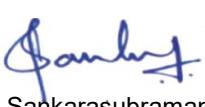


Verification and certification report form for Gold Standard project activities (Version 04.0)							
Complete this form in accordance with the instructions attached at the end of this form.							
BASIC INFORMATION							
Title and UNFCCC reference number of the project activity	National Biodigester Programme, Cambodia (GS reference number: 751)						
Scale of the project activity	☒ Large-scale ☐ Small-scale						
Version number of the verification and certification report	1.3						
Completion date of the verification and certification report	05/01/2026						
Monitoring period number and duration of this monitoring period	6th Monitoring; 01/01/2024 – 31/12/2024						
Version number of the monitoring report to which this report applies	1.0 Dtd. 06/05/2025 1.1 Dtd. 20/06/2025 2.0 Dtd. 26/10/2025 4.1 Dtd. 22/12/2025						
Crediting period of the project activity corresponding to this monitoring period	01/01/2019 – 31/12/2025						
Project participants	National Biodigester Programme (NBP)						
Host Party	Cambodia						
Applied methodologies and standardized baselines	Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption version 3.1 (TPDDTEC 3.1)						
Estimated amount SDG contribution for this monitoring duration in the registered PDD	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>SDG 2</td> <td>52,134 hectare</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SDG 7</td> <td>127,154 No. of beneficiaries</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SDG13</td> <td>84,893 tCO₂e</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	SDG 2	52,134 hectare	SDG 7	127,154 No. of beneficiaries	SDG13	84,893 tCO ₂ e
SDG 2	52,134 hectare						
SDG 7	127,154 No. of beneficiaries						
SDG13	84,893 tCO ₂ e						
Certified amount of SDG contribution for this monitoring period	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>SDG 2</td> <td>7,957 hectare</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SDG 7</td> <td>61,131 No. of beneficiaries</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SDG13</td> <td>29,396 tCO₂e</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	SDG 2	7,957 hectare	SDG 7	61,131 No. of beneficiaries	SDG13	29,396 tCO ₂ e
SDG 2	7,957 hectare						
SDG 7	61,131 No. of beneficiaries						
SDG13	29,396 tCO ₂ e						
Estimated amount of GHG emission reductions or GHG removals for this monitoring duration in the registered PDD	29,396 tCO ₂ e						
Name and UNFCCC reference number of the DOE	Bureau Veritas India Pvt. Ltd.						
Name, position and signature of the approver of the verification and certification report	 Sankarasubramanian V. General Manager – Global Technical Centre						

SECTION A. Executive summary

National Biodigester Programme, Cambodia has commissioned Bureau Veritas (India) Private Limited to verify the emissions reductions of its GS project National Biodigester Programme, Cambodia (hereafter called “**the Project**”) at National Biodigester Programme Head Office building of General Directorate of Animal Health and Production in Phnom Penh and several provinces in Cambodia where Biodigesters are installed and in operation under this project.

This report summarizes the findings of the verification of the Project, performed on the basis of Gold Standard criteria, as well as criteria given to provide for consistent project operations, monitoring and reporting.

The program's objective is to implement biodigesters at the household level to treat animal manure, thereby generating biogas for use as cooking and lighting fuel. The bio-slurry collected from the systems is subsequently utilized as organic fertilizer. The biodigester is fed with animal manure, which is anaerobically degraded by microorganisms to generate biogas. In an integrated gasholder, the biogas is captured and stored for a variety of domestic thermal energy services, with a primary focus on lighting and cooking. A biogas lamp, a biodigester, an overflow pit, a number of biogas burners, and the requisite piping comprise a typical system. A biodigester-connected to toilet/commode is optional (as advised by the program). Under aerobic conditions, the slurry is further decomposed by the implementation of a slurry compost facility for the effluent from a biodigester. Composted slurry is employed as fish nutrition and/or organic fertilizer.

By

1. substituting firewood for cooking,
2. preventing methane emissions from animal waste, and
3. substituting chemical fertilizers, the program's technology reduces greenhouse gas emissions.

Program has approved different types of biodigesters for installation and specifications of these biodigesters are provided in the below table.

Model	Type	units	share (%)
Farmer's Friend	Fixed dome made from brick and concrete with biodigester plant's size of 4m ³ , 6m ³ , 8m ³ , 10m ³ and 15m ³ .	27,319	94.3%
NBP S1	Fixed dome made from brick and concrete with biodigester plant's size of 2m ³ and 3m ³ .	786	2.7%
Composite	Pre-fabricated digester made from fibreglass with biodigester plant's size of 4m ³ , 7m ³ and 9m ³ .	846	2.9%
Polyethylene (PE)	Pre-fabricated digester made from PE with biodigester size of 3m ³	24	0.1%
sum		28,975	100%

These biodigesters are installed at household in various provinces of host country Cambodia i.e., Kampong Cham, Kandal, Svay Reang, Takeo. Kampong Speu, Kampong Chhnang, Kampot, Kampong Som, Kep, Prey Veng and Siem Reap.

Objective Of Verification:

The objective of GS verification is to conduct a thorough, independent assessment of the registered project activities.

In carrying out its verification work, the VVB shall ensure that the project activity complies with the requirements of paragraph 62 of the CDM modalities and procedures. In particular, this assessment shall:

- (a) Ensure that the project activity has been implemented and operated as per the registered PDD /**Ref-1/** or any approved revised PDD/**Ref-37/**, Ex-Ante Emission reduction calculation sheet /**Ref-38/**, and that

all physical features (technology, project equipment, and monitoring and metering equipment) of the project are in place.

- (b) Ensure that the monitoring report and other supporting documents provided are complete in accordance with latest applicable version of the completeness checklist for requests for issuance of VERs, verifiable, and in accordance with applicable GS4GG / CDM requirements.
- (c) Ensure that actual monitoring systems and procedures comply with the monitoring systems and procedures described in the monitoring plan /**Ref-2**/and revised approved monitoring plan/Ref-39/, and the approved methodology including applicable tool(s) / Sustainability indicators.
- (d) Evaluate the data recorded and stored as per the monitoring methodology including applicable tool(s).

Scope of Verification:

The verification scope is defined as an independent and objective review and ex-post determination of the monitored GHG emission reductions. The verification is based on the validated and registered project design document, the monitoring report, emission reduction calculation spreadsheet, and supporting documents. The information in these documents is reviewed against Gold Standard Rules, Kyoto Protocol requirements, UNFCCC rules and associated interpretations.

The verification is not meant to provide any consulting service towards the PPs. However, stated requests for clarifications and/or corrective actions may provide input for improvement of the project monitoring towards reductions in the GHG emissions.

GHG Project Description

SNV and the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF) decided in January 2006 to work together to create the National Biodigester Program (NBP). The goal was to use biogas in Cambodia and make biogas an energy source that would last.

Pre-project scenario:

Before the project activities started, most homes that had the technology potential for a biodigester cooked with wood, which added to family air pollution and health risks and cut down trees.

Cooking activity is essential daily routine for households and this requires significant amount of the burning wood has to be gathered, which is hard work that takes a lot of time, especially for women. However, buying wood is expensive and takes money away from the family's limited income.

Animal waste is stored in unsanitary ways, like in slurry, lagoons, dry lots, daily spreads, solid storage, and other systems. People also don't have access to basic sanitation, which leads to pollution, bad smells, methane emissions, and a high rate of hygiene-related diseases like diarrhea.

Intention of the National Biodigester Programme Project:

This program's main goal is to spread biodigesters as a local, renewable energy source. It will do this by creating a commercial, market-based biodigester sector in eight provinces of Cambodia, with the option to add more provinces. The goals of the project are to fix the problems shown in the basic situation by treating human and animal waste in a biodigester in a clean way to make biogas, a clean, green fuel for cooking. The treated waste will then be used as a strong and safe organic fertilizer. The detailed goals of the National Biodigester Program that help it reach its main goal are

- ✓ To build more high-quality biodigesters that are big enough for families, with a total of 8,600 biodigesters in certain areas from 2019 to 2025.
- ✓ To make sure that all biodigesters placed through the biodigester program continue to work;

- ✓ To get the most out of the biodigesters that are being used, especially by making the best use of the digester waste;
- ✓ Building up the technical and marketing skills of the people involved in the NBP so that biodigester technology can be used on a larger scale in Cambodia. Specifically, this goal will focus on creating a strong and successful private sector that can handle selling, building, and providing after-sales service for biodigesters;

Technology Measures adopted:

Franchised Biodigester Company Agencies (BCA) work for NBP and build biodigesters. The Farmer's Friend digester is the main type of digester that NBP places. They also offer a smaller version of this model called the S1, which can be built up to 50 m³. After more than 25 years, both tools should still be useful. Besides that, the program doesn't care about the type of biodigester technology as long as it meets these conditions:

- Durability: Biodigesters should last more than 10 years.
- Keeping gas: The digester should be able to hold at least half of the gas made every day.
- Warranties: There must be at least a one-year guarantee.

List of Facilities and Equipment's included in the project activity:

- Inlet (for mixing the manure with Fuel consumption)
- Biodigester and integrated gasholder
- Compensation tank
- Slurry pit (to store overflowed slurry temporarily before it is scooped to the compost hut)
- Compost hut (optional but strongly encouraged)
- Toilet (optional)
- Gas piping and Fuel consumption trap (Fuel consumption trap is necessarily to remove condense Fuel consumption from the biogas)
- A biogas stove (stoves disseminated via NBP are recommended but not mandatory)
- Pressure gauge (gas pressure in the plant is a proxy for gas availability)
- Biogas lamp / biogas rice cooker (both optional)

As a result of farmers' requests, the project has been installing digesters continuously since it began on 13th March 2006. PP has maintained a detailed project database that keeps track of dates like building and commissioning for each unit. These dates are unique for each location.

SECTION B. Verification team, technical reviewer and approver

B.1. Verification team member

No.	Role	Type of resource	Last name	First name	Affiliation (e.g. name of central or other office of DOE or outsourced entity)	Involvement in			
						Desk/document review	On-site inspection	Interviews	Verification findings
1.	Team Leader	ER	Desai	Ram Madhukar	BV Brunei	X	X	X	X
2.	Local Interpreter	ER	Ms. Wat	NA	BV Brunei			X	
3.	Technical Expert		NA	NA	NA				
4.	Financial/		NA	NA	NA				

	Other Expert								
5.	Trainee		NA	NA	NA				

B.2. Technical reviewer and approver of the verification and certification report

No.	Role	Type of resource	Last name	First name	Affiliation (e.g. name of central or other office of DOE or outsourced entity)
1.	Technical reviewer	IR	Nguyen	Hong Linh	BV Vietnam
3.	Approver	IR	Sankarasubramanian	V	BV India

SECTION C. Application of materiality

C.1. Consideration of materiality in planning the verification

With reference to Guideline on Application of Materiality in Verification, CDM-EB69-A06-GUID, Para 13 (a - d) The CMP materiality decision prescribes the thresholds for the application of materiality in verifications, by defining that information is material if it might lead, at an aggregated level, to an overestimation of the total emission reductions or removals achieved by a GS project activity equal to or higher than 5 per cent of the emission reductions or removals for small-scale project activities. Since the Emission Reductions achieved during this 6th monitoring period of CPIII by the project activity is 29,396 tCO₂e, the materiality threshold for project activity determined is 5 percent (5%).

No.	Risk Leading to Material Errors, Omissions, or Misstatements	Risk Level	Risk Assessment & Justification	Planned Verification Response / Sampling Approach
1	Human error in transferring monitoring data from primary survey results to calculation spreadsheets	High	Data from field surveys (e.g., usage rates, fuel consumption) is critical for emission reduction calculations. Although the Project Participant (PP) has comprehensive sampling and survey protocols, manual data transfer can introduce transcription errors that may significantly affect baseline and emission reduction figures.	• Verify survey results against calculation spreadsheets using an approved sampling plan. • Apply IAF Guidance on the Application of ISO/IEC Guide 62:1996 and EB67 Annex 06 (CDM sampling guidelines). • Perform random sampling of project and fuel consumption surveys. • Conduct interviews with 32 randomly selected households to confirm representativeness and data accuracy.
2	Inaccuracy in biogas digester database	High	The PP maintains a centralized database of all installed biodigesters with unique IDs, household numbers, geocoordinates, and capacities. Emission reductions are directly dependent on the number of operational units. Current verification found no discrepancies, indicating low likelihood of material impact.	• Randomly sample 170 records from the CMS Survey Database and cross-check with the original installation database. • Sampling based on IAF Guidance on ISO/IEC Guide 62:1996. • Confirm accuracy, consistency, and completeness of database entries.
3	Human error in applying incorrect calculation formulae in spreadsheets	Medium	Calculations are performed in Excel following the approved PDD. Although formulas have been validated in past verifications, any errors or changes could affect emission reduction results.	• Review calculation formulas during document review before site visit. • Validate formulas for baseline, project, leakage, and total emission reductions. • Confirm no material errors during verification of the spreadsheet.
4	Risk related to survey methods and accuracy	High	Survey accuracy depends on field staff competence and the PP's quality controls. Survey results directly affect emission reduction estimates; inaccurate data could cause overestimation.	• Cross-check survey analysis spreadsheets for accuracy and trends. • Verify sampled survey questionnaires during offsite review. • Ensure survey teams include experienced PP staff and trained contractors. • Confirm photographic evidence for each household surveyed. • Verify Program Manager oversight and correct transfer of data to the database.

- Confirm no material errors during verification.

C.2. Consideration of materiality in conducting the verification

According to para 9.6 of Validation and Verification Standard V1.0 **/Ref-9/**, since the project activity qualifies as a non-microscale GS project with total emission reductions or removals are within <300,000 tons of carbon dioxide, a 5.0 percent materiality threshold is applied as per CDM-EB69-A06-GUID, Para 13 (a - d) **/Ref-29/**.

The verification process commenced with an assessment of the nature, scope, and complexity of the project activity, achieved through a strategic analysis of all relevant activities. Critical elements such as the verification of pertinent data and the monitoring mechanism were scrutinized using a risk-based approach, considering their materiality.

SECTION D. Means of verification

D.1. Desk/document review

The assessment of the project documentation provided by the project participant (PP) is based upon both quantitative and qualitative information on emission reductions. Quantitative information comprises the reported numbers in the monitoring report (MR) **/Ref-4/** Version 1.1 dated 20/06/2025/**Ref-4/**. and emission reduction calculation spreadsheets Version 1.0, dated 17/06/2025 **/Ref-6/**. Qualitative information comprises information on internal management controls, calculation procedures, and procedures for transfer of data, frequency of emissions reports, and review and internal audit of calculations.

The monitoring report version 1.0, Dated 06/05/2025 **/Ref-3/** submitted by the project participant was considered as an initial input to verification and offsite review.

In addition to the monitoring documentation provided by the project participants, the VVB reviews:

- (a) The registered PDD **/Ref-1/** corrected PDD **/Ref-37/** and the monitoring plan/**Ref-3 & 4/**, including any approved revised monitoring plan and/or changes from the registered PDD, and the corresponding validation opinion **/Ref-30/**;
- (b) The validation report towards Renewal of crediting period
- (c) Previous verification reports **/Ref-11/** as well as **/Ref-30/**;
- (d) The applied monitoring methodology **/Ref-14/**
- (e) Relevant decisions, clarifications, and guidance from the CMP and the CDM Executive Board / GS Secretariat.
- (f) Other information and references relevant to the project activity's resulting emission reductions (e.g. IPCC reports, laboratory analysis or national regulations).

D.2. On-site inspection

Duration of on-site inspection: 02/06/2025 to 07/06/2025				
No.	Activity performed on-site	Site location	Date	Team member
1.	Visit to Household to gather information on the Usage of the biogas for cooking purpose. Interview household owner to obtain first-hand information on operation, Baseline fuel, current fossil fuel usage even biogas is used for cooking, maintenance difficulties, the way how they operate it, how frequently household use biogas for cooking during day, number of person in the household, Total number of animals, use of biogas slurry.	Various villages to interview sampled household	2 nd – 4 th June 2025	Ram M. Desai
2.	- To obtain Background information related to the monitoring period of the Project activity and implementation of monitoring plan. - Monitoring report and background information Review - To verify the survey method implemented and results obtained and accuracy in the results. - Usage rate verification - AWMS and Baseline Emission calculation and background information and documents. - SDG impact assessment and quantification review along with relevant background information and backup documents. - Emission Reduction Calculation - Review of monitoring parameter and corresponding monitoring records and including methods employed for monitoring and QA/QC. - Grievance mechanism	NBP Office	7 th June 2025	Rm M. Desai

D.3. Interviews

No.	Interviewee			Date	Subject	Team member
	Last name	First name	Affiliation			
1.	Ms. Nimol		NBP	07/06/2025	- To obtain Background information related to the monitoring period of the Project activity and implementation of monitoring plan. - Monitoring report and background information Review - To verify the survey method implemented and results obtained and accuracy in the results. - Usage rate verification - AWMS and Baseline Emission calculation and background information and documents. - SDG impact assessment and quantification review along	Ram M. Desai
2.	Mr. Meng	Vibol	Nexus for Carbon	07/06/2025		Ram M. Desai
3.	Ms. Mean	Sovanna	Nexus for Carbon	07/06/2025		Ram M. Desai

					with relevant background information and backup documents. - Emission Reduction Calculation - Review of monitoring parameter and corresponding monitoring records and including methods employed for monitoring and QA/QC. - Grievance mechanism	
4.	Mrs. Chheng Leng Hor/Mrs. Chum Sopha/Mr. Sao Thavuth/ Mr Lo Sokheang / Mr Pon Chan Tha / Sorn Kiri /Mr Heang Yim /Mr Ma Thorn /Ms Kham Srey Noun / Ms Som Som / Mr Khan Sokhom / Mr Mom Men / Mrs Lam Srey Veth / Mr Ten Hun /Khin Narun / Sor Seau / Mr Soun Phat / Mr Phang Ngork / Mr Thun Nhaem /Ms Nem Oy / Mr Thun Nhaem / Mrs Pen Neang / Pen Nak / Ms Nem Oy / Ms Prom Si Thom/ Ms Kann Vorn / Heang La / Mr Nov Sarath / Ms Bun Sour / Mr Heang Chheurn / Mr Nget Sambath / Mr El Kongkear (Please Refer to Appendix 5 for details)	Household owners who installed the biogas digesters under NBP programme in different provinces of Cambodia	2 nd – 4 th June 2025	- Confirm operation of Biogas digester and usage of biogas for cooking purpose. - Confirm the number of Animals i.e. Cows, Pigs kept by the household - Confirm if there are any leakages from the biogas digester - Confirm if maintenance of biogas digester and other gas handling apparatus including gas stove is done and there is no breakdown - Confirm that User is aware of the communication methods with the PP if any problem in biogas digester. - Disposal of Digested slurry - Tangible benefits achieved by household by installing the biogas digester. - Confirm that usage survey results presented by PP are realistic and there is no exaggeration in the data and observations reported. - Awareness of household owner towards NBP carbon project.	Ram M. Desai	

D.4. Sampling approach

To ensure the accuracy and integrity of monitored data, the verification team adopted a sampling approach. The sample size for verifying monitored data was determined in accordance with the International Accreditation Forum (IAF) guidance on the application of ISO/IEC Guide 62:1996. Following this guidance, the verification team calculated the sample size as the square root of the total monitored data points. Utilizing this approach, a sample plan was developed and implemented during the verification site visit. This plan facilitated the cross-checking of various datasets, including electricity generation and export reports, invoices, steam generation and consumption data, steam venting data, calibration records, NCG analysis reports, fuel consumption data, and other relevant inputs used in calculating baseline emissions, leakage emissions, project emissions, and emission reductions.

A systematic sampling method was employed to verify the specified datasets, ensuring mitigation of any materiality threats. Additionally, a simple random sampling approach was utilized to select the dataset for verification, enhancing the robustness of the verification process.

VVB made the sampling plan for visiting Household during this verification using Simple random Sampling approach as specified in the CDM-EB67-A06-GUID, Version 4.0 "Guidelines for Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and Programme of Activities"/**Ref-45/**.

These sampling approaches found to be appropriate as the household using biogas digester as well fuel for cooking are homogenous.

As per EB67, Annex 06, Version 4.0 states that the Sample size calculation by Simple Random Sampling can be done using following formulae:

$$n \geq \frac{1.645^2 N \times p(1-p)}{(N-1) \times 0.1^2 \times p^2 \times 1.645^2 p(1-p)}$$

Where:

The Calculation made for determining the Sample size is provided in the following Table

Total number of Households involved in the Project activity using CWP (N)	28,975 <i>[Total units of household biogas plants installed by PP since the start of the project.]</i>
Our expected proportion (p)	90% *
Represents the 90% confidence required	1.645
Represents the 10% relative precision (0.1 × 0.5 = 0.05 = 5% points either side of p)	0.1
Total Samples of household to be interviewed.	$\frac{1.645^2 \times 28,975 \times 0.9(1-0.9)}{(28,975-1) \times 0.12 \times 0.92 + 1.645^2 \times 0.9(1-0.9)}$
	Outcome = 30.04 – Sample to be Verified Rounded up to at least 32 Household.

Data Parameter	Purpose	Number of Data points	Data Point Sampled	Remark
Number of biogas plants commissioned	Baseline Emission and Emission Reduction Calculations	28,975	32	Total number of samples verified to confirm the accuracy of database.
Usage Survey Data Base	Baseline Emission and Emission Reduction Calculations	600	32	Total number of households sampled for interviews during onsite visits. There is no error detected in the sampling. Also, the outcome of usage survey /Ref-28/ was cross verified to confirm the information obtained during interview is matching. It is concluded that there is no deviation observed.
Carbon Monitoring Survey (CMS) Data Base	Baseline Emission and Emission Reduction Calculations	320	32	Carbon monitoring survey outcome was verified against randomly sampled households and results are found realistic and in accordance with the survey outcome. It is concluded that there is no deviation observed.
Project Fuel Test (PFT) Records	Baseline Emission and Project Emission Calculations	320	32	Found correct, no deviation observed.

Based on the sampling plan, the verifier identified **No Clarifications (CLs)** and **One Corrective Action Requests (CARs)**. **No Forward Action Requests (FARs)** were raised. It is concluded that, aside from the verification findings detailed in **Appendix 4** of this report, there is **no evidence of material misstatement or overestimation** of baseline emissions or emission reductions observed during this verification. All verification findings have been **addressed satisfactorily**, and **no unresolved issues remain**.

D.5. Clarification requests (CLs), corrective action requests (CARs) and forward action requests (FARs) raised

Areas of verification findings	No. of CL	No. of CAR	No. of FAR
Compliance of the monitoring report with the monitoring report form	00	00	00
Compliance of the project implementation and operation with the registered PDD	00	00	00
Post-registration changes	00	00	00
Compliance of the registered monitoring plan with the methodologies including applicable tools and standardized baselines	00	00	00
Compliance of monitoring activities with the registered	00	00	00

monitoring plan			
Compliance with the calibration frequency requirements for measuring instruments	00	00	00
Assessment of data and calculation of emission reductions or net removals	00	00	00
Assessment of reported sustainable development co-benefits	00	01	00
Global stakeholder consultation	00	00	00
Others (please specify)	00	00	00
Total	00	01	00

SECTION E. Verification findings

E.1. Compliance of the monitoring report with the monitoring report form

Means of verification	The monitoring report was completed using the appropriate version of the applicable monitoring report form /Ref-13/, as determined by the verification team. The verification team has verified that all sections of the monitoring report adhere to the guidelines outlined in the template.
Findings	Nil
Conclusion	The monitoring report template that GS has prescribed is current and active, and PP has utilized the valid version. Preparation of the monitoring report adheres to the guidelines stipulated in the GS requirements. The verification team has determined that the monitoring report was completed in accordance with the guidelines outlined in the template and was completed using the valid version of the relevant monitoring report form. This is found in accordance with the para 9.4.4 of Validation and Verification Standard published by GS.

E.2. Remaining forward action requests from validation and/or previous verifications

The audit team has reviewed the previous verification report and validation report and has determined that there were no FARs still pending for closure from the previous verification and the validation report of the crediting period renewal.

E.3. Compliance of the project implementation and operation with the registered project design document

Means of verification	The implementation and operation of the project were confirmed to be in accordance with the registered Project Design Document (PDD/Ref-1/) through a combination of on-site interviews, site inspections, and a desk review of the documentation provided by the Project Participant (PP). All revised and reviewed documents are listed in <i>Appendix 3</i>. The verifier confirmed that the primary technical features of the project, including all relevant equipment, are operational and in compliance with the specifications outlined in the registered PDD/Ref-1/. The audit team reviewed technical documentation, operational registers, and survey data to verify the correct functioning of the project. The PP submitted all required information and supporting documentation demonstrating compliance with the registered project requirements, the applicable methodology, and relevant GS4GG rules and requirements for GHG emission monitoring. During the site visit, it was observed and confirmed that approximately 90% of the surveyed households are actively using biogas for cooking, and the biogas digesters are functioning effectively. Therefore, the project's implementation and operation are deemed to be in accordance with the registered design. During the verification site visit, the risk of double counting emission reductions—particularly due to the similarity of technology measures implemented within the host country—was discussed and assessed. The mitigation measures adopted by
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	the Project Developer (PD) at the time of registration were reviewed in detail. It is confirmed that the PD ensures exclusive accounting of households under this project through formal agreements established directly with each participating household. As outlined in the registered Project Design Document (PDD), each biodigester installed under the project is assigned a unique Biodigester ID and is linked to an individual contract with the respective household. During this verification, a sample of Biodigester IDs was cross-checked against the corresponding household agreements and found to be consistent and satisfactory. Based on this review, it is concluded that no double counting of emission reductions has occurred under this project. As part of the verification process, the Verifier conducted a cross-check against multiple registries—including UNFCCC CDM, Gold Standard (GS), Verified Carbon Standard (VCS), and Global Carbon Council (GCC)—to identify any potentially similar registered projects within the same geographical boundary. The review confirmed that no other projects were registered in the area, except for GS 11138, which is also implemented by the same Project Developer (PD). However, a clear and documented separation exists between the biodigester units installed under GS 751 and those under GS 11138. Based on this registry cross-check and the evidence provided, the Verifier concludes that there is no indication of double counting of emission reductions. It is further confirmed that there have been no changes to the data and variables applicable to the project as specified in the registered PDD/Ref-1/ for the current monitoring period. The monitored and reported data in the Monitoring Report are consistent with the registered PDD/Ref-1/ & /Ref-37/. The verifier also confirmed that there has been no increase in the actual emission reductions achieved by the project during the current monitoring period beyond what is reported in the Monitoring Report; hence, no revisions are required. The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) monitoring and reporting have been presented satisfactorily in the Monitoring Report. The information is transparent, consistent, and supported by verifiable evidence and observations made during the monitoring period. The PP reported that no feedback or grievances (Ref-18) were received from stakeholders during the current monitoring period, which was confirmed through household interviews conducted during the site visit. A suitable grievance redress mechanism is in place and operational. Typical issues such as “insufficient gas supply” or “equipment parts replacement” are recorded by the PP, with appropriate corrective actions taken in a timely manner.
Findings	Nil
Conclusion	PP has prepared monitoring report using specified template and sufficient information is provided with supporting monitoring records and logs and hence it is found satisfactory. Entire monitoring report is found to be in accordance with the Para 9.4.5 to 9.4.9 and hence it is concluded that the monitoring report is meeting the requirement has hence acceptable.

E.4. Post-registration changes

E.4.1. Temporary deviations from the registered monitoring plan, applied methodologies, standardized baselines or other methodological regulatory documents¹

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¹ Other standards, methodologies, methodological tools and guidelines (to be) applied in accordance with the applied(selected) methodologies are collectively referred to as the other (applied) methodological regulatory documents).

There was no temporary deviation for this monitoring period from the registered PDD/**Ref-1/**.

E.4.2. Corrections

>>

No corrections have been applied during this monitoring period.

E.4.3. Changes to the start date of the crediting period

>>

There is no change to the start date of the crediting period in this monitoring period.

E.4.4. Inclusion of a monitoring plan

>>

Not applicable

E.4.5. Permanent changes from registered monitoring plan, or permanent deviation of monitoring from the applied methodologies, standardized baselines or other methodological regulatory documents

>>

Not applicable

E.4.6. Changes to the project design

>>

There is no such change.

E.4.7. Changes specific to afforestation and reforestation project activities

>>

This is not afforestation and reforestation project activity and hence this section is not applicable.

E.5. Compliance of the registered monitoring plan with applied methodologies, applied standardized baselines, and other applied methodological regulatory documents

Means of verification	The verification team verified the monitoring plan/ Ref-2/ , including the data and parameters to be monitored, the measurement procedures, the monitoring frequency, and the quality control/quality assurance procedures, as described in the revised PDD / Ref-1/ . The Monitoring Plan/ Ref-2/ presented in the Monitoring Report adheres to the Approved Gold Standard Methodology, namely TPDDTEC 3.1 as well as relevant parameters which are identified to demonstrate the projects contribution towards sustainable development goals (SDG). All relevant parameters are satisfactorily identified and monitored.
Findings	
Conclusion	The verification team verified that the monitoring plan was consistent with the methodology in use and that any other monitoring aspect of the program that was not specified in the methodology was established. The verification team verify that the monitoring plan/Ref-2/ is consistent with the applied methodology Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption version 3.1 /Ref-14/ for the following reasons: - The monitoring parameters in the applied methodology were compared to those in the registered PDD's monitoring plan during the desk review, and they were found to be consistent. - The monitoring plan accurately meets the criteria outlined in the monitoring methodology. - No additional pertinent aspects for monitoring were identified that were not

	included in the methodology.
	Thus, BVIPL certifies that the monitoring plan is consistent with the authorized methodology and applicable instrument of the GS program.

E.6. Compliance of monitoring activities with the registered monitoring plan

E.6.1. Data and parameters fixed ex ante or at renewal of crediting period

Means of verification	Data and parameters fixed ex ante were verified through desk-review of final version of monitoring report, registered PDD /Ref-1/ and methodology applied. The fixed parameters used for calculating the emission reduction have been indicated andverified as follows:									
	Data Parameter & units	Description	Estimated Annual Average							
	EF,CO2 kgCO2/TJ fuel	CO2 emission factor arising from use of fuels in the baseline scenario and continued use of baseline fuels in the project scenario	These parameters are used to establish Baseline and project emissions and PP has applied conservative values for the key fuels used during baseline scenario based on the results of Baseline Survey performed by PP.							
			<table><tr><th>Fuel <i>b</i></th><th>EF_{CO2}, (kg/TJ)</th></tr><tr><td>LPG</td><td>63,100</td></tr><tr><td>Charcoal in wood eq</td><td>112,000</td></tr><tr><td>Firewood</td><td>112,000</td></tr></table>	Fuel <i>b</i>	EF _{CO2} , (kg/TJ)	LPG	63,100	Charcoal in wood eq	112,000	Firewood
	Fuel <i>b</i>	EF _{CO2} , (kg/TJ)								
LPG	63,100									
Charcoal in wood eq	112,000									
Firewood	112,000									
EF _{CH4} kgCH4/TJ fuel	CH4 emission factor arising from use of fuels in the baseline scenario and continued use of baseline fuels in the project scenario	These values are default values obtained from the 2006 IPCC Guideline Defaults, Chapter 2 Stationary combustion. Application of default value is permitted by the methodology and hence it is acceptable.								
		These parameters are used to establish Baseline and project emissions and PP has applied conservative values for the key fuels used during baseline scenario based on the results of Baseline Survey performed by PP.								
EF _{N2O} kgN2O/TJ fuel	N2O emission factor arising from use of fuels in the baseline	<table><tr><th>Fuel <i>b</i></th><th>EF _{CH4} (kg/TJ)</th></tr><tr><td>LPG</td><td>11.95</td></tr><tr><td>Charcoal in wood equivalent</td><td>1,224</td></tr><tr><td>Firewood</td><td>1,224</td></tr></table>	Fuel <i>b</i>	EF _{CH4} (kg/TJ)	LPG	11.95	Charcoal in wood equivalent	1,224	Firewood	1,224
		Fuel <i>b</i>	EF _{CH4} (kg/TJ)							
LPG	11.95									
Charcoal in wood equivalent	1,224									
Firewood	1,224									
		These values are default values obtained 2006 IPCC Guideline Defaults, Chapter 2 Stationary combustion (Table 2.9). Application of default value is permitted by the methodology under section 8 “Data and Parameters not monitored over the crediting period” and hence it is acceptable								
		These parameters are used to establish Baseline and project emissions and PP has applied conservative values for the key fuels used during baseline scenario based on the results of Baseline								

	scenario	Survey performed by PP.								
		<table> <tr> <th>Fuel b</th> <th>EFi.N2O (kg/TJ)</th> </tr> <tr> <td>LPG</td> <td>2.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Charcoal in wood equivalent</td> <td>11.25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Firewood</td> <td>11.25</td> </tr> </table>	Fuel b	EFi.N2O (kg/TJ)	LPG	2.1	Charcoal in wood equivalent	11.25	Firewood	11.25
Fuel b	EFi.N2O (kg/TJ)									
LPG	2.1									
Charcoal in wood equivalent	11.25									
Firewood	11.25									
		These values are default values obtained 2006 IPCC Guideline Defaults, Chapter 2 Stationary combustion (Table 2.9). Application of default value is permitted by the methodology under section 8 “Data and Parameters not monitored over the crediting period” and hence it is acceptable and hence it is acceptable. These parameters are used to establish Baseline and project emissions and PP has applied conservative values for the key fuels used during baseline scenario based on the results of Baseline Survey performed by PP.								
NCV_i TJ/Gg	Net calorific value of the fuel i used in the baseline	<table> <tr> <th>Fuel i</th> <th>NCV_i (TJ/Gg)</th> </tr> <tr> <td>LPG</td> <td>47.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Charcoal in wood equivalent</td> <td>15.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Firewood</td> <td>15.6</td> </tr> </table>	Fuel i	NCV _i (TJ/Gg)	LPG	47.3	Charcoal in wood equivalent	15.6	Firewood	15.6
Fuel i	NCV _i (TJ/Gg)									
LPG	47.3									
Charcoal in wood equivalent	15.6									
Firewood	15.6									
		These values are default values obtained 2006 IPCC Guideline Defaults, Chapter 1 Energy (Table 1.2). Application of default value is permitted by the methodology and hence it is acceptable. PP has applied value 1:6 against this parameter to calculate baseline and project emissions during each monitoring period.								
Charcoal to wood ratio	Charcoal to wood conversion ratio	This applied value is obtained from IPCC 1996 revised guidelines, Chapter 1, page 45: http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gl/guidelin/ch1ref3.pdf This parameter is used for calculation of baseline emission and applied value i.e. 1.145815 is obtained through a Kitchen Performance Test and applied as Baseline fuel consumption, which is found in accordance with the requirements of the TPDDTEC methodology.								
Bb1,wood Tonnes/year	Amount of woody biomass used in the baseline scenario b1	The value applied for this monitoring period observed to be a fixed value i.e., 1.145815 for CPIII and it is found to be consistent with the PFT results obtained at the beginning of CPIII and it is found transparently presented in the sheet Gen_analysis.								

		It is also noted during site visit and interviews of household, many households are utilizing LPG apart from woody biomass, hence PP applied average consumption of LPG per household as 13.04897 kg LPG per year and this is appropriately mentioned under scenario B1 as emission source during project activity and hence it is found correct and acceptable. The source of this information is found to be BFT study MPI – file CPIII MPI spreadsheet, tab ER_FUEL, D21. The value applied for this monitoring period observed to be a fixed value i.e. 3.6685 (expressed in wood equivalents) for CPIII and it is found to be consistent with the KPT results obtained at the beginning of CPIII and it is found transparently presented as BFT study MPI – file CPIII MPI spreadsheet sheet, Tab ER_Fuel cell D27.		
Bb2,charcoal Tonnes/year	Amount of charcoal (in fuel-wood equivalents) used in the baseline scenario b2	It is also noted during site visit and interviews of household, many households are utilizing LPG and woody biomass as fuel, hence PP applied average consumption of LPG and woody biomass per household as 29.701 kg LPG and 24.277 kg wood on average per year and this is appropriately mentioned under scenario B2 as emission source during project activity and hence it is found correct and acceptable. The source of this information is found to be BFT study MPI – file CPIII MPI spreadsheet sheet, Tab ER_Fuel cell D27.		
GWP_{CH4} tCO_{2e} per tCH₄	Global Warming Potential (GWP) of methane	Value applied by PP is 28 and it is obtained from AR5 IPCC		
GWP_{N2O} tCO_{2e} per tN₂O	Global Warming Potential (GWP) of nitrous oxide	This value shall be updated to any future COP/MOP decision. Value applied by PP is 265 and it is obtained from AR5 IPCC		
VS_(T) kg dry matter per animal per day	Daily volatile solid excreted for livestock category T	This value shall be updated to any future COP/MOP decision. These values are used to calculate baseline and project emissions. PP Applied Default values for various types of livestock observed during Baseline Survey and these default values are obtained from Volume 4 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for national Greenhouse Gas inventories, Chapter 10. Values applied are given in the following table. <table> <tr> <td>Animal</td> <td>kgVS/day</td> </tr> </table>	Animal	kgVS/day
Animal	kgVS/day			

	Bo_(T) m ³ CH ₄ per kg of VS excreted	Maximum methane production capacity for manure produced by livestock category T	Pig	0.3																
			Buffalo	3.9																
			Cow	2.3																
			These values are used to calculate baseline and project emissions. PP Applied Default values for various types of livestock observed during Baseline Survey and these default values are obtained from Volume 4 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for national Greenhouse Gas inventories, Chapter 10. Values applied are given in the following table.																	
	MCF(k) %	Methane conversion factors for each manure management system by climate region k	Animal	kgVS/day																
			Pig	0.29																
			Buffalo	0.10																
			Cow	0.10																
This value is used for calculation of baseline and project emissions, PP has applied a default value of 10% for bio-digester systems and it is obtained from Tables 10.17, Chapter 10, Volume 4 of the 2019 refinement to the IPCC 2006 Guidelines																				
	LE_{p,y} tCO ₂ e/year	Leakage in project scenario during year y	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Type of Treatment</th> <th>Default Value as per Tables 10.17, Chapter 10, Volume 4 of the 2019 refinement to the IPCC 2006 Guidelines</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Anaerobic lagoon</td> <td>80%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Slurry</td> <td>74.22%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dry lot</td> <td>2.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Daily spread</td> <td>1.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Solid Storage</td> <td>5.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>1.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pasture</td> <td>2.0%</td> </tr> </table>		Type of Treatment	Default Value as per Tables 10.17, Chapter 10, Volume 4 of the 2019 refinement to the IPCC 2006 Guidelines	Anaerobic lagoon	80%	Slurry	74.22%	Dry lot	2.0%	Daily spread	1.0%	Solid Storage	5.0%	Other	1.0%	Pasture	2.0%
			Type of Treatment	Default Value as per Tables 10.17, Chapter 10, Volume 4 of the 2019 refinement to the IPCC 2006 Guidelines																
			Anaerobic lagoon	80%																
			Slurry	74.22%																
			Dry lot	2.0%																
			Daily spread	1.0%																
			Solid Storage	5.0%																
			Other	1.0%																
Pasture	2.0%																			
This approach is found in accordance with the Methodology requirement and hence acceptable.																				
Due to the nature of the project, it is explained by the PP that Leakage emissions during project scenario is not applicable. As per methodology requirement it is required to substantiate that the leakage risks deemed very low and hence considered as insignificant.																				
The purpose of this parameter is to calculate Baseline emissions and PP applied Default values obtained from Volume 4 of 2006 and 2009 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse gas Inventories, chapter 10, against various livestock observed during baseline survey.																				
Computed according to the methodological specifications and obtained from Tables 10.A-4 to A-9 in																				
EF_{awms,T} kgCH ₄ per animal per year for livestock type T in the project	Animal waste methane emission factor by average temperature																			

	Chapter 10, Volume 4 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the IPCC 2009. Formulated using equation 10, where VST and BoT are default values from IPCC 2006 for the Asia area, and MCF are default values from IPCC 2019 for temperature-based climatic zone definition, and MS is from the baseline survey. <table border="1" data-bbox="919 512 1287 663"> <thead> <tr> <th>Animal T</th><th>Temperate Zone</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pig</td><td>4.249</td></tr> <tr> <td>Buffalo</td><td>22.858</td></tr> <tr> <td>Cow</td><td>13.808</td></tr> </tbody> </table> The purpose of the data is to calculate project emissions. PP has considered the default value from the GS methodology: Indicative Programme, baseline, and monitoring methodology for large Scale Bio-digester, the value applied is 99.12%. The source of this information is found to be credible i.e., Centre for Energy Studies, Institute of Engineering for the Nepal Biogas Support Programme (BSP) and hence it is acceptable. The purpose of this data / parameter is to calculate baseline emissions and this is found to be calculated value obtained based on the information gathered during the survey as it is practically difficult and unsafe to monitor quantified LPG consumption using PFT, hence PP asked directed question to household to understand the consumption of LPG in terms of number bottles and size of the bottles. PP has applied 0.078849 Tonnes/ Year as monitored value based on the information obtained from household during usage survey/Ref-28/ and total Gas utilization per household on and average and this is extrapolated using calculation formulae. The formula $\text{Annual LPG consumption} \left(\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{year}} \right) = \frac{\text{Bottle size (kg)}}{\text{Usage period (days)}} \times 365$ The value applied during this verification is found to be a fixed value for CP III and hence it is found correctly applied.	Animal T	Temperate Zone	Pig	4.249	Buffalo	22.858	Cow	13.808
Animal T	Temperate Zone								
Pig	4.249								
Buffalo	22.858								
Cow	13.808								
Findings	Nil								
Conclusion	The verification team verified that the monitoring plan was consistent with the methodology in use and that any other monitoring aspect of the program that was not specified in the methodology was established. The verification team verify that the monitoring plan/Ref-2/ is consistent with the applied methodology Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized								

	Thermal Energy Consumption version 3.1 /Ref-14/ for the following reasons: - The monitoring parameters in the applied methodology were compared to those in the registered PDD's monitoring plan during the desk review, and they were found to be consistent. - The monitoring plan accurately meets the criteria outlined in the monitoring methodology. - No additional pertinent aspects for monitoring were identified that were not included in the methodology. Thus, BVIPL certifies that the monitoring plan is consistent with the authorized methodology and relevant paragraphs of Gold Standard VVS i.e., 9.4.7, 9.4.10, 9.4.11, 9.4.12, 9.4.13, 9.4.14 in case of all Ex- ante parameters defined in registered PDD. There is no changes observed in the monitor parameters since last verification event.
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E.6.2. Data and parameters monitored

Means of verification	Data and parameters monitored ex-post are verified by verification team using several inputs i.e. Registered PDD /Ref-1/ Section-----, Monitoring Report /Ref-2/ Section ----, List of CMS Households /Ref-XX/, Monitoring survey record/Ref-XX/, Survey Questionnaire /Ref-XX/, TRAINING REPORT- Usage Survey and Carbon Monitoring Survey /Ref-XX/ conducted in the month of February 2025.								
	Data Parameter & units	Description	Estimated Annual Average						
	fNRB _{i,y} Fraction of Non-Renewable Biomass	Non-renewability status of woody biomass fuel in scenario i during year y	PP Applied value 95.01% which is a calculated value obtained during Baseline study and fixed for the Crediting period. The calculation is found to be based on the CDM Tool 30 and hence it is found correct and in accordance with the approach described in the applied approved methodology section 3.1. This value is used for Calculation of baseline and project emissions. This data and parameter is used to calculate Project emissions The monitored value applied by PP during this monitoring period is verified as given in below table. <table><tr><td>Fuel b</td><td>Average per household (kg/year)</td></tr><tr><td>Charcoal in wood eq</td><td>0.000</td></tr><tr><td>Firewood</td><td>99.246</td></tr></table>	Fuel b	Average per household (kg/year)	Charcoal in wood eq	0.000	Firewood	99.246
	Fuel b	Average per household (kg/year)							
Charcoal in wood eq	0.000								
Firewood	99.246								
B _{p,y} kg/ project household -year	Quantity of biomass fuel that is consumed in the project scenario in year y	These values are determined using survey methods, newton scale values. Survey are conducted at Biennial frequency, starting from MPI. Last survey was performed by PP in February and March 2025. The monitored value is transparently presented in the following documents which were reviewed by Verifier for the accuracy and correctness and found satisfactory. - CPIII MPVI spreadsheet tab ER_FUEL cell K31:32 -Combined_Data_NBP_US-CMS PFT CP3MP5 2024, tab CMS PFT Analysis, cell							

	B_{p,LPG} kg/ project household-year Amount of LPG used in the project scenario	C77:C78 Survey outcome presented in the monitoring report and other supporting documents were confirmed during physical site visit and it is concluded that the results are representative and not biased. This parameter is used to establish Baseline and project emissions and PP has applied conservative values for the key fuels used during baseline scenario which is based on the results of Baseline Survey performed by PP. During this monitoring period PP has applied 15.388 Kg/project household -year. Monitoring frequency followed for this parameter is found to be recorded appropriately and it is observed that the value is determined applying Biennial frequency, starting from MPI and it is found accurate. Calculated Value is based on the information gathered during the survey as it is practically difficult and unsafe to monitor quantified LPG consumption using KPT, hence PP asked directed question to household to understand the consumption of LPG in terms of number bottles and size of the bottles. The value is determined using predefined survey method and the values are computed using PFT database. PFT was performed during Feb – March 2024. PP has provided transparent source information in the following support documents and it is found correct and in accordance with the approved methodology applied by the PDD for this project. - Excel file: CPIII MPVI spreadsheet, tab ER_FUEL K30 - Excel file: Combined_Data_NBP_US-CMS-PFT_CPIII MPV_2024,tabCMS_PFT_Analysis, cell C76 The purpose of this data is to Calculate baseline emissions. It is observed that the value applied by PP during this monitoring period is a measure value. The Values applied against different baseline scenarios are provided by PP during this monitoring period are verified and confirmed as below. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Baseline scenario</th> <th colspan="2">% of users</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Households with main fuel wood</td> <td>Bb1,ratio</td> <td>98.05%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Households with main fuel charcoal</td> <td>Bb2,ratio</td> <td>0.33%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Household with main fuel LPG</td> <td>Bb3,ratio</td> <td>1.63%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Households using other fuels</td> <td>n/a</td> <td>0.00%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> These values are determined during CMS Survey performed at annual frequency and the	Baseline scenario	% of users		Households with main fuel wood	Bb1,ratio	98.05%	Households with main fuel charcoal	Bb2,ratio	0.33%	Household with main fuel LPG	Bb3,ratio	1.63%	Households using other fuels	n/a	0.00%
Baseline scenario	% of users																
Households with main fuel wood	Bb1,ratio	98.05%															
Households with main fuel charcoal	Bb2,ratio	0.33%															
Household with main fuel LPG	Bb3,ratio	1.63%															
Households using other fuels	n/a	0.00%															
	B_{b,ratio} (%) Baseline scenario ratios																

	information is provided transparently in following supporting documents. - <i>Excel file CPIII MPVI spreadsheet tab ER_FUEL and Combined Data NBP CP3 MP6_2025 Tab: CMS_Analysis, Cell D27:D32.</i> The values presented in the monitoring report and survey records found to be representative and it is confirmed through sampled household visited and interviewed during onsite verification visit and int is confirmed that Fuel Wood is the main fuel was used during baseline scenario. The purpose of this data / parameter is to calculated SDG Contribution Specially SDG 13. The Monitoring arrangement established by PP is directed towards obtaining realistic measured data for correct calculation of the Monitoring parameter. This parameter is monitored during CMS Survey and the values applied during this monitoring period are verified and confirmed during onsite visit through interview of sampled households and found to be correctly represented in the Monitoring report the values confirmed are provided as below. Below values are calculated values based on the inputs obtained from household during CMS Survey to understand the total time animal are spending in the stable so that the manure is available to fed into the biodigester. It is noted that cows and buffalos are spending approximately 18.68 and 16.22 hours respectively with an exception of pigs which are spending 24 hours in the stable, thus the resultant outcome is found to be realistic and based on the logical answers provided by the household during CMS Survey. This was crosschecked during verification site visit by interviewing the household. <table border="1" data-bbox="878 1457 1308 1612"> <thead> <tr> <th>Livestock</th><th>% fed into Biodigester</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cow</td><td>58.57%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Pig</td><td>76.62%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Buffalo</td><td>50.42%</td></tr> </tbody> </table> This data/parameter is important to demonstrate that how many percentages of manure is not fed to the biodigester and thus results in the project emissions. The intention of monitoring of this parameter is to demonstrate overall contribution the project has towards SDG 13. PP has performed CMS survey to monitor the current practices at the project household and thus calculate overall percentage of total manure generated is not fed to the biodigester. The values presented in the	Livestock	% fed into Biodigester	Cow	58.57%	Pig	76.62%	Buffalo	50.42%
Livestock	% fed into Biodigester								
Cow	58.57%								
Pig	76.62%								
Buffalo	50.42%								

MS_(T,S,k)
[-] %

Fraction of livestock category T's manure fed into the bio-digester, S in climate region k

MS_(P,S,K)

Fraction of livestock category T's manure not fed in the biodigester S in climate region k

		monitoring report found to be correct and representative of the current actual practices followed by project household owners. This is confirmed during onsite verification visit hence it is concluded that the below values are acceptable. <table><tr><th>Livestock</th><th>Slurry</th><th>Aerobic Lago on</th><th>Dry Lot</th><th>Daily Spread</th><th>Solid Storage</th><th>Other</th><th>Pasture</th></tr><tr><td>Cow</td><td>0.26%</td><td>0.00%</td><td>2.55%</td><td>1.32%</td><td>14.43%</td><td>0.71%</td><td>22.16%</td></tr><tr><td>Pig</td><td>6.11%</td><td>15.05%</td><td>0.00%</td><td>0.00%</td><td>2.22%</td><td>0.00%</td><td>0.00%</td></tr><tr><td>Buffalo</td><td>0.00%</td><td>0.00%</td><td>0.93%</td><td>0.93%</td><td>14.03%</td><td>1.28%</td><td>32.40%</td></tr></table> The basic monitoring results are found document in the following documents. - Excel file CPIII MPVI spreadsheet tab MS_AWMS cell D12:J14 and - Combined Data NBP_US-CMS-PFT_CP3MP6_2025, Tab: CMS_Analysis Number of animals per house hold is an important parameter which is linked to the quantity of manure generated and thus calculation of Baseline emissions, project emissions and emission reductions is done accurately. PP has employed CMS Survey for monitoring this parameter and the values presented in the monitoring report found to be correct and representative. This is confirmed by Verifier during onsite visit interview with sampled project households. The information obtained during interview found to close enough with the values presented by PP in the monitoring report and hence it is concluded that the values applied are correct and credible. Verified values of number of animals during this monitoring period are <table><tr><th>Animal (T)</th><th>N_(T)</th></tr><tr><td>Cow</td><td>5.42</td></tr><tr><td>Pig</td><td>0.49</td></tr><tr><td>Buffalo</td><td>0.75</td></tr></table> Source of this data is verified and confirmed that the values are sourced from - Excel file CPIII MPVI spreadsheet, tab ER_AWMS, cell D31:D33 and - Combined Data NBP_US-CMS-PFT_CP3MP6_2025, Tab: CMS_Analysis Physical leakages from biodigester is unavoidable and hence methodology requires to monitor this conservatively adopting appropriate measures. This Data/ Parameter is monitored to establish the project emissions. PP has employed suitable means to monitor the physical leakages and it is observed that during CMS Survey PP is monitoring physical leaks and account the leakage % i.e. percentage of biodigesters found leaking during CMS Survey. PP has applied 0.66% as the monitored value during this monitoring period	Livestock	Slurry	Aerobic Lago on	Dry Lot	Daily Spread	Solid Storage	Other	Pasture	Cow	0.26%	0.00%	2.55%	1.32%	14.43%	0.71%	22.16%	Pig	6.11%	15.05%	0.00%	0.00%	2.22%	0.00%	0.00%	Buffalo	0.00%	0.00%	0.93%	0.93%	14.03%	1.28%	32.40%	Animal (T)	N _(T)	Cow	5.42	Pig	0.49	Buffalo	0.75
Livestock	Slurry	Aerobic Lago on	Dry Lot	Daily Spread	Solid Storage	Other	Pasture																																			
Cow	0.26%	0.00%	2.55%	1.32%	14.43%	0.71%	22.16%																																			
Pig	6.11%	15.05%	0.00%	0.00%	2.22%	0.00%	0.00%																																			
Buffalo	0.00%	0.00%	0.93%	0.93%	14.03%	1.28%	32.40%																																			
Animal (T)	N _(T)																																									
Cow	5.42																																									
Pig	0.49																																									
Buffalo	0.75																																									
N _(T)	Number of animals of livestock category T per household																																									
PL %	Physical leakage of the biodigester																																									

	and it is found to be correct, as similar observation also recorded during the onsite visit and interview of sampled project household. The value is sourced from following documents - <i>Excel file CPIII MPVI spreadsheet, tab ER_AWMS, cell F51 and</i> - <i>Combined_Data_NBP_US-CMS-PFT_CP3MP6_2025, Tab: CMS_Analysis.</i> Further it is observed that total leakage is estimated using para-A.6.3 of the applied methodology, PP has applied following approach using methodology guidance $PL = 10\% * \%BDleak$ where the IPCC default value for physical leakage is 10%, and %BDleak represents the proportion of residences with a malfunctioning / Leaking biodigester. In the event that the PP fails to measure the leakage, the %BDleak is 100%, indicating that all plants are presumed to leak according to the IPCC estimate. The values used to estimate fugitive emissions from project biogas during this monitoring period are accurate and consistent with the guidance provided in the applicable methodology, as a result of the aforementioned verification. Hence, they are deemed acceptable. This Data / Parameter is the important parameter for the estimation of volatile solids (VS) in the excretion. VS in the excretion of PG is dependent of the size and age of the pig. PP has employed suitable monitoring and measurement method as prescribed by the applied methodology and it is explained in the E.1 Section of the monitoring report. For measuring the size of the pig PP has defined 25% samples during each monitoring period and the result of measurement is documented correctly. Verifier has raised one clarification during this verification, how 25% sampling is appropriate sampling when the Size and age of pig is not uniform across all household during monitoring period. PP has explained the approach and clarified that during this monitoring period 68% samples were measured during CMS Survey which is more than that of required sample size. Also, the rate of failure is lower than the tolerance established. Based on the clarification provided by PP it is concluded that the approach adopted by the PP in sampling is there since the registration of this project activity, hence found satisfactory. PP has applied 87.32 Kg as an average weight of saw during this monitoring period and this is
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W_(site)
(kg)

Average pig
weight at the
project site
(kg)

		found to be conservative, hence it is found acceptable. The source of this information was verified as - <i>Excel file CPIII MPVI spreadsheet, tab ER_AWMS, cell E14 and Combined Data NBP_US-CMS-PFT_CP3MP6_2025, Tab: CMS_Analysis, cell D9.</i> This is an important Data / Parameter from the project monitoring point of view as it is prescribed by the applied methodology as well as Usage rate is directly impacting the overall estimation of baseline emissions, project emissions as well as Emission reduction during MP6. PP has deployed recommended method for gathering information on usage rate through usage survey. Usage Survey frequency established as annual and it is found in accordance with the registered PDD, hence acceptable. Last annual usage survey was conducted in the month of Feb – March 2025 and the result of the survey is transparently made available for verification. Based on the assessment of survey results it is observed that PP has applied 45.945% as usage rate for MP6 and this information appropriately sourced from the Usage and CMS survey data: /Ref-28/ - <i>Usage and CMS survey data: Combined Data NBP_US-CMS-PFT_CP3MP6_2025, Tab, Usage_Analysis, cell J44.</i> As compared to previous monitoring period Usage rate has dropped from 48.685% by approximately 3%. PP has defined appropriate survey method to obtain realistic and reliable information to estimate emission reductions accurately. Survey is performed following suitable sampling approach, during usage survey PP Selected 600 Household against requirement of 450 Households (Prescribed by the applied methodology) hence it is concluded that the results presented is found credible and the value applied against this parameter is representative of the entire population of project households. This was transparently explained in the monitoring report section D.4. "Implementation of Sampling Plan". During onsite verification Verifier also selected 32 randomly selected household from different provinces and it is concluded that the results presented by PP are comparable with the results obtained during onsite interview for the Usage Rate determination. Verifier reviewed the database maintained by PP in the Excel sheet and it is confirmed that as of MP6 PP has installed 28,975 number of
	U_{p,y} Percentage Percentage of bio-digesters in use in monitoring period y	
	N_{b,y} Number Number of biogas plants commissioned	

		biodigesters in Different provinces of host country Cambodia. This database covers the unique serial number of the biodigester installed, Name of the household owner, geographical coordinates, capacity and type etc. This data base is found appropriately updated and no discrepancy was observed during this verification. This Data / Parameter is used for estimating Contribution towards identified SDG goal 2 and specific indicator 2.4.1 “Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture”. This parameter is monitored using CMS Survey, planned annually. Last CMS survey was performed along with usage survey during Feb – March 2025 and the result presented in the monitoring report is based on the survey outcome /Ref-28/i.e., - Excel file CPIII MPVI spreadsheet tab SDG2&7 calculation cell F8 and - Combined Data NBP US-CMS-PFT CPIIIMPMVI 2025, tab CMS PFT Analysis, cell D36. Results of survey verified in detailed and it is found that PP has designed specific questions to ask during CMS Survey to household and answers to the questions are found transparently documented in the survey outcome. During this monitoring period PP applied value of 96.74% this indicates that 96.74% household are applying the digestate slurry in the field during cropping season. This information was crosschecked during onsite household interviews conducted by verifier against randomly sampled households and observed that there is a good understanding towards the fertilizer value of the slurry and it is confirmed by all household that they utilizing slurry as fertilizer. During site visit it is also confirmed that majority of household have made proper infrastructure for storing the slurry as well channelizing it to the field in case field is near to the house. Thus, it is concluded that the contribution estimated by PP is credible and project is contributing to the identified SDG effectively. This Data / Parameter is used for estimating Contribution towards identified SDG goal 2 and specific indicator 2.4.1 “Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture”. This parameter is monitored using CMS Survey, planned annually. Last CMS survey was performed along with usage survey during
	%BS_y Share of households that uses bio-slurry for crop production in year y	
	Abs,h hectare Average area per household on which bio-slurry is applied.	

	Feb – March 2025 and the result presented in the monitoring report is based on the survey outcome/Ref-28/ i.e., - <i>Excel file CPIII MPVI spreadsheet tab SDG2&7 calculation cell F9 and</i> - <i>Combined Data NBP US-CMS-PFT_CP3MP6_2025, Tab: CMS_Analysis, cell C41.</i> Survey questions are designed appropriately to get relevant information from household, following questions are asked during CMS Survey and the information obtained is presented in the monitoring report correctly. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">+Use of Bio-slurry</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>4.1</td><td>Do you use bio-slurry as fertilizer for your crops?</td></tr> <tr> <td>4.1.1</td><td>Howe many square meters of land (total) do you apply the bio-slurry?</td></tr> </tbody> </table> The value applied by PP against this parameter is 0.618 Hectare per house hold. This means that on an average 0.618 hectares/household land area where the digested slurry is applied by each household. This information is found accurate, hence found acceptable. This Data / Parameter is used for estimating Contribution towards identified SDG goal 7 and specific indicator 7.2.1: “Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology”. This parameter is monitored using CMS Survey, planned annually. Last CMS survey was performed along with usage survey during Feb – March 2025 and the result presented in the monitoring report is based on the survey outcome/Ref-28/ i.e., - <i>Excel file CPIII MPVI spreadsheet tab SDG2&7 calculation, cell F17 and</i> - <i>Combined Data NBP US-CMS-PFT_CP3MP6_2025,Tab: CMS_Analysis, cell D46.</i> Survey questions are designed appropriately to get relevant information from household, During CMS Survey PP asked questions regarding how frequently household is using biogas as clean fuel for cooking utilizing various cooking technologies i.e. Biogas stove type, which determines the efficiency in biogas consumption. The information obtained during CMS survey found to be transparently analysed and result of the analysis is presented; the value applied during this monitoring period is 99.349%. This indicates that 99.349% of households are cooking food at least once per day. During Verification site visit Verifier cross	+Use of Bio-slurry		4.1	Do you use bio-slurry as fertilizer for your crops?	4.1.1	Howe many square meters of land (total) do you apply the bio-slurry?
+Use of Bio-slurry							
4.1	Do you use bio-slurry as fertilizer for your crops?						
4.1.1	Howe many square meters of land (total) do you apply the bio-slurry?						

Share of biogas users that uses biogas at least once per day for cooking in year y

B_{daily,y}
percentage

	checked this information and found that majority of the household are cooking 3 meals per day using biogas as clean fuel and reduced reliance on fossil fuel i.e., coal, LPG and Wood. Based on the verification CMS Survey outcome and the interview with household it is concluded that the value monitored and applied by the PP during MP6 is correct and hence acceptable. During this monitoring period PP has applied 4.62 persons/ household which is found reduced from previous verification i.e. 4.62 persons / household. This information is obtained from the CMS survey outcome. This information is presented in transparent manner and found correct. Verifier crosschecked this value during interview of sampled household during onsite verification visit and concluded that on an average 5 persons are found per household, hence it is concluded that the monitored values is found correct and the method applied for obtaining information is in accordance with the applied methodology, registered PDD and the survey method, hence acceptable.
H_{s,y} Household size	Number of family members permanent residing in the household in year y
Findings	Nil
Conclusion	Based on the overall verification process it Bureau Veritas verifier concludes that - The monitoring has been conducted in accordance with the monitoring plan/Ref-2/ outlined in the registered PDD. - The monitoring plan's required parameters have been measured or determined in accordance with all relevant requirements and standards, without any material misstatements. - The registered monitoring plan has been properly implemented and followed by the project participants. - All parameters specified in the registered monitoring plan have been monitored and updated as necessary. - The controlled and calibrated monitoring apparatus and methods are in accordance with the registered monitoring plan and the applied methodology. - The monitoring results are consistently documented in accordance with the approved frequency. - The registered monitoring plan comprises quality assurance and quality control procedures.

E.6.3. Implementation of sampling plan

Means of verification	The verification team has assessed whether the Project Participant (PP) has applied an appropriate sampling approach to determine monitored values, in accordance with the requirements of the Gold Standard Validation and Verification Standard and the applied methodology TPDDTEC v3.1. The following aspects were reviewed: - Description of the Implemented Sampling Design - Collected Data - Analysis of Collected Data - Demonstration of Compliance with Required Confidence/Precision Levels Based on a thorough review of the monitoring plan (Ref-2, Section D.4), it is confirmed that the PP has clearly described the sampling plan that was prepared and implemented during the monitoring period. The sampling approach is found to
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	be consistent with the Project Design Document (PDD) and compliant with the Gold Standard methodology TPDDTEC v3.1. The sampling strategy adopted by the PP considered key factors such as geographic diversity (different provinces) and biodigester age groups to ensure representative coverage of the actual project implementation. This approach is deemed appropriate and correctly implemented. Initially, the PP estimated a sample size of 600 households across various biodigester age groups. However, during the actual survey, a total of 635 samples were collected to account for household non-availability and ensure data completeness. This adjustment is considered reasonable and enhances the robustness of the sampling effort. Furthermore, the PP engaged a third-party organization, Pivoting Impact Partners Co., LTD., to conduct the survey. The planning process included: - Training of the survey team - Development of a survey questionnaire aligned with methodological requirements - Use of the KoBoCollect tool (https://www.kobotoolbox.org/) for data collection The verification team concludes that the sampling approach and its implementation are appropriate, and the monitored data meets the required confidence and precision levels as per the Gold Standard methodology TPDDTEC v3.1.
Findings	Nil
Conclusion	Based on the overall assessment of the sampling plan employed by PP it is concluded that - Sampling plan is based on the applied methodology - Sampling plan is implemented correctly and the results of surveys found correctly representing the actual implementation of project activity. - Result of survey found to be conservatively estimating the Baseline emissions, Project emissions and emission reduction for the MP6. - PP engaged competent personnel for conducting survey to ensure compliance towards methodological requirement. - PP has used KoBoCollect app for collecting survey data against the specified questions.

E.7. Compliance with the calibration frequency requirements for measuring instruments

Means of verification	Bureau Veritas Verifier has verified the calibration requirement for the project monitoring equipment's to ensure that the monitoring results are consistent and accurate. Based on the information in the monitoring report PFT is conducted using Newton scale, and thus it is must that this scale must be calibrated. Verifier verified the latest calibration report maintained against newton scale and found valid, the same is referred in the monitoring report section D.2 specifically for the Data / Parameter B_{p,y} and the calibration report in the source data / information was verified as PFT Scale Calibration 2024 EN /Ref-27/.
Findings	Nil
Conclusion	verification team confirms that the calibration is conducted following planned frequency i.e., Annually as prescribed by the methodology and the registered monitoring plan/Ref-2/, hence acceptable.

E.8. Assessment of data and calculation of emission reductions or net removals

E.8.1. Calculation of baseline GHG emissions or baseline net GHG removals by sinks

Means of verification	Bureau Veritas Verifier follows following means of verification. A complete set of data for the specified monitoring period is available. The critical parameter used for the determination of the Emission Reductions is the total number of units working and producing biogas and utilized for the cooking purpose in project household, however there many other parameters which also impact emission calculations. All these data and parameters are derived from the Surveys done during the monitoring period. The data obtained through these survey and monitoring methods is maintained in the form of relevant records. All the data are in compliance with that stated in the Monitoring Report version 1.1. Explanation on means of verification for different elements for confirming Baseline emission estimation is provided in detailed as below including relevant SDG parameters. 1. Availability and Completeness of Monitoring Data In accordance with GS-VVS para 9.4.25, the verification team confirms that a complete and consistent dataset for the specified monitoring period is available. The critical parameter for determining emission reductions is the number of operational biodigester units producing biogas and utilized for cooking purposes in project households. Additional parameters influencing emission calculations have also been considered. All relevant data and parameters have been derived from structured surveys conducted during the monitoring period. The key surveys contributing to emission reduction calculations include: - Usage Survey (/Ref-28/) - Continuous Monitoring Survey (CMS) (/Ref-28/) - Performance Field Tests (PFT) (/Ref-28/) The data obtained through these surveys are maintained in appropriate records and are consistent with the information presented in the Monitoring Report (Version 1.1). The data management practices and documentation are found to be in compliance with GS-VVS para 9.4.26. 2. Assessment of Baseline Emissions and SDG Contributions The Project Participant (PP) has demonstrated a transparent and methodologically sound approach to estimating baseline emissions and contributions to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as required under GS-VVS para 9.4.27. The verification team has corroborated the information provided with supporting documentation, survey results, and direct observations made during the onsite verification visit to sampled project households. 2.1 Contribution to SDG Goals The PP has identified three SDG goals for baseline contribution assessment. The verification findings are as follows: SDG 13 (Climate Action – Indicator 13.2.1): The PP has estimated a baseline contribution of 31,318 tCO₂e during the monitoring period. This is the only SDG goal with a significant baseline impact,
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and the estimation methodology is found to be appropriate and consistent with the applied methodology.

SDG 2 (Zero Hunger – Indicator 2.4.1) and SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy – Indicator 7.2.1):

No baseline contribution is attributed to these goals, and the assumption of zero contribution is found to be reasonable and acceptable based on project context and methodological guidance.

The calculation formulae used for estimating SDG contributions are verified to be correct and in alignment with the applied methodology.

2.2 Estimation of Baseline Emissions

The baseline emission estimation presented in Section E.1 of the Monitoring Report has been reviewed against the registered Project Design Document (PDD) and the TPDDTEC v3.1 methodology. The estimation is found to be precise, accurate, transparent, and verifiable.

The PP has considered the following two baseline scenarios:

Scenario 1: Displacement of Non-Renewable Biomass and Fossil Fuels

This scenario accounts for the replacement of traditional fuels (e.g., firewood, charcoal, LPG) with renewable biomass sources such as crop residues and sawdust. The emission reductions are calculated based on the displacement of non-renewable energy sources.

Scenario 2: Avoidance of Methane Emissions from Animal Waste Management Systems (AWMS)

Methane emissions from unmanaged animal waste are mitigated through improved waste management practices, including composting and biogas production. This contributes to significant GHG emission reductions.

The formulae applied for calculating baseline emissions under both scenarios are clearly documented and found to be consistent with the methodological requirements of TPDDTEC v3.1.

Baseline emission from the thermal energy demand (BE_{th})

These emissions are the comparison of fuel consumption in a project scenario to the baseline scenario according to the approved revised GS PDD.

In the baseline scenario the fossil fuel is LPG whilst the non-renewable fuel is firewood and charcoal.

The equation applied:

$$BE_{b,y} = B_{b,y} \times ((f_{NRB,y} \times EF_{b,fuel,CO_2}) + EF_{b,fuel,CO_2}) \times NCV_{b,fuel}$$

Where:

$BE_{b,y}$	Emissions for baseline scenario b during the year y in tCO ₂ e
$B_{b,y}$	Quantity of fuel consumed in baseline scenario b during year y, in tons, as per by-default factors (cases with project performance field test only)
$f_{NRB,y}$	Fraction of biomass used during year y for the considered scenario that can be established as non-renewable biomass (drop this term from the equation when using a fossil fuel baseline scenario)
$NCV_{b,fuel}$	Net calorific value of the fuel that is substituted or reduced (IPCC default for wood fuel, 0.015 TJ/ton)
$EF_{b,fuel,CO_2}$	CO ₂ emission factor of the fuel that is substituted or reduced. 112 tCO ₂ /TJ for Wood/Wood Waste, or the IPCC default value of other relevant fuel

	$EF_{b,fuel,nonCO2}$ Non-CO₂ emission factor of the fuel that is substituted or reduced Baseline emissions of methane from the AWMS ($BE_{awms,h}$) The emissions from the animal waste management system of the baseline are determined using the IPCC 2006 Tier 2 approach. This approach is applicable for households with distinctive animal waste management system, where the majority of the waste is collected and where the animals are kept near the houses. The following formulas are used to estimate the animal waste management emissions. $BE_{awms,h} = GWP_{CH4} * \sum_T (EF_{awms}(T) * N(T), h) \quad (9)$ Where $BE_{awms,h}$ = The baseline emission from handling of animal waste in forpremise h (tCO_{2e} per year) $N(T),h$ = Number of animals of livestock category T in premise h $EF_{awms,(T)}$ = Emission factor for the defined livestock category T, (tonCH₄ per animal per year) GWP_{CH4} = Global warming potential of methane (tCO_{2e} per tCH₄): 28 The emission factor ($EF_{awms}(T)$) for tier 2 approach is calculated as follows (equation 16 of the applied methodology), $EF_{awms}(T) = (VS_T \times 365) \times \left[Bo_T \times \frac{0.67kg}{m^3} \times \sum_k \frac{1}{100} MCF_{T,k} \times MS_{(T,k)} \right] \quad (10)$ Where: EF_{awms} = CH₄ emission factor for livestock category T, (tCH₄ per animal per year) $VS_{(T)}$ = Daily volatile solid excreted for livestock category T, kg VS.animal⁻¹ 365 = Basis for calculating annual VS production, days yr⁻¹ Bo_T = Maximum methane producing capacity for manure produced by animal T m³ CH₄ kg⁻¹ of VS 0.67 = Conversion factor of m³ methane to kg methane $MCF_{T,k}$ = Methane conversion factors for the animal waste handling system from livestock category T of MS system k $MS_{T,k}$ = Fraction of livestock category T's manure in the animal waste management system k Country specific default data is not available for VS, Bo, MCF and MS. Thus, IPCC 2006 and IPCC 2019 default values will be used. VS and Bo are from default value of IPCC 2006, MCF is from IPCC 2019, while MS is obtained from CMS survey. IPCC 2006 default values is used for VS except for pigs which is determined ex-post with the following equation²: $VS_{LT,y} = \left(\frac{W_{site}}{W_{default}} \right) \times VS_{default} \times nd. \quad (11)$ Where: W_{site} = Average animal weight of a defined livestock population at the project site (kg)
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² As per equation 3 of AMS-III.D v21

	W_{default}	=	Default average animal weight of a defined population, this data is sourced from IPCC 2006 guidelines (kg)									
	VS_{default}	=	Default value for the volatile solid excretion rate per day on a dry-matter basis for a defined livestock population (kg dm/animal/day)									
	nd_y	=	Number of days in year y where the animal manure management system is operational									
	$VS_{\text{LT},y}$	=	Adjusted VS value for year y									
	During this monitoring period PP estimated baseline emissions as 31,318 tCO₂e. This estimation was presented through emission reduction spreadsheet /Ref-6/, Emission reduction spreadsheet was verified in detailed for the application of formulae as well as the monitoring results in a systematic manner, there is no material error detected during this verification. The Survey results are found to be key inputs for estimating baseline emissions, survey records were also verified by the verifier in detailed and concluded that there is no error observed which impacts conservatism of the Baseline emission calculation.											
<table><tr><th>Sustainable Development Goals relevant to the Baseline estimation</th><th>SDG Impact</th><th>Conclusion on contribution to the SDG goals in baseline scenario.</th></tr><tr><td>Goal 2 (SDG 2.4.1) <i>Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture</i></td><td>0</td><td> During the baseline scenario, the verification team assessed the presence of sustainable agricultural practices within the project boundary. Based on the review of background documentation, survey results, and onsite observations, it is confirmed that no evidence of productive or sustainable agricultural practices was observed in the baseline context. As such, the contribution towards SDG Goal 2 (Indicator 2.4.1) during the baseline scenario is considered negligible. The Project Participant (PP) has conservatively estimated the contribution as zero, which is deemed appropriate and acceptable given the absence of relevant agricultural interventions or practices prior to project implementation. This assessment is consistent with the applied methodology and aligns with the principles of conservative estimation and transparency required under the Gold Standard framework. </td></tr><tr><td>Goal 7 (SDG 7.2.1)- <i>Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology</i></td><td>0</td><td> During the baseline scenario, the verification team assessed the extent to which clean fuels and technologies were utilized by the population within the project boundary. Based on the review of survey data, supporting documentation, and onsite verification findings, it is confirmed that no evidence of clean fuel usage or access to clean cooking technologies was observed </td></tr></table>				Sustainable Development Goals relevant to the Baseline estimation	SDG Impact	Conclusion on contribution to the SDG goals in baseline scenario.	Goal 2 (SDG 2.4.1) <i>Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture</i>	0	During the baseline scenario, the verification team assessed the presence of sustainable agricultural practices within the project boundary. Based on the review of background documentation, survey results, and onsite observations, it is confirmed that no evidence of productive or sustainable agricultural practices was observed in the baseline context. As such, the contribution towards SDG Goal 2 (Indicator 2.4.1) during the baseline scenario is considered negligible. The Project Participant (PP) has conservatively estimated the contribution as zero, which is deemed appropriate and acceptable given the absence of relevant agricultural interventions or practices prior to project implementation. This assessment is consistent with the applied methodology and aligns with the principles of conservative estimation and transparency required under the Gold Standard framework.	Goal 7 (SDG 7.2.1)- <i>Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology</i>	0	During the baseline scenario, the verification team assessed the extent to which clean fuels and technologies were utilized by the population within the project boundary. Based on the review of survey data, supporting documentation, and onsite verification findings, it is confirmed that no evidence of clean fuel usage or access to clean cooking technologies was observed
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Goal 7 (SDG 7.2.1)- <i>Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology</i>	0	During the baseline scenario, the verification team assessed the extent to which clean fuels and technologies were utilized by the population within the project boundary. Based on the review of survey data, supporting documentation, and onsite verification findings, it is confirmed that no evidence of clean fuel usage or access to clean cooking technologies was observed										

			prior to the implementation of the project. The Project Participant (PP) has conservatively estimated the baseline contribution to SDG Goal 7 (Indicator 7.2.1) as zero, which is considered appropriate and acceptable given the absence of clean energy infrastructure or practices in the baseline context. This assessment is consistent with the applied methodology and adheres to the principles of conservative estimation, transparency, and methodological rigor as required under the Gold Standard framework.
	Goal 13 (SDG 13.2.1)	31,318 tCO ₂ e	During the baseline scenario, the verification team assessed the extent of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions resulting from household-level practices related to cooking and waste management. Based on the review of survey data, supporting documentation, and onsite verification findings, the following observations were made: Manure Management: In the absence of biogas digesters, animal manure was left to decay in open environments, leading to uncontrolled anaerobic decomposition and the release of methane (CH₄), a potent greenhouse gas. No structured or improved manure management systems were observed during the baseline period. Cooking Practices: Households relied primarily on traditional biomass and fossil fuels for cooking, with no evidence of clean fuel or technology adoption. This reliance contributed to additional GHG emissions, particularly from the combustion of non-renewable biomass and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). Given these conditions, the baseline scenario is characterized by high levels of GHG emissions due to both unmanaged organic waste and the use of polluting cooking fuels. The absence of climate-resilient infrastructure or low-emission technologies confirms that no contribution to SDG Goal 13.2.1 was evident during the baseline period. The Project Participant (PP) has conservatively estimated the baseline contribution to SDG 13.2.1 as zero, which is deemed appropriate and consistent with the applied methodology and the principles of

			conservative estimation and transparency under the Gold Standard framework.
Findings	Nil		
Conclusion	Corresponding to the paragraph 9.4.25, 9.4.26 & 9.4.27 of CORE DOCUMENT- Validation and Verification Standard V1.0 /Ref-9/ , Bureau Veritas can confirm that: - Data used for the determination of the emission reductions are available and monitored in accordance with the monitoring plan/Ref-2/ contained in the registered PDD /Ref-1/. - Information and data provided in the monitoring report have been cross-checked with other sources such as Usage survey, CMS survey, PFT test, calibration records, grievance records. - Appropriate methods and formulae for calculating baseline emissions have been followed.		

E.8.2. Calculation of project GHG emissions or actual net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks

Means of verification	Based on the review of monitoring plan section E.2, it is observed that PP has calculated project emissions considering the fossil fuel consumption during monitoring period. As per the registered PDD/Ref-1/, PP has calculated project emissions using following methodological formulae $PE_{p,y} = B_{p,y} * ((f_{NRB,y} * EF_{p,fuel, CO_2}) + EF_{p,fuel, nonCO_2}) * NCV_{p,fuel}$ (14) Where: $PE_{p,y}$ Emissions for project scenario p during year y in tCO₂e $B_{p,y}$ Quantity of fuel consumed in project scenario p during year y, in tons, and as derived from the statistical analysis conducted on the data collected during the project performance field tests (cases when no baseline performance field test are performed, e.g. by-default baseline factors) $f_{NRB,y}$ Fraction of biomass used during year y that can be established as non-renewable biomass (drop this term from the equation when using a fossil fuel baseline scenario) $NCV_{p,fuel}$ Net calorific value of the project fuel (IPCC default for wood fuel, 0.015 TJ/ton). This is equal to the baseline fuel NCV in projects which use the same fuel. $EF_{p,fuel,CO_2}$ CO₂ emission factor of the project fuel. This is equal to the baseline fuel EF in projects which use the same fuel, 112 tCO₂/TJ for Wood/Wood Waste, or the IPCC default value of other relevant fuel $EF_{p,fuel,nonCO_2}$ Non-CO₂ emission factor of the project fuel. This is equal to the baseline fuel EF in projects which use the same fuel. In order to estimate project emissions PP has performed PFT test during this monitoring period where Fuel usage data for the three baseline scenarios and project scenario was collected, as explained above. It is demonstrated that not all fuels will be replaced by biogas. The table below shows the outcome of the PFT that was organized for this MP and the project emissions associated: Estimated project emissions from thermal energy use
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		<table><tr><th>Fuel <i>i</i></th><th>Average per household</th><th>Calculated PE</th></tr><tr><td></td><td>(kg/year)</td><td>(tCO₂e/yr)</td></tr><tr><td>LPG</td><td>15.388</td><td>0.047</td></tr><tr><td>Charcoal in wood eq</td><td>0.00</td><td>0.00</td></tr><tr><td>Firewood</td><td>99.246</td><td>0.222</td></tr></table>	Fuel <i>i</i>	Average per household	Calculated PE		(kg/year)	(tCO ₂ e/yr)	LPG	15.388	0.047	Charcoal in wood eq	0.00	0.00	Firewood	99.246	0.222
	Fuel <i>i</i>	Average per household	Calculated PE														
		(kg/year)	(tCO ₂ e/yr)														
	LPG	15.388	0.047														
	Charcoal in wood eq	0.00	0.00														
Firewood	99.246	0.222															
The project emissions are then, after adjustment with the usage rate and by multiplying with the number of units installed is estimated as 1,922 tCO₂																	
	<table><tr><th>Sustainable Development Goals relevant to the Project emissions</th><th>SDG Impact</th><th>Conclusion on contribution to the SDG goals in baseline scenario.</th></tr><tr><td>Goal 2 (SDG 2.4.1) Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture</td><td>7,957 Hectares</td><td> During Project scenario contribution to the identified SDG goal found to be calculated by PP using correct formulae $A_{bs,y} = N_{b,y} \times U_y \times \%BS_y \times A_{bs,h,y}$ During the project scenario, the verification team assessed the extent to which the project contributes to sustainable agricultural practices within the project boundary. Based on the review of the emission reduction spreadsheet (/Ref-6/, Tab: SDG2&7_Cal), supporting documentation, and onsite verification findings, the following observations were made: The Project Participant (PP) has calculated the contribution to SDG 2.4.1 using a methodologically sound and transparent approach. The formulae applied are consistent with the requirements of the Gold Standard methodology and have been correctly implemented. Based on the calculations, it is observed that an average of 0.618 hectares of agricultural land per household is under productive and sustainable agriculture, where bioslurry from biogas digesters is applied as organic fertilizer. This practice enhances soil fertility, improves crop yields, and reduces dependency on chemical fertilizers, thereby contributing to sustainable land management. As compared to previous monitoring period where contribution was reported as 0.618 hectares / household, the contribution is improved by 6.0% hectare/ household during this monitoring period. The contribution is further substantiated through onsite verification, including household interviews and physical observations of slurry application and agricultural practices. The verification team concludes that the project activity effectively contributes to SDG Goal 2 (Indicator 2.4.1). The estimation is verifiable, transparent, and consistent with the applied methodology and Gold Standard requirements. </td></tr><tr><td>Goal 7 (SDG 7.2.1)- Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology</td><td>61,131 number of persons</td><td> During Project scenario contribution to the identified SDG goal found to be calculated by PP using correct formulae $P_{clean,y} = N_{b,y} \times U_y \times B_{daily} \times H_{d,y}$ During the project scenario, the verification team assessed the extent to which the project contributes to the adoption of clean fuels and technologies at the household level. Based on the Continuous Monitoring Survey (CMS) and supporting documentation, the </td></tr></table>	Sustainable Development Goals relevant to the Project emissions	SDG Impact	Conclusion on contribution to the SDG goals in baseline scenario.	Goal 2 (SDG 2.4.1) Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	7,957 Hectares	During Project scenario contribution to the identified SDG goal found to be calculated by PP using correct formulae $A_{bs,y} = N_{b,y} \times U_y \times \%BS_y \times A_{bs,h,y}$ During the project scenario, the verification team assessed the extent to which the project contributes to sustainable agricultural practices within the project boundary. Based on the review of the emission reduction spreadsheet (/Ref-6/, Tab: SDG2&7_Cal), supporting documentation, and onsite verification findings, the following observations were made: The Project Participant (PP) has calculated the contribution to SDG 2.4.1 using a methodologically sound and transparent approach. The formulae applied are consistent with the requirements of the Gold Standard methodology and have been correctly implemented. Based on the calculations, it is observed that an average of 0.618 hectares of agricultural land per household is under productive and sustainable agriculture, where bioslurry from biogas digesters is applied as organic fertilizer. This practice enhances soil fertility, improves crop yields, and reduces dependency on chemical fertilizers, thereby contributing to sustainable land management. As compared to previous monitoring period where contribution was reported as 0.618 hectares / household, the contribution is improved by 6.0% hectare/ household during this monitoring period. The contribution is further substantiated through onsite verification, including household interviews and physical observations of slurry application and agricultural practices. The verification team concludes that the project activity effectively contributes to SDG Goal 2 (Indicator 2.4.1). The estimation is verifiable, transparent, and consistent with the applied methodology and Gold Standard requirements.	Goal 7 (SDG 7.2.1)- Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	61,131 number of persons	During Project scenario contribution to the identified SDG goal found to be calculated by PP using correct formulae $P_{clean,y} = N_{b,y} \times U_y \times B_{daily} \times H_{d,y}$ During the project scenario, the verification team assessed the extent to which the project contributes to the adoption of clean fuels and technologies at the household level. Based on the Continuous Monitoring Survey (CMS) and supporting documentation, the							
Sustainable Development Goals relevant to the Project emissions	SDG Impact	Conclusion on contribution to the SDG goals in baseline scenario.															
Goal 2 (SDG 2.4.1) Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	7,957 Hectares	During Project scenario contribution to the identified SDG goal found to be calculated by PP using correct formulae $A_{bs,y} = N_{b,y} \times U_y \times \%BS_y \times A_{bs,h,y}$ During the project scenario, the verification team assessed the extent to which the project contributes to sustainable agricultural practices within the project boundary. Based on the review of the emission reduction spreadsheet (/Ref-6/, Tab: SDG2&7_Cal), supporting documentation, and onsite verification findings, the following observations were made: The Project Participant (PP) has calculated the contribution to SDG 2.4.1 using a methodologically sound and transparent approach. The formulae applied are consistent with the requirements of the Gold Standard methodology and have been correctly implemented. Based on the calculations, it is observed that an average of 0.618 hectares of agricultural land per household is under productive and sustainable agriculture, where bioslurry from biogas digesters is applied as organic fertilizer. This practice enhances soil fertility, improves crop yields, and reduces dependency on chemical fertilizers, thereby contributing to sustainable land management. As compared to previous monitoring period where contribution was reported as 0.618 hectares / household, the contribution is improved by 6.0% hectare/ household during this monitoring period. The contribution is further substantiated through onsite verification, including household interviews and physical observations of slurry application and agricultural practices. The verification team concludes that the project activity effectively contributes to SDG Goal 2 (Indicator 2.4.1). The estimation is verifiable, transparent, and consistent with the applied methodology and Gold Standard requirements.															
Goal 7 (SDG 7.2.1)- Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	61,131 number of persons	During Project scenario contribution to the identified SDG goal found to be calculated by PP using correct formulae $P_{clean,y} = N_{b,y} \times U_y \times B_{daily} \times H_{d,y}$ During the project scenario, the verification team assessed the extent to which the project contributes to the adoption of clean fuels and technologies at the household level. Based on the Continuous Monitoring Survey (CMS) and supporting documentation, the															

			following observations were made: The Project Participant (PP) has calculated the contribution to SDG 7.2.1 using a methodologically sound and transparent approach. According to the CMS survey results, an average of 4.62 persons per household were observed to be benefiting from the use of clean cooking fuel—specifically, biogas generated from household biodigesters. The calculation of the total population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies has been correctly applied and is transparently presented in the Emission Reduction Spreadsheet (/Ref-6/, Tab: SDG2&7_Cal). The contribution was objectively verified through onsite household interviews and physical observations, which confirmed the operational status of biodigesters and the exclusive or primary use of biogas for cooking purposes. The verification team concludes that the project activity effectively contributes to SDG Goal 7 (Indicator 7.2.1). The estimation is verifiable, conservative, and consistent with the applied methodology and the requirements of the Gold Standard framework.
	Goal 13 (SDG 13.2.1)	1,922 tCO ₂ e	This is found correct as during project scenario despite of the availability of biogas as clean fuel, fossil fuel consumption for cooking purpose is not completely avoided and hence this parameter is important. Calculation of this impact is found to be based on the methodological formulae i.e., Eq. No 14, Also, it is noted that there are possible leakages from biogas plants and PP has estimated these emissions applying eq. 17 from applied methodology and hence it is found correct. PP has applied value of 0.005 tCO₂/hh/year, based on this applied value overall leakage related emissions for the entire monitoring period are calculated as 72 tCO₂e. Further it is also noted that the project emissions due to thermal energy use is also accounted in accordance with methodological guidance. Based on the monitoring data PD has applied 0.139 tCO₂/hh/year and thus the total project emissions due to thermal use is calculated as 1850 tCO₂e during this monitoring period.
Findings	NIL		
Conclusion	Corresponding to the paragraph 9.4.25, 9.4.26 & 9.4.27 of CORE DOCUMENT-Validation and Verification Standard V1.0 /Ref-9/, Bureau Veritas can confirm that: - Data used for the determination of the emission reductions are available and monitored in accordance with the monitoring plan contained in the registered PDD/Ref-1/. - Information and data provided in the monitoring report have been cross-checked with other sources such as Usage survey, CMS survey, PFT test, calibration records, grievance records. - Appropriate methods and formulae for calculating baseline emissions have been followed.		

E.8.3. Calculation of leakage GHG emissions

Means of verification	There is no leakage emissions are applicable for this project and there is no baseline equipment's are for displaced and working on other locations.
Findings	Nil

Conclusion	Not Applicable.
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E.8.4. Summary calculation of GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks

Means of verification	By checking ER spreadsheet/Ref-6/ and referring to the registered PDD /Ref-1/ as well as the applied methodology it is concluded that PP has estimated emission reductions appropriately.																		
	PP has used equation (6) of applied methodology and this equation found to be applied correctly.																		
	$ER_y = \sum_{b,p1} N_{p1,y} * U_{p,y} * (f_{NRB} * ER_{b,p,y,CO2} + ER_{b,p,y,non-CO2}) - \sum LE_{p1,y}$																		
	(6)																		
	Where:																		
	$\sum_{b,p}$	Sum over all relevant (Baseline b/project p) couples																	
	$N_{p,y}$	Cumulative number of biodigesters months ³ included in the project database for project scenario p in against baseline scenario b in year y. $N_{p,y}$ applied is the value of last month to allow for a 1 month period for digester starting up. This is conservative because in most cases within 2 weeks biogas is being produced																	
	$U_{p,y}$	Cumulative usage rate for technologies in project scenario p1 in year y, based on cumulative adoption rate and drop off rate (fraction)																	
	$ER_{b,p,y,C}$ O2	Specific CO2 emission savings for an individual technology of project p1 against an individual technology of baseline b1, b2, b3 in year y, in tCO2/year, and as derived from the statistical analysis of the data collected from the field tests																	
	$ER_{b,p,y,n}$ on- CO2	Specific non-CO2 emission savings for an individual technology of project p1 against an individual technology of baseline b1, b2, b3 in year y, converted in tCO2/year, and as derived from the statistical analysis of the data collected from the field tests																	
f_{NRB} Fraction of biomass used that can be established as non-renewable biomass																			
$LE_{p1,y}$ Leakage for project scenario p1 in year y (tCO2e/yr)																			
While calculating Emission reductions for this monitoring period PP has utilized results of surveys i.e., data and information obtained while performing Usage survey, CMS Survey as well as PFT test.																			
In ER spreadsheet /Ref-6/ tab SDG2_7_13_DB_Month, PP has provided transparent calculation of Emission reduction on monthly basis in systematic manner. Based on the data and information obtained during various survey PP calculated BE _{AWMS} , BE _{Thermal} , PE _{Thermal} , PE _{Leakage} per household and then multiplied by the total number of biodigester installed and the usage rate monitored during this monitoring period these calculated values are then subjected to the simple ER Calculation formula																			
$ER = (BE_{AWMS} + BE_{Thermal}) - (PE_{Leakage} + PE_{Thermal})$																			
Total Emission Reduction achieved during this monitoring period are 29,396 tCO2e. This value is found be correct and hence acceptable. SDG impact assessed during this monitoring period is as below.																			
<table><tr><th>SDG</th><th>SDG Impact</th><th>Baseline estimate</th><th>Project estimate</th><th>Net benefit</th></tr><tr><td>13</td><td>Emission reductions</td><td>31,318</td><td>1,922</td><td>29,396</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Hectares area on which bio-slurry is applied</td><td>0</td><td>7,957</td><td>7,957</td></tr></table>					SDG	SDG Impact	Baseline estimate	Project estimate	Net benefit	13	Emission reductions	31,318	1,922	29,396	2	Hectares area on which bio-slurry is applied	0	7,957	7,957
SDG	SDG Impact	Baseline estimate	Project estimate	Net benefit															
13	Emission reductions	31,318	1,922	29,396															
2	Hectares area on which bio-slurry is applied	0	7,957	7,957															

	<table><tr><td>7</td><td>Number of people benefiting from biogas</td><td>0</td><td>61,131</td><td>61,131</td></tr></table> Verifier has checked the emission reduction calculations provided in the monitoring report and found satisfactory as there are no material errors detected in the dataset used for calculating Emission reductions as well as SDG Contribution.	7	Number of people benefiting from biogas	0	61,131	61,131
7	Number of people benefiting from biogas	0	61,131	61,131		
Findings	NIL					
Conclusion	Corresponding to the paragraph 9.4.25, 9.4.26 & 9.4.27 of CORE DOCUMENT- Validation and Verification Standard V1.0 /Ref-9/, Bureau Veritas can confirm that: - Data used for the determination of the emission reductions are available and monitored in accordance with the monitoring plan contained in the registered PDD/Ref-1/. - Information and data provided in the monitoring report have been cross – checked with other sources such as invoices, calibration records, written check-sheets and operation logs. - Appropriate methods and formulae for calculating baseline emissions have been followed.					

E.8.5. Comparison of actual GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks with estimates in registered PDD

Means of verification

The Verification activity was performed along with the validation of the project which is acceptable by the Gold Standard. During validation VVB validated ex ante calculation of Baseline emissions and Emission reduction based on the feasibility report and methodological calculations and confirmed that on an average Project can generate maximum of 84,893 tCO₂e emission reductions during year i.e. 365 days of operations.

Based on this emission reduction achieved and presented during this monitoring period in the monitoring report PP has accounted 29,396 tCO₂e emission reduction during 365 days in year 2024 (01/01/2024 – 31/12/2024).

While performing vintage comparison between estimated ER V/s Actual ER Achieved during this monitoring period following formulae was applied.

% Difference = {(Estimated ER in PDD x Total Days during This monitoring period / Total Days in a year) – Actual emission reduction calculated during this monitoring period} / Estimated ER in PDD

= {84,893 tCO₂e – 29,396 tCO₂e } / 84,893 tCO₂e

= 0.654

= 65.40%

That means Project achieved 65.40% lower emission reductions during vintage period 01/01/2024 – 31/12/2024 than the estimated emission reductions presented in the registered PDD/Ref-1/.

PP has described the comparison of ER Achieved during this monitoring period in the monitoring report Section E.5

SDG	Values estimated in ex ante calculation of approved PDD for this monitoring period	Actual values achieved during this monitoring period
13	84,893 tCO ₂ e	29,396 tCO ₂ e
2	52,134 hectares	7,957 hectares
7	127,154 People	61,131 people

Findings	Nil
Conclusion	Corresponding to the paragraph 9.4.25, 9.4.26 & 9.4.27 of CORE DOCUMENT-Validation and Verification Standard V1.0 /Ref-9/, Bureau Veritas can confirm that: Assumptions, emission factors and default values that were applied in the calculations have been justified.

E.8.6. Remarks on difference from estimated value in registered PDD

Means of verification	Based on the verification of survey results, Emission reduction calculation and observations noted during onsite verification visit it is concluded that the reasons for the difference from estimated values of emission reduction and SDG Impacts are correctly representing the project scenario. In Monitoring report section E.6 PP has provided remarks that emission reductions and SDG impacts achieved during this monitoring period are lesser than that of the estimated values at the time of registration (As per registered PDD/Ref-1/). This decrease in the emission reductions is attributable mainly to the social and lifestyle changes, such as reducing animal-raising households and increasing access to cooking technology. This led to reduced sale, usage rate, and farm application of bio-slurry, directly proportional to SDG impacts. Also, significant impact to the reduction of the emission is due to the change in the f_{nr} Value, during this monitoring period PD applied latest update value i.e., 20% as compared to the 77% at the time of registration.
Findings	Nil
Conclusion	Corresponding to the paragraph 9.4.25, 9.4.26 & 9.4.27 of CORE DOCUMENT-Validation and Verification Standard V1. /Ref-9/, Bureau Veritas can confirm that: The variation in the actual achievement of emission reduction and other SDG Goals is accounted to the change in lifestyle, change in the trend of animal raising, f_{nr} value and usage rate during current monitoring period Verification team confirms that there are no changes to the project activity equipment since the commissioning of the project activity.

E.8.7. Actual GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks during the first commitment period and the period from 1 January 2013 onwards

Means of verification	Not Applicable
Findings	Not Applicable
Conclusion	Not Applicable

E.9. Assessment of reported sustainable development co-benefits

Means of verification	Based on the verification of the registered PDD/Ref-1/, Monitoring report, survey results verifier concluded that the project has demonstrated contribution of identified SDG Goals. The verification details are provided below.										
	PP has identified 3 SDG goals to demonstrate contribution of the project activity towards sustainable development and established suitable monitoring arrangements to gather data and information which confirms that the target of SDG Goal is achieved.										
	<table><tr><th>Sustainable Development Goals relevant to the project activity implementation</th><th>Estimation as per registered PDD</th><th>SDG Impact</th><th>Conclusion on contribution to the SDG goals in baseline scenario.</th></tr><tr><td>Goal 2 (SDG 2.4.1) Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture</td><td>52,134 Hectares</td><td>7,957 Hectares</td><td>During Project scenario contribution to the identified SDG goal found to be calculated by PP using correct formulae $A_{bs,y} = N_{b,y} \times U_y \times \%BS_y \times A_{bs,h,y}$</td></tr></table>				Sustainable Development Goals relevant to the project activity implementation	Estimation as per registered PDD	SDG Impact	Conclusion on contribution to the SDG goals in baseline scenario.	Goal 2 (SDG 2.4.1) Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	52,134 Hectares	7,957 Hectares
Sustainable Development Goals relevant to the project activity implementation	Estimation as per registered PDD	SDG Impact	Conclusion on contribution to the SDG goals in baseline scenario.								
Goal 2 (SDG 2.4.1) Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	52,134 Hectares	7,957 Hectares	During Project scenario contribution to the identified SDG goal found to be calculated by PP using correct formulae $A_{bs,y} = N_{b,y} \times U_y \times \%BS_y \times A_{bs,h,y}$								

				based on the calculation it is observed that on an average 0.618 Hectares of land is under productive and sustainable agriculture where slurry from biogas plant is applied as fertilizer and this enhances the quality of soil and also results in the good yield. Hence it is concluded that Project activity effectively contributes to this SDG goal and the contribution can be objectively verified during onsite verification interviews with households as well physical observations. This calculation is transparently presented in the Emission reduction spreadsheet /Ref-6/ Tab SDG2&7_Cal. The contribution towards this SDG Goal found to be significantly low as many households are not using slurry as fertilizers in the field and hence actual SDG impact estimated is not as expected at the time of registration.
	Goal 7 (SDG 7.2.1)- Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	127,154 number of persons	61,131 number of persons	During Project scenario contribution to the identified SDG goal found to be calculated by PP using correct formulae $P_{clean,y} = N_{b,y} \times U_y \times B_{daily} \times H_{s,y}$ based on the calculation it is observed that on an average 4.62 person per household were observed during CMS Survey and thus the overall personnel availing benefits of clean fuel and technology found to be correctly applied. Hence it is concluded that Project activity effectively contributes to this SDG goal and the contribution can be objectively verified during onsite verification interviews with households as well physical observations. This calculation is transparently presented in the Emission reduction spreadsheet /Ref-6/ Tab SDG2&7_Cal. Since the Number of biogas digesters installed are lower than planned number of Biogas digesters the impact could not be achieved as expected at the time of registration of this project activity.
	Goal 13 (SDG 13.2.1) "Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalisation of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production"	84,893 tCO _{2e}	29,396 tCO _{2e}	Based on the estimation of emission reduction presented in the ER Spreadsheet /Ref-6/, it is confirmed that the emission reduction achieved during this monitoring period is correct and relevant to the current situation observed during site visit by the verifier. During entire monitoring period i.e. 01/01/2024 – 31/12/2024, PP could achieve 43.97% lower emission reductions as compared to the estimation presented in the registered PDD/Ref-1/. This reduction is justified appropriately by the PP in the monitoring report. It is confirmed that the total Biogas digesters installed by PP are 28,975, however number of animals reared found to be reducing which results in lower emission reductions as compared to the estimated value in the registered PDD/Ref-1/.
	Based on above verification results it is concluded that the project activity contributes towards sustainable development, however the estimated impacts at the time of registration could not be achieved.			
Findings	Nil			
Conclusion	Based on the above verification of monitoring arrangements implemented by PP for assessing the impacts towards SDG Goals as well as physical site visit observations, it is			

	confirmed that the reported outcome on contribution of project towards sustainable development found to be meeting following criteria, ✓ Core Document- Safeguarding Principles And Requirements V2.1 ✓ Gold Standard For The Global Goals Programme Of Activities Requirements Version 1.2 – Published October 2019/Ref-7/ ✓ Para 9,4,7,9.7.2, 9.7.6,10.1.4, 10.1.9,of CORE DOCUMENT- Validation and Verification Standard V1.0/Ref-9/ ✓ Applied Metodology TPDDTEC 3.1
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E.10. Global stakeholder consultation

Means of verification	The verification team has assessed the stakeholder consultation process and grievance redress mechanism implemented by the Project Participant (PP), in accordance with the requirements outlined in the Gold Standard Validation and Verification Standard (GS-VVS) and the Gold Standard Principles. Based on the review of the Monitoring Report (Sections G.1, G.2, and G.3), as well as the grievance records maintained by the PP (/Ref-18/), and findings from the onsite verification visit, the following observations were made: The PP has established a functional and accessible grievance mechanism to receive feedback and concerns from stakeholders, primarily households operating and maintaining biogas systems for biogas-based cooking. Grievances are collected through multiple channels, including telephone, WhatsApp, and direct verbal communication with field staff from the National Biogas Programme (NBP). All grievances are systematically recorded, and appropriate corrective actions are taken to address stakeholder concerns and mitigate dissatisfaction. During the current monitoring period, a total of 17 grievance cases were reported. These primarily related to technical and operational issues, such as biogas system malfunction and cookstove breakdowns. Of these, 4 cases were of a technical nature, and were resolved promptly to ensure continued functionality of the biogas systems. The verification team conducted due diligence during the site visit, including interviews with household representatives. It was confirmed that stakeholders are aware of the grievance mechanism and understand how to report issues to NBP field staff. All 17 reported grievances were found to be effectively addressed, with no pending cases remaining during the monitoring period. The grievance handling process is found to be transparent, responsive, and aligned with Gold Standard requirements. - The verification team concludes that the stakeholder consultation and grievance redress mechanisms implemented by the PP are adequate, inclusive, and effective, and meet the requirements of the Gold Standard framework.
Findings	Nil
Conclusion	Based on the Local Stakeholder Consultation process conducted by the PP and the solicitation of stakeholder comments obtained during the Local stakeholder consultation arrangements and outcome of grievance process as presented in the monitoring report section G1, G2 and G3, it is confirmed that the procedure adopted for the Local Stakeholder consultation is in accordance with following specific requirements. ✓ Gold Standard for the Global Goals Stakeholder Consultation & Engagement Procedure, Requirements & Guidelines, Version 1.2 ✓ Gold Standard For The Global Goals Programme Of Activities Requirements/Ref-7/

SECTION F. Internal quality control

The verification report underwent an Internal Technical Review (ITR) before requesting issuance of VERs for the project activity.

The ITR is an independent process performed to examine thoroughly that the process of verification has been carried out in conformance with the requirements of the verification scheme as well as internal Bureau Veritas procedures.

The Team Leader provides a copy of the verification report to the reviewer, including any necessary verification documentation. The reviewer reviews the submitted documentation for conformance with the verification scheme. This will be a comprehensive review of all documentation generated during the verification process.

When performing an Internal Technical Review, the reviewer ensures that:

- The verification activity has been performed by the team by exercising utmost diligence and complete adherence to the Gold Standard and applicable CDM rules and requirements.
- The review encompasses all aspects related to the project which includes project design, baseline, additionality, monitoring plans and emission reduction calculations, internal quality assurance systems of the project participant as well as the project activity, review of the stakeholder comments and responses, closure of CARs, CLs and FARs during the verification exercise, review of sample documents.

The reviewer may raise Clarification Requests to the verification team and discusses these matters with Team Leader.

After the agreement of the responses on the Clarification Requests from the verification team as well as the PP (s), the finalized verification report is accepted for further processing such as submitting to the Gold Standard for review and issuance.

SECTION G. Verification opinion

Bureau Veritas Certification has performed the 6th Monitoring period of National Biodigester Programme, Cambodia, Gold Standard Project reference Number GS751, which is located in host country Cambodia, and applying The Gold Standard methodology TPDDTEC 3.10. The verification was performed based on the requirements set by the Gold Standard Principles & requirements as well as its guidance, rules and Activity requirement.

The verification consisted of the following three phases: i) desk review of the project design, the baseline and monitoring plan; ii) follow-up interviews with project stakeholders; iii) resolution of outstanding issues and the issuance of the final verification report and opinion.

The management of National Biodigester Programme, Cambodia is responsible for the preparation of the GHG emissions data and the reported GHG emission reductions of the project on the basis set out within the monitoring plan/Ref-2/ contained in the PDD/Ref-1/. The development and maintenance of records and reporting procedures in accordance with that plan, including the calculation and determination of GHG emission reductions from the project, is the responsibility of the management of the project.

Bureau Veritas Certification has verified the project Monitoring Report version 1.1 dated 20/06/2025 for the reporting period as indicated below. Bureau Veritas Certification confirms that the project is implemented as described in the validated and registered project design documents. Installed equipment being essential for generating emission reductions run reliably and are calibrated appropriately. The monitoring system is in place and the Project is generating GHG emission reductions as a Gold Standard project.

Bureau Veritas Certification can confirm that the GHG emission reductions are calculated without material misstatements. Our opinion relates to the projects' GHG emissions and resulting GHG emission reductions reported and related to the validated and registered project baseline, approved monitoring plan and its associated documents.

Based on the evidence and information that are considered necessary to guarantee that GHG emission reductions are appropriately calculated, Bureau Veritas Certification confirms the following statement:

SECTION H. Certification statement

Based on the evidence and information that are considered necessary to guarantee that GHG emission reductions are appropriately calculated, Bureau Veritas Certification confirms the following statement:

Reporting period:		01/01/2024 to 31/12/2024	
Baseline emissions:	31,318	tCO ₂ equivalents	
Project emissions:	1,922	tCO ₂ equivalents	
Leakage emissions:	00,000	tCO ₂ equivalents	
Emission Reductions:	29,396	tCO ₂ equivalents	

Year (Monitoring period)	Baseline emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Project emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Emission Reductions (tCO ₂ e)
01/01/2024 – 31/12/2024	31,318.00	1,922.00	00,000.00	29,396.00

Appendix 1. Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Full texts
AWMS	Animal Waste Management System
BCA	Biodigester Company Agencies
BFT	Baseline Fuel Test
BV	Bureau Veritas India Pvt. Ltd
CAR	Corrective action request
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CL	Clarification
CMP	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
CMS	Carbon monitoring survey
EB	Executive Board
ER	Emission Reductions
FAR	Forward Action Request.
GHG	Green House Gas
GS	Gold Standard
GS4GG	Gold Standard 4 Global Goals
IAF	International Accreditation Forum
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITR	Internal Technical Review
LPG	Liquefied petroleum gas
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MR	Monitoring Report
NBP	National Biodigester Programme
PP	Project Participant
PDD	Project Design Document
PFT	Project Fuel Test
QA/QC	Quality Assurance / Quality Control
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework convention on Climate Change
VS	Volatile solids
VVB	Validation and Verification Body

Appendix 2. Competence of team members and technical reviewers

Ram M. Desai	Bureau Veritas Brunei	Team Leader, Climate Change Lead Verifier, <i>Environmental Engineer with over all 13 years of experience in various industries related to Fuel consumption & Waste Fuel consumption engineering design, installation & Commissioning, Integrated Facility Management for Environmental Services operations in various industries i.e Automotive, Pharmaceutical , IT & Electronics (With Clean Room). Management System Implementation and Maintenance, Green Building concept implementation, Lean Management Implementation, Fuel consumption & Waste Fuel consumption engineering Design & project Management, Project Environmental Compliance etc for a construction company.</i> <i>He is the lead auditor for Environment management system, Quality management system and Occupational health and safety management system and his auditing experience spans for 3 year with BVCI & BVCS. He has undergone intensive training on Clean Development Mechanism and was trained as Lead Verifier for CDM in the year 2005 and working as a lead Verifier for validation and verification of CDM/VCS and gold Standard projects</i>
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Mr. Hong Linh Nguyen	Bureau Veritas Vietnam	Technical Reviewer, Climate change Lead Verifier: <i>He has graduated in Environmental Studies and had a Master Degree of Quality Management. He has undergone intensive training on Clean Development Mechanism. His working experience includes more than 7 years of auditing works in the field of Quality Management System and Environmental Management System. He has been involved in the validation / verification / technical review work of more than 30 GHG projects</i>
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Appendix 3. Documents reviewed or referenced

No.	Author	Title	References to the document	Provider
1	PP	Registered GS PDD	version 2.2	GS Website
2	PP	Monitoring plan registered	version 2.2	GS Website
3	PP	Monitoring report	version 1.0	PP
4	PP	Monitoring report	version 1.1	PP
5	PP	Usage Survey spreadsheet		PP
6	PP	05May 2025_GS751_NBP_CPIII_MPVI_ER_Cal_V 1.0	version 1.0	PP
7	GS	Gold Standard for the global Goals, Principles and Requirements	version 1.2	GS Website
8	GS	Gold Standard for the Global Goals, Community Services Activities Requirements	version 1.2	GS Website
9	GS	Gold Standard - CORE DOCUMENT- Validation and Verification Standard V2.0	Version 2.0 Dtd. 12/11/2024	GS Website
10	UNFCCC	CDM Validation and Verification Standard for programmes of activities	Version 03.0	UNFCCC
11	AENOR	GS Verification and Certification report previous monitoring period (MP IV)	Version 2	GS Website
12	PP	NBP 2024 annual report Executive summary	31/12/2021	
13	GS	Template Guide - Monitoring report	Version 1.1	GS Website
14	GS	Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption	version 3.1	GS Website
15	IPCC	2006 IPCC Guidelines on National GHG Inventories	2006	IPCC
16	PP	Plant Repair In 2024 Final	2024	PP
17	IPCC	Assessment Report 4	2007	IPCC
18	PP	Grievance list 2024 sheet		PP
19	PP	fNRB assessment Cambodia report	Version 1.1	PP
20	PP	10aug22 NRB assessment NBP spreadsheet	Version 1.0	PP
21	PP	Usage Training Report - PIP_TrainingReport_NBP_CP3_MP6_Feb2 025(final)	February 2025	PP
22	PP	Usage Survey Questionnaire - Annex4- NBP_US&CMS_CP3MP6_2025		PP
23	PP	Annex3-GS751_Selected_HHs		PP
24	UNFCCC	Guideline: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities	Version 04.0	UNFCCC
25	UNFCCC	Standard Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities	Version 09.0	UNFCCC
26	BSP	Study report on Combustion efficiency of the biogas stove - Centre for Energy Studies, Institute of Engineering for the Nepal Biogas		BSP

		Support Programme (BSP) https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Asheesh_Kumar_4/post/what-are-all-the-methods-that-we-can-employ-to-increase-the-combustion-efficiency-when-L-PG-is-used-as-the-fuel/attachment/59d6207e79197b807797ef48/AS%3A273821083340822%401442295441788/download/efficiency_measurement_of_bioq_as_kerosene_and_lpg_stoves_nepal_2001.pdf		
27	PP	PFT_Scale_Calibration_2024_EN.		PP
28	PP	Combined_Data_NBP_US-CMS-PFT_CP3MP6_2025		PP
29	UNFCCC	CDM-EB69-A06-GUIDE "Guideline on the application of materiality in verifications", Para 13 (a – d)	Version 1.0	UNFCCC
30	PP	Validation Report at the at the time of registration	Version 2.2 Dtd 06/10/21	GS Website
31	BV	GS Verification and Certification report previous monitoring period (MP V)	Version 1.1	GS Website
32	PP	Annex3-GS751_Selected_HHs		PP
33	PP	GS751_NBP_CPIII-MPVI_V2.0	Version 2.0	PP
34	PP	GS751_NBP_CPIII_MPVI_ER_Cal_V2.0	Version 2.0	PP
35	PP	Combined_Data_NBP_US-CMS-PFT_CP3MP5_2024		PP
36	PP	Revised PDD	Version 2.3, Dtd. 22/12/2025	PP
37	PP	GS751_NBP_CPIII_PDD_Ex-Ante ER	Version 2.3, Dtd. 22/12/2025	PP
38	PP	GS751_NBP_CPIII-Monitoring Report V4.1(Clean)	Version 4.1, Dtd. 22/12/2025	PP
39	PP	GS751_NBP_CPIII_MPVI_ER_Cal_V4.1	Version 4.1, Dtd. 22/12/2025	PP

Appendix 4. Clarification requests, corrective action requests and forward action requests

Table 1. Remaining FAR from validation and/or previous verifications

FAR ID	NA	Section no.	Date: DD/MM/YYYY
Description of FAR			
Project participant response			Date: DD/MM/YYYY
Documentation provided by project participant			
DOE assessment			Date: DD/MM/YYYY

Table 2. CL from this verification

CL ID	Section no.	Date:
Description of CL		
Project participant response		Date:
Documentation provided by project participant		
		Date:

Table 3. CAR from this verification

CAR ID	01	Section no.	E.4 & E.2	Date: 10/06/2025
Description of CAR				
<i>Please review Monitoring Report Section E.4 where, against SDG 13 Project estimate value is mentioned as 3,581 tCO₂, and foot note 31 is referring to the "See ER Spreadsheet, SDG_ex-ante_ex-post cell E7", while checking this spreadsheet it is observed that the Cell E7 Calculated value is not same and it is 1,922 tCO₂. Erroneous value needs to be corrected across the Monitoring Report. (Same value is noted in Section E.2 on Page 53)</i>				
Project participant response				Date: 20/06/2025
<i>Erroneous Value is now corrected and revised Monitoring report is submitted to the verifier.</i>				
Documentation provided by project participant				
<i>Revised Monitoring Report Version 1.1 Dtd. 20/06/2025</i>				
DOE assessment				Date: 30/06/2025
Verified revised Monitoring Report and it is seen that PP has rectified the error, thus the CAR is closed based on the submission of the Corrected Monitoring Report.				

Table 4. FAR from this verification

FAR ID	xx	Section No.		Date: DD/MM/YYYY
Description of FAR				
Project participant response				Date: DD/MM/YYYY
Documentation provided by project participant				
DOE assessment				Date: DD/MM/YYYY

Appendix 5. : List Of Household sampled for Interview during site visit.

Sample No	Village Name2	Province Name	Household Name	Gender	Digester ID	Installation Date	Number of Persons	Baseline Fuel Used
1	Preah Ream Reangsei	Kampong Chanang	Mrs. Chheng Leng Hor	Female	406191512	1/1/2019	3 persons	Charcoal, wood
2	Preah Ream Reangsei	Kampong Chanang	Mrs. Chum Sopha	Female	406211642	22/02/2021	4 persons	wood
3	Preah Ream Reangsei	Kampong Chanang	Mr. Sao Thavuth	Male	406211660	29/06/2021	5 persons	wood, charcoal, LPG
4	Preah Ream Reangsei	Kampong Chanang	Mr Lo Sokheang	Male	040619152	7/01/2019	5 persons	Charcoal , Gas (LPG) – Wood
5	Preah Ream Reangsei	Kampong Chanang	Mr Pon Chan Tha	Male	406141127	25/03/2014	3 persons	wood only – 5-6 kg/day
6	Preah Ream Reangsei	Kampong Chanang	Sorn Kiri	Female	406231720	17/01/2023	5 persons	charcoal, wood , LPG
7	Preah Ream Reangsei	Kampong Chanang	Mr Heang Yim	Male	406201591	12/06/2020	5 persons	wood , charcoal
8	Preah Ream Reangsei	Kampong Chanang	Mr Ma Thorn	Male	406080105	27/09/2008	3 persons	wood
9	Trapeang Kravan	Takeo	Ms Kham Srey Noun	Female	2109112361	26/03/2011	5 persons	wood
10	Trapeang Kravan	Takeo	Ms Som Som	Female	210944091	17/12/2014	5 persons	wood , LPG sometime
11	Trapeang Kravan	Takeo	Mr Khan Sokhom	Male	2109144400	20/11/2014	4 persons	wood
12	Trapeang Kravan	Takeo	Mr Mom Men	Male	2109102167	16/12/2010	3 persons	wood
13	Trapeang Kravan	Takeo	Mrs Lam Srey Veth	Female	2109123405	29/11/2012	6 persons	wood
14	Ou Phot	Takeo	Mr Ten Hun	Male	2109080516	14/01/2008	6 persons	wood , LPG Sometimes
15	Ou Phot	Takeo	Khin Narun	Female	21090805483	14/01/2008	3 persons	wood
16	Ou Phot	Takeo	Sor Seau	Female	2109133596	29/04/2013	5 persons	wood
17	Svay Ph'aem	Kampot	Mr Soun Phat	Male	702080262	19/09/2008	6 persons	wood
18	Svay Ph'aem	Kampot	Mr Phang Ngork	Male	702111792	22/03/2011	4 persons	wood
19	Svay Ph'aem	Kampot	Mr Thun Nhaem	Male	702111809	10/03/2011	3 persons	wood
20	Svay Ph'aem	Kampot	Ms Nem Oy	Female	702204844	15/11/2020	3 Persons	Wood
21	Svay Ph'aem	Kampot	Ms Nem Oy	Female	702112133	7/06/2011	4 persons	wood
22	Theay	Kampot	Mrs Pen Neang	Female	702112202	13/06/2011	3 persons	wood
23	Theay	Kampot	Pen Nak	Male	702111990	6/05/2011	4 persons	wood
24	Theay	Kampot	Ms Nem Oy	Female	702112133	7/06/2011	4 persons	wood
25	Thoat Ter	Takeo	Ms Prom Si Thom	Female	2107070037	1/01/2007	5 persons	wood
26	Thoat Ter	Takeo	Ms Kann Vorn	Female	2107185085	16/10/2018	5 persons	wood
27	Thoat Ter	Takeo	Heang La	Male	2107185106	26/08/2018	3 persons	wood
28	Thoat Ter	Takeo	Mr Nov Sarath	Male	2107185105	10/09/2018	7 persons	wood
29	Kbal Samroung	Takeo	Ms Bun Sour	Female	2107164597	23/02/2016	6 persons	wood
30	Kbal Samroung	Takeo	Mr Heang Chheurn	Male	2107174991	25/11/2017	4 persons	wood
31	Kbal Samroung	Takeo	Mr Nget Sambath	Male	2107185014	10/02/2018	3 persons	wood
32	Kbal Samroung	Takeo	Mr El Kongkear	Male	2107185124	30/04/2019	3 persons	wood

Document information

<i>Version</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
04.0	6 April 2021	Revision to: • Reflect the “Clarification: Regulatory requirements under temporary measures for post-2020 cases” (CDM-EB109-A01-CLAR).
03.0	31 May 2019	Revision to: • Ensure consistency with version 02.0 of the “CDM validation and verification standard for project activities” (CDM-EB93-A05-STAN); • Make structural and editorial improvements.
02.1	11 January 2018	Editorial revision to correct the numbering of appendices in the instructions.
02.0	31 October 2017	Revision to align with the requirements of the “CDM validation and verification standard for project activities” (version 01.0).
01.0	23 March 2015	Initial publication.
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