant Decisions of the CMA for Tracking ITMOs (para. 18(a), para. 4(d), updated by para. 21(a))

Tanzania has arrangements in place for tracking ITMOs that are consistent with Article 6, paragraph 2 and Decision 2/CMA.3. The NCCMC is establishing a national carbon registry to record authorization, issuance, transfer, acquisition, holding, and cancellation of ITMOs. The NCCMC registry is now undergoing transformation after being given legal mandate to oversee carbon trading from its current state of data compilation management system into a digital carbon accounting registry that can be linked with other international registries, for tracking ITMOs, forming key component of the country's institutional framework for carbon market governance, supporting transparency and accountability. Corresponding adjustments will be applied transparently to ensure no double counting. Relevant information will be reported in the agreed electronic format and included in Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs).

E. Whether the Most Recent National Inventory Report Required in Accordance with Decision 18/CMA.1 Has Been Provided (para. 18(a), para. 4(e), updated by para. 21(a))

Tanzania prepared its National Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory in 2018, which includes six greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆), which are either emitted to or removed from the atmosphere through various human activities and natural processes.

The inventory covers a time series from 1994 to 2018 and serves as the baseline for the development of Tanzania's NDC 2.0 submitted in 2021. It provides an assessment of the country's emissions and removals across key sectors, including energy; industrial processes and product use (IPPU); agriculture; land use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF); and waste. The inventory was prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

F. How the Party Ensures Participation Contributes to the Implementation of Its NDC and Long-Term Low-Emission Development Strategy (para. 18(a), para. 4(f), updated by para. 21(a))

Tanzania ensures that its participation in cooperative approaches directly contributes to the implementation of its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). The country's NDC 2.0 provides a foundation for transitioning towards a long-term low-carbon development pathway. In addition, participation in these approaches supports the mobilization of climate finance, facilitates technology transfer, and strengthens capacity building, all of which are essential for effective NDC implementation.

Furthermore, Tanzania has developed the Long-Term Vision for a Low-Emission Development Strategy (2050) which outlines the strategic direction towards achieving a climate-resilient and low-emission development pathway. This Vision lays the foundation for the development of the Long-Term Low-Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) by defining national aspirations, identifying priority sectors and establishing key transformation pathways towards 2050.

Tanzania is also currently finalizing its greenhouse gas (GHG) inventory updates through the newly established National Carbon Monitoring Centre, leveraging advanced IPCC software and Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) tools. The updated inventory is expected to be submitted for technical review by June 2026, in line with CMA guidance, thereby enhancing transparency and strengthening the integrity of NDC progress tracking.

II. Description of the Party's NDC (para. 18(b))

A. Target(s) and Description, Including Target Type(s) (para. 64(a))

Tanzania aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions economy-wide between 30–35% relative to the Business-As-Usual (BAU) scenario by 2030. The emissions reduction is subject to review after the First Biennial Update Report (BUR) and Updated GHG inventory. Its achievement is conditional on the availability of international support, including finance, technology transfer, and capacity building. Mitigation efforts will focus on five priority sectors: energy, transport, forestry, waste management and agriculture.

B. Target Year(s) or Period(s), and Whether They Are Single-Year or Multi-Year Target(s) (para. 64(b))

Tanzania's NDC submitted under the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, specifies a target period extending from 2021 to 2030. The NDC is a single year target aiming to achieve a 30–35% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions below the Business-As-Usual (BAU) scenario by 2030 (economy-wide, covering CO₂, CH₄, N₂O; ~138–153 MtCO₂e gross reductions expected).

C. Reference Point(s), Level(s), Baseline(s), Base Year(s) or Starting Point(s) (para. 64(c))

The reference point for Tanzania NDC under the Paris Agreement is a projected business-as-usual (BAU) emissions scenario for the year 2030. The baseline scenario is derived using historical national greenhouse gas inventory data and sectoral projections, with the year 2000 used as the base year for developing the BAU emissions trajectory.

D. Time Frame(s) and/or Periods for Implementation (para. 64(d))

The implementation time frame for the Tanzania's NDC under the Paris Agreement covers the period 2021–2030. This period represents the timeframe within which the country will implement its mitigation and adaptation actions to achieve the targets outlined in its NDC. The implementation period aligns with the global NDC cycle established under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which encourages Parties to communicate updated or enhanced NDCs every five years while maintaining a ten-year implementation horizon.

E. Scope and Coverage, Including Sectors, Categories, Activities, Sources and Sinks, Pools and Gases (para. 64(e))

Tanzania's NDC covers key sectors and greenhouse gas sources and sinks in line with IPCC methodologies. These sectors include energy, transport, agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU), industrial processes and product use (IPPU), and waste.

Mitigation actions focus on major emission sources such as fuel use, livestock, land-use change and deforestation, industrial activities, and waste management, while also recognizing forests and ecosystems as important carbon sinks. The NDC addresses the main greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O).

F. Intention to Use Cooperative Approaches Involving Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes Under Article 6 Towards NDCs Under Article 4 (para. 64(f))

Tanzania has indicated its intention to explore the use of cooperative approaches to support the achievement of its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). Participation in these approaches may involve the transfer or acquisition of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs) subject to the establishment of appropriate national frameworks and authorization procedures in line with guidance under the Paris Agreement.

Tanzania will ensure that any engagement in cooperative approaches contributes to sustainable development, environmental integrity and transparency.

G. Any Updates or Clarifications of Previously Reported Information (para. 64(g))

Not Applicable

III. Information on ITMO Metrics, Method for Applying Corresponding Adjustments and Method for Quantification of the NDC (para. 18(c–f))

A. ITMO Metrics (para. 18(c))

Tanzania will apply and report ITMOs only in carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e), whereby one ITMO equals one metric tonne of CO₂e

B. Method for Applying Corresponding Adjustments (para. 18(c))

1. Description of the method for applying corresponding adjustment for multi- or single year NDCs that will be applied consistently throughout the period of NDC implementation, if applicable (para. 18(c))	Tanzania has a single year NDC target, and corresponding adjustments will be applied in accordance with the guidance under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. However, as the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) is still under preparation, comprehensive details on the methodology for applying corresponding adjustments will be further elaborated and reported in the BTR.
2. Description of the method for applying corresponding adjustments where the method is a multi-year emissions trajectory, trajectories or budget, if applicable (para. 18(c))	Not Applicable.
<i>3. Description of how the method for applying corresponding adjustments aligns with decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 7 (para. 18(c) supplemented by decision 4/CMA.6, annex 1) - Supplementary element of information to be provided by Parties as relevant⁴</i>	Tanzania will apply annual tracking of ITMOs and perform corresponding adjustments in line with Decisions 2/CMA.3 and 4/CMA.6. Adjustments will be recorded for each year in which ITMO transactions occur and reflected in Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs). The approach ensures environmental integrity, transparency, accuracy, completeness, and comparability, and avoids double counting. All ITMOs will be subject to national authorization procedures and tracked through the national carbon registry and MRV systems.
4. Description of the methods used for establishing the indicative trajectory, trajectories or budget and the resulting trajectory, trajectories or budget and their relationship to the indicators referred to in decision 18/CMA.1, annex, paragraph 65, to which corresponding adjustments will be applied (para. 18(c) supplemented by decision 4/CMA.6, annex 1) - Supplementary element of information to be provided by Parties as relevant ⁵	Not applicable.

⁴ Decision 4/CMA.6 para. 18 requests each participating Party to incorporate the elements contained in annex I when providing information in its initial report and any updated initial reports, as referred to in decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraphs 18–19, as relevant. These elements are supplementary elements of information. These elements are referred to across the template as supplementary elements and are written in italic to differentiate them from the initial elements of the outline of the initial and updated initial reports.

⁵ Decision 4/CMA.6 para. 18 requests each participating Party to incorporate the elements contained in annex I when providing information in its initial report and any updated initial reports, as referred to in decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraphs 18–19, as relevant. These elements are supplementary elements of information. These elements are referred to across the template as supplementary elements and are written in italic to differentiate them from the initial elements of the outline of the initial and updated initial reports.

C. Quantification of the Party's Mitigation Information in Its NDC in tCO₂eq (para. 18(d))

The United Republic of Tanzania's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), communicated under the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, is quantified in metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e) and covers the implementation period 2021–2030. The mitigation target is expressed as a reduction of approximately 30–35 per cent below the projected business-as-usual (BAU) emissions level by 2030, conditional on the availability of international support. The BAU projection, developed using historical greenhouse gas inventory data with 2000 as the base year, estimates national emissions to reach approximately 138–153 million tCO₂e by 2030. Emission reduction targets are prioritised in the energy, transport, forestry, and waste management. The principal greenhouse gases covered include carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O). Quantification of emission levels is carried out in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories.

D. Quantification of the Party's NDC in a Non-GHG Metric, If Applicable (para. 18(e))

Not applicable.

E. For a First or First Updated NDC Consisting of Policies and Measures That Is Not Quantified — Emission Level Resulting from Policies and Measures (para. 18(f))

Not Applicable.

IV. Information on Each Cooperative Approach (para. 18(g–i), para. 19)

Note: For the initial report and the updated initial report, chapters A–H below should be repeated for each cooperative approach. For each further cooperative approach, each participating Party shall submit the information referred to in para. 18(g–i) of the annex to decision 2/CMA.3 in an updated initial report (decision 2/CMA.3, annex, para. 19).

A. Copy of the Authorization by the Participating Party (para. 18(g))

(i) Promotion of Clean Cooking for Households in Tanzania with BURN Manufacturing: A copy of the letter of authorisation is found on:

- i. <https://submissions.unfccc.int/api/files/download?serverRelativeFilePath=/submissions/Archive/202510021120---Tanzania%20LOA%20Signed%20%20Tz.pdf>
- ii. The Gold Standard Registry: [Gold Standard Assurance Project GS11732](#)

B. Description of the Cooperative Approach (para. 18(g))

(i) Promotion of Clean Cooking for Households in Tanzania with BURN Manufacturing

The cooperative approach is a large-scale initiative by BURN Manufacturing aimed at transforming the cooking sector in Tanzania through the distribution of up to 1.1 million cookstoves between 2022 and 2030. The project aims to address Tanzania's heavy reliance on biomass fuels by replacing traditional fuels in rural and peri-urban areas with improved charcoal, wood, and electric stoves. The cooperative approach aims to distribute up to 1.1 million stoves across various regions in Tanzania that rely heavily on charcoal and wood.

The cooperative approach covers the "Efficient and Clean Cooking for Household in Tanzania" project, which is registered under Gold Standard Programmes of Activity GS10789, and GS12443. The project is implemented by BURN Manufacturing Co., its affiliates and related entities. The program of activities began implementation in 2022 and is expected to run last for a duration of 15 years subject to any extension or renewal of the project under Tanzania's fourth NDC. The first Letter of Authorization under this cooperative approach relates to VPA GS11732, which is a project underneath POA GS10789.

This cooperative approach leverages two Gold Standard methodologies, the first is TPDDTEC for biomass stoves, which calculates emission reductions based on avoided non-renewable biomass consumption through baseline surveys and kitchen performance tests. The second methodology, MMECD for electric stoves, leverages IoT sensors and Paygo smart metering to measure real-time energy use and displacement of biomass fuels. Emission reduced will be certified and issued as carbon credits by the Gold Standard on its Registry.

BURN's improved ECOA wood stoves (Kunikoa) have a 51% thermal efficiency and reduce wood consumption by up to 70%, the improved ECOA charcoal stoves (Jikokoa) achieve industry leading 63% thermal efficiency and reduce charcoal use by 60%, while electric stoves cut charcoal reliance by up to 85%. Collectively, these interventions contribute to Tanzania's NDC targets and the Paris Agreement goals. The project also accelerates the transition to modern energy, improves health outcomes by reducing indoor air pollution, and saves families up to \$1,364 over seven years through fuel and time savings. The project also creates local employment, supports gender equality, and aligns with SDGs 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 13 and 15.

Over the duration of this authorisation, this cooperative approach is expected to result in 8.396 million tCO₂e reductions. These emission reductions are authorised for OIMP use.

C. Duration of the Cooperative Approach (para. 18(g))

(i) Promotion of Clean Cooking for Households in Tanzania with BURN Manufacturing

[1/1/2021] until [31/12/2030]. This authorisation shall be considered for renewal prior to the expiry of the current NDC implementation period.

D. Expected Mitigation for Each Year of the Duration of the Cooperative Approach (para. 18(g))

The table below presents estimated emission reductions associated with **Promotion of Clean Cooking for Households in Tanzania with BURN Manufacturing** cooperative approach

Vintage Year	GHG emission reductions (tCO ₂ E)
2022	22,752
2023	175,064
2024	~450,000
2025	~500,000
2026	~530,000
2027	~1,030,000
2028	~1,650,000
2029	~1,938,000
2030	~2,100,000
TOTAL	~8,396,000

E. Participating Parties Involved in the Cooperative Approach (para. 18(g))**(i) Promotion of Clean Cooking for Households in Tanzania with BURN Manufacturing**

1. The United Republic of Tanzania and BURN Manufacturing
2. Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA).

F. Authorized Entities (para. 18(g))

The United Republic of Tanzania – Vice Presidents Office (Union and Environmental Matters)

G. Description of Any Arrangements for Authorizing Using Participating Parties and Authorized Entities, If Applicable (para. 18(g) supplemented by decision 4/CMA.6, annex 1) — Supplementary Element

Tanzania authorises the parties and the cooperative approach in accordance with the Environmental Management (Control and Management of Carbon Trading) Regulations, 2022 and the Environmental Management (Control and Management of Carbon Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2023. Authorisation of participating parties and authorised entities is overseen by the Vice President's Office which is the Designated National Authority for Article 6 activities.

The cooperative approaches are required to comply with internationally recognised standards such as VCS or Gold Standard. Approved carbon accounting methodologies must be applied, and all activities are subject to independent third-party verification prior to credit issuance. In addition, project proponents under both cooperative approaches are required to ensure transparency through continuous monitoring, reporting, and verification throughout implementation.

H. Type of Cooperative Approach, If Applicable (para. 18(g) supplemented by decision 4/CMA.6, annex 1) — Supplementary Element

Not applicable.

I. Description of How the Cooperative Approach Ensures Environmental Integrity (para. 18(h), updated by para. 22(b))

<p>1. Description of how the cooperative approach ensures that there is no net increase in global emissions within and between NDC implementation periods (para. 18(h)(i), to be updated by para. 22(b)(i))</p>	<p>(i) Promotion of Clean Cooking for Households in Tanzania with BURN Manufacturing</p> <p>This cooperative approach guarantees that its activities do not lead to a net increase in global emissions during and between NDC implementation periods by adhering to internationally recognized carbon accounting principles under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. This project will utilize corresponding adjustments for ITMOs, ensuring that any emission reductions transferred internationally are not double counted against Tanzania's own NDC targets.</p> <p>To maintain accuracy and credibility, this cooperative approach applies Gold Standard's TPDDTEC (Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption) methodology for biomass stoves and MMECD (Methodology for Metered & Measured Energy Cooking Devices) for electric cooking devices, which require rigorous baseline determination and monitoring. Baseline emissions are established through household surveys and Kitchen Performance Tests, while electric stove usage is tracked using IoT sensors. This will ensure that credits are issued only for actual, measurable displacement of traditional biomass fuels.</p> <p>The project also complies with Tanzania's carbon trading regulations which require that the cooperative approach demonstrate additionality. Furthermore, all ITMOs issued under this programme will be accounted for in Tanzania's first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) and National Inventory Report (NIR).</p> <p>To ensure authorised mitigation outcomes are not double counted, Tanzania shall apply and report corresponding adjustments in accordance with all applicable CMA decisions. To ensure that there is no net increase in emissions between NDC periods, rigorous safeguards have been put in place to ensure permanence. Mitigation outcomes generated and authorised under this cooperative approach may only be used in the NDC period of issue.</p>
<p>2. Description of how the cooperative approach avoids locking in emission levels, technologies or practices that are inconsistent with achieving the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement (para. 18(h)(i) supplemented by decision 4/CMA.6, annex 1) - Supplementary element of information to be provided by Parties as relevant</p>	<p>(i) Promotion of Clean Cooking for Households in Tanzania with BURN Manufacturing</p> <p>This cooperative approach includes the deployment of improved cookstove technologies not otherwise available to communities in the project area. The use of these improved cookstoves results in lower emissions than comparable, prevalent methods for household use and cooking.</p> <p>This cooperative approach utilises TPDDTEC and MMECD which require rigorous monitoring to ensure that the credits issued are real and aligned with the objectives of the Paris Agreement.</p>
<p>3. Description of how the mitigation outcomes from the cooperative approach are shared between the participating Parties (para. 18(h)(i) supplemented by decision 4/CMA.6, annex 1) -</p>	<p>(i) Promotion of Clean Cooking for Households in Tanzania with BURN Manufacturing</p> <p>Mitigation outcomes authorised by the Vice President's Office (VPO) will be transferred to the participating acquiring party for</p>

<p><i>Supplementary element of information to be provided by Parties as relevant</i></p>	<p>use towards its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) or other authorised international mitigation purposes.</p> <p>Mitigation outcomes that are not authorised for transfer will remain with the United Republic of Tanzania and will contribute towards the achievement of Tanzania’s NDC.</p> <p>All mitigation outcomes generated, authorised, transferred, and used under the cooperative approach will be monitored, reported, and tracked in line with applicable UNFCCC guidance and reporting requirements.</p> <p>The revenue generated from the sale of authorised carbon credits shall be shared among the participating parties in accordance with the Environmental Management (Control and Management of Carbon Trading) Regulations, 2022 and the Environmental Management (Control and Management of Carbon Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2023.</p>
<p>4. <i>Description of how it is ensured that decision-making processes in an underlying policy or regulatory framework, and relevant activities, are transparent and inclusive, and whether they include opportunities for public participation and scrutiny, including the standards and procedures for conducting stakeholder consultation, including with civil society organizations, Indigenous Peoples and local communities (para. 18(h)(i) supplemented by decision 4/CMA.6, annex 1) - Supplementary element of information to be provided by Parties as relevant</i></p>	<p>(i) Promotion of Clean Cooking for Households in Tanzania with BURN Manufacturing</p> <p>This cooperative approach supports the implementation of Tanzania’s NDC directly by reducing reliance on biomass fuels and indirectly by providing technical and financial inputs.</p> <p>The interventions approved under this cooperative approach support emission reductions within Tanzania’s energy sector, which is a priority area under the country’s NDC. By lowering household dependence on biomass and other traditional fuels, the improved cookstoves introduced through this programme also strengthen community resilience to climate impacts, in line with Tanzania’s national adaptation objectives.</p> <p>In line with the Carbon Market Regulations, the project implementor held a robust sequence of local stakeholder consultation (LSC) meetings during the project design to ensure national representation and participation from a broad cross section community members. This included: citizens within the project boundary, local and international NGOs, representatives from national government and Women’s groups associated or involved in the clean cooking sector in Tanzania.</p>
<p>5. <i>Description of how participation in the cooperative approach and the combination of all cooperative approaches in which the Party participates contributes to the implementation of the Party’s nationally determined contribution and long-term low-emission development strategy, if it has submitted one, and the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement (para. 18(h)(i) supplemented by decision 4/CMA.6, annex 1) - Supplementary element of information to be provided by Parties as relevant</i></p>	<p>(i) Promotion of Clean Cooking for Households in Tanzania with BURN Manufacturing</p> <p>Tanzania ensures that its participation in cooperative approach directly supports Tanzania’s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), Tanzania’s long-term vision for a low emission development vision by 2050 (LTV), the National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021–2026), and Tanzania’s Development Vision 2050, all of which commit to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting sustainable development</p> <p>Beyond emissions reduction, the project accelerates the transition to modern energy, addressing SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and reducing indoor air pollution, which improves health outcomes (SDG 3). It also mitigates deforestation pressures by lowering demand for charcoal and firewood, aligning with SDG 15 (Life on Land). The project also makes</p>

	<p>clean cooking accessible to low-income households, while creating local employment and capacity-building opportunities, which supports SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth).</p>
<p>6. Description of how the cooperative approach ensures environmental integrity through robust, transparent governance and the quality of mitigation outcomes, including through conservative reference levels and baselines set in a conservative way and below 'business as usual' emission projections (including by taking into account all existing policies and addressing uncertainties in quantification and potential leakage) (para. 18 (h)(ii), to be updated by para. 22(b)(ii))</p>	<p>(i) Promotion of Clean Cooking for Households in Tanzania with BURN Manufacturing</p> <p>This cooperative approach sets conservative reference levels and baselines by strictly adhering to two key Gold Standard methodologies TPDDTEC and MMECD, ensuring that emission reductions are quantified below “business as usual” projections. In these projects BAU scenario is equivalent to the baseline scenario, with adjustments made to the baseline scenario for any changes in the target population.</p> <p>In line with Tanzania’s carbon market regulatory framework, a set of additional integrity safeguards has been put in place. To avoid the risk of over-crediting, project baselines are required to be set conservatively, below business-as-usual emission levels. The cooperative approach also incorporates robust procedures for identifying, monitoring, and addressing risks related to leakage and the reversal of emission reductions.</p> <p>Credits generated from the improved biomass stoves are calculated using TPDDTEC which defines the baseline as the measured fuel consumption patterns of households prior to adopting the improved technology. To establish this, BURN conducts Kitchen Performance Tests (KPTs) and surveys that measure actual fuel consumption patterns in targeted households. These tests are conducted with rigorous sampling requirements, aiming to achieve a 90/30 confidence/precision level, minimize uncertainty and ensure representativeness. Seasonal variations and geographic diversity are factored in, and surveyors verify responses through on-site observations, reducing bias and leakage risks.</p> <p>For the electric stoves, MECD is applied by calculating baseline emissions based on actual displacement of biomass, using metered data from IoT sensors embedded in every stove. This approach ensures credits are only generated for real, measurable reductions. The cooperative approach also accounts for continued use of baseline stoves through annual usage surveys and adjusts calculations accordingly.</p> <p>By incorporating Tanzania’s NDC targets, national fuel consumption data, and controlled cooking tests, this cooperative approach addresses uncertainties and avoids over-crediting. To further limit the risk of double counting, Tanzania will apply corresponding adjustments to the authorised credits.</p>
<p>7. Description of how any baseline or reference levels have been established, including how the participating Party has taken into account its nationally determined contribution and long-term low-emission development strategy, if it has submitted one, as well as any relevant climate policies, laws, regulations or targets (para.</p>	<p>(i) Promotion of Clean Cooking for Households in Tanzania with BURN Manufacturing</p> <p>The baseline and reference levels for this project have been established using internationally recognized Gold Standard methodologies and are designed to be conservative, below “business as usual” projections, while fully considering Tanzania’s climate commitments under its Nationally Determined</p>

<p><i>18(h)(ii) supplemented by decision 4/CMA.6, annex 1) - Supplementary element of information to be provided by Parties as relevant</i></p>	<p>Contribution (NDC) and long-term low-emission development strategy.</p> <p>Tanzania’s NDC and long-term development framework recognise that the continued reliance on firewood and charcoal for cooking is a major source of greenhouse gas emissions, deforestation, and environmental degradation, and that transitioning households to cleaner and more efficient cooking technologies is a national mitigation priority. This policy direction is reinforced by the National Climate Change Response Strategy, the National Environmental Policy, the National LPG Strategy, and the Third Five Year Development Plan, all of which promote reduced biomass use, improved energy efficiency, and the adoption of modern cooking fuels.</p> <p>For biomass, the baseline assumes the continued use of inefficient firewood and charcoal stoves, reflecting Tanzania’s current cooking energy profile, where 66% of households rely on firewood and 27% on charcoal. In the absence of the programme, only gradual and partial uptake of LPG and electric cooking is expected under existing policies and market trends, meaning biomass would remain dominant. This cooperative approach is consistent with Tanzania’s NDC projections and ensures that credited emission reductions are additional to what would occur without targeted clean cooking interventions.</p> <p>For biomass projects, baseline fuel consumption is established through statistically robust household surveys and Kitchen Performance Tests (KPTs) conducted within the project area, following approved methodologies and internationally recognised protocols. These measurements capture real-world cooking practices, fuel types and quantities, ensuring that the baseline reflects actual conditions on the ground in Tanzania.</p> <p>For electric cooking projects, the baseline is determined using the Gold Standard methodology for Metered and Measured Energy Cooking Devices, which back-calculates baseline emissions based on the amount of biomass that is actually displaced by electric cooking. Baseline parameters are informed by Controlled Cooking Tests, cooking diaries, national surveys and Tanzania’s NDC data.</p> <p>By anchoring baseline and reference levels in both Tanzania’s national climate policy framework and direct empirical measurements, the programme ensures that credited emission reductions represent real, additional mitigation outcomes that go beyond what would be achieved under Tanzania’s existing policies and unconditional NDC targets</p>
<p><i>8. Description of how baseline and reference levels are established ensure they are conservative and below ‘business as usual’ emission projections, and information on what assumptions have been made (para. 18(h)(ii) supplemented by decision 4/CMA.6, annex 1) - Supplementary element of information to be provided by Parties as relevant</i></p>	<p>(i) Promotion of Clean Cooking for Households in Tanzania with BURN Manufacturing</p> <p>Baseline and reference levels for the programme were determined in line with the approved methodologies set out in the Project Design Document (PDD) and monitoring reports. These assessments are based on the assumption that, in the absence of the activities authorised under this cooperative approach, households in the project area in Tanzania would continue relying on traditional three-stone fire stoves and other inefficient biomass cooking technologies. Without the incentive provided by carbon</p>

	<p>finance, the widespread shift to improved and clean cookstoves will not place.</p>
<p>9. <i>Description of the methodological approaches used for quantifying the mitigation outcomes derived from the cooperative approach (para. 18(h)(ii) supplemented by decision 4/CMA.6, annex 1) - Supplementary element of information to be provided by Parties as relevant</i></p>	<p>(i) Promotion of Clean Cooking for Households in Tanzania with BURN Manufacturing</p> <p>Activities authorised under this cooperative approach will be credited and accounted for using two Gold Standard methodologies: TPPTC and MMECD (version 3.1). These methodologies include numerous safeguards to ensure environmental integrity and additional methodological safeguards are applied in accordance with the Carbon Trading Regulations.</p>
<p>10. <i>Description of how uncertainties in the quantification of emission reductions and removals are assessed and how such uncertainties are taken into account (para. 18(h)(ii) supplemented by decision 4/CMA.6, annex 1) - Supplementary element of information to be provided by Parties as relevant</i></p>	<p>(i) Promotion of Clean Cooking for Households in Tanzania with BURN Manufacturing</p> <p>Uncertainties in the quantification of emission reductions are assessed through rigorous sampling and methodological safeguards embedded in the applied Gold Standard methodologies.</p> <p>For biomass projects under TPDDTEC, uncertainty is minimized by conducting Kitchen Performance Tests (KPTs) with statistically valid sample sizes that meet a 90/30 confidence/precision level, ensuring representativeness across geographic and seasonal variations.</p> <p>For electric projects under MMECD, uncertainty is addressed by using IoT-enabled sensors to capture real-time energy consumption data, reducing reliance on estimates.</p> <p>Additional measures include applying conservative assumptions about continued use of baseline stoves, seasonal fuel variability, and non-renewable biomass fractions. Where data gaps exist, uncertainty buffers are incorporated to prevent over-crediting.</p>
<p>11. <i>Description of how the risk of leakage is assessed, and prevented or minimized, and how any remaining leakage will be quantified and deducted in the quantification of mitigation outcomes (para. 18(h)(ii) supplemented by decision 4/CMA.6, annex 1) - Supplementary element of information to be provided by Parties as relevant</i></p>	<p>(i) Promotion of Clean Cooking for Households in Tanzania with BURN Manufacturing</p> <p>The risk of leakage in this cooperative approach is assessed primarily through the design of the project boundary and the nature of the technology deployed. Since the project involves the distribution of improved biomass and electric cookstoves for household use, the likelihood of significant leakage, such as shifting emissions to other areas, is inherently low.</p> <p>Leakage is minimized by ensuring that stoves are sold at subsidized prices rather than given away for free, which discourages resale or diversion outside the project boundary. Additionally, the project targets households that previously relied on inefficient biomass stoves, reducing the risk of fuel switching to other high-emission sources.</p> <p>Monitoring surveys and Kitchen Performance Tests capture continued use of baseline stoves and any changes in cooking behaviour, allowing adjustments to emission reduction calculations. For electric projects, IoT-enabled sensors provide real-time usage data, ensuring accurate tracking of displacement of biomass fuels. Any residual leakage identified through these</p>

	<p>monitoring mechanisms is quantified and deducted from the total mitigation outcomes, in line with Gold Standard requirements</p> <p>In addition, every 2nd monitoring survey a leakage assessment will be conducted. The leakage assessment evaluates if the project has in any way led to an increase in emissions outside of the project boundary and if the increase will be directly attributed to the project activity.</p>
<p>12. Description of how the cooperative approach is minimizing the risk of non-permanence of mitigation across several NDC periods and how, when reversals of emission reductions or removals occur, the cooperative approach will ensure that these are addressed in full (para. 18(h)(iii), to be updated by para. 22(b)(iii))</p>	<p>(i) Promotion of Clean Cooking for Households in Tanzania with BURN Manufacturing</p> <p>This cooperative approach is an avoidance-based initiative designed to reduce emissions by decreasing reliance on biomass fuels for cooking. The project achieves immediate, permanent emissions reductions through improved fuel efficiency. Unlike sequestration projects, cookstove projects do not involve carbon stocks that are vulnerable to reversal, making permanence concerns immaterial.</p> <p>This cooperative approach prevents emissions from occurring in the first place. By replacing inefficient cooking methods with improved technologies, the project reduces fuel consumption and avoids the combustion of biomass. The emission reductions are realized as soon as fuel savings occur, making them irreversible and unaffected by external factors such as forest health. This distinction is critical in understanding why permanence concerns are not applicable to this cooperative approach.</p>
<p>13. Description of how the risk of non-permanence is assessed under the cooperative approach and minimized across several nationally determined contribution periods, including the frequency and timing of risk assessments, the methodological approaches used for those assessments, the types of risk identified, the likelihood, scale and potential impacts of such risks, and the time-horizons considered (para. 18(h)(iii) supplemented by decision 4/CMA.6, annex 1) - Supplementary element of information to be provided by Parties as relevant</p>	<p>(i) Promotion of Clean Cooking for Households in Tanzania with BURN Manufacturing</p> <p>Emission reductions are realized at the point of reduced fuel use and avoided biomass combustion. Once these emissions are avoided, they cannot be reversed in future NDC periods, ensuring that mitigation outcomes remain valid and durable over time. Because the cooperative approach does not generate removals that could be subsequently lost, there is no requirement for reversal management mechanisms such as buffers or replacement credits.</p> <p>In the unlikely event that project performance deviates from expected emission reductions in a given monitoring period, this is addressed through conservative baseline setting, robust monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV), and ex-post issuance of mitigation outcomes. This ensures that only verified, achieved emission reductions are transferred under the cooperative approach, and that any shortfall is fully accounted for before authorization or transfer, thereby maintaining environmental integrity across NDC periods.</p>
<p>14. Description of how reversals are monitored and quantified, and when they occur, how they are addressed in full, including which methodological approaches are used to address reversals, how the responsibility for addressing reversals is assigned, the duration and frequency of monitoring for</p>	<p>(i) Promotion of Clean Cooking for Households in Tanzania with BURN Manufacturing</p> <p>The cooperative approach minimizes the risk of non-permanence of mitigation outcomes across multiple NDC periods by relying on avoidance-based emission reductions rather than sequestration or removal-based activities. The mitigation outcomes generated arise from cookstove projects, which reduce greenhouse gas</p>

<p><i>reversals, and the measures envisaged in case of failures in monitoring (para. 18(h)(iii) supplemented by decision 4/CMA.6, annex 1) - Supplementary element of information to be provided by Parties as relevant</i></p>	<p>emissions by decreasing the consumption of biomass fuels through improved fuel efficiency and cleaner cooking technologies.</p> <p>This project delivers immediate and permanent emission reductions by preventing emissions from occurring in the first place. As a result, there is no risk of reversal of stored carbon, and concerns related to non-permanence are not applicable.</p>
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J. Additional Description of the Cooperative Approach (para. 18(i))

<p>1. Description of how the cooperative approach minimizes and, where possible, avoids negative environmental, economic and social impacts (para. 18(i)(i), to be updated by para. 22(f))</p>	<p>(i) Promotion of Clean Cooking for Households in Tanzania with BURN Manufacturing</p> <p>The cooperative approach minimises negative environmental impacts by reducing overreliance on firewood and charcoal as primary household energy sources. Through the distribution of improved biomass and electric cookstoves, the approach significantly cuts fuel consumption and associated emissions, thereby helping to curb deforestation and land degradation. In addition, an e-waste management policy is implemented to ensure the responsible disposal and handling of end-of-life appliances.</p> <p>Economically, the cooperative approach supports affordability through carbon-finance subsidies, enabling low-income households to access modern cooking solutions, and stimulates local economies by hiring Tanzanian staff, establishing assembly operations, and building a sustainable distribution network.</p> <p>Social impacts are minimized through extensive Local Stakeholder Consultations, ongoing consumer education, and clear communication of carbon rights, ensuring fully informed and voluntary participation (FPIC). Every participant in the project has consented to participate by buying a stove and signing a carbon waiver. The project further safeguards communities by upholding human rights, promoting gender equality, ensuring safe working conditions, and adhering to national environmental and labour standards.</p>
<p>2. Description of how the cooperative approach reflects the eleventh preambular paragraph of the Paris Agreement, acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity (para. 18(i)(ii), to be updated by para. 22(g))</p>	<p>(i) Promotion of Clean Cooking for Households in Tanzania with BURN Manufacturing</p> <p>The cooperative approach integrates human rights, equity, and inclusive development considerations into all stages of design and implementation.</p> <p>The project directly advances the right to health by reducing indoor air pollution through the distribution of clean and efficient cookstoves that significantly lower exposure to harmful emissions for women and children.</p> <p>It promotes the rights and participation of local communities through extensive Local Stakeholder Consultations held across multiple regions, ensuring that diverse voices, including women's groups and community representatives, influence project planning and benefit-sharing.</p> <p>The cooperative approach upholds principles of gender equality by reducing the disproportionate time and health burdens women</p>

	<p>face from traditional cooking and encouraging their meaningful role in project activities.</p>
<p>3. Description of how the cooperative approach is consistent with the sustainable development objectives of the Party, noting national prerogatives (para. 18(i)(iii), to be updated by para. 22(h))</p>	<p>(i) Promotion of Clean Cooking for Households in Tanzania with BURN Manufacturing</p> <p>The cooperative approach is fully consistent with Tanzania's sustainable development objectives and national priorities. By reducing emissions and promoting efficient biomass and electric cookstoves, the project directly supports Tanzania's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), the National Climate Change Response Strategy (2021–2026), and the Tanzania Development Vision 2025, all of which emphasize clean energy access, reduced deforestation, and strengthened climate resilience.</p>
<p>4. Description of how the cooperative approach applies any safeguards and limits set out in further guidance from the CMA pursuant to chapter III.D (para. 18(i)(iv), to be updated by para. 22(i))</p>	<p>(i) Promotion of Clean Cooking for Households in Tanzania with BURN Manufacturing</p> <p>This cooperative approach avoids negative environmental impacts and ensures protection of social and human rights.</p>
<p>5. Description of how the cooperative approach contributes resources for adaptation pursuant to chapter VII (Ambition in mitigation and adaptation actions), if applicable (para. 18(i)(v), to be updated by para. 22(j))</p>	<p>(i) Promotion of Clean Cooking for Households in Tanzania with BURN Manufacturing</p> <p>Through the potential for job creation and revenue from the transfer of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs), the Government of Tanzania recognises that the programme will deliver important adaptation co-benefits. In addition to supporting mitigation, the project will help strengthen household and community resilience by improving livelihoods, reducing vulnerability to climate impacts, and supporting longer-term coping and adaptation capacity.</p> <p>The cooperative approach supports Tanzania's sustainable development objectives by improving access to clean cooking, reducing deforestation, lowering household fuel expenditures, and creating local employment opportunities. These contributions align with national priorities on energy access, environmental protection, and socio-economic development.</p> <p>The project adheres to applicable safeguards under the VCS program, including requirements on stakeholder engagement, environmental and social risk assessment, and monitoring.</p>
<p>6. Description of how the cooperative approach delivers overall mitigation in global emissions pursuant to chapter VII (Ambition in mitigation and adaptation actions), if applicable (para. 18(i)(vi), to be updated by para. 22(k)). Description of how the cooperative approach delivers overall mitigation in global emissions pursuant to chapter VII (Ambition in mitigation and adaptation actions), if applicable (para. 18(i)(vi), to be updated by para. 22(k))</p>	<p>(i) Promotion of Clean Cooking for Households in Tanzania with BURN Manufacturing</p> <p>The cooperative approach contributes to global mitigation by promoting widespread adoption of improved cookstoves, resulting in verified emission reductions that collectively support overall reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions.</p>

IV. Information on Each Cooperative Approach (para. 18(g–i), para. 19)

Note: For the initial report and the updated initial report, chapters A–H below should be repeated for each cooperative approach. For each further cooperative approach, each participating Party shall submit the information referred to in para. 18(g–i) of the annex to decision 2/CMA.3 in an updated initial report (decision 2/CMA.3, annex, para. 19).

A. Copy of the Authorization by the Participating Party (para. 18(g))

Community Carbon Efficient Cooking Programme - Tanzania-1: The Letter of Authorization for this project is found on:

- i. Copy of Letter of Authorization as received and as seen on verra registry
<https://registry.verra.org/app/search/VCS/All%20Projects>
- ii. Verra registry link to project documents - <https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/2676>

B. Description of the Cooperative Approach (para. 18(g))

(ii) Community Carbon Efficient Cooking Programme - Tanzania-1

This cooperative approach covers the "Community Carbon Efficient Cooking Programme — Tanzania-1" project, registered under the Verified Carbon Standard with Project ID 2676. The project is developed by Community Carbon, with UpEnergy Group as project representative and Sayari Safi Limited as the local implementation entity. The programme began implementation in April 2022 and runs through April 2029, with the potential for renewal subject to Tanzania's prevailing NDC commitments.

The project applies the VM0006 methodology for past issuance until 2022, and for future volumes from 2023, it will apply the VM0050 methodology for energy efficiency and fuel-switch measures in cookstoves, which quantifies emission reductions based on avoided non-renewable biomass consumption. Baseline fuel consumption is established through kitchen performance tests and baseline surveys, while stove usage and project fuel consumption are monitored through a combination of field surveys, water boiling tests, and kitchen performance tests conducted annually across the project boundary. Emission reductions are certified and issued as Verified Carbon Units by Verra on its registry.

The cooperative approach involves the promotion and distribution of up to 825,000 improved charcoal cookstoves to households across Tanzania, replacing inefficient traditional stoves that have historically served as the predominant cooking technology for the majority of the population. The stove model distributed — the SmartHome Pro Community Jiko Bora — achieves thermal efficiencies of 38%, compared to roughly 18% efficiency typical of baseline traditional stoves, resulting in charcoal savings of approximately 40% per household per year.

Beyond emission reductions, the programme delivers meaningful co-benefits, including improved household health outcomes through reduced indoor air pollution, significant fuel cost savings for low-income families, reduced pressure on Tanzania's forest resources, and the creation of local employment in distribution, assembly, and monitoring activities. The project aligns with SDGs 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 13, and 15.

C. Duration of the Cooperative Approach (para. 18(g))

(ii) Community Carbon Efficient Cooking Programme - Tanzania-1

The crediting period runs from 22 April 2022 to 21 April 2029 — a seven-year first crediting period, twice renewable, giving a potential maximum duration of 21 years if both renewals are exercised.

D. Expected Mitigation for Each Year of the Duration of the Cooperative Approach (para. 18(g))

The table below shows the expected mitigation reductions for the **Community Carbon Efficient Cooking Programme - Tanzania-1**

2022	85,784
2023	187,039
2024	425,986
2025	580,949

2026	581,886
2027	1,069,193
2028	1,035,193
2029	1,155,901
2030	1,299,937
TOTAL	6,421,868

E. Participating Parties Involved in the Cooperative Approach (para. 18(g))

(ii) Community Carbon Efficient Cooking Programme - Tanzania-1

1. The United Republic of Tanzania and Sayari Safi Private Limited
2. Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSA)

F. Authorized Entities (para. 18(g))

The United Republic of Tanzania – Vice Presidents Office (Union and Environmental Matters)

G. Description of Any Arrangements for Authorizing Using Participating Parties and Authorized Entities, If Applicable (para. 18(g) supplemented by decision 4/CMA.6, annex 1) — Supplementary Element

Tanzania authorises the parties and the cooperative approach in accordance with the Environmental Management (Control and Management of Carbon Trading) Regulations, 2022 and the Environmental Management (Control and Management of Carbon Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2023. Authorisation of participating parties and authorised entities is overseen by the Vice President’s Office which is the Designated National Authority for Article 6 activities.

The cooperative approaches are required to comply with internationally recognised standards such as VCS or Gold Standard. Approved carbon accounting methodologies must be applied, and all activities are subject to independent third-party verification prior to credit issuance. In addition, project proponents under both cooperative approaches are required to ensure transparency through continuous monitoring, reporting, and verification throughout implementation.

H. Type of Cooperative Approach, If Applicable (para. 18(g) supplemented by decision 4/CMA.6, annex 1) — Supplementary Element

Not applicable.

I. Description of How the Cooperative Approach Ensures Environmental Integrity (para. 18(h), updated by para. 22(b))

<p>1. Description of how the cooperative approach ensures that there is no net increase in global emissions within and between NDC implementation periods (para. 18(h)(i), to be updated by para. 22(b)(i))</p>	<p>(ii) Community Carbon Efficient Cooking Programme - Tanzania-1</p> <p>The cooperative approach ensures that no net increase in global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions occurs within and between Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) implementation periods through the application of robust accounting, conservative quantification, and avoidance of double counting.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Real, additional, and conservative emission reductions: The project generates emission reductions through the distribution and sustained use of improved cookstoves (ICS), which displace the use of traditional charcoal-based cooking technologies. The baseline scenario—continued use of inefficient charcoal stoves relying on non-renewable biomass—is well established and representative of prevailing practices in Tanzania. Emission reductions are quantified using an approved
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	<p>methodology (VM0050), ensuring that reductions are real, measurable, and additional. Conservative assumptions, including standardized parameters and discount factors (e.g., leakage and uncertainty adjustments), are applied to avoid overestimation.</p> <p>2. Prevention of double counting through corresponding adjustments To ensure environmental integrity under the cooperative approach, any emission reductions authorized for international transfer will be subject to corresponding adjustments by the host country. This ensures that transferred mitigation outcomes are not counted toward Tanzania’s NDC, thereby preventing double claiming between the host country and the acquiring Party.</p> <p>At the project level, additional safeguards are implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Each improved cookstove is uniquely identified through serial numbers and linked to specific households, ensuring that emission reductions are only counted once. ii. The project is not registered under any other GHG crediting mechanism, preventing double issuance of credits. <p>3. Temporal consistency across NDC periods Emission reductions are monitored continuously throughout the crediting period (2022–2029) and will be transparently reported within the relevant NDC implementation periods. Where emission reductions are transferred across NDC periods, corresponding adjustments will be applied in a manner consistent with UNFCCC guidance to ensure that no temporal double counting occurs.</p> <p>4. Robust monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) The project applies a comprehensive monitoring system, including household-level data collection and tracking of stove usage, ensuring accurate estimation of emission reductions over time. Independent third-party verification under the VCS program further ensures that only verified emission reductions are issued and eligible for transfer.</p> <p>5. Contribution to overall mitigation in global emissions The cooperative approach contributes to an overall mitigation in global emissions by ensuring that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Only verified and conservatively estimated emission reductions are transferred; and ii. No emission reductions are double counted across jurisdictions or time periods.
<p>2. Description of how the cooperative approach avoids locking in emission levels, technologies or practices that are inconsistent with achieving the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement (para. 18(h)(i) supplemented by decision 4/CMA.6, annex 1) - Supplementary element of</p>	<p>(ii) Community Carbon Efficient Cooking Programme - Tanzania-1</p> <p>The cooperative approach avoids locking in emission-intensive technologies, practices, or emissions trajectories that would be inconsistent with the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement by ensuring that the project activity promotes transitional, scalable, and non-carbon-intensive solutions aligned with national and global decarbonization pathways.</p>

<p>information to be provided by Parties as relevant</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Displacement of high-emission baseline technologies without long-term fossil lock-in <p>The project replaces traditional charcoal-based cookstoves, which rely on inefficient combustion of non-renewable biomass, with improved cookstoves (ICS) that significantly reduce fuel consumption and emissions. This intervention reduces immediate emissions while avoiding the introduction or reinforcement of fossil fuel-based cooking technologies. As such, the project does not create lock-in to carbon-intensive energy systems.</p> 2. Transitional and non-infrastructure-intensive technology <p>The distributed ICS are household-level, modular technologies with a defined operational lifespan (approximately seven years). This short- to medium-term lifespan ensures that the intervention does not lock users into a fixed technology pathway and allows flexibility for future transition to lower- or zero-emission cooking solutions (e.g., electric or renewable-based cooking) as they become accessible and economically viable.</p> 3. Long-term decarbonization pathway <p>The project contributes to reducing reliance on non-renewable biomass and supports improved energy efficiency in the cooking sector, which is consistent with Tanzania’s broader sustainable development and clean energy objectives. By lowering fuel demand and associated emissions, the project supports a gradual transition toward cleaner cooking energy systems without creating barriers to future electrification or adoption of advanced clean cooking technologies.</p> 4. Continuous improvement and technology flexibility <p>The project design allows for improvements in stove efficiency and performance over time, including the introduction of newer or more efficient models that meet eligibility criteria. This flexibility ensures that the project remains aligned with evolving best practices and technological advancements, rather than locking in suboptimal solutions.</p>
<p>3. Description of how the mitigation outcomes from the cooperative approach are shared between the participating Parties (para. 18(h)(i) supplemented by decision 4/CMA.6, annex 1) - Supplementary element of information to be provided by Parties as relevant</p>	<p>(ii) Community Carbon Efficient Cooking Programme - Tanzania-1</p> <p>The sharing of mitigation outcomes between the participating Parties is determined by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The volume of verified emission reductions generated by the project ii. The proportion of such reductions authorized by the host country for transfer iii. Emission reductions not authorized for transfer remain with the host country and may contribute toward Tanzania’s NDC, while authorized units are transferred to and may be used by the acquiring Party toward its NDC or other permitted international mitigation purposes <p>Further, to ensure that mitigation outcomes are not double counted, corresponding adjustments will be applied as follows:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The host country will apply a corresponding adjustment (addition) to its emissions balance for the quantity of ITMOs transferred. ii. The acquiring Party will apply a corresponding adjustment (subtraction) consistent with its use of ITMOs. <p>This accounting ensures that each unit of emission reduction is counted only once across participating Parties.</p> <p>All mitigation outcomes generated, authorized, transferred, and used will be tracked through robust registry systems and reported in accordance with UNFCCC reporting requirements. The project already operates under a verified carbon standard with third-party verification of emission reductions, ensuring that only verified outcomes are eligible for authorization and transfer</p>
<p>4. Description of how it is ensured that decision-making processes in an underlying policy or regulatory framework, and relevant activities, are transparent and inclusive, and whether they include opportunities for public participation and scrutiny, including the standards and procedures for conducting stakeholder consultation, including with civil society organizations, Indigenous Peoples and local communities (para. 18(h)(i) supplemented by decision 4/CMA.6, annex 1) - Supplementary element of information to be provided by Parties as relevant</p>	<p>(ii) Community Carbon Efficient Cooking Programme - Tanzania-1</p> <p>Key project documents (e.g., Project Design Document, monitoring reports, and verification reports) are publicly available through the relevant registry, ensuring transparency of methodologies, assumptions, and outcomes.</p> <p>A formal stakeholder consultation was conducted prior to project implementation, involving government representatives, NGOs, private sector actors, and community stakeholders. Multiple channels (email, phone, public notices) were used to invite participation, and materials were shared in accessible formats and languages (English and Swahili).</p> <p>Stakeholders were provided opportunities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Participate in consultation meetings ii. Submit feedback through consultation forms iii. Provide ongoing input through grievance mechanisms <p>A continuous grievance redress mechanism (including a local grievance register, phone access, and in-person channels) ensures that concerns can be raised and addressed throughout the project lifecycle.</p> <p>The consultation process included direct and indirect stakeholders, including local communities and women’s groups. The project does not affect land or Indigenous rights and is implemented at the household level with voluntary participation.</p> <p>Third-party validation and verification under an international standard ensure independent scrutiny of project design, stakeholder processes, and implementation.</p>
<p>5. Description of how participation in the cooperative approach and the combination of all cooperative approaches in which the Party participates contributes to the implementation of the Party’s nationally determined contribution and long-term low-emission development strategy, if it has submitted one, and the long-term</p>	<p>(ii) Community Carbon Efficient Cooking Programme - Tanzania-1</p> <p>Participation in the cooperative approach will contribute to the implementation of the Tanzanian NDC by enabling cost-effective mitigation in the household energy sector while supporting sustainable development.</p>

<p><i>goals of the Paris Agreement (para. 18(h)(i) supplemented by decision 4/CMA.6, annex 1) - Supplementary element of information to be provided by Parties as relevant</i></p>	<p>The project reduces greenhouse gas emissions by replacing inefficient charcoal-based cooking with improved cookstoves, thereby lowering reliance on non-renewable biomass and contributing to national mitigation targets in Tanzania's NDC. The approach mobilizes international finance, allowing scaled deployment of clean cooking technologies that may not be achievable through domestic resources alone.</p> <p>Also, participation in cooperative approaches enables the host Party to implement additional mitigation activities beyond unconditional NDC targets, while ensuring environmental integrity through corresponding adjustments.</p>
<p>6. Description of how the cooperative approach ensures environmental integrity through robust, transparent governance and the quality of mitigation outcomes, including through conservative reference levels and baselines set in a conservative way and below 'business as usual' emission projections (including by taking into account all existing policies and addressing uncertainties in quantification and potential leakage) (para. 18 (h)(ii), to be updated by para. 22(b)(ii))</p>	<p>(ii) Community Carbon Efficient Cooking Programme - Tanzania-1</p> <p>The baseline reflects the continued use of traditional charcoal cookstoves reliant on non-renewable biomass, representing prevailing practice in Tanzania. Baseline parameters are established using approved methodology (VM0050) and incorporate conservative assumptions, ensuring emission reductions are not overestimated and remain below business-as-usual projections.</p> <p>Uncertainties in key parameters (e.g., fuel consumption, usage rates) are addressed through standardized conservative defaults and discount factors. A leakage deduction factor is applied within the quantification framework to account for potential upstream or behavioural effects, further ensuring conservative estimation of net emission reductions.</p> <p>The project applies a structured monitoring system, including household-level data collection, unique stove identification, and periodic verification of usage and performance. This ensures that emission reductions are real, measurable, and accurately quantified over time.</p> <p>Emission reductions are subject to independent third-party validation and periodic verification under an international standard, ensuring adherence to methodological requirements and providing external oversight of data quality and calculations.</p> <p>The project is implemented within a transparent governance framework, with publicly available documentation and clear procedures to prevent double issuance and double claiming. Unique identification of each cookstove and centralized project databases ensure traceability and prevent duplication of emission reductions</p>
<p><i>7. Description of how any baseline or reference levels have been established, including how the participating Party has taken into account its nationally determined contribution and long-term low-emission development strategy, if it has submitted one, as well as any relevant climate policies, laws, regulations or targets (para. 18(h)(ii) supplemented by decision</i></p>	<p>(ii) Community Carbon Efficient Cooking Programme - Tanzania-1</p> <p>The baseline is defined as the continued use of traditional charcoal-based cookstoves by households, reflecting prevailing cooking practices in Tanzania in the absence of the project.</p> <p>Baseline emissions are quantified using the approved VCS methodology VM0050, which applies conservative assumptions for key parameters such as fuel consumption, thermal efficiency,</p>

<p>4/CMA.6, annex 1) - Supplementary element of information to be provided by Parties as relevant</p>	<p>and fraction of non-renewable biomass. This ensures that baseline emissions remain below business-as-usual projections and that emission reductions are not overestimated.</p> <p>In establishing the baseline, relevant national circumstances have been taken into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. NDC consideration: Tanzania’s NDC identifies clean cooking and reduced reliance on biomass as a mitigation priority. However, the baseline conservatively reflects current conditions without assuming full implementation of future NDC measures, ensuring that credited emission reductions are additional. ii. Policies and regulations: While national policies (e.g., climate and energy strategies) promote clean cooking transitions, there are no mandatory requirements ensuring a rapid shift away from charcoal use. As a result, continued reliance on traditional stoves remains a valid baseline scenario.
<p>8. Description of how baseline and reference levels are established ensure they are conservative and below ‘business as usual’ emission projections, and information on what assumptions have been made (para. 18(h)(ii) supplemented by decision 4/CMA.6, annex 1) - Supplementary element of information to be provided by Parties as relevant</p>	<p>(ii) Community Carbon Efficient Cooking Programme - Tanzania-1</p> <p>Baseline and reference levels are established conservatively to ensure they remain below business-as-usual (BAU) emission projections and do not overestimate emission reductions.</p> <p>The baseline reflects the continued use of traditional charcoal cookstoves, representing prevailing practices in Tanzania. Conservative estimation is ensured through the application of the approved methodology (VM0050), which incorporates standardized parameters and conservative deductions and assumptions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Fuel consumption and efficiency: Baseline fuel use assumes typical usage of inefficient traditional stoves, while project stove performance is based on verified efficiency values and project Kitchen Performance Test, avoiding overstatement of savings. ii. Fraction of non-renewable biomass (fNRB): Conservative default or country-specific values are applied to avoid over-crediting emissions reductions from biomass use. iii. Usage rates: Assumptions on stove adoption and continued use are conservatively applied, accounting for partial usage and potential stacking with traditional stoves. Whenever possible the use of usage sensors will also be done by the project developer. iv. Leakage and uncertainty: Discount factors are applied on top of leakage assessments to account for potential leakage and uncertainties in key parameters, ensuring net emission reductions are not overstated. <p>Overall, the combination of conservative parameter selection, standardized methodological approaches, and application of discount factors ensures that baseline emissions are not overstated and that credited emission reductions represent a conservative estimate of actual mitigation achieved.</p>

<p>9. <i>Description of the methodological approaches used for quantifying the mitigation outcomes derived from the cooperative approach (para. 18(h)(ii) supplemented by decision 4/CMA.6, annex 1) - Supplementary element of information to be provided by Parties as relevant</i></p>	<p>(ii) Community Carbon Efficient Cooking Programme - Tanzania-1</p> <p>Mitigation outcomes are quantified using the approved VCS methodology VM0050: Energy Efficiency and Fuel-Switch Measures in Cookstoves, applied consistently across the project.</p> <p>Emission reductions are calculated as the difference between baseline emissions (traditional charcoal stove use) and project emissions (improved cookstove use), adjusted for leakage and uncertainty. The methodology incorporates key parameters including fuel consumption, thermal efficiency, fraction of non-renewable biomass (fNRB), and usage rates, ensuring that reductions are real, measurable, and conservative.</p> <p>Baseline emissions are derived from the continued use of inefficient charcoal stoves, while project emissions account for improved combustion efficiency and reduced fuel use of ICS technologies. Leakage effects are addressed through the application of standardized discount factors.</p> <p>The approach is supported by a robust monitoring framework, including household-level data collection, unique stove identification, and periodic verification of usage. Emission reductions are subject to independent third-party validation and verification under the VCS program, ensuring methodological rigor and transparency</p>
<p>10. <i>Description of how uncertainties in the quantification of emission reductions and removals are assessed and how such uncertainties are taken into account (para. 18(h)(ii) supplemented by decision 4/CMA.6, annex 1) - Supplementary element of information to be provided by Parties as relevant</i></p>	<p>(ii) Community Carbon Efficient Cooking Programme - Tanzania-1</p> <p>Key sources of uncertainty include fuel consumption, stove usage rates, thermal efficiency, and fNRB. These uncertainties are managed through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Use of conservative parameters: Default or lower-bound values are applied where uncertainty exists, ensuring emission reductions are not overestimated. ii. Standardized measurement protocols: Field data (e.g., surveys, performance tests) are collected using established procedures to improve accuracy and representativeness. iii. Usage adjustments: Conservative assumptions account for partial adoption and stove stacking, reducing the risk of overstating sustained usage. iv. Leakage and uncertainty deductions: Discount factors are applied within the methodology to account for residual uncertainties and potential indirect effects. v. Verification and quality control: Periodic third-party verification and internal data checks ensure that uncertainties are identified, minimized, and transparently addressed. <p>Overall, uncertainties are addressed through a combination of conservative assumptions, standardized data collection, and independent verification, ensuring that reported mitigation outcomes remain robust and credible.</p>

<p>11. Description of how the risk of leakage is assessed, and prevented or minimized, and how any remaining leakage will be quantified and deducted in the quantification of mitigation outcomes (para. 18(h)(ii) supplemented by decision 4/CMA.6, annex 1) - Supplementary element of information to be provided by Parties as relevant</p>	<p>(ii) Community Carbon Efficient Cooking Programme - Tanzania-1</p> <p>Leakage risks are assessed in accordance with the applied methodology (VM0050) and are considered limited due to the household-level, energy efficiency nature of the project.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Potential sources of leakage include continued use of baseline stoves (stove stacking) and indirect changes in biomass consumption patterns. These risks are addressed through project design and monitoring: ii. Minimization measures: The project promotes sustained use of improved cookstoves through user training, follow-up monitoring, and improved stove design to enhance adoption and reduce reliance on traditional stoves. iii. Monitoring of usage: Household-level surveys and performance assessments are used to capture actual usage patterns, including any continued use of baseline stoves. <p>Residual leakage is conservatively accounted for through the application of a standardized leakage deduction factor within the methodology, ensuring that only net emission reductions are credited.</p>
<p>12. Description of how the cooperative approach is minimizing the risk of non-permanence of mitigation across several NDC periods and how, when reversals of emission reductions or removals occur, the cooperative approach will ensure that these are addressed in full (para. 18(h)(iii), to be updated by para. 22(b)(iii))</p>	<p>(ii) Community Carbon Efficient Cooking Programme - Tanzania-1</p> <p>The risk of non-permanence under the cooperative approach is considered low, as the project generates emission reductions through avoided emissions (reduced fuel consumption) rather than carbon removals or storage.</p> <p>Emission reductions are achieved through the sustained use of improved cookstoves, which reduce charcoal consumption relative to the baseline. The project ensures continuity of mitigation through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ongoing monitoring of stove usage and performance ii. Defined stove lifespan (~7 years) with replacement or cessation of crediting <p>Only verified emission reductions corresponding to actual monitored performance are issued and eligible for transfer. This ex-post crediting approach ensures that any underperformance or reversal in mitigation is automatically accounted for, and no excess mitigation outcomes are carried forward.</p>
<p>13. Description of how the risk of non-permanence is assessed under the cooperative approach and minimized across several nationally determined contribution periods, including the frequency and timing of risk assessments, the methodological approaches used for those assessments, the types of risk identified, the likelihood, scale and potential impacts of such risks, and the time-horizons</p>	<p>(ii) Community Carbon Efficient Cooking Programme - Tanzania-1</p> <p>The risk of non-permanence is assessed as low, as the project generates emission reductions through avoided emissions rather than carbon storage. Potential risks relate primarily to reduced or discontinued use of improved cookstoves, including stove stacking, breakage, or behavioural reversion to traditional practices. These risks are assessed through periodic monitoring</p>

<p>considered (para. 18(h)(iii) supplemented by decision 4/CMA.6, annex 1) - Supplementary element of information to be provided by Parties as relevant</p>	<p>of stove usage and performance at the household level, in line with the applied methodology (VM0050).</p> <p>Risk assessment is embedded within regular monitoring and verification cycles across the crediting period, ensuring that changes in usage are captured over time and across NDC implementation periods. While the likelihood of reduced usage exists at the household level, the overall impact is limited, as any decline in performance is directly reflected in lower quantified emission reductions rather than creating reversal risks.</p> <p>The methodology applies conservative assumptions on usage and performance, and emission reductions are credited ex-post based on monitored data. This ensures that any reduction in mitigation outcomes is fully accounted for in subsequent periods, with no carry-over of unverified reductions.</p>
<p>14. Description of how reversals are monitored and quantified, and when they occur, how they are addressed in full, including which methodological approaches are used to address reversals, how the responsibility for addressing reversals is assigned, the duration and frequency of monitoring for reversals, and the measures envisaged in case of failures in monitoring (para. 18(h)(iii) supplemented by decision 4/CMA.6, annex 1) - Supplementary element of information to be provided by Parties as relevant</p>	<p>(ii) Community Carbon Efficient Cooking Programme - Tanzania-1</p> <p>Reversals are not expected under this cooperative approach, as the project generates emission reductions through avoided emissions rather than carbon storage. However, any reduction in mitigation performance (e.g., decreased use of improved cookstoves or reversion to baseline practices) is treated as a loss of expected emission reductions and is captured through the monitoring framework.</p> <p>Monitoring is conducted continuously through household-level data collection, surveys, and periodic verification in line with the applied methodology (VM0050). These processes quantify actual stove usage and performance, ensuring that any decline in mitigation outcomes is reflected in updated emission reduction calculations. As emission reductions are credited ex-post, any reversal is inherently addressed through lower issuance of mitigation outcomes rather than requiring post-credit correction.</p> <p>Also, to minimize performance-related risks, the project provides stoves with a warranty and maintains a functioning grievance redress mechanism, enabling end users to report issues and access repair or replacement support. This helps ensure sustained stove performance and continued usage over time</p>

J. Additional Description of the Cooperative Approach (para. 18(i))

<p>1. Description of how the cooperative approach minimizes and, where possible, avoids negative environmental, economic and social impacts (para. 18(i)(i), to be updated by para. 22(f))</p>	<p>(ii) Community Carbon Efficient Cooking Programme - Tanzania-1</p> <p>The cooperative approach minimizes negative impacts through the distribution of improved cookstoves that reduce fuel consumption, indoor air pollution, and pressure on forest resources. Potential risks have been assessed, and no significant adverse environmental or social impacts have been identified. A stakeholder consultation process and a functioning grievance redress mechanism are in place to identify and address any issues during implementation.</p>
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<p>2. Description of how the cooperative approach reflects the eleventh preambular paragraph of the Paris Agreement, acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity (para. 18(i)(ii), to be updated by para. 22(g))</p>	<p>(ii) Community Carbon Efficient Cooking Programme - Tanzania-1</p> <p>The project is implemented in a manner consistent with human rights principles, including voluntary participation, non-discrimination, and respect for local communities. The activity does not involve land acquisition or displacement and ensures equitable access to benefits, including improved health outcomes and reduced household burdens. Gender considerations are incorporated through reduced cooking time and improved safety for women and children.</p>
<p>3. Description of how the cooperative approach is consistent with the sustainable development objectives of the Party, noting national prerogatives (para. 18(i)(iii), to be updated by para. 22(h))</p>	<p>(ii) Community Carbon Efficient Cooking Programme - Tanzania-1</p> <p>The cooperative approach supports Tanzania's sustainable development objectives by improving access to clean cooking, reducing deforestation, lowering household fuel expenditures, and creating local employment opportunities. These contributions align with national priorities on energy access, environmental protection, and socio-economic development.</p>
<p>4. Description of how the cooperative approach applies any safeguards and limits set out in further guidance from the CMA pursuant to chapter III.D (para. 18(i)(iv), to be updated by para. 22(i))</p>	<p>(ii) Community Carbon Efficient Cooking Programme - Tanzania-1</p> <p>The project adheres to applicable safeguards under the VCS program, including requirements on stakeholder engagement, environmental and social risk assessment, and monitoring.</p>
<p>5. Description of how the cooperative approach contributes resources for adaptation pursuant to chapter VII (Ambition in mitigation and adaptation actions), if applicable (para. 18(i)(v), to be updated by para. 22(j))</p>	<p>(ii) Community Carbon Efficient Cooking Programme - Tanzania-1</p> <p>The project contributes indirectly to climate adaptation by reducing pressure on forest resources and enhancing household resilience through reduced fuel costs and improved health conditions.</p>
<p>6. Description of how the cooperative approach delivers overall mitigation in global emissions pursuant to chapter VII (Ambition in mitigation and adaptation actions), if applicable (para. 18(i)(vi), to be updated by para. 22(k)). Description of how the cooperative approach delivers overall mitigation in global emissions pursuant to chapter VII (Ambition in mitigation and adaptation actions), if applicable</p>	<p>(ii) Community Carbon Efficient Cooking Programme - Tanzania-1</p> <p>The project generates real, measurable and verified emission reductions through improved cookstove adoption.</p>

(para. 18(i)(vi), to be updated by para. 22(k))	
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Template Version History

Version	Date of Issuance	Description
02.0	15 April 2025	Revision to include the supplementary elements of information in initial report and any updated initial report as per decision 4/CMA.6, annex I.
01.1	10 May 2023	Extension of the head table containing the details of the submission.
01.0	31 January 2023	Initial publication of the template.

Mechanism: Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement

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