

Agenda item 3.4.

Paragraph 21 of the annotated agenda, Annex 1 of the MEP 016 meeting report

Draft mechanism methodology: Cooking energy transitions

Article 6.4 Supervisory Body – SBM briefing on the outcomes of MEP016

Bonn, Germany, 29 September 2026



- MEP workplan for 2025 (issued at SBM015) contained further work on revision of CDM methodologies/tools, and a list of CDM methodologies and methodological tools prioritized for transitioning to the Article 6.4 mechanism, including the methodologies:
 - AMS-II.G.: Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass;
 - AMS-I.E: Switch from non-renewable biomass for thermal applications by the user.
- One related bottom-up clean cooking methodology received: PMM004 (CLEAR methodology).
- At MEP 015, the draft methodology was finalized and was launched for CFPI.



- At MEP 016, the MEP recommended the draft mechanism methodology “Cooking energy transitions” for approval by the Body, contingent on approval of:
- The "Methodological tool: Sampling and surveys";
- The "Methodological tool: Reversal risk assessment"; and
- Revised approved standards and methodological tools required for the application of this mechanism methodology, including in relation to programme of activities (PoAs).



Purpose

The purpose of this draft mechanism methodology is to define requirements for Article 6.4 activities that involve efficiency improvements and fuel- or technology-switching pathways from higher- to lower-emission cooking solutions.



Public Consultation on the Draft Methodology

30 July – 20 August 2026

18

submissions received

230

individual comments

User-household threshold

Usage frequency lowered from 5×/week to 1×/week to avoid excluding partially adopting households.

Urban vs. non-urban scope

Clarified to include peri-urban and semi-urban households, not only strictly rural areas.

Plancha-type cookstoves

A differentiated efficiency threshold and definition added so griddle-style stoves remain eligible.

SUM rollout timeline

Mandatory Stove Use Monitor usage-metering deadline moved to 1 Jan 2029 to reflect supply constraints.

Agenda item 3.4.

Paragraph 21 of the annotated agenda, Annex 1 of MEP016



Applicability conditions



Agenda item 3.4.

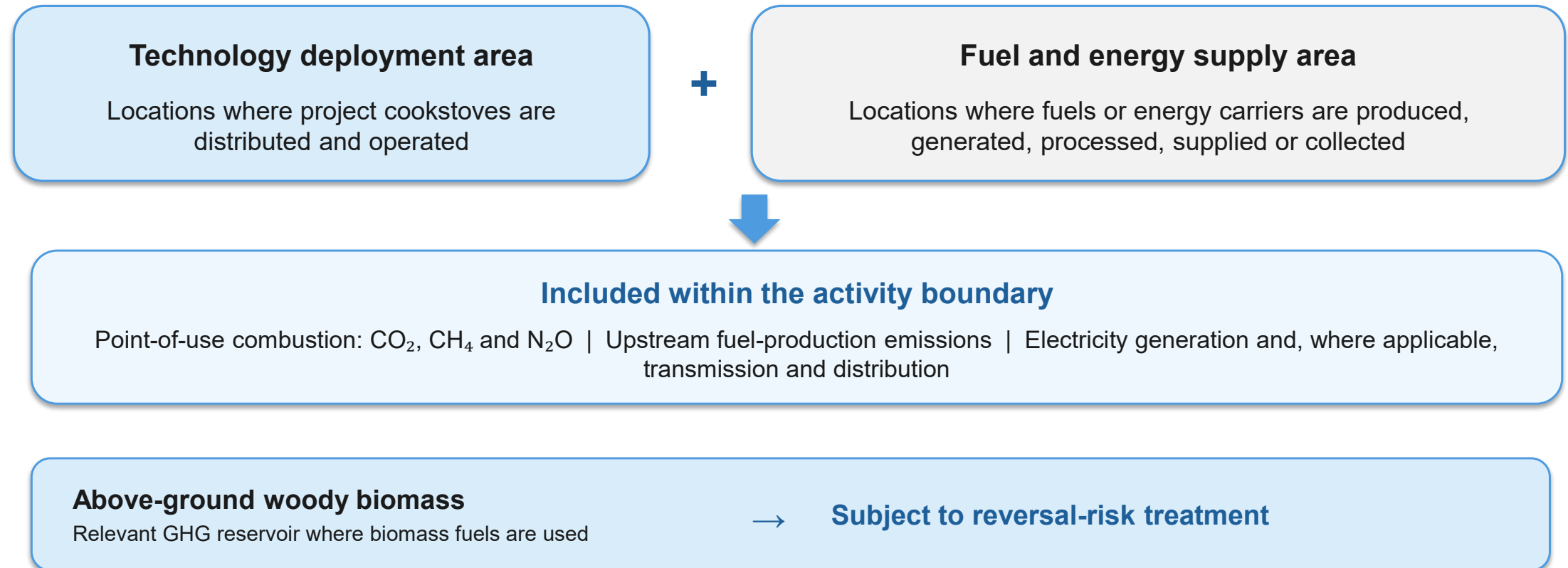
Paragraph 21 of the annotated agenda, Annex 1 of MEP016

Key issues and proposed solutions-Applicability

- Applies to Article 6.4 project activities and programmes of activities covering household cooking energy transitions.
- Covers efficiency improvements and fuel- or technology-switching pathways from higher- to lower-emission cooking solutions.
- Eligible technologies include high-efficiency biomass cookstoves, including biomass gasifier cookstoves; electric cookstoves; and LPG cookstoves.
- Applicable in urban and non-urban household contexts, subject to pathway-specific eligibility, performance, monitoring and traceability requirements.



Activity boundary



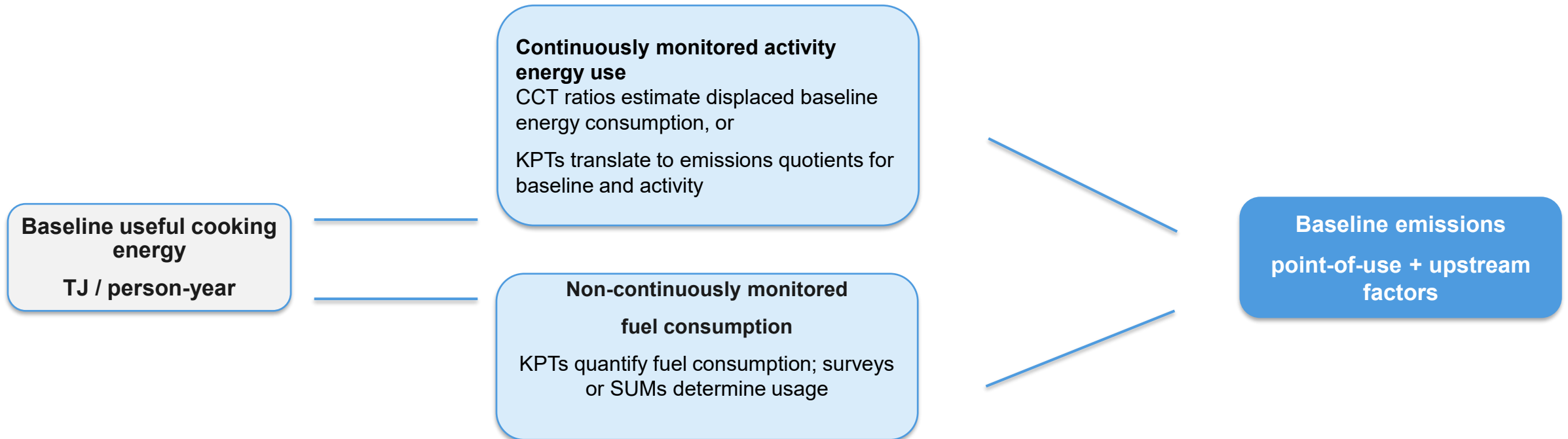
Baseline setting

Pre-activity scenario, baseline emissions and conservative BAU comparison



Key issues and proposed solutions - Baseline emissions

- Biomass-based baseline fuel consumption applies a historical emissions approach.
- Baseline consumption is scaled by household size and adjusted to reflect verified activity participation through project cookstove use.



Key issues and proposed solutions - Downward adjustment and BAU

First crediting year	Subsequent years	Conservative BAU safeguard
• Standardized downward adjustment • Lower bound of the baseline energy-consumption uncertainty interval • Compared with a minimum downward-adjusted baseline derived from activity emissions • Lower of the two values applied	• MEP recommends annual downward adjustment of 1%	• Crediting baseline must remain below the conservative BAU baseline • If not met ex ante: further adjustment • If not met ex post: conservative BAU baseline applied

The framework combines a conservative first-year downward adjustment with ex-ante and ex-post BAU checks.



Continuously monitored energy consumption

- All activity fuel or energy consumption measured directly
- Mass or volume converted to energy using NCV
- Relevant GHG emission factors then applied

Non-continuously monitored energy consumption

- Fuel consumption determined through representative KPTs
- KPTs reflect typical operating conditions
- All fuel types and cooking devices in activity households are measured

Scaling basis

Activity emissions are scaled using monitored project fuel/energy consumption, user households and days project cookstoves are present.

Hawthorne effect adjustment

Without SUMs, credited emission reductions are capped at 75 per cent of the KPT-based estimate; with SUMs, an activity-specific adjustment is derived from usage during and around the KPT.



Additionality demonstration



Agenda item 3.4.

Paragraph 21 of the annotated agenda, Annex 1 of MEP016

Two approaches

Simplified additionality

Low-income areas, low background adoption of improved stoves, project cookstove acquisition is enabled by incentives from the A6.4 mechanism

or

Comprehensive additionality

Analysis of lock-in risk

Investment analysis

Common practice analysis



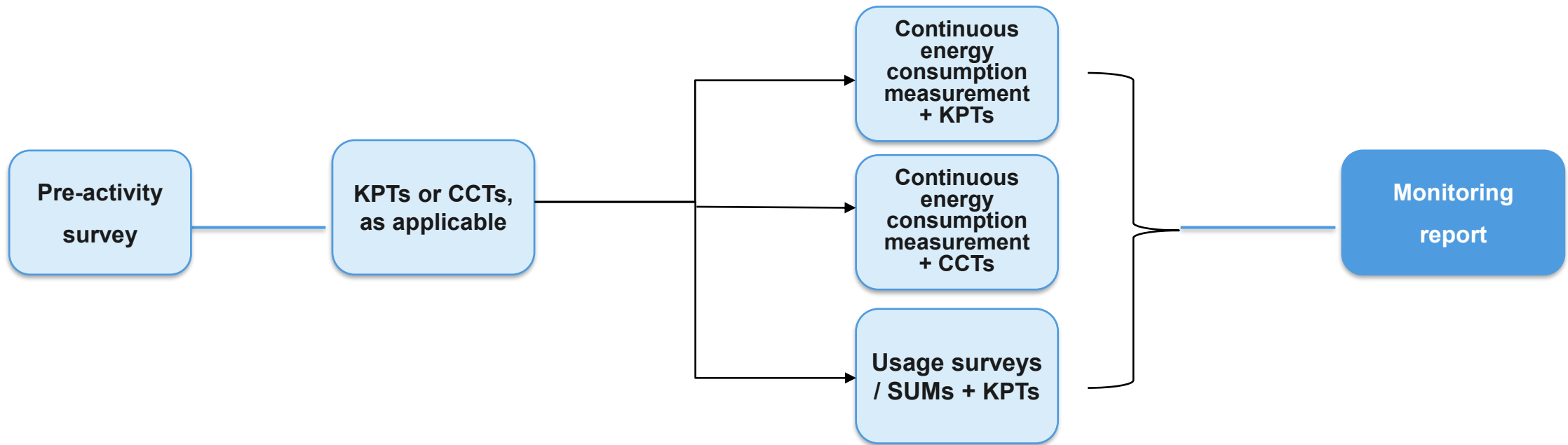
Monitoring

Activity data, sampling, performance testing and monitoring schedules



Agenda item 3.4.

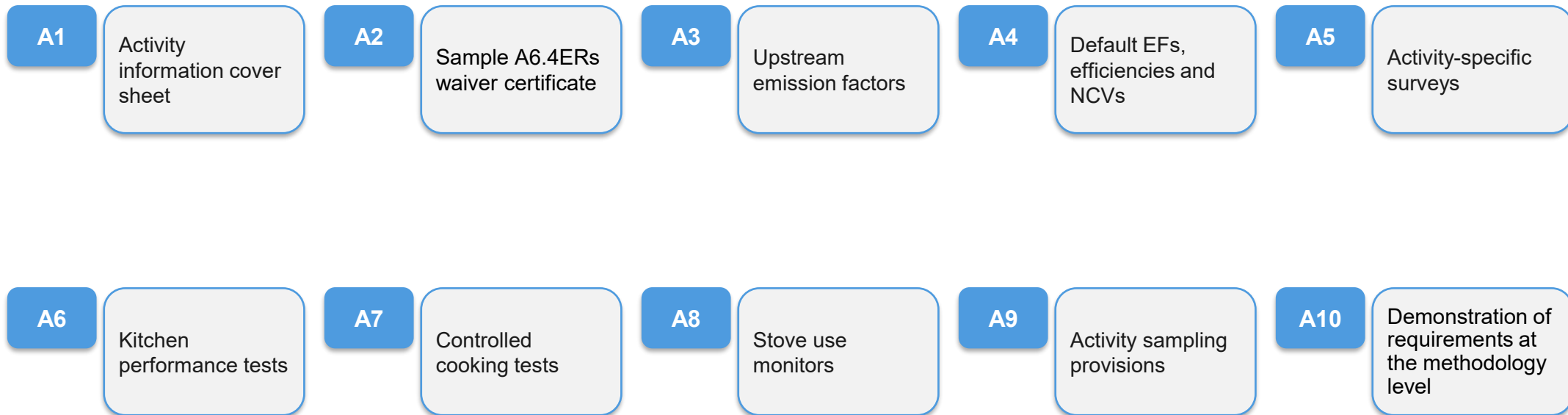
Paragraph 21 of the annotated agenda, Annex 1 of MEP016



- Section 14 specifies monitoring schedules for usage surveys, CCTs, KPTs and SUMs, including seasonality requirements.
- Section 16 covers parameters monitored during the crediting period, including distribution status, user household characteristics, cookstove days, cookstove usage and fuel/energy consumption.
- Section 15 fixes key parameters that are not monitored during the crediting period, including technical lifetime, thermal efficiency, fNRB, emission factors and NCVs.
- Survey and sampling provisions are aligned with the Sampling and surveys tool under development.



Key issues and proposed solutions - Appendices



Appendices translate the methodology into implementation templates, measurement protocols, sampling rules and methodological evidence.



- MEP reviewed a Monte Carlo analyses of the conducted by the UNFCCC secretariat for different combinations of project cookstove technologies and fuels, different primary baseline fuel types and different fNRB values.
- The analyses showed that the results of the methodology depend strongly on the configurations of the project type (i.e., the combinations referred to above). One standardized approach to addressing uncertainty could result in overly conservative outcomes (e.g. a value of P1 in the Monte Carlo analysis, corresponding to a one per cent probability that emission reductions are overestimated) or in highly varied outcomes that include too lenient outcomes that do not ensure that emission reductions are very unlikely to be overestimated (e.g. a value of P38 in the Monte Carlo analysis, corresponding to a 38 per cent probability that emission reductions are overestimated).
- Therefore, the methodology proposes that initial downward adjustment is determined separately for each clean cooking activity and calibrated such that the total calculated emission reductions achieve a consistent degree of conservativeness, corresponding to the P10 value in the Monte Carlo analysis.
- To reduce transaction costs for activity participants and facilitate consistent application of the methodology, the UNFCCC secretariat will publish a calculator to support the determination of the initial downward adjustment based on Monte Carlo analysis.



Non-permanence

Reservoir-specific reversal risk and buffer-pool treatment



Agenda item 3.4.

Paragraph 21 of the annotated agenda, Annex 1 of MEP016

Key issues and proposed solutions - Non-permanence

Subject to reversal risk	Not subject to reversal risk	Alternative approach
• Subset of emission reductions linked to biomass reservoirs • Above-ground woody biomass in landscape • CO₂ reductions from reduced biomass consumption	• CH₄ and N₂O reductions from biomass combustion • Emissions from non-biomass cooking transition pathways • Biochar removals not quantified	• Activity participants do not control reservoirs • Reservoirs are geographically distinct from deployment sites • Observed reservoir changes cannot be directly attributed to the activity
Practical treatment	Potential reversal risks are quantified through a 100-year risk assessment and addressed through Reversal Risk Buffer Pool contributions that are immediately cancelled.	



Core calculation

$$ER_y = BE_{final,y} - AE_y - LE_y$$

Where ER_y is emission reductions, $BE_{final,y}$ is final downward-adjusted baseline emissions, AE_y is activity emissions and LE_y is leakage emissions.

Issuance transparency

$$A6.4ER_{participant,y} = ER_y - SOP_y - OMGE_y - RRBP_y$$

The methodology reproduces the registry-related deduction structure for information and transparency.

Deductions cover the Share of Proceeds, overall mitigation in global emissions and Reversal Risk Buffer Pool contribution.



Recommendations to the Supervisory Body



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Recommend approval of the draft methodology

Subsequent work

- The MEP agreed, following the adoption of the "Draft mechanism methodology: Cooking energy transitions", to seek a mandate from the Supervisory Body to revise the mechanism methodology to expand the scope of the methodology for institutional users.
- The MEP may seek a mandate to continue working on the mechanism methodology to consider expanding it to other fuels and technologies once the work on the "Methodological tool: Emissions from fossil fuel combustion" and "Methodological tool: Project and Leakage emissions from Biomass" is concluded..



THANK YOU



Agenda item 3.4.

Paragraph 21 of the annotated agenda, Annex 1 of MEP016