



ZIMBABWE

Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife

Zimbabwe Carbon Markets Authority
(ZiCMA)

Article 6, Paragraph 2 Initial Report (AIR) Referred to in Decision 2/CMA.3 Annex,
Chapter IV.A (Initial Report)

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Party	Republic of Zimbabwe
NDC Period	2025 – 2035
Report Number¹	1
Report type	Initial Report
Version²	1.0
Date	03/07/2025
Name(s) of the cooperative approaches included in this report	Cicada Clean Cooking Zimbabwe

2. PARTICIPATION RESPONSABILITIES (PARAGRAPH 18 (A))

- A. Information on how the Party ensures that it is a Party to Paris Agreement (para. 18(a), para. 4(a), to be updated by para 21(a))

Zimbabwe is a party to the Party Agreement, having signed the Agreement on the 22nd of April, 2016 and ratified the Agreement on the 7th of August, 2017.
<https://unfccc.int/node/61238>

- B. Elements related to the Authorization process

Zimbabwe authorises cooperative approaches, ITMOs, and entities engaged in cooperative approaches in accordance with the *Carbon Trading (General) Regulations (2025)* which defines the eligibility criteria for type of authorisation.

In accordance with all applicable CMA decisions, Zimbabwe authorises all cooperative approaches that align with the country's NDC and contribute to higher mitigation and adaptation ambition. Cooperative approaches involving

¹ The number "1" means the initial report.

² Decimals indicate minor revisions (typos, corrections) while digit changes indicate substantive content changes.

Parties to the agreement other than Zimbabwe shall be authorised upon their signing. Cooperative approaches not involving another Party to the Agreement shall be authorised as part of the project/program approval process and once the relevant project or program of activities has been registered on the Zimbabwe Carbon Registry. Eligibility for authorisation will be evaluated during the registration process in accordance with all applicable CMA decisions.

Zimbabwe shall authorise all entities to participate in Article 6 of the Paris Agreement where the determination has been made that their participation is aligned with Zimbabwe's NDC and would contribute to higher mitigation and adaptation ambition. Entities shall be authorised prior to the transfer of any authorised mitigation outcomes to these entities. In the event an entity is a project developer, they shall be authorised at the time of project approval and prior to the issuance or re-issuance of any authorised mitigation outcomes to any of their accounts on the ZCR.

In the event that an entity is not a registered project developer, they shall be authorised following the submission of a request for authorisation in accordance with all applicable CMA decisions and the *Carbon Trading (General) Regulations (2025)* or upon the receipt of a mitigation outcome transfer request.

In order to be authorised, entities must register for an account through the Zimbabwe Carbon Registry (ZCR). At this stage their eligibility to participate as an authorised entity shall be assessed in accordance with all applicable CMA decisions and the *Carbon Trading (General) Regulations (2025)*. Authorised mitigation outcomes shall only be transferred, used, and retired in accordance with the applicable Letters of Authorisation and all applicable CMA decisions.

Projects shall be authorised following their approval, and prior to their registration on the Zimbabwe Carbon Registry (ZCR) in accordance with the *Carbon Trading (General) Regulations (2025)*.

In accordance with the Article 6 rules and all applicable CMA decisions, Zimbabwe shall authorise all mitigation outcomes achieved by an eligible proponent through the implementation of an authorised project at the time of their issuance on, re-issuance on, or transfer to the Zimbabwe Carbon Registry.

The authorisation of mitigation outcomes in these instances shall occur at the time of issuance on, transfer to, or re-issuance on the ZCR and shall be made effective through a Letter of Authorisation.

Zimbabwe shall also authorise mitigation outcomes issued through the Article 6.4 mechanism in accordance with the Article 6.4 mechanism rules and the *Carbon Trading (General) Regulations (2025)*.

The Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife acting through the Zimbabwe Carbon Markets Authority is the only agency that may issue authorisations on behalf of Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe shall revise or revoke the authorisation of cooperative approaches, entities, and mitigation outcomes where the determination has been made that the current terms of authorisation do not support Zimbabwe's NDC, higher mitigation and adaptation ambition, sustainable development and/or environmental integrity.

The revision or revocation of any authorisations made under Article 6 shall not affect any authorised mitigation outcomes that have been used, retired, or first transferred for any purpose in accordance with the applicable Letter of Authorisation and CMA decisions. A copy of the Carbon Trading (General) Regulations (2025) is available here at the following link: <https://zicma.org.zw/resources/SI48-of-2025-Carbon-Trading-General-Regulations-2025ORD.pdf>

- C. Information on how the Party ensures that it has prepared, communicated and is maintaining an NDC in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2 (para. 18 (a), para. 4(b), to be updated by para. 21(a))

Zimbabwe communicated its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) secretariat in September 2015, this became Zimbabwe's first Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in 2017 upon Zimbabwe's ratification of the Agreement. Zimbabwe has maintained, and updated its NDC in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2 and submitted its revised NDC on September 4th, 2021, and its third NDC on February 10th, 2025.

- D. Information on how the Party ensures it has arrangements in place for authorizing the use of ITMOs towards achievement of NDCs pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 3 (para. 18(a), para. 4(c), to be updated by para 21(a))

The Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife is the mandated national entity for authorizing the use of Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) acting through the Zimbabwe Carbon Markets Authority (ZiCMA). The Ministry's exclusive mandate to issue authorizations under Article 6 is established by the *Carbon Trading (General) Regulations (2025)*, which set for the arrangements and procedures for issuing authorisations.

Unless the determination has been made that such an authorisation would be detrimental to Zimbabwe's NDC, and/or higher mitigation/adaptation ambitions, Zimbabwe shall authorise all projects and mitigation outcomes both for use against the achievement of NDCs and Other International Mitigation Purposes (OIMP).

- E. Information on how the Party ensures it has arrangements 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), to be updated by para. 21(a))

Zimbabwe has established the Zimbabwe Carbon Registry (ZCR) and the accompanying digital platform as the primary system for tracking the issuance, transfer and use of ITMOs involved in cooperative approaches under Article 6.2 of the Agreement. The arrangements for tracking ITMOs and their use are defined by the *Carbon Trading (General) Regulations (2025)*, which grant ZiCMA full access to the platform as its registrar and administrator.

All mitigation outcomes must be issued on, re-issued on, or transferred to the ZCR to be authorised. As set forth in the *Carbon Trading (General) Regulations (2025)*, the ZCR is the only registry through or from which ITMOs may be first transferred. Upon issuance on, re-issuance on, or transfer to the ZCR all mitigation outcomes will be assigned unique identifiers in accordance with Decision 2/CMA.3. The unique identifiers applied to all authorised mitigation outcomes identify the host country (Zimbabwe), the cooperative approach under which they were generated/authorised, the registry in which they were authorized, the crediting standard under which they were issued, the unique activity identifier assigned by the crediting standard, the unique number identifying the activity within the ZCR, the year of issue, the vintage year (year in which the credited reductions or removals were achieved), the authorisation scope applicable to each credit (NDC, OIMP, or NDC+OIMP), as well as a unique serial number identifying individual mitigation outcomes.

To ensure transparency, all information relating to the tracking of authorised mitigation outcomes and ITMOs is made publicly available through the ZCR. The registry records and makes publicly available all information relating to the issuance, authorization, acquisition, transfer, use towards NDCs, and use towards Other International Mitigation Purposes (OIMP). Managed by the Zimbabwe Carbon Markets Authority, the registry reports all information in accordance with Zimbabwe's NDC and the annual information submitted in the Agreed Electronic Format (AEF).

As set forth in the *Carbon Trading (General) Regulations (2025)*, Zimbabwe allows only a single authorised mitigation outcome representing a unique ton of emissions reduced or removed to exist at any one time. All mitigation outcomes issued on any registry other than the ZCR must be cancelled on the registry of issuance prior to transfer to, re-issuance on, or authorisation on the ZCR. These conditions are defined in the relevant registration and clearly stated on all Letters of Authorisation issued by Zimbabwe. This serves to prevent any unrecorded actions involving authorised mitigation outcomes and ensures that all information relevant to tracking ITMOs is stored and made publicly available on the ZCR.

At the time of issuance on, re-issuance on, transfer to and or authorisation all mitigation outcomes are tokenised on the blockchain. Each tokenised mitigation outcome is digitally linked to all applicable project and credit data, including project documents, approvals issued by the Government of

Zimbabwe, approvals and certifications issued by the applicable crediting standard, ownership and Letters of Authorisation.

This creates an immutable, transparent and auditable record of all actions and transactions involving each tokenised mitigation outcome. Any transfer of tokenised mitigation outcomes to any registry other than the ZCR constitutes a first transfer and can only be completed following the completion of a corresponding adjustment which will then be recorded and made public on the ZCR.

- F. Information on whether the most recent National Inventory Report required in accordance with Decision 18/CMA.1 has been provided (para. 18(a), para. 4(e), to be updated by para. 21(a))

Zimbabwe submitted its most recent National Inventory Report (NIR) for 2022 to the UNFCCC as part of its first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) on the 31st of December 2024 in accordance with Decision 18/CMA.1 and in fulfilment of section 2(e) of Annex to Decision 2/CMA.3. A copy of this document is available at the following link: <https://unfccc.int/documents/645285>

- G. Information on how the Party ensures participation contributes to the implementation of its NDC and Long-term Low Emission Development Strategy, if it has submitted one, and the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement (para. 18(a), para. 4(f), to be updated by para. 21(a))

Zimbabwe applies rigorous safeguards, regulatory and institutional tools to ensure participation in cooperative approaches under Article 6.2 contributes to the implementation of its NDC, and Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LTLEDS).

To be authorised in accordance with the *Carbon Trading (General) Regulations (2025)* all mitigation outcomes must be issued on, re-issued on, or transferred to the Zimbabwe Carbon Registry (ZCR). In accordance with these regulations, 1% of all authorised mitigation outcomes will be automatically cancelled at the time of authorisation and counted towards the achievement of Zimbabwe's NDC. This comes in addition to a further 2% of all mitigation outcomes which are reserved on the National Buffer Account (NBA) as a safeguard against reversals and over crediting. Credits held on the NBA may not be commercially transacted or first transferred for any purpose. Any authorised mitigation outcomes held in the NBA and not retired to compensate for reversals or over crediting will automatically be retired towards to achievement of Zimbabwe's NDC before the end of the NDC implementation period in which the corresponding emissions reductions or removals were achieved.

As stipulated in the *Carbon Trading (General) Regulations (2025)*, 30% of all authorised mitigation outcomes (following the application of the mandatory deductions and reservations referred to above) constitute the Carbon Levy and are collected by the Government of Zimbabwe. In accordance with *Zimbabwe's National Carbon Market Framework (2025)* and the (forthcoming) *Climate*

Change Management Act (2025) these shall then be either cancelled towards the achievement of Zimbabwe's NDC or commercialised in a manner that directly contributes to the achievement of Zimbabwe's NDC and LTLEDS.

In accordance with the (forthcoming) Climate Change Management Act (2025) 85% (eight five percent) of all proceeds from carbon trading (meaning profits generated by the Government of Zimbabwe from the collection of the Carbon Levy, and the commercialisation of authorised mitigation outcomes) shall be contributed to the National Climate Fund (NCF). Through the NCF these funds will be used to finance national mitigation and adaptation programs, gender mainstreaming, incentivising public and private entities to transition reducing their GHG emissions, unlock additional climate finance, and facilitate the transfer of climate smart capacity in accordance with Zimbabwe's NDC.

To ensure that participation in voluntary cooperation under Article 6.2 does not impede Zimbabwe's ability to achieve its NDC, stringent safeguards have been put in place to prevent the over-use of ITMOs. In addition to assessing every project application against progress towards Zimbabwe's NDC, ZiCMA declares projects and areas as ineligible for the generation of authorisation of ITMOs should such projects or projects in these negatively impact Zimbabwe's ability to achieve its NDC.

A copy of Zimbabwe's Long-term Low Greenhouse Gas Emission Development Strategy is available here: <https://zicma.org.zw/resources/Zimbabwe-Long-term-Low-Greenhouse-Gas-Emission-Development-Strategy.pdf>

3. Description of the Party's NDC, as referred to in Decision 18/CMA.1, Annex, Paragraph 64, where a participating Party has not yet submitted a Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) (paragraph 18(b), to be updated in paragraph 21(b))

A. Target(s) and description, including target type(s) (Decision 18/CMA.1, Annex, para. 64(a))

Zimbabwe has developed and communicated an absolute emission reduction target of 40% per capita compared to the 2035 Business as Usual (BAU) scenario. This target was submitted to the UNFCCC on the 10th of February 2025 as part of Zimbabwe's third NDC (Zimbabwe Nationally Determined Contribution NDC 3.0 Country Statement (2025–2035)).

This represents target emissions of 5, 715 kg CO₂eq. per capita as compared to a BAU projection of 6,706 kg CO₂ eq. per capita. In absolute terms this represents represent a total reduction of 50,104 Gg CO₂eq. in 2035. For further details please refer to "Table 2.1: Progress towards NDC Implementation – GHG Indicators" in Zimbabwe's First BTR available at the following link: <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/ZIMBABWE%E2%80%99S%20FIRST%20BIENNIAL%20TRANSPARENCY%20AND%20FIFTH%20NATIONAL%2>

- B. Target year(s) or period(s), and whether they are single year or multi-year target(s) (Decision 18/CMA.1, Annex, para. 64 (b))

Zimbabwe has adopted an absolute, single year target with a base year of 2019 and a target year of 2035. The absolute single year target is a 40% reduction in per capita emissions, based on current population growth projects this equates to an absolute reduction of 50,104 Gg CO₂ eq. This will be achieved through the implementation of 27 mitigation measures identified in Zimbabwe's NDC. For further information please refer to the applicable section of Zimbabwe's NDC available at the following link: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/2025-02/Zimbabwe%20NDC3.0%20Country%20Statement_2025_35.pdf

- C. Reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s) or starting point(s), and their respective value(s) (Decision 18/CMA.1, Annex para. 64(c))

The base year used in Zimbabwe's NDC is 2019. Using the 2019 Refinements to the 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines.

Zimbabwe's historical total national emissions ranged from 62,230 Gg CO₂ eq. in 2011 to 72,160 Gg CO₂ eq. in 2015. In 2017, total national emissions were 66,060 Gg CO₂ eq., with per capita emissions of 4,695 kg CO₂ eq. Based on these calculations the 2035 baseline for total emissions is 125,769 Gg CO₂ eq. Given current population projections, this yields a baseline of 6,706 kg CO₂ eq. per capita.

- D. Time frame(s) and/or periods for implementation (Decision 18/CMA.1, Annex, para. 64(d))

The implementation period of Zimbabwe's current NDC is 2025 – 2035.

- E. Scope and coverage, including, as relevant, sectors, categories, activities, sources and sinks, pools and gases (Decision 18/CMA.1, para. 64(e))

The GHG profile covered by Zimbabwe's NDC includes CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, PFCs in the Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) sector and the following HFCs: R134a, HFC23, HFC32, HFC125, HFC143a and HFC227ea).

Zimbabwe's NDC covers the following IPCC sectors: Energy, IPPU, LULUCF (Land Use Land Use Change and Forestry), and Waste.

Covers the following adaptation sectors: Health, Tourism, Forestry and Biodiversity, Agriculture, Water, Infrastructure, and Early Warning and Disaster Risk Management.

- F. Intention to use cooperative approaches that involve the use of Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes towards NDCs under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (Decision 18/CMA.1, Annex, para. 64(f))

Zimbabwe's NDC and all of the 27 mitigation measures outlined therein are conditional on international support. The estimated level of international support needed for Zimbabwe to achieve its NDC is US\$ 19 billion.

As communicated to the UNFCCC in Zimbabwe's first BTR, the country aims to leverage voluntary cooperation under Article 6 to attract both the financial resources and technical capacity it needs to achieve its NDC. In line with this intention, the Government of Zimbabwe has mobilised extensive resources to achieve Article 6 readiness. Zimbabwe has stated its intention to authorise ITMOs both for use towards NDCs and for OIMP.

Zimbabwe has further re-iterated its intention to participate in cooperative approaches that involve the use of ITMOs in the *Carbon Trading (General) Regulations (2025)*.

- G. Any updates or clarifications of previously reported information (e.g., recalculation of previously reported inventory data, or greater detail on methodologies or use of cooperative approaches) (Decision 18/CMA.1, Annex, para. 64(g))

Not applicable.

4. Information on ITMO metrics, method for applying corresponding adjustments and method for quantification of the NDC (paragraph 18 (c-f))

- A. ITMO metrics (para. 18(c))

Zimbabwe will measure, account for and report for ITMOs in carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂ eq.), whereby one ITMO represents one metric tonne CO₂ equivalent of emissions reduced or removed. This will be applied across all cooperative approaches entered into by Zimbabwe.

- B. Method for applying Corresponding Adjustments as per Chapter III.B (Application of 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))

Zimbabwe has a single year NDC target, and all corresponding adjustments in accordance with the method specified in 7 (a) (ii) of the annex of Decision 2/CMA.3, resulting in an emissions balance as referred to in paragraph 77 (d) (ii) of the annex to Decision 18/CMA.1.

Zimbabwe shall calculate the average annual amount of ITMOs first transferred and used over the NDC implementation period, by taking the cumulative amount of ITMOs

	<p>and dividing by the of elapsed years in the NDC implementation period and annually applying indicative corresponding adjustments equal to this average amount for each year in the NDC implementation period and applying corresponding adjustments equal to this amount in the NDC year.</p> <p>This method shall be applied throughout the NDC period.</p>
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.
3. <i>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 relevant³</i>	Not applicable.
4. <i>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 relevant⁴</i>	Not applicable.

C. Quantification of the Party's mitigation information in its NDC in tCO₂ eq., including the sectors, sources, GHGs and time periods covered by the NDC, the reference level of emissions and removals for the relevant year or period, and the target level for its NDC or, where this is not possible, the methodology for the quantification of the NDC in tCO₂ eq. (para. 18(d))

Zimbabwe's NDC period is 2025 – 2030. Zimbabwe's NDC covers the following IPCC sectors: Energy, IPPU, LULUCF (Land Use Land Use Change and Forestry), and Waste. The GHG profile covered by Zimbabwe's NDC includes CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, PFCs in the Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) sector and the following HFCs: R134a, HFC23, HFC32, HFC125, HFC143a and HFC227ea). Zimbabwe's historical total national emissions ranged from 62,230 Gg CO₂ eq. in 2011 to 72,160 Gg CO₂ eq. in 2015. In 2017, total national emissions were 66,060 Gg CO₂ eq., with per capita emissions of 4,695 kg CO₂ eq. Based on these calculations the 2035 baseline for total emissions is 125,769 Cg CO₂ eq.

³ 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.

⁴ Ibid.

Given current population projections, this yields a baseline of 6,706 kg CO₂ eq. per capita.

Zimbabwe has adopted an absolute, single year target with a base year of 2019 and a target year of 2035. The absolute single year target is a 40% reduction in per capita emissions, based on current population growth projects this equates to an absolute reduction of 50,104 Gg CO₂ eq. This will be achieved through the implementation of 27 mitigation measures identified in Zimbabwe's NDC.

Zimbabwe shall quantify its NDC in tCO₂ eq. using the 2019 Refinements to the 2006 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidelines.

- D. Quantification of the Party's NDC, or the portion in the relevant non-GHG indicator in a non-GHG metric determined by each participating Party, if applicable (para. 18(e))

Not applicable.

- E. For a first or first updated NDC consisting of policies and measures that is not quantified, information on the quantification of the Party's emission level resulting from the policies and measures that are relevant to the implementation of the Cooperative Approach and its mitigation activities for the categories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks, as identified by the first transferring Party pursuant to paragraph 19, and the time periods covered by the NDC (para. 18(f))

Not applicable.

5. Information on each Cooperative Approach (paragraph 18(g-i), paragraph 19)

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

Attached in Annex 1 and available on the Zimbabwe Carbon Registry at the following link: <https://portal.zicma.org.zw/certificate-registry/64d54499-d7b0-47e0-bc2b-9bd5ac6aa588>

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

The cooperative approach promotes the adoption of Improved Cook Stoves (ICS) to rural and peri-urban communities where wood fuel is the primary source of energy for cooking. Energy demand for cooking is a major driver of deforestation throughout Zimbabwe, resulting in significant emissions.

The cooperative approach will achieve emissions reductions through the dissemination and use of ICS technology. As the ICS combust fuel more efficiently than traditional three-stone stoves, it requires a less fuel. This results in less wood

being burned and lower CO₂ eq. emissions. The cooperative approach involves the distribution of 158,700 BURN Ecoa and Kuniokoa wood model cookstoves. The Ecoa cookstove delivers a thermal efficiency of 41.6% according to an independent lab report from the Kenya Industrial Research and development Institute (KIRDI) of the 19th of November 2017. The Kuniokoa cookstove has a thermal efficiency of 43.7% according to an independent lab report from the Rwanda Standards Board (RSB) dated 29 June 2022.

By enabling the use of twigs as opposed to the large logs and tree limbs, this reduces both the total need for woody biomass by up to 70%, and the pressure on carbon stocks with lower natural replacement rates. Each stove, if used daily as prescribed, each stove is estimated to result in a wood saving of 4.6 metric tons per year.

This cooperative approach covers two distinct projects registered on the Gold Standard Registry: TASC Clean Cooking POA – VPA 7 (GS registry ID: GS12144) and TASC Clean Cooking POA – VPA02 (GS registry ID: GS11551) covered under a single registration on the Zimbabwe Carbon Registry (ZPN:2). The project is operated and owned by the authorised entity listed herein (Cicada Carbon). The program of activities began implementation in September 2021 and is expected to run until the 31st December 2036 pending the renewal of these activities through Gold Standard and the extension of this authorisation to reflect Zimbabwe’s fourth NDC.

The emissions reductions and removals achieved by this cooperative approach will be quantified and certified in accordance with the Gold Standard Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralised Therman Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC) (version 3.1) methodology. Prior to authorisation, emissions reduced or removed will be certified and issued as carbon credits by Gold Standard. Upon issuance by Gold Standard, they will be cancelled in the Gold Standard and re-issued on the ZCR in accordance with the procedures outlined in the *Carbon Trading (General) Regulations (2025)*.

Over the duration of this authorisation, the cooperative approach is expected to result in 2,855,404 tCO₂e reductions and removals. These emission reductions and removals are authorised both for NDC and OIMP use.

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

September 23rd, 2021 – December 31st, 2035. 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))

Year	Net GHG emission reductions (tCO ₂ eq.)
2021	5015
2022	152330
2023	157345
2024	499199

2025	1597256
2026	498107
2027	341449
2028	188140
2029	200000
2030	200000
2031	200000
2032	200000
2033	200000
2034	200000
2035	200000

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

Zimbabwe

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

(1) **Cicada Carbon Limited** (Zimbabwe Developer Identification Number: **DIN-00038**)

Address: Block 1C, Uniciti Business Park, Cascaville Mauritius

(2) **Aither Group AG** (Zimbabwe Registry Identification Number: **RIN-00051**)

Address: Badenerstrasse 47, Zürich, 8004, Switzerland

(3) **The African Stove Company Limited** (Zimbabwe Registry Identification Number: **RIN-00052**)

Address: 17a York Street, St. Helier, Jersey

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 of information to be provided by Parties as relevant

Zimbabwe will authorise parties for participation in this cooperative approach in accordance with the *Carbon Trading (General) Regulations (2025)*. Zimbabwe shall authorise all entities (and Parties) to receive, transfer and use mitigation outcomes resulting from this cooperative approach where the determination has been made that this authorisation shall promote higher ambition in its mitigation and adaptation efforts, sustainable development, and environmental integrity. This determination shall be made by ZiCMA and must be approved by the Minister responsible for climate change and shall be communicated in the form of a Letter of Authorisation.

Authorised entities may be Parties to the Paris Agreement, or any natural or legal person eligible to hold, transfer, and use Mitigation Outcomes (MOs) or

ITMOs in line with all relevant CMA decisions and applicable Zimbabwean regulations. Entities shall be authorised prior to the transfer of any MOs to those entities, and this shall constitute a general authorisation based on the requirements and standards for participation set by the Government of Zimbabwe.

Where Parties are directly involved in design, negotiation, or implementation of a cooperative approach they shall be authorised upon the signing of the applicable cooperative approach. Where a Party wishes to participate in an established cooperative approach, they may request authorisation at any time following the authorisation of the cooperative approach.

Eligible entities may be authorised directly as part of the development of a cooperative approach or may apply for authorisation at any time following the authorisation of a cooperative approach through the ZiCMA online platform.

Eligibility for authorisation shall be evaluated as part of the process for account creation on the Zimbabwe Carbon Registry (ZCR), which shall constitute pre-approval for authorisation.

Zimbabwe shall make publicly available a list of all authorised entities, and this shall be reported to the UNFCCC secretariat as part of the applicable Initial Report (IR) or updated Initial Report. MOs may only be used by authorised entities for the purposes specified on the Letter of Authorisation (LOA) applicable to those MOs.

- H. Type of Cooperative Approach if applicable (para. 18(g) supplemented by Decision 4/CMA.6, Annex 1) – supplementary element of information to be provided by Parties as relevant

Not applicable.

- I. Description of how the Cooperative Approach ensures environmental integrity (para. 18(h), to be updated by para. 22(b))

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))

Zimbabwe has instituted stringent environmental safeguards to ensure that the cooperative approach ensures that there is no net increase in global emissions within and between NDC implementation periods. The activities covered by this cooperative approach demonstrate additionality and would not have been implemented without the corresponding carbon finance. All mitigation outcomes generated by the cooperative approach are certified and accounted for using a robust methodology and using a conservative below BAU baseline (Gold Standard TPDDTEC Methodology). The project and all credit issuances

are independently reviewed by third party validators prior to authorisation, with additional checks being conducted by ZiCMA to ensure accuracy and completeness. All audit reports and project documentation is made available on the ZCR platform under the corresponding project page. To safeguard against the risk of over crediting, 2% of all authorised mitigation outcomes are reserved on Zimbabwe's National Buffer Account to be managed in accordance with the *Carbon Trading (General) Regulations (2025)*. To ensure direct attribution and as an additional safeguard against over crediting, Zimbabwe shall not approve any activities that may impact the same carbon stocks within the project area an buffer in accordance with the *Carbon Trading (General) Regulations (2025)*.

To ensure authorised mitigation outcomes are not double counted, Zimbabwe 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. As this cooperative approach spans multiple NDC periods, this restriction shall reflect the year in which the reductions or removals were achieved.

While the risk of non-permanence associated with this cooperative approach is assessed as low, measures to address non permanence risks have put in place in accordance with the Non-Permanence Risk Assessment and Management Plan (NPRAMP) attached in annex and available on the ZCR here: [https://zicma-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/projects/documents/Schedule+11_Non%20Permanence%20Risk%20\(NPRAMP\)%20-%20Cicada%20Clean%20Cooking%20Zimbabwe.pdf-.pdf](https://zicma-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/projects/documents/Schedule+11_Non%20Permanence%20Risk%20(NPRAMP)%20-%20Cicada%20Clean%20Cooking%20Zimbabwe.pdf-.pdf). All external and internal factors which may affect applicable carbon stocks including forest carbon are monitored using a robust monitoring scheme.

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 relevant⁵

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.

To prevent the locking-in of higher emissions technologies and practices, Zimbabwe has adopted a phased approach to improved cooking.

⁵ Ibid.

To encourage the transition towards modern cooking, less advanced cooking technologies will be progressively phased out and made ineligible for the generation of carbon credits. ICs rated tier 2 and below (see figure below) shall not be eligible for the generation of authorized MOs. ICS rated tier 3 may only be deployed until December 31st, 2028, and are eligible to generate MOs for the remainder of their usable life. Tier 3 stoves deployed after December 31st, 2028, are not eligible for the generation of authorised MOs.

Tier	Description
0 – 2	Open fire cooking, traditional methods.
3	Improved cookstoves (reduced open fire use)
4	Modern cooking (LPG/ethanol/electric/biogas)

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*

Not Applicable.

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*

This cooperative approach supports the implementation of Zimbabwe's NDC directly through the secondary benefits of included activities, and indirectly by providing technical and financial inputs.

The activities authorised under this cooperative approach directly contribute to a reduction in emissions in the energy sector, a key target of Zimbabwe's NDC. By reducing communal reliance on natural fuels, the improved cookstoves deployed under this cooperative approach reduce local vulnerability to climate change in support of the adaptation efforts outlined in Zimbabwe's NDC. The activities further support the implementation of the 27 mitigation measures outlined in Zimbabwe's third NDC.

The mandatory cancellation of 1% of all authorised mitigation outcomes generated through this cooperative approach provides further direct support for Zimbabwe's NDC and provides an additional safeguard against overselling. Additionally, all remaining authorised mitigation outcomes produced under the cooperative approach and held in the National Buffer Account will be cancelled towards Zimbabwe's NDC at the end of the NDC accounting period.

Recognising the conditional nature of Zimbabwe's third NDC, the revenue generated by the commercialisation of the Government's share of all mitigation outcomes produced under this cooperative approach provide a

crucial source of financing for the Zimbabwe's NDC. These funds will be re-invested through Zimbabwe's National Climate Fund (NCF).

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 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*

This cooperative approach supports the implementation of Zimbabwe's NDC directly through the secondary benefits of included activities, and indirectly by providing technical and financial inputs.

The activities authorised under this cooperative approach directly contribute to a reduction in emissions in the energy sector, a key target of Zimbabwe's NDC. By reducing communal reliance on natural fuels, the improved cookstoves deployed under this cooperative approach reduce local vulnerability to climate change in support of the adaptation efforts outlined in Zimbabwe's NDC. The activities further support the implementation of the 27 mitigation measures outlined in Zimbabwe's third NDC.

The mandatory cancellation of 1% of all authorised mitigation outcomes generated through this cooperative approach provides further direct support for Zimbabwe's NDC and provides an additional safeguard against overselling. Additionally, all remaining authorised mitigation outcomes produced under the cooperative approach and held in the National Buffer Account will be cancelled towards Zimbabwe's NDC at the end of the NDC accounting period.

Recognising the conditional nature of Zimbabwe's third NDC, the revenue generated by the commercialisation of the Government's share of all mitigation outcomes produced under this cooperative approach provide a crucial source of financing for the Zimbabwe's NDC. These funds will be re-invested through Zimbabwe's National Climate Fund (NCF).

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))*

The activities authorised under this cooperative approach will be credited and accounted for using the following Gold Standard methodology: Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralised Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC) (version 3.1). This methodology includes numerous safeguards to

ensure environmental integrity as outlined in the PDD, Monitoring report, calculation data sheet attached in annex to this report.

In accordance with the Carbon Trading (General) Regulations (2025), Zimbabwe has implemented a range of additional safeguards. To prevent over crediting the activities have been required to implement conservative baselines below BAU reference levels. The cooperative approach includes detailed measures designed to measure and account for leakage and reversals. Where reversals, or over crediting have been detected, a corresponding volume of authorised mitigation outcomes shall be cancelled from the National Buffer Account or withheld from future issuance to the project/proponent in accordance with Zimbabwean law.

Further information on how the cooperative approach manages risks associated with non-permanence is included in the attached Non-Permanence Risk Assessment and Management Plan (NPRAMP).

To ensure direct attribution and as a further safeguard against double counting/crediting no projects impacting the same carbon stocks are permitted in the project area or within the established project buffer.

To further limit the risk of double counting, Zimbabwe allows only a single transactional credit for every authorised mitigation outcome and restricts the origination of first transfers to the Zimbabwe Carbon Registry.

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 4/CMA.6, annex 1) - Supplementary element of information to be provided by Parties as relevant

The baseline scenario was determined based on a socio-economic assessment of the project area which evaluated the prevalence and emissions associated with the use of traditional three-stone fires used for cooking.

The baseline was calculated by identifying fuelwood use in the project area. This included desk review as well as in-situ research/interviews and was conducted in accordance with Zimbabwe's LT-LEDS and the National Clean Cooking Strategy.

The activities authorised under this cooperative approach and all associated baseline calculations were approved by Gold Standard under the applicable methodology, validated by an independent auditor, and reviewed by ZiCMA against all applicable regulations and policies prior to authorisation.

<p>8. <i>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>Baseline and reference levels were established in accordance with the applicable methodology as outlined in the attached PDD, Monitoring report and calculation sheets. The key assumption underpinning these calculations is that without the activities authorised under this cooperative approach, communities within the project area would continue to use prevalent three-stone fire stoves. Socio-economic research was conducted and independently validated confirming that the transition to improved cookstoves would not have occurred without the carbon finance associated with this cooperative approach.</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>The activities authorised under this cooperative approach will be credited and accounted for using the following Gold Standard methodology: Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralised Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC) (version 3.1). This methodology includes numerous safeguards to ensure environmental integrity as outlined in the PDD attached in annex to this report. Additional methodological additions and safeguards are applied in accordance with the <i>Carbon Trading (General) Regulations (2025)</i>.</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>Not applicable.</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>Not applicable.</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>The risk of non-permanence is assessed against the standard non-permanence period defined as 30 years in the <i>Carbon Trading (General) Regulations (2025)</i>.</p>

The risk of non-permanence was assessed prior to the registration of the activities authorised under this cooperative approach on the Zimbabwe Carbon Registry (ZCR). This assessment was based on a 30-year time horizon, and included a comprehensive assessment of all sources of potential reversals including those which may occur post activity end. The associated Non-Permanence Risk Assessment has been attached in annex and is available on the Zimbabwe Carbon Registry at the following link: [https://zicma-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/projects/documents/Schedule+11_Non%20Permanence%20Risk%20\(NPRAMP\)%20-%20Cicada%20Clean%20Cooking%20Zimbabwe.pdf-.pdf](https://zicma-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/projects/documents/Schedule+11_Non%20Permanence%20Risk%20(NPRAMP)%20-%20Cicada%20Clean%20Cooking%20Zimbabwe.pdf-.pdf).

Non-permanence risks shall be re-assessed prior to the renewal or amendment of the Certificate of Registration associated with this cooperative approach. Further reviews may be conducted in the event a significant reversal event has been identified.

In addition to the project specific measures to mitigate the risk of non-permanence outlined above, 2% of all authorised mitigation outcomes issued under this cooperative approach are automatically credited to the National Buffer Account (NBA) in accordance with the *Carbon Trading (General) Regulations (2025)*.

The project proponents are legally required to take reasonable measures to identify and report significant reversals in a timely manner. In the event a significant reversal is identified, the proponent shall be required to quantify the scale of the reversal. Where the reversal exceeds 5% of the total volume of emissions reductions or removals credited in a single year, the corresponding volume of authorised mitigation outcomes shall be cancelled from the NBA. Where insufficient credits authorised under this cooperative approach are available in the NBA, the remainder shall be cancelled from other mitigation outcomes held by the proponent or withheld from future credit issuance

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

Not applicable.

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

In accordance with the Carbon Trading (General) Regulations (2025) a comprehensive non-permanence risk assessment was conducted prior to the approval and authorisation of this cooperative approach (attached in annex).

Fire was determined to pose a moderate risk to the permanence of emissions reductions and removals credited and authorised as mitigation outcomes under this cooperative approach. This is due to the potential risk that fires pose the woody biomass factored into carbon stock calculations.

To mitigate the risk posed by fire, geospatial data shall be used to monitor the occurrence and severity of fires within the project area on an ongoing basis. Fires exceeding a severity threshold will trigger on-site inspections by personal to determine the occurrence and severity of any associated reversals. Additional measures will be taken to reduce fire prevalence and severity in the project area through education and outreach.

Deforestation was determined to pose a moderate risk to the permanence of emissions reductions and removals credited and authorised as mitigation outcomes under this cooperative approach. Deforestation within the project area will be actively monitored on an ongoing basis throughout the project lifespan. To further reduce the risk of deforestation on activity associated carbon stocks, funding from the sale of mitigation outcomes will be re-invested by the proponent in reforestation programs.

In addition to the project specific measures to mitigate the risk of non-permanence outlined above, 2% of all authorised mitigation outcomes issued under this cooperative approach are automatically credited to the National Buffer Account (NBA) in accordance with the *Carbon Trading (General) Regulations (2025)*.

The project proponents are legally required to take reasonable measures to identify and report significant reversals in a timely manner. In the event a significant reversal is identified, the proponent shall be required to quantify the scale of the reversal. Where the reversal exceeds 5% of the total volume of emissions reductions or removals credited in a single year, the corresponding volume of authorised mitigation outcomes shall be cancelled from the NBA. Where insufficient credits authorised under this cooperative approach are available in the NBA, the remainder shall be cancelled from other mitigation outcomes held by the proponent or withheld from future credit issuance.

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

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))	The cooperative approach was designed to minimise the risk of social, environmental, and economic
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	<p>harm in accordance with the Carbon Trading (General) Regulations (2025).</p> <p>The cooperative approach was developed in consideration of the precautionary principle, following a thorough assessment of social and environmental risks. A full assessment of environmental risks and mitigation actions can be found in the Environmental Harm Management Form (EHMF) attached in annex. The risk of environmental harm from this cooperative approach was assessed as low.</p> <p>To minimise and where possible avoid social risks inherent with the activities outlined herein, comprehensive stakeholder engagement was conducted by the proponent and verified by the Zimbabwe Carbon Markets Authority (ZICMA). Consultations were conducted in situ, and Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) was collected from all participants in a culturally appropriate manner. The outcomes of these consultations are available on the Zimbabwe Carbon Registry at the following link: https://portal.zicma.org.zw/project-registry/72d30ed9-a004-4dc5-92c7-b4762cefc2a0</p> <p>As this project involves the deployment of improved cookstoves, additional safeguards were put in place to minimise the risk of socio-economic harm.</p> <p>To prevent communal tensions, only a single ICS project will be approved per ward. To prevent dependence on outdated technologies, the cooperative approach was designed</p>
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	<p>to shift to the deployment of more advanced technologies over time in accordance with the applicable regulations.</p> <p>To ensure that socio-economic benefits or harms are accurately reported and accounted for, the cooperative approach includes comprehensive regular monitoring on a range of socio-economic indicators.</p> <p>In the event where social, economic, and/or environmental harm has occurred, Zimbabwe invites all affected communities or individuals to file a grievance through the independent National Greivance and Redress Mechanism (NGRM) established for this purpose.</p> <p>In addition to the NGRM, affected parties may benefit from the project level grievance mechanism established by Cicada Carbon.</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>Zimbabwe's constitution recognises that every citizen has environmental rights including a right to an environment that is not harmful to their health or wellbeing, have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations, and secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources.</p> <p>Special consideration has been taken to protect the rights of Indigenous peoples, local communities, and vulnerable peoples. Based on the precautionary principle, Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) has been obtained from all affected communities regardless of their ethnic or national background.</p>

	<p>All affected communities and individuals are able to access a project level grievance mechanism, as well as the independent National Grievance and Redress Mechanism.</p> <p>These safeguards are enshrined in the Carbon Trading (General) Regulations (2025) and are assessed on an ongoing basis as a condition for authorisation.</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>The cooperative approach is consistent with Zimbabwe's sustainable development objectives, regulations and policies.</p> <p>At least 20% of the total investment made under this cooperative approach is made for eligible community development purposes with a special focus on the provision of clean energy and water in accordance with the <i>Carbon Trading (General) Regulations (2025)</i>.</p> <p>The cooperative approach aligns with the objectives outlined in Zimbabwe's National Climate Policy (2016). It further aligns with Zimbabwe's National Clean Cooking Strategy 2024-2030 (2024) and the country's broader sustainable development context.</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>Not applicable. Necessary arrangements will be made as required by further guidance from the CMA.</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>In accordance with the (forthcoming) Climate Change Management Act (2025), 85% of the proceeds derived by the Government of Zimbabwe from carbon trading is re-invested in national efforts for climate mitigation and adaptation in accordance with Zimbabwe's NDC.</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))</p>	<p>While the cooperative approach does not entail any mandatory cancellation towards overall mitigation in overall emissions, Zimbabwe's carbon market regulations and infrastructure support voluntary OMGE retirements.</p>
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Annex 1: Copy of the Authorisation of the “Cicada Zimbabwe Clean Cooking” Cooperative approach.

Annex 2: Project Design Document

Annex 3: Gold Standard Project Design Documents

Annex 4: Non-Permanence Risk Assessment

Submitted on behalf of the Republic of Zimbabwe by:

Mr. Washington Zhakata

Director, Zimbabwe Carbon Markets Authority/NFP-UNFCCC

Climate Change Management Department

Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife

11th Floor, Kaguvi Building, Corner 4th Street/Central Avenue, Harare

Washingtonzhakata@gmail.com



ZIMBABWE

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE AND WILDLIFE
ZIMBABWE CARBON MARKETS AUTHORITY



**ZIMBABWE
CARBON REGISTRY**

The Government of Zimbabwe Ministry of
Environment, Climate and Wildlife
Zimbabwe Carbon Markets Authority

Date: 25/05/2025
Ref: LOA-00008
Version: 1

Letter of Authorisation Under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement

[Project Name: Cicada Clean Cooking Zimbabwe and ZPN: 2]

WHEREAS Zimbabwe is a Party to the Paris Agreement, adopted at the twenty-first Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and is in compliance with its goals and obligations, having ratified the Agreement on the 7th of August 2017;

And WHEREAS the Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife as represented by the Zimbabwe Carbon Markets Authority (ZiCMA) is duly authorised and has the full legal authority to issue this Letter and the authorisation contained herein for and on behalf of the Government of Zimbabwe;

And WHEREAS Zimbabwe intends to participate in cooperative approaches under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement in order to cooperate in the implementation of its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), to allow for higher mitigation and adaptation ambition, promote sustainable development, and environmental integrity;

And WHEREAS Zimbabwe allows mitigation outcomes to be authorised for (i) the achievement of an NDC other than its own, or (ii) international mitigation purposes other than the achievement of an NDC (Other International Mitigation Purposes or "OIMP") or (iii) both for the achievement of an NDC other than its own and OIMP for both as per the Article 6 rules;

And WHEREAS Zimbabwe defines a "first transfer" for a mitigation outcome authorised for the Other International Mitigation Purposes (OIMP) as the use or cancellation of the mitigation outcome;

And WHEREAS the authorisation was made under the Carbon Trading (General) Regulations (2025) which set forth Zimbabwe's national procedures for engagement in Article 6, safeguards against double counting, and governs the cooperative approach specified in this statement as well as the procedures for amending any authorisation made by the Government of Zimbabwe under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement;



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ZIMBABWE CARBON MARKETS AUTHORITY



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CARBON REGISTRY

And WHEREAS the amendment or revocation of any authorisations made by the Government of Zimbabwe under Article 6 shall not affect any authorised mitigation outcomes that have been first transferred, used as ITMOs, subject to a corresponding adjustment, cancelled or retired for any purpose;

And WHEREAS Zimbabwe accounts for authorised mitigation outcomes in the terms of tCO₂ equivalent;

And WHEREAS the activities specified in this statement occur in the Republic of Zimbabwe and generate emissions reductions and removals that would otherwise be accounted for within Zimbabwe's National Greenhouse Gas Inventory;

The Government of Zimbabwe hereby authorises the following program's emissions reductions or removals issued and certified, or to be issued and certified as mitigation outcomes by (Gold Standard) to be transferred internationally and used as Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement for: (iii) both for the achievement of an NDC other than its own and OIMP as per the Article 6 rules subject to the terms and limitations stated on this Letter.

Date of Authorisation

25/05/2025

Duration of Authorisation

25/05/2025 – 31/12/2030

Cooperative Approach Name

CICADA CLEAN COOKING ZIMBABWE

NDC Periods for which ITMOs are authorised for use

2021-2030 AND 2025-2035

Participating Party

ZIMBABWE

Authorised Participating Entities

CICADA CARBON

Total cumulative volume of MOs authorised for use

2855404

Vintages covered by this authorisation

2021-2035



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**ZIMBABWE
CARBON REGISTRY**

Authorisation details

Activity covered by this Authorisation

CICADA CLEAN COOKING ZIMBABWE, ZPN: 2

Sector covered by this Authorisation

ENERGY (TECHNOLOGY)

Authorisation ID

LOA-00008

Components covered by this Authorisation

AUTHORISATION OF COOPERATIVE APPROACH (CICADA CLEAN COOKING ZIMBABWE), AUTHORISATION OF ENTITIES (CICADA CARBON)

Method corresponding adjustment will be applied

AS DEFINED BY PARAGRAPH 7.A.II OF THE ANNEX TO DECISION 2/CMA.3

Authorised Entity details

(Authorised entity to request for examination and transfer)

Name

CICADA CARBON

Entity Identification Number

DIN-00038

Address

BLOCK 1C, UNICITI BUSINESS PARK



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Authorised activity details

Activity Name

CICADA CLEAN COOKING ZIMBABWE

Owner

CICADA CARBON

Location

HARARE

Sector/Type

ENERGY (TECHNOLOGY)

Area (ha)

435300

Certificate of Registration No.

CR-00007

Project start date

23/09/2021

Project end date

31/12/2036

ICS/Methodology

**GOLD STANDARD / TECHNOLOGIES AND PRACTICES TO DISPLACE
DECENTRALISED THERMAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION (TPDDTEC) VERSION 3.1**

We hereby declare that Zimbabwe shall not use the project's emissions reductions and removals certified and authorised as ITMOs to implement or achieve its own NDC, and that Zimbabwe will account for the project's emissions reductions and/or removals by applying a corresponding adjustment in accordance with all applicable CMA decisions, the method specified on this Letter and Article 6 rules.

We hereby also declare that Zimbabwe shall report on this authorisation and the first transfer of the project's certified and authorised emissions reductions or removals as ITMOs as part of its biennial transparency report and in accordance with all applicable CMA decisions.

The Government of Zimbabwe hereby endorses the Project in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, and affirms that it will contribute to sustainable development and reduce emissions or enhance removals in Zimbabwe.

This authorisation is limited to emissions reductions or removals registered on the Zimbabwe Carbon Registry, generated in accordance with the applicable Certificate of Registration indicated above and the Project Design Document (PDD) attached in annex that occur in the period from (23/09/2021) to (31/12/2036) and to a maximum volume of (2855404) tCO₂e (for the duration of the project). Authorised mitigation outcomes may be transferred from the Zimbabwe Carbon Registry to any other registry approved by the Government of Zimbabwe in accordance with all applicable CMA decisions.

Any revision or revocation of this authorisation shall not affect any authorised mitigation outcomes that have been first transferred, used as ITMOs, subject to a corresponding adjustment, cancelled or retired for any purpose.



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ZIMBABWE CARBON MARKETS AUTHORITY



ZIMBABWE
CARBON REGISTRY

Issuing entity

Zimbabwe Carbon Markets Authority
Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife
11th Floor, Kaguvi Building, Corner 4th Street/Central
Avenue, Harare

Contact Person

Mr. Washington Zhakata, Director, Zimbabwe
Carbon Markets Authority Ministry of Environment,
Climate and Wildlife
washingtonzhakata@gmail.com

Annex 1: PDD - Cicada Clean Cooking Zimbabwe



AMBASSADOR T. T. CHIFAMBA

Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife

Date: 25/05/2025

Ministry of Environment,
Climate and Wildlife
Zimbabwe Carbon Markets Authority

11th Floor, Kaguvi Building
Cnr Simon Muzenda and Central Ave
Harare, Zimbabwe Tel: 0750 409



Tenth Schedule
PROJECT DESIGN DOCUMENT (PDD) TEMPLATE

SECTION A – OFFICIAL OBSERVATIONS <i>(For official use only)</i>			
A1	Date of Submission: (dd/mm/yyyy)		
A2	PDD file number:		
A3	Classification:		
A4	Status:		
SECTION B – PRIMARY ACTIVITY DEVELOPER OR ENTITY INFORMATION <i>(To be completed by all Applicants)</i>			
B1	Developer Identification Number (DIN): DIN-00038		
B2	Name of Proponent Organisation: Cicada Carbon Limited		
B3	Entity type: <i>(select one)</i>	×	Corporate/organisation
			Individual
			Community
			Public
B4	Country of registration (for corporate applicants and organisations): Mauritius		

B5	Primary country of operations (for corporate applicants and organisations): Zimbabwe
B6	Primary business area (for corporate applicants and organisations): Harare
B7	Corporate/organisation registration/license number (for corporate applicants and organisations): 180120 AC

B8	Country of citizenship (for individual applicants): N/A
B9	Country of legal residence (for individual applicants): N/A
	Communities represented (for community applicants): (community/ward/district/province) N/A
B10	Registered address: Block 1C Uniciti Business Park, Cascavelle, Mauritius
B11	Contact person: Name: Karen Jiri
	Function: Commercial Director
B12	Contact details: Email: kjiri@cicada.africa
	Telephone: 0772 735 895
B13	Role in the Activity: Project Developer

SECTION C – SECONDARY ACTIVITY PARTICIPANT ENTITY INFORMATION

(To be completed by the Applicant in the event where multiple proponents intend to share beneficial ownership of the proposed project)

C1	Developer Identification Number:		
C2	Name of Proponent Organisation:		
C3	Entity Type: <i>(select one)</i>		Corporate/organisation
			Individual
			Community
			Public
C4	Country of registration (for corporate applicants and organisations):		
C5	Primary country of operations (for corporate applicants and organisations):		

C6	Primary business area (for corporate applicants and organisations):		
C7	Corporate/organisation registration/license number (for corporate applicants and organisations):		
C8	Country of citizenship (for individual applicants):		
C9	Country of legal residence (for individual applicants):		
C10	Registered address:		
C11	Contact person:	Name:	
		Function:	
C12	Contact details:	Email:	

		Telephone:	
C13	Role in the Activity:		
SECTION D – BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE (To be completed by the Applicant in the event that multiple proponents intend to share beneficial ownership of the proposed project)			
D1	Beneficial ownership:	Participating Entity:	%
		Participating Entity:	%
		Participating Entity	%
SECTION E – MITIGATION ACTIVITY DETAILS (To be completed by all Applicants)			
E1	Name of proposed Mitigation Activity: The “Cicada Clean Cooking Project” is comprised of two VPAs: TASC Clean Cooking PoA- VPA 2 (GS ID 11551) TASC Clean Cooking PoA- VPA 7 (GS ID 12144)		
E2	Proposed project start date: September 2021		
E3	Proposed project end date: 31 December 2036		
E4	Summary of proposed Mitigation Activity:		

	<p>Improved Cook Stoves (ICS) are distributed to participating communities in Zimbabwe free of charge by Cicada and the VPAs generate carbon credits, called Verified Emission Reductions (VERs) under the Gold Standard, which Cicada sells internationally to pay off the Project costs.</p> <p>The Gold Standard Voluntary Project Activities (VPAs) are component activities under a Gold Standard Programme of Activities (POA) which is being implemented in communities in Zimbabwe where wood fuel is the primary source of energy for cooking and open, 3-stone fires are commonplace. The project ICS will combust biomass fuels more efficiently, reducing the greenhouse (GHG) emissions and particulate emissions (PM), thus improving the indoor air quality in project households. Due to the higher thermal efficiency of the ICS relative to traditional 3-stone fires, the ICS reduces the amount of the non-renewable biomass fuel required for meeting similar thermal energy needs. In the absence of the proposed VPAs, inefficient 3-stone fires are used for cooking and their replacement with the project ICS reduces non-renewable biomass fuel consumption, saving greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>The African Stove Company (“TASC”) is the Coordinating and Managing Entity (CME) of the Gold Standard POA 11009. TASC is a carbon project development company headquartered in Jersey with its main operations based in South Africa. It has over 2 decades of carbon project development experience: www.tasc.je. There are 7 VPAs developed by TASC under its Program of Activities in Africa, two of which are located and licensed to Cicada Carbon.</p>		
E5	Sector(s) in which the mitigation activity is to be undertaken:	×	Energy
			Transport
			Agriculture
			Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU)
			Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU)
			Waste
E6	Article 6 Mechanism in which the Activity intends to operate: (select one)	×	Article 6.2
			Article 6.4

E7	Location of proposed activity:	Ward(s): See maps provided
		District(s): See maps provided
		Province(s): Harare, Mashonaland West, Mashonaland East, Manicaland, Mashonaland Central, Midlands, Masvingo
E8	Area of proposed mitigation activity: 435,300ha	
E9	Coordinates of proposed project area: See Shape File provided.	
E10	Ownership/tenure of proposed project area: Communal land	
E11	Independent Crediting Standard (ICS) through which carbon credits/mitigation outcomes are to be certified: The Gold Standard	
E12	Methodology/ies applied:	Title: Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralised Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC)
		Version number: 3.1
E13	Proposed crediting period: VPA 2: 23/09/2021 - 22/09/2026	

	<p>VPA 7: 01/05/2023 – 06/03/2028</p> <p>According to Gold Standard methodology, the crediting period for each VPA is 5 years and twice renewable. Thus, the project can run for up to 15 years.</p>	
E14	<p>Expected annual credit issuance: 200,000 tCO₂e (following expected changes to fNRB parameter in January 2026)</p>	
E15	<p>Expected total credit issuance over project lifespan:</p> <p>Total actual + estimated issuances: 2,855,404 tCO₂e (following expected changes to fNRB parameter from January 2026)</p>	
E16	<p>Summary of proposed mitigation activity:</p>	<p>Brief introduction of the project proponent and evidence of technical competence to complete proposed activity:</p> <p>The Gold Standard listed project participant is Cicada Carbon Limited, which is a subsidiary of Cicada Agriculture Mauritius Limited incorporated in Mauritius, with several operations in Zimbabwe. Cicada is a seasoned corporate in Zimbabwe with agricultural and forestry as its core business. Companies within the Cicada group include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cicada Agriculture (including Katiyo Estates, Makandi Estates, Tilbury Estate (Chimanimani) and Northern Farming (Private) Limited); ● Border Timbers Limited; ● Cicada Carbon Limited; ● Cicada Solar; ● Cicada AgriTech <p>Cicada, through its group companies, has decades of experience in the Zimbabwe agriculture space, with a deep understanding of the communities in which it operates. Its operational areas are primarily in Manicaland.</p>

		<p>The African Stove Company (TASC) is the Coordinating and Managing Entity (CME) of the Gold Standard POA 11009, under which the Cicada Clean Cooking Project is registered. TASC, a carbon project development company headquartered in Jersey with its main operations based in South Africa, has over 2 decades of carbon project development experience: www.tasc.je.</p> <p>The Gold Standard listed VPA Implementer (VPAI) is My Trees Trust, a registered PVO in Zimbabwe http://mytreestrust.org/. My Trees Trust operates in the tobacco growing areas of Mashonaland and Manicaland with a focus on preventing deforestation and restoring degraded areas.</p> <p>Cicada and its partner My Trees have the appropriate skills and capacity to undertake a large stove distribution program into the communities they currently operate within.</p> <p>Brief overview of current project status and work completed to date:</p> <p>The project has successfully distributed 118,700 fuel efficient rocket stoves into the communities at no cost to the recipients.</p> <p>There is an outstanding balance of 40,000 stoves to be distributed by December 2025 pending project approval.</p> <p>Objectives of the proposed activity:</p> <p>To distribute ICS to households in rural/peri-urban communities at no cost to households and to issue carbon credits, or VERs, from emissions reductions generated by fuel savings via the use of the ICS. Furthermore, the dissemination of project ICS will decrease the burden on natural forested areas and help reduce deforestation and forest degradation. The high rate of rural desertification is a leading contributor to climate change in Zimbabwe.</p>
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E17	<p>Description of the proposed mitigation activity:</p> <p><i>(Outline the mitigation activity and the proposed approach to activity implementation. Justify proposed project lifespan, and crediting period. Provide a description of the proposed mitigation activities and methodology including how these abate GHG emissions and why it is the most appropriate for the proposed entity or activity.)</i></p>	<p>The project will achieve emission reductions through the dissemination and use of the ICS technology. As the ICS combusts fuel much more efficiently, it is cleaner burning than a traditional 3-stone open fire. This efficiency will result in less wood being burned and ultimately less CO2 emissions. The devices selected for this project are the BURN Ecoa and Kuniokoa wood model cookstove. The ECOA cookstove delivers a thermal efficiency of 41.6% according to an independent lab report from the Kenya Industrial Research and development Institute (KIRDI) of the 19th of November 2017. The Kuniokoa cookstove has a thermal efficiency of 43.7% according to an independent lab report from the Rwanda Standards Board dated 29 June 2022.</p> <p>This stove is a highly prized possession by villagers and is extremely well made in comparison to other stove models in circulation, some of which require the recipient to provide bricks and encase a frame in clay. The device works using twigs as opposed to large logs and tree limbs and is proven to save over 70% of wood if used in the prescribed manner. Wood Stoves: Efficient and Eco-Friendly Heating (burnstoves.com) Zimbabwe has a culture of cooking with firewood (and some charcoal) and so tree cutting is a threat to our natural resources. Each stove, if used daily as prescribed, is accredited with a wood saving of 4.6 tonnes per annum.</p> <p>Over and above the Gold Standard Rules and Requirements, Cicada undertakes bi-annual monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) on the Project. External and independent Validation and Verification Bodies (VVBs) take random samples of stoves from the database and physically visit each household to see if the stove is in use, and to ask the villagers various questions to verify their usage.</p> <p>In addition, constant Kitchen Performance Tests (KPTs) and habit surveys are conducted by our own internal monitoring teams to provide data on a constant basis. These tests measure the moisture content of the wood being burnt and compare the usage of wood being used in the stoves to that of an open fire given those particular climatic parameters at that time of the year.</p> <p>Carbon credits/ VERs are calculated by determining the difference between baseline and project wood usage for combustion activities and determining the CO2 emissions through the use of international peer reviewed emission factors. The difference between the baseline and project scenario emissions are ultimately equal to the tonnes of the carbon credits/ VERs issued.</p>
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To date there are 118,700 stoves distributed.

Crediting period VPA 2:

The crediting period for the project is 5 years from 23/09/2021- 22/09/2026 and twice renewable. Thus, the project can run for a maximum of 15 years.

The first monitoring period (MP1) was from commencement of the project from 23/09/2021 to 22/09/2022. To date, the Gold Standard has issued a total of 945,592 VERs and an additional 364,200 ERs are expected to be issued based on the latest MP4 verification audits. The table below presents past, current and future monitoring period dates, estimated VER quantities and expected issuance dates for the project activity. Please note, these are only estimates and are dependent on results from biannual monitoring campaigns to determine stove usage and fuel consumption.

	MP Start	MP End	ERs Estimate	Expected issuance date	Actual VERs issued
MP 1	23/9/2021	22/9/2022	155,845	Issued	157,345
MP2	23/9/2022	22/7/2023	452,722	Issued	499,119
MP3	23/7/2023	31/12/2023	269,647	Issued	289,128
MP4	1/1/2024	31/8/2024	383,630	Q2 2025	364,200 Expected
MP5	1/9/2024	30/6/2025	386,779	Q4 2025	
MP6	1/7/2025	31/12/2025	240,563	Q2 2026	
MP7	1/1/2026	22/9/2026	89,049	Q2 2027	
			1,978,235	Estimate + Actual	2,026,183

Crediting period under VPA 7:

The crediting period for the project is 5 years from 1/5/2023- 6/3/2028 and twice renewable. Thus, the project can run for a maximum of 15 years.

The first monitoring period (MP1) was from commencement of the project from 20/4/2023 to 13/12/2024. The Gold Standard has not yet issued any VERs, however, 416,419 ERs are expected to be issued based on the latest MP1 verification audits. The table below presents past, current and future monitoring period dates, estimated VER quantities and expected issuance dates for the project activity. Please note, these are only estimates and are dependent on results from biannual monitoring campaigns to determine stove usage and fuel consumption.

	MP Start	MP End	ERs Estimate	Expected issuance	Actual VERs issued
MP 1	20/4/2023	13/12/2024	392,731	Q2 2025	416,419 Expected
MP2	14/12/2024	30/6/2025	140,729	Q4 2025	
MP3	1/7/2025	31/12/2025	130,068	Q2 2026	
MP4	1/1/2026	30/6/2026	31,869	Q4 2026	
MP5	1/7/2026	31/12/2026	32,400	Q2 2027	
MP6	1/1/2027	30/6/2027	30,700	Q4 2027	
MP7	1/7/2027	31/12/2027	30,255	Q2 2028	
MP8	1/1/2028	20/4/2028	16,780	Q2 2028	
			805,533	Estimate + Actual	839,221

E18	<p>Outline the linkage with Zimbabwe's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), Long-term Low Emission Development Strategy, National Carbon Market Framework, National Climate Policy and other Relevant Sector policies:</p>	<p>According to the constitution of Zimbabwe, every citizen has environmental rights which include the right to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. An environment that is not harmful to their health and well-being and b. Have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations through reasonable legislative and other measures that- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Prevent pollution and ecological degradation ii. Promote conservation and iii. Secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting economic and social development. <p>This project directly coincides with both the above points from Zimbabwe's constitution and the dissemination and use of project devices decreased exposure to harmful indoor and outdoor air pollutants. The project devices also use small twigs and sticks as opposed to large logs and pieces of wood traditionally used, thus promoting sustainable selective harvesting of small branches and tree litter rather than cutting down entire trees.</p> <p>Support of Zimbabwe's NDC:</p> <p>In section 4.6.1 it is stated that the domestic sector accounts for 19.08% of emissions from the energy sector. Through the dissemination of improved cookstoves, the energy requirement for cooking in rural households greatly decreases due to efficiency improvements brought by the improved technology. This will decrease CO2 emission as a result of energy efficiency improvements.</p> <p>Support of Zimbabwe's National Climate Policy:</p> <p>Section 3.48 provides for integration into human development programs for resilient building, with particular focus on the poor and vulnerable groups through upgrading informal settlements and improved living conditions for all. By distributing ICS devices free of charge beneficiaries get access to a cleaner and more efficient technology than what they have in the baseline situation. The benefits of the distributed device include but are not limited to increased health and wellbeing, reduction in cooking and fuel collecting time and monetary benefits if users purchase fuel.</p> <p>Section 4.3- Formulate and implement programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change- By disseminating ICS devices which contribute less to the total CO2 budget than traditional 3-stone fires, the project will develop a lower carbon intensive Zimbabwe.</p>
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		<p>The influence of the project in relation to the quoted sectors in E5 of this table can be summarised as:</p> <p>Energy: the provision of a more efficient means of cooking (70% efficiency) to that of the traditional cooking methods. Based on the IPCC emission factor guidelines and the average Above Ground Biomass (AGB) of savannah & woodlands in Zimbabwe as reported by C4 Eco solutions, the project will prevent an estimated 58,000Ha of deforestation from on an estimated 3.8 million tCO₂e avoided using the total projected 160,000 stoves, over the 5-year project period.</p>
E19	Outline how the project contributes to sustainable development:	<p>This project satisfies 7 of the UN's SDGs. These criteria are satisfied in the below descriptions:</p> <p>SDG 1: NO POVERTY The market price for firewood is US\$1.00 per 4kg bundle of firewood. The average family will consume 7x4 bundles of firewood per week, or 30x4kg bundles per month. This equates to an average expense of US\$360.00 per annum. The stove is proven to save 70% of this and so directly translated into cash, that equates to a saving of US\$21.00 per month or US\$252.00 per annum. The financial saving of US\$252.00 per annum enables families to send up to two children to school per year.</p> <p>SDG 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING The stove reduces smoke discharge by 70% and so respiratory diseases and illnesses are reduced proportionately.</p> <p>SDG 5: GENDER EQUALITY Traditionally the firewood collecting duties fall to the women of the household. In barren and drought-stricken areas, this can amount to as much as 4 hours per day spent collecting fuel and water. The reduced amount of firewood needed for use in the stove will reduce the time spent by women gathering fuel by up to 3 hours per week and save an additional 3 hours per week in time spent cooking.</p>

		<p>SDG 7: AFFORDABLE CLEAN ENERGY</p> <p>The monetary saving per household had been described in SDG 1. In most cases, this saving can be increased further as the stove uses twigs and therefore can cost nothing, as firewood is sold over a certain size. Fast growing tree lots can be planted to provide a sustainable source of cooking fuel in the village.</p> <p>SDG 8: DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH</p> <p>The time saving in collecting firewood has been highlighted, which affords more time for women to invest in other economic activities, such as farming, gardening or crafts. This translates to greater household gross domestic product and increased prosperity levels. The project will also employ monitoring teams from the communities, thereby creating employment.</p> <p>SDG 12: RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</p> <p>The stove works using twigs as opposed to large logs and tree limbs and is proven to save over 70% of wood fuel. Each stove, if used daily as prescribed, is accredited with a wood saving of 4.6 tonnes per annum.</p> <p>SDG 13: CLIMATE ACTION</p> <p>The carbon saving through preventing deforestation and reduced wood consumption is logically a positive step in the fight against climate change. The saturation of stoves into an area has proven to almost halt tree cutting in its tracks. Fuel efficient cooking solutions are a major contributor to fighting climate change.</p> <p>Investment Plan:</p> <p>The total investment in the ICS projects is US\$6,4 million. Cicada has already exceeded the 20% mandatory community reinvestment requirement stipulated in the Regulations and aims to make further investments into the communities as detailed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The total cost for the stoves, both distributed and awaiting distribution, for the project is US\$3.5 million (c. 54% of total project investment). This has already been committed to the projects as 118,700 stoves have been distributed and 40,000 are awaiting distribution. The stoves are distributed to participating communities in Zimbabwe at no cost by Cicada. These stoves provide clean energy to participating communities.
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US\$1.2 million of revenues (c. 19% of total project investment) (contingent on buyers exercising their purchase options) has been pledged to My Trees Trust which then undertakes responsible tree planting programs that can restore the environment and reverse deforestation in affected areas. All of this money goes into the hands of community planters. • US\$1.3 million planned investment to Cicada Solar (c. 20% of total project investment), which will be utilised towards providing access to sustainable energy. • The small-scale farming project undertaken through Cicada Agriculture (Northern Farming) also improves food security to participating communities, with a total investment of US\$700,000 to date (c.11% of total project investment) and US\$1.5 million (c. 23% of total project investment) further planned.
E20	Outline proposed project governance and financial arrangements including shareholding structure, partnerships and financial arrangements:	<p>Coordinating and Managing Entity (CME) of the Gold Standard POA 11009 The African Stove Company (TASC), a carbon project development company headquartered in Jersey with its main operations based in South Africa, has over 2 decades of carbon project development experience: www.tasc.je.</p> <p>Project Developer of Gold Standard VPA 2 GS 11551 and Gold Standard VPA 7 GS12144: Cicada Carbon Limited, whose ultimate owner is Cicada Agriculture Mauritius Limited, a Mauritius registered company.</p> <p>Implementer of Gold Standard VPA 2 GS11551 and Gold Standard VPA 7 GS12144: My Trees Trust, a Private Voluntary Organisation (PVO) registered in Zimbabwe, is the implementing partner of the VPAs. (VPAI).</p> <p>The project to date has been financed by the Cicada group, TASC and most recently, a joint venture with Wah Kwong Shipping Agency Co Ltd, a Hong Kong based shipping company who have pledged USD 3.2m to the project. The total budget for the distribution of 160,000 stoves between all parties amounts to USD 6.4m, with a further USD 750,000 being used as operational expenses during the M+E period until the end of the project in 2028.</p>
E21	Outline proposed project level grievance and redress mechanism:	<p>The Project invites continuous input to the PoA via the following channels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact Ward-Level Field Officer (in-person or via contact number provided) • Contact Project Field Supervisor (in-person or via contact number provided) • Contact Operations Manager (contact number provided on FPIC)

		<p>Habit surveys are conducted as part of project monitoring activities, and households are requested to provide input on the performance and design of the stove as part of the questionnaire.</p> <p>Grievance process books are also kept in the following physical locations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northern Tobacco Head Office, 4-12 Paisley Road, Southerton, Harare • Karoi-Northern Tobacco, Karoi, Boundary Road 516 <p>When a grievance report is received by Field Officer or Field Supervisor, this is escalated to the Operations Manager, who is responsible for reporting to Cicada Head Office Management and following up on remedial actions where necessary.</p> <p>Furthermore, Cicada Internal Audit performs random visits to wards and reports findings directly to the CEO.</p>
E22	Outline proposed Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) arrangements:	<p>The process of validation and design review has already been completed, and all stakeholders have been consulted. This process was initiated in late 2020 and the project was authorized in 2021 by the Government of Zimbabwe. MOUs with the relevant District Councils and Ministries have been signed, with well-established lines of communication.</p> <p>The VPA 2 GS11551 project has already completed four MRV cycles and the fifth monitoring cycle is under audit. The VPA 7 GS12144 project has already completed one MRV cycle and the second monitoring cycle is under review.</p> <p>Formal monitoring consists of end-user habit surveys and project kitchen performance tests (KPT's). The habit surveys are used to determine household cooking habits and KPT's are used to calculate the actual quantity of fuel used by the households. The results of these surveys/tests are compiled in a monitoring report which is submitted to a validation and verification body (VVB) who do the auditing of the project. VVBs do a physical site visit to the project as well as a desktop review of all project documentation to ensure the project is in compliance with the ruling standard and also that the reported emission reductions are accurate.</p>

		<p>After VVB verification, the project documents get submitted to the Gold Standard, to conduct the assurance / performance review. This review function is to check the VVB's work and ultimately certify that the reported emission reductions are correct and accurate. Once this process is completed, the Gold Standard can issue the VERs. This process will be completed on a biannual schedule.</p> <p>Since project inception, Cicada has conducted 14,218 habit surveys, representing 12% of total households being surveyed. In addition, an equivalent of 1,055 days of Kitchen Performance Tests (KPTs) have been performed as part of verification samples.</p>
E23	Outline proposed project level grievance and redress mechanism:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to E21.
E24	Outline proposed workplan towards submission of the Project Design Document (PDD):	The implementation of the project has already begun.
SECTION F – AUDITOR DETAILS (To be completed by all Applicants)		
F1	Indicate chosen auditor to validate Project Design Document (PDD):	Name: Carbon Check (India) Private Limited
		Address: Unit No. 1701, Logix City Centre Office Tower, Plot No. BW-58, Sector 32 Noida, Uttar Pradesh, India
		Contact details: +91 120 4373114
		Accreditation status:

		Auditor Identification Number (AIN):
		Auditor Accreditation Number (AAN):
SECTION G – SUBMISSION DETAILS <i>(To be completed by all Applicants)</i>		
G1	Applicant submitted by:	Name: Karen Jiri
		Contact details: 0772 735 895
		Role: Commercial Director
G2	Date of submission:	
	21/05/2025	
G3	Signature:	

Eleventh Schedule
NON-PERMANENCE RISK ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION PLAN (NPRAMP) TEMPLATE

SECTION A – APPLICANT DETAILS <i>(To be completed by all Applicants)</i>		
A1	Developer Identification Number (DIN): DIN-00038	
A2	Letter of No Objection (LNO) Number: <i>(Not required for Preliminary NPRAMP submission)</i>	
A3	Name of Proponent Organisation: Cicada Carbon Limited	
A4	Contact person:	Name: Karen Jiri
		Function: Commercial Director
A5	Contact details:	Email: kjiri@cicada.africa
		Telephone: 0772 735 895
A6	Role in the Activity: Project Developer	
SECTION B – PROJECT DETAILS <i>(To be completed by all Applicants)</i>		
B1	Name of proposed Mitigation Activity: The “Cicada Clean Cooking Project” is comprised of two VPAs located in Zimbabwe: TASC Clean Cooking PoA- VPA 2 GS 11551 TASC Clean Cooking PoA- VPA 7 GS 12144	

B2	Location of proposed project:	Ward(s): See maps provided
		District(s): See maps provided
		Province(s): Harare, Manicaland, Mashonaland East, Mashonaland West, Mashonaland Central, Matebeleland North, Matebeleland South, Masvingo, Midlands
		Coordinates of proposed project area See Shape Files provided.
B3	Area of proposed mitigation activity: 435,300ha	

B4	Ownership/tenure of proposed project area: Communal land
B5	<p>Summary of existing Mitigation Activity: Improved Cook Stoves (ICS) are distributed to participating communities in Zimbabwe free of charge by Cicada and the VPAs generate carbon credits, called Verified Emission Reductions (VERs) under the Gold Standard, which Cicada sells internationally to pay off the Project costs.</p> <p>The Gold Standard Voluntary Project Activities (VPAs) are component activities under a Gold Standard Programme of Activities (POA) which is being implemented in communities in Zimbabwe where wood fuel is the primary source of energy for cooking and open, 3-stone fires are commonplace. The project ICS will combust biomass fuels more efficiently, reducing the greenhouse (GHG) emissions and particulate emissions (PM), thus improving the indoor air quality in project households. Due to the higher thermal efficiency of the ICS relative to traditional 3-stone fires, the ICS reduces the amount of the non-renewable biomass fuel required for meeting similar thermal energy needs. In the absence of the proposed VPAs, inefficient 3-stone fires are used for cooking and their replacement with the project ICS reduces non-renewable biomass fuel consumption, saving greenhouse gas emissions.</p>

	The African Stove Company (“TASC”) is the Coordinating and Managing Entity (CME) of the Gold Standard POA 11009. TASC is a carbon project development company headquartered in Jersey with its main operations based in South Africa. It has over 2 decades of carbon project development experience: www.tasc.je . There are 7 VPAs developed by TASC under its Program of Activities in Africa, two of which are in Zimbabwe and licensed to Cicada Carbon.				
B6	Sector(s) in which the proposed Mitigation Activity is to be undertaken:	×	Energy		
B7	Sector(s) in which the mitigation activity is to be undertaken:		Transport		
			Agriculture		
			Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU)		
			Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU)		
			Waste		
SECTION C – NON-PERMANENCE RISK ASSESSMENT (To be completed by all Applicants)					
C1	Hazard (likelihood, consequence and risk level are to be calculated, scored and justified in reference to risk matrix attached below).	Fire	Likelihood: Possible	Consequence: Material	Risk Level: Moderate
			Justification: While wildfires are a common occurrence, particularly in grasslands, their impact on the woody biomass relevant to carbon stock calculations in this project is expected to be limited. This is primarily due to the nature of these fires, which typically consume herbaceous vegetation rather than substantial woody material. Consequently, although the above-ground carbon stocks in the project area could theoretically be affected by wildfires, the probability of a significant reduction in these stocks due to such events is considered relatively low.		
		Flooding	Likelihood: Possible	Consequence: Minor	Risk Level: Low risk

			Justification: Flooding will not likely have any impact on forest coverage.		
		Extreme weather	Likelihood: Possible	Consequence: Insignificant	Risk Level: Low risk
			Justification: Extreme weather will not likely have any impact on forest coverage.		

		Changing temperatures	Likelihood: Possible	Consequence: Insignificant	Risk Level: Low risk
			Justification: Changing temperatures will not likely have any impact on forest coverage.		
		Changing precipitation	Likelihood: Possible	Consequence: Insignificant	Risk Level: Low risk
			Justification: Changing precipitation will not likely have any impact on forest coverage.		
		Pest outbreaks	Likelihood: Possible	Consequence: Insignificant	Risk Level: Low risk

			Justification: Pest outbreaks will not likely have any impact on forest coverage.		
		Invasive species	Likelihood: Unlikely	Consequence: Insignificant	Risk Level: Low risk
			Justification: Invasive species will not likely have any impact on forest coverage.		
		Land tenure issues	Likelihood: Rare	Consequence: Insignificant	Risk Level: Low risk
			Justification: Land tenure issues will not likely have any impact on forest coverage as the project is being implemented on communal land. Further, the project is not land based and will not affect land ownership.		
		Insolvency	Likelihood: Rare	Consequence: Minor	Risk Level: Low risk

			<p>Justification: The project has already distributed 118,700 stoves and a financial investment of US\$6,4 million to date. The stoves are a once-off cost that do not require on-going financing.</p>		
		Deforestation	Likelihood: Possible	Consequence: Significant	Risk Level: Moderate
			<p>Justification: The Cicada Clean Cooking Project addresses one driver of deforestation, which is mitigated through project lifetime by providing an alternative to unsustainable wood fuel consumption. The other drivers of deforestation are independent of our project and therefore not relevant to our crediting. Because these drivers are not directly influenced or mitigated by the Cicada Clean Cooking Project's interventions, they are not factored into the project's carbon accounting methodology or its ability to generate carbon credits based on avoided</p>		

			deforestation. The project focuses solely on the quantifiable impact of reduced wood fuel consumption achieved through its clean cooking initiatives.		
		Grazing pressure	Likelihood: Rare	Consequence: Insignificant	Risk Level: Low risk
			Justification: Grazing pressure will not likely have any impact on forest coverage.		
		Reversals post-project lifespan	Likelihood: Possible	Consequence: Insignificant	Risk Level: Moderate
			Justification: As described in Zimbabwe’s NDC the problem will persist post project lifetime. However, fire management training programs will continue post the project’s lifetime.		
SECTION D – NON-PERMANENCE MITIGATION PLAN (To be completed by all Applicants)					

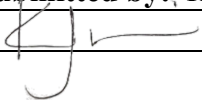
D1	Hazard	Fire	<p>Proposed mitigation measures:</p> <p><i>(Outline detailed, measurable and verifiable measures to mitigate the risk of the hazard in question. Must correspond to the identified risk level).</i></p>	<p>To effectively monitor and mitigate fire hazards, we will utilise publicly available fire datasets, such as those provided by NASA Fire Information for Resource Management System (FIRMS). These datasets offer near real-time information on fire occurrences, including their location, estimated size, and relative intensity. By monitoring these data sources on a quarterly basis, we can identify major fire events within our project areas.</p> <p>Fires exceeding a predetermined intensity threshold will trigger on-site inspections by trained personnel. These inspections will aim to determine the extent of the fire damage to the biomass, specifically focusing on identifying any trees that have been burnt or otherwise affected.</p> <p>Cicada Carbon also supports the Small Scale Farming program and My Trees Trust on their fire management programs.</p>
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		Flooding	<p>Proposed mitigation measures:</p> <p><i>(Outline detailed, measurable and verifiable measures to mitigate the risk of the hazard in question. Must correspond to the identified risk level).</i></p>	Publicly available data and reports will be continuously monitored. Should a significant event occur, its impact will be promptly assessed.
		Extreme weather	<p>Proposed mitigation measures:</p> <p><i>(Outline detailed, measurable and verifiable measures to mitigate the risk of the hazard in question. Must correspond to the identified risk level).</i></p>	Publicly available data and reports will be continuously monitored. Should a significant event occur, its impact will be promptly assessed.
		Changing temperatures	<p>Proposed mitigation measures:</p> <p><i>(Outline detailed, measurable and verifiable measures to mitigate the risk of the hazard in question. Must correspond to the identified risk level).</i></p>	Publicly available data and reports will be continuously monitored. Should a significant event occur, its impact will be promptly assessed.
		Changing precipitation	<p>Proposed mitigation measures:</p> <p><i>(Outline detailed, measurable and verifiable measures to mitigate the risk of the hazard in question. Must correspond to the identified risk level).</i></p>	Publicly available data and reports will be continuously monitored. Should a significant event occur, its impact will be promptly assessed.

		Pest outbreaks	Proposed mitigation measures: <i>(Outline detailed, measurable and verifiable measures to</i>	Publicly available data and reports will be continuously monitored. Should a significant event occur, its impact will be promptly assessed.
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			<i>mitigate the risk of the hazard in question. Must correspond to the identified risk level).</i>	
		Invasive species	Proposed mitigation measures: <i>(Outline detailed, measurable and verifiable measures to mitigate the risk of the hazard in question. Must correspond to the identified risk level).</i>	Publicly available data and reports will be continuously monitored. Should a significant event occur, its impact will be promptly assessed.
		Land tenure issues	Proposed mitigation measures: <i>(Outline detailed, measurable and verifiable measures to mitigate the risk of the hazard in question. Must correspond to the identified risk level).</i>	The project is not land based and will not affect land ownership.

		Insolvency	<p>Proposed mitigation measures:</p> <p><i>(Outline detailed, measurable and verifiable measures to mitigate the risk of the hazard in question. Must correspond to the identified risk level).</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Maintain relationships with the project's financing partners for support throughout the project. ● Develop a strong project management team with the skills and experience to manage the project effectively, including financial planning, stakeholder engagement and risk assessment.
		Deforestation	<p>Proposed mitigation measures:</p> <p><i>(Outline detailed, measurable and verifiable measures to mitigate the risk of the hazard in question. Must correspond to the identified risk level).</i></p>	<p>My Trees Trust reforestation program is being implemented to increase forest coverage, with some funds for this program coming from the Cicada Clean Cooking Project. The My Trees Trust reforestation program is a key initiative focused on expanding forest coverage in the region. The reforestation efforts undertaken by My Trees Trust aim to combat deforestation, enhance biodiversity, and contribute to carbon sequestration. By increasing the area covered by forests, the program seeks to improve soil health, regulate water cycles, and provide habitat for various plant and animal species.</p>
		Grazing pressure	<p>Proposed mitigation measures:</p> <p><i>(Outline detailed, measurable and verifiable measures to mitigate the risk of the hazard in question. Must correspond to the identified risk level).</i></p>	<p>My Trees Trust reforestation program is being implemented to increase forest coverage, with some funds for this program coming from the Cicada Clean Cooking Project. The My Trees Trust reforestation program is a key initiative focused on expanding forest coverage in the region. The reforestation efforts undertaken by My Trees Trust aim to combat deforestation, enhance biodiversity, and contribute to carbon sequestration.</p>
		Reversals post-project lifespan	<p>Proposed mitigation measures:</p> <p><i>(Outline detailed, measurable and verifiable measures to mitigate the risk of the hazard in question. Must correspond to the identified risk level).</i></p>	<p>Cicada Carbon supports My Trees Trust and the Small Scale Farming fire management programs. These training initiatives cover various aspects of fire prevention, early detection, and safe response techniques. Regular refresher courses and updates on best practices will ensure that community members retain and enhance their knowledge and skills over time.</p>

SECTION G – REVERSAL MONITORING AND REPORTING PROTOCOL (To be completed by all Applicants)		
G1	Outline measures taken to ensure reversals are accurately monitored, recorded and reported:	<p>There are no provisions for permanence, buffer accounts and reversals within the Gold Standard existing improved cooking frameworks. To accurately deal with this, the whole monitoring approach for cookstove projects would need to be changed.</p> <p>However, Zimbabwe Carbon Registry deducts 2% of the total credit volume from the project, which is issued directly to the National Buffer Account (NBA) to safeguard against reversals and over crediting.</p>
SECTION H – SUBMISSION DETAILS (To be completed by all Applicants)		
H1	Date of submission: 21/05/2025	
H2	Application submitted by: Karen Jiri	
H3	Signature: 	

REVERSAL RISK ASSESSMENT MATRIX

Consequences						Likelihood
Insignificant = 1 Reversals affecting less than 1% of emissions reductions and or removals credited in a single year.	Minor = 2 Reversals affecting between 1% and 5% of credited emissions reductions and or removals.	Significant = 3 Reversals affecting between 5% and 10% of emissions reductions and or removals	Major = 4 Reversals affecting between 10% - 40% of credited emissions reductions and or removals.	Catastrophic = 5 Reversals affecting more than 40% of credited emissions reductions and or removals.		
5	10	15	20	25	Almost certain = 5 It is almost certain that this hazard will cause reversals. 70% - 80% chance of reversals occurring.	
4	8	12	16	20	Very likely = 4 It is very likely that this hazard will cause reversals. 50% - 70% chance of reversals occurring.	
3	6	9	12	15	Possible = 3 It is possible that this hazard will cause reversals.	

					30% - 50% chance of reversals occurring.	
2	4	6	8	10	Unlikely = 2 It is unlikely that this hazard will cause reversals. 10% - 30% of reversals occurring.	
1	2	3	4	5	Rare = 1 Reversals would only occur as a result of this hazard very rarely. 0% - 10% of reversals occurring.	

RISK MITIGATION SUITABILITY SCALE

Risk Score	Action required
16 – 25	Extreme risk – Activity shall not be approved without significant modification to type, location, and or methodology proposed.
10 – 15	High risk – Proponent must demonstrate significant measures to reduce the likelihood and impact of the hazard. Proponent shall be required to allocate and evidence specific additional resources to ensure reversals can be reported and addressed in a timely manner.
5 – 9	Moderate risk – Proponent shall demonstrate measures to monitor and report on risk.
1 – 4	Low risk – Proponent shall demonstrate measures to monitor and report on risk.