

Verification report form for verification for Gold Standard for Global Goals	
KEY PROJECT INFORMATION	
Title of the GS4GG Project (PoA)	UpEnergy – Social and Climate Impact Programme
GS ID of Project (PoA)	GS10963
GS ID of Project	VPA ID- GS10967 Community Carbon Efficient Cooking Programme – VPA1 VPA ID- GS12119 Community Carbon Efficient Cooking Programme – VPA 16
Version number of the verification and certification report	2.0
Completion date of the verification and certification report	25/06/2025
Monitoring period number and duration of this monitoring period	VPA 1: 4 th MP - 01/01/2024 - 31/12/2024 (Inclusive of both the dates) VPA 16: 3 rd MP - 01/01/2024 - 31/12/2024 (Inclusive of both the dates)
Version number of the monitoring report to which this report applies	6.0 Dated: 25/06/2025
Coordinating/managing entity (CME)	UpEnergy Group
Project Representative(s)	Community Carbon/ UpEnergy Group
Host Party	Uganda
Applied methodologies and standardized baselines	Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC), version 3.1.
Activity requirements applied	☒ Community Services Activities ☐ Renewable Energy Activities ☐ Land Use and Forestry Activities/Risks & Capacities ☐ N/A
Mandatory sectoral scopes	Sectoral Scope 3: Energy Demand
Product requirements applied	☒ GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration

		☐ Renewable Energy Label ☐ N/A		
Sustainable Development Goals Targeted	SDG Impact	Amount Achieved		Units/ Products
		ICS	EPC ¹	
13 Climate Action	Emission Reductions	VPA 1: 587,040 VPA 16: 614,606	-	tCO ₂ e/GS VERs
1 No Poverty	Percentage of users reporting money savings due to reduction in purchased fuel consumption in project	VPA 1: 89.5 VPA 16: 90	-	Percentage (%)
3 Good Health and Well Being	Percentage of users reporting reduction in smoke/PM after shifting to ICS in project	VPA 1: 89.5 VPA 16: 90	-	Percentage (%)
5 Gender Equality	Percentage of users reporting time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption/cooking time/boiling water	VPA 1: 89.5 VPA 16: 90	-	Percentage (%)
7 Affordable and Clean Energy	Number of households with operational stoves	VPA 1: 137,927 VPA 16: 142,141	-	Number
8 Decent Work and Economic Growth	Total number of jobs created	VPA 1: 68 VPA 16: 68	-	Number
12 Responsible Consumption and Production	Average percentage fuel savings reported by users in the project	VPA 1: 44.01 VPA 16: 45.3	-	Percentage (%)
15 Life on Land	Fuelwood	VPA 1:	-	Tonnes equivalent

¹ For current Monitoring period project developer is not claiming ERs from EPCs

	equivalent savings reported by users in the project	965.75 VPA 16: 1,024.96		fuelwood/day
Name of the Gold Standard approved auditor (VVB)		Earthood Services Limited (Formerly known as Earthood Services Private Limited) E-0066		
Name, position and signature of the approver of the verification and certification report		 Dr. Kaviraj Singh CEO		

Section A: Executive Summary

A.1: Purpose of the PoA

The programme of activity “UpEnergy – Social and Climate Impact Programme” involves distribution of Improved Cookstove (ICS) to residential users in Uganda. The PoA is using carbon finance to support local partners engaged in different activities like production, distribution, and maintenance of product technology like ICS. The VPAs main target is on reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from the burning of non-renewable woody biomass and/or charcoal for cooking. Improved Cookstoves (ICS) improve heat transfer efficiency as compared to the baseline conventional stoves, Clean cooking solutions such as Electric cooktop/cooker (EPC) avoids any use of non-renewable biomass/charcoal and thereby reducing GHG emissions. Fulfilling the requirements of the applied methodologies TPDDTEC Version 3.1/08/.

The VPAs under current verification are: GS10967 and GS 12119

Total annual average emission reductions for this crediting period are 587,040 tCO₂e for VPA 1 – GS10967 (ICS) and 614,606 tCO₂e for VPA 16 - GS12119 (ICS) and 0 tCO₂e from EPC for current monitoring period i.e., 01/01/2024 to 31/12/2024 (Both days inclusive).

The PoA has been registered under GS4GG (GS-ID 10963) and with the help of local partners & the VPAs Implementer Community Carbon & UpEnergy Group which is also the Coordinating and Managing Entity (CME). Community Carbon in collaboration with the local partners has implemented the distribution/ installation of improved cookstoves to the beneficiaries.

The basic details of the GS project activity are mentioned below:

Project title	VPA ID- GS10967 Community Carbon Efficient Cooking Programme - VPA1 VPA ID- GS12119 Community Carbon Efficient Cooking Programme – VPA 16
ESPL Ref No.	GS.VER.24.36_A GS.VER.24.36_C
GS ID of PoA	GS10963
GS ID of VPA	GS10967 GS12119
Monitoring period Number	VPA 1: 4 th MP VPA 16: 3 rd MP
Monitoring period Duration	01/01/2024 - 31/12/2024 (Inclusive of both the dates)
GS4GG Activity Requirements	Community Services Activity Requirements
Technical Area	TA 3.1
Selected Sustainable Development Goals	SDG 1, SDG 3, SDG 5, SDG 7, SDG 8, SDG

	12, SDG 13, SDG 15
Sectoral Scope	3 (Energy Demand)
GS4GG Certified Product	GHG Emission Reduction and Sequestration

A.2: Scope of Verification

The verification is an independent and objective review for determination of the monitored reductions in GHG emissions by the VVB. The verification includes the implementation and operation of the PoA as set out in the registered PoA-DD/10/ & VPA-DDs/11/ for VPA 01 & VPA 16 in the current monitoring period.

The verification tests the data and assertions set out in the monitoring report prepared for this monitoring period, and it is based on the review of the following:

- (i) The approved methodology TPDDTEC – Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumptions, Version 3.1 /08/
- (ii) The registered PoA-DD/10/ & registered VPA-DDs/11/ and monitoring plan/11/
- (iii) UNFCCC criteria referred to in the Kyoto Protocol criteria and the CDM modalities and procedures as agreed in the Bonn Agreement and the Marrakech Accords
- (iv) GS4GG Principles & Requirements/01/
- (v) The CDM Validation and Verification Standard (VVS) version 3.0/04/ and The CDM Project Standard (PS) version 3.0/03/
- (vi) Relevant decisions, guidance, and clarifications of the CMP and CDM Executive Board and any other information and references relevant to the project activity's reported emission reductions.

The verification has considered both the quantitative and qualitative aspects on stated/reported emission reductions. The monitoring report (all versions) and corresponding supporting documentation was assessed in accordance with the rules defined by UNFCCC and GS4GG, as appropriate to the PoA. The verification is not meant to provide any consulting or recommendations to the CME/others. However, stated requests for clarifications and/or corrective actions may provide input for improvement of the monitoring activities.

A.3: Verification Process

The verification process is conducted as per internal GS4GG Requirements, which includes the following steps;

- Contract with CME and appointment of verification team and technical review team (refer Section B.1 and B.2 of this report)
- Desk review (refer Section D.1 of this report) of Monitoring Report and corresponding ER sheet by verification team and remote audit (including sampling approach (refer Section D.4 of this report) to be applied)
- Onsite audit (refer Section D.2 of this report) by verification team consistent of Team Leader and all Technical Experts, as a minimum
- Follow up activities e.g., interviews (refer Section D.3 of this report)
- Reporting and closure of findings (CARs/CLs/FARs) and preparation of draft verification report (refer Section D.5 of this report)

- Independent technical review (refer Section B.2 of this report) of the draft verification report and final/revised documentation (e.g., Monitoring Report, corresponding ER sheet and evidences)
- Reporting and closure of TR comments/findings (refer Section D.5 of this report) (CARs/CLs/FARs) and final approval for the decision made (refer Section G and H of this report).
- Issuance of final verification report to contracted CME (or authorized representatives) and submission of request for issuance, as appropriate.

A.4: Conclusion

Based on the outcome of the verification process of the GS PoA “UpEnergy – Social and Climate Impact Programme” and its corresponding VPA 01 “Community Carbon Efficient Cooking Programme - VPA1” & VPA 16 “Community Carbon Efficient Cooking Programme – VPA 16” for the monitoring period 01/01/2024 - 31/12/2024 (Inclusive of both the dates), we confirm that the implementation of referenced registered PoA and its VPA (VPA01 & VPA 16) is complying with applicable CDM and GS4GG rules and regulations as stated in the Monitoring Report (final) Version 6.0, dated 25/06/2025/05/. The GHG emission reductions were calculated in line with the approved baseline and monitoring methodologies TPDDTEC – “Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumptions, Version 3.1”/08/ and the monitoring plan contained in the registered PoA-DD/10/ and VPA-DDs/11/.

Earthood Services Limited (hereafter referred as “Earthood”) is able to certify that the emission reductions from the registered PoA (GS 10963) “UpEnergy – Social and Climate Impact Programme” and its VPAs “Community Carbon Efficient Cooking Programme - VPA1” & “Community Carbon Efficient Cooking Programme – VPA 16” during the monitoring period 01/01/2024 to 31/12/2024 (both days are included), amounts to 587,040 tCO₂e for VPA 1 and 614,606 tCO₂e for VPA 16. Therefore, this is being submitted for request for issuance, as per GS4GG and UNFCCC procedures.

Table 1: Sustainable Development Contributions

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS TARGETED	SDG IMPACT	VALUE		UNITS OR PRODUCTS
		ICS	EPC*	
13 Climate Action	Emission Reductions	VPA 1: 587,040 VPA 16: 614,606	-	tCO ₂ e/GSVERs
1 No Poverty	Percentage of users reporting money savings due to reduction in purchased fuel consumption in project	VPA 1: 89.5 VPA 16: 90	-	Percentage (%)

3 Good Health and Well Being	Percentage of users reporting reduction in smoke/PM after shifting to ICS in project	VPA 1: 89.5 VPA 16: 90	-	Percentage (%)
5 Gender Equality	Percentage of users reporting time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption/cooking time/boiling water	VPA 1: 89.5 VPA 16: 90	-	Percentage (%)
7 Affordable and Clean Energy	Number of households with operational stoves	VPA 1: 137,927 VPA 16: 142,141	-	Number
8 Decent Work and Economic Growth	Total number of jobs created	VPA 1: 68 VPA 16: 68	-	Number
12 Responsible Consumption and Production	Average percentage fuel savings reported by users in the project	VPA 1: 44.01 VPA 16: 45.3	-	Percentage (%)
15 Life on Land	Fuelwood equivalent savings reported by users in the project	VPA 1: 965.75 VPA 16: 1,024.96	-	Tonnes equivalent fuelwood/day

Section B: Verification team, technical review team and approver

B.1: Verification team member(s)

S.NO.	FULL NAME	ROLE(S)	TYPE OF RESOURCE	TYPE OF ACTIVITY(IES) CARRIED OUT			
				Desk/document review	On site Audit	Interviews	Verification findings

1.	Sushant Vashisht	Team Leader (Old), TA Expert (TA 3.1) (Old), and GS Approved Auditor(Old)	Internal	Y	Y	Y	Y
2.	Sukanya Phukan	Team Leader (New), TA Expert (TA 3.1) (New), and GS Approved Auditor(New)	Internal	Y	N	N	Y
3.	Priyam Bandyopadhyay	Verifier	Internal	Y	Y	Y	Y
4.	Khalayi Irene Martha	Local Expert (Uganda)	External	Y	Y	Y	Y

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

S.NO.	FULL NAME	ROLE(S)	TYPE OF RESOURCE	AFFILIATION (e.g.name of central or other office of VVB or outsourced entity)
1.	Shifali Guleria	Technical reviewer	Internal	Central office
2.	Shifali Guleria	TA Expert to TR (TA 3.1)	Internal	Central office
3.	Kaviraj Singh	Approver	Internal	Central office

Section C: Application of materiality in conducting the verification

C.1: Consideration of materiality in planning the verification

No.	Risk that could lead to material errors, omissions or misstatements	Assessment of the risk		Response to the risk in the verification plan and/or sampling plan
		Risk level	Justification	
1.	Observational error by monitoring survey staff of CME/VPA implementer while recording the responses of users in relation to survey parameters	Low	The survey targets a carefully chosen sample meant to represent the broader population, ensuring the findings hold significant implications. Surveyors receive thorough training from the CME, and data collection occurs under the CME's direct oversight. This dual approach using representative sampling and supervised, well-trained staff helps minimize bias and strengthens the reliability of the data. Ensuring proper supervision and clear protocols is essential for preserving the integrity of survey outcomes.	Verification team randomly selected the samples from CME surveyed sampled ICS. The recorded survey forms by CME were checked with verification team's physical audit inspection observations/28/. The verification team also interviewed the monitoring staff and checked their training records through the Training & employment records/19/52/. Hence, concluded that there were low risk associated with the surveys.
2.	Erroneous transfer of information from documented records (POs, sales records, etc.) to ER sheet/database.	Low	The documents also undergo regular internal checks to ensure the accuracy of data entry.	The records are checked on a sampling basis such that the information verified from database has low uncertainty within acceptable limits and is substantiated by onsite audit observations/28/.

3.	Error in applying the formulae in the emission reduction calculation sheet	Low	The calculation method has been prescribed in the applied methodologies and further detailed in the registered PoA-DD. There isn't any complex equation involved in the ER calculations. Also, the internal check ensures that such errors are identified in advance.	The emission reduction calculation sheet/15/ has been reviewed in detail by the verification team. Each step for the calculation has been thoroughly checked to confirm the final numbers as well as the steps involved both computationally as well as, in accordance with the methodological requirement.
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C.2: Consideration of materiality in conducting the verification

Based on the review of ER sheet/15/, it can be confirmed that the actual individual and aggregated material error is determined for the PoA as per GS requirements. The verification team has conducted a complete verification of all the information presented in the monitoring report and data monitored as presented in the emission reduction calculation spread sheet /15/. There are no material errors, overestimation of ER, omission, or misstatement.

VPA 1 and VPA 16 involves distribution of improved cookstove technologies² to the end-users at the household level. In accordance with GS Validation and Verification standard/41/, paragraph 9.6.3 states that: *An omission, misstatement, or erroneous reporting of information is material if it might lead, at an aggregated level, to an overestimation of the total emission reductions/removals achieved by a registered project equal to or higher than the following thresholds:*

- 0.5 per cent of the emission reductions/removals for project achieving a total emission reduction equal to or more than 500,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per year;
- 1 per cent of the emission reductions/removals for projects achieving a total emission reduction between 300,000 and 500,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per year;
- 2 per cent of the emission reductions/removals for large-scale project activities achieving a total emission reduction of 300,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per year or less;
- 10 per cent of the emission reductions/removals for microscale projects.

Therefore, the materiality threshold that corresponds to the amount of emission reductions that the specific design certified project will achieve will be 0.5 per cent or less.

Particulars / Monitoring Report	MR Version (Initial) /63/	MR Version 6.0 (Revised/Final) /05/
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² Electric cooktop/cooker (EPC) distribution is not considered in the current monitoring period.

Emission Reductions Achieved (tCO ₂ e) in this monitoring period	VPA 1: 587,040 VPA 16: 614,606	VPA 1: 587,040 VPA 16: 614,606
Applicable Threshold (%) as per GS Validation and Verification standard/41/	0.5	0.5

During the assessment, all findings were closed and from the sample selected for verification, no systemic or systematic material errors were identified which would have an impact on total emission reductions from the entire population.

Section D: Means of Verification

D.1: Desk/Document Review

The verification is performed primarily as a desk review of the documents submitted at various stages of assessments. The review is performed by the assessment team using dedicated protocols (checklists). The assessment team cross checks the information provided in the documents (MR) and information from sources other than those used, if available, and conducts independent background investigations. Earthood conducted a desk review as under:

1. A review of the data and information presented to verify their completeness.
2. A review of the monitoring plan (as described in VPA-DD) /11/, the monitoring methodology including applicable tool(s) and, where applicable, the applied standardized baseline, paying particular attention to the frequency of measurements, and the quality assurance and quality control procedures
3. A review of calculations and assumptions made in determining the GHG data and emission reductions/15/.
4. An evaluation of data management and the quality assurance and quality control system in the context of their influence on the generation and reporting of emission reductions.

The list of documents reviewed during the verification is provided under Appendix III of this report.

D.2: On Site Inspection and list of Interviewees

The verification team has conducted an on-site inspection of the project on 19/03/2025 – 22/03/2025 for VPA 1 and VPA 16 in Uganda, in accordance with the Site Visit and Remote Audit Procedures/13/. During the on-site audit, the assessment team performed the following activities:

1. Checked the implementation and operation of project activity (project boundary, technology, project equipment, monitoring equipment) as per registered PoA-DD/10/ and the respective VPA-DDs/11/.
2. Physical inspection of the project activity: confirming the distribution of cookstoves to the different end users.
3. Compliance of monitoring procedures followed at project site with registered VPA DDs and monitoring methodology and interview of monitoring personnel.
4. Management and operational system: Documentation, allocation of responsibilities, qualification and training, data recording and archiving, internal audit and management review and emergency procedures.
5. Review of relevant documents (Sales Agreement, monitoring database, employment records, training records) in accordance with registered monitoring plan and applied monitoring methodology.
6. The assessment team also exempted the usage of Audit technique template as the assessment team has referred to Version 2.0 of the Site Visit and Remote audit requirements and procedures to verify the VPA/13/.

Table 2: Details of the team that conducted one-site inspection
DURATION OF ON-SITE INSPECTION: 19/03/2025 to 22/03/2025

NAME	ROLE	LOCATION OF VISIT	ACTIVITY PERFORMED ON-SITE
Sushant Vashisht - Team Leader (Old), TA Expert (TA 3.1) (Old), and GS Approved Auditor(Old)			
Priyam Bandyopadhyay – Verifier		Uganda	Interviews with the end users, stakeholder interviews, reviewing the project implementation status
Khalayi Irene Martha – Local Expert (Uganda)			

Table 3: Details of the people interviewed by the team during on-site inspection

Sr. No.	Last name	Interviewee First name	Affiliation	Date	Subject	Team member
1.	Wanyaka	Andrew	UpEnergy	19/03/2025 to 22/03/2025	Project Implementation, Operational and VPA implementation, ER Sheet calculations, Monitoring procedures, Monitoring surveys, Trainings, Cost charged for project ICS, Discussion on on-site observations etc.	Sushant Vashisht, Priyam Bandyopadhyay & Khalayi Irene Martha
2.	Matua	Luiji				
3.	Nantongo	Shilla				
4.	Anayo	Sheila				

End-users interviewed (VPA 1)

S.No.	Beneficiary Name	Serial Number of ICS	DATE	SUBJECT	TEAM MEMBER INVOLVED
1.	Namanda Lukiya	GPM76079			
2.	Basmera Harriet	GBM06362			
3.	Rafa	GPM68771			

4.	Atim	GPM32972	19/03/2025 to 22/03/2025	Project Usage Survey	Sushant Vashisht, Priyam Bandyopadhyay & Khalayi Irene Martha
5.	Kalema Joesph	GEEU04742			
6.	Kabugho Angella	GPB16295			
7.	Biryeri Zubedha	GPM61499			
8.	Mariam Wayenya	GPM32618			

End-users interviewed (VPA 16)					
S.No.	Beneficiary Name	Serial Number of ICS	DATE	SUBJECT	TEAM MEMBER INVOLVED
1.	Kobusjne Jane	GPM137402	19/03/2025 to 22/03/2025	Project Usage Survey	Sushant Vashisht, Priyam Bandyopadhyay & Khalayi Irene Martha
2.	Dickson Mugabe	GPM227445			
3.	Basalirwa Henry	GPM170686			
4.	Namukose Mary	GPM158019			
5.	Zalia	GPM165138			
6.	Kawoozo Proscovia	GPM212179			

7.	Nabuzale Agnes	UGCP015641			
8.	Aseru Nancy	GPM193152			

Type of questions asked by VVB to Project Implementers:

- Role and responsibilities of CME/Project Implementers in the implementation of Project.
- Monitoring mechanism.
- Frequency of training conducted for monitoring personnel.
- Any grievance received during the current monitoring period.

CME representatives and Project Implementers explained the monitoring and operational process of the Project. Monitoring personnel interviewed during the onsite audit described the monitoring systems. The data collection procedure followed during monitoring consists of collecting details of the end-users and other related to monitoring parameters. All the details collected were found correct and in line with the monitoring plan described in the monitoring report /05/.

Type of questions asked by the Assessment team to the end users:

No.	Questions asked by Team member as part of Project Monitoring Survey	Assessment by VVB
1.	To confirm the name of the End-user, number of family members	The verification team confirms that the onsite observations were found to be consistent with the data included in the monitoring survey conducted by the CME. Parameters such as usage and consumption of fuelwood by the end users were noted by the assessment team and were compared with the CME survey results. Each of these parameters has been assessed under section E.3.4.2 of this report.
2.	Type of product received and its unique product ID	
3.	Number of meals cooked on project cookstove, Questions about Baseline devices.	
4.	Benefits received from ICS installed in the households.	
5.	Training received from CME team and monitoring survey confirmation	
6.	Confirmation of having grievance number for outreaching	

7.	Confirmation of the SDGs claimed by the project activity by discussion on the topics such as the money saving, reduction of smoke, fuel usage savings and reduction of time in cooking for the ICS units distributed to the end-users	
8.	Any other remarks (less fuel consumption, bigger stove etc.)	
9.	Users were also asked how they got benefitted from the installation of project stove; for example: reduction in the smoke level or indoor air pollution, efficient cooking (fuel usage) & effect of season on fuel source and type. This covers the VVB's assessment on safeguarding principles, SDG assessment and stakeholder inclusivity.	

All the end-users reported that the product is working satisfactorily, and they feel that there has been an improvement in the indoor air quality. The verification team confirmed the dates of stove installation, all the stoves were found operational and in good working conditions. The end users also reported that they are aware of the grievance mechanism. While no adverse or negative responses were received regarding the usage or convenience of use of stoves.

Further, the verification team didn't observe any discrepancy in the cross-check with the CME's records.

D.3: Sampling Approach

D.3.1: CME's Sampling Approach

CME has followed the CDM guidelines for sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities version 9.0 /14/ which is in-line with the registered PoA-DD /10/. The CME has applied Random Sampling at PoA level for different monitoring parameters as per validated PoA DD /10/ and VPA-DDs /11/. 90/10 confidence precision was applied by CME in the sampling which is appropriate as per the single sampling covering the VPAs within the boundaries of PoA geographical location Uganda. Thus, PoA wide single sampling plan was used by the CME.

The CME has conducted following surveys during the current monitoring period:

1. Monitoring/usage Survey.
2. Kitchen Performance Test Survey.

As per the applied methodology/08/, as far as usage survey is concerned, the minimum total sample size shall be 100, with at least 30 samples for project technologies of each age being

credited. The CME has adhered with the above requirement and have identified 207 samples for VPA 1 and 130 samples for VPA 16 /15/. The sample set considered for each VPAs are higher than the minimum required samples. This approach is deemed suitable by the verification team.

The verification team has further reviewed the sample set provided in the respective ER sheets /15/, where the CME applied random sampling to determine the usage rate of distributed units. This approach accounts for the aging of project technologies and/or their replacement over time, ensuring the calculated sample size aligns with the expected attrition rate. The sampling approach undertaken by CME is duly explained under section E.3.4.4 of the verification report, which has been assessed by the verification team and found to be correct and in-line to the TPDDTEC v3.1/08/.

D.3.2: VVB's Sampling Approach

The verification team has followed standard for Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities (Version 9.0) /14/ and applied acceptance sampling in the verification in accordance with paragraph 28 that "When the project participants or the coordinating/managing entity have applied a sampling approach, the VVB may apply acceptance sampling as described in the steps indicated below as part of validation/verification activities". The validation team has applied acceptance sampling for the baseline consumption of the fuel with the help of baseline survey in line with paragraph 30 and 31 of the sampling standard version 9.0/14/.

As per para 39 of the sampling standard version 9.0/14/, "A DOE may select a different sample size than the one indicated in paragraph 32 above either by choosing a different value for the consumer risk and producer risk (e.g., 20 per cent for the consumer risk) when applying acceptance sampling or by using another approach, if any of the following conditions apply:

- (a) *The estimated volume of annual GHG emission reductions of the project activity or the PoA being verified is equal to or less than 100,000 t CO₂eq;*
- (b) *The security conditions in the project region prevents inspection of many samples (eg. conflict zones); or*
- (c) *The project activity or the PoA is located in a least developed country or a host party with 10 or fewer registered CDM project activities at the end of the monitoring period being verified."*

The VPA 1 & 16 are located in Republic of Uganda, which is LDCs. Thus, the verification team can choose a different sample size than one indicated in para 32 of the sampling standard/14/.

The verification team has selected the sample size as 8 end users with 3 extra end users as backup for the purpose of on-site inspection to check the acceptability of CME's sampling results or otherwise.

Sample Size:

VPA Ref No.	AQL	UQL	Producer Risk	Consumer Risk	Sample Size; Min	Acceptance No.
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GS10967 (VPA 1) & GS12119 (VPA 16)	0.5%	20%	5%	20%	8	0
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VPAs	VPA 1	VPA 16
GS10967 & GS12119	8	8

The verification team selected the random samples of CME's sampled records to check the acceptability (or otherwise) of the data for each such record with CME's sample records and determine if the CME's sample records meet the requirements. All the 16 households (8 samples of VPA 01 and 08 samples of ICS users of VPA16) sampled for the on-site audit survey were available. Therefore, no institutions from back up were included in the on-site audit survey. During the on-site interviews with end-users, all the details and were found correct and no discrepancies were observed in the monitoring data.

D.4: Clarification requests (CLs), corrective action requests (CARs) and forward action requests (FARs) raised

Areas of verification of compliance	No. of CL	No. of CAR	No. of FAR
General	-	-	-
Compliance of the monitoring report with the GS4GG monitoring report form	-	CAR#01	-
FAR raised during previous verification	-	-	-
Project activities	-	-	-
Compliance of the programme implementation with the registered PDD	-	CAR#02	-
Implementation and operation of the management system	-	-	-
Post-design certification changes	-	-	-
Compliance of the monitoring activities with the registered monitoring plan	-	-	-
Data and parameters fixed ex ante or at renewal of crediting period	-	CAR#03	-
Data and parameters monitored	CL#01 CL#02		-
Comparison of monitored parameters			-

with last monitoring period			
Implementation of the sampling plan	CL#01		-
Assessment of data and calculations of net emission reductions or removals	-	-	-
Calculations of baseline value of each SDG Impact	-	-	-
Calculations of project value of each SDG Impact	-	-	-
Calculations of leakage GHG emissions	-	-	-
Calculations of net benefits for each SDG Impact	-	-	-
Comparison of actual GHG ER value achieved during this monitoring period with estimated value	-	-	-
Safeguarding principles	-	-	-
Stakeholder Inputs and Legal Disputes	CL#01	-	-
Continuous input and grievance mechanism	-	-	-
Others (On-site Inspection)	CL#01	-	-
Total	02	03	00

Section E: Verification Assessment

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

Means of verification	The Gold Standard for Global Goals (GS4GG) prescribes a template for MR. Therefore, PD has used the GS4GG Monitoring Report Template Guide Version 1.1 dated 14/10/2020 /07/. In addition, all the GS4GG requirements are included in accordance with the GS4GG principles and requirements/01/.
Findings	CAR#01 was raised and resolved successfully.
Conclusion	The monitoring report/05/ has been found to be completed using the valid version of the monitoring report form. The information provided in the monitoring report has been assessed in accordance with the GS4GG principles & requirements /01/ and monitoring report template guide /07/.

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

Not applicable, as no FARs were raised during the previous verification. The same was verified by the verification team from the last verification report /38/.

E.3: Compliance of the programme implementation with the registered programme design document

Description	Means of Verification by VVB
Details of the VPA	The purpose of the VPA1 "Community Carbon Efficient Cooking Programme" and VPA16 "Community Carbon Efficient Cooking Programme" is to provide end-users with energy-efficient cookstoves (ICS) in Uganda. The monitoring period covered under this verification is 01/01/2024 - 31/12/2024 (Inclusive of both days). The VPAs covered by the PoA under this monitoring period are VPA 01 & VPA 16 corresponding to the GSID GS10967 to GS12119 respectively. The implementation of the VPAs have led to reduce the GHG emissions caused by using non-renewable woody biomass/ charcoal for clean cooking. Therefore, distributions of ICS under the current VPAs have provided access to more efficient cookstoves with reduced use of non-renewable fuel and equivalent greenhouse gas emissions to the end-users of Uganda. The VPAs are within the boundaries of PoA location i.e., Uganda. The PoA meets the eligibility criteria of the Gold Standard and has applied applicable methodologies for quantification of GHG emission reductions. The latest and valid versions of the methodologies TPDDTEC Version 3.1/08/. The CME for the PoA is UpEnergy Group & Community carbon, which distributed the ICS by actively engaging with the local partners. The verification team have reviewed the UpEnergy Ownership Structure/55/ which defines the relation between the CME and the local implementing partner. The VPA Implementer is Community carbon who is responsible for operating VPAs as per CME management system and conduct monitoring and verification. Ownership of the GSVERs generated from the VPA 1 and VPA 16 lies with the CME, that is UpEnergy group which has been verified by the verification team from the end-user carbon waiver forms/22/.
Technologies and measures implemented in the VPA(s)	The VPAs covered by the PoA corresponding to the GSID - GS10967 to GS12119 respectively distribute the following technologies of the improved cookstoves (ICS) and Electric Pressure Cookers (EPC)³ which are listed below. The technical specifications of the improved cookstoves distributed are given below and are verified by the manufacturer's specifications provided by the CME as evidence/18/, also the stoves distributed were confirmed via the photographs and Onsite audit/28/.

³ For current Monitoring period project developer is not claiming ERs from EPCs

The aforesaid VPAs involve dissemination of Eight types of

a. Improved Cookstoves:

1. SHS-BME
2. SHS-ILF
3. SHS-BOLD
4. TG Stove
5. Spend Smart Stove (SST)
6. EE Stove
7. SHS – PRO
8. CS - PRO

The technical specifications/18/ of the improved cookstoves installed under the VPA 1 and VPA 16 are mentioned as follows:

Stove Model	Dimensions	Avg. unit Weight (kg)	Thermal Efficiency (%)	Means of Verification
SHS-BME	(Ø 23.93 x 24.43 H) cms	8 kgs	31.00%	The values for the technical details of the improved cookstove such as stove model, dimensions, average unit weight and thermal efficiency are found to be consistent with the technical specification of ICS/18/ provided by the CME as evidence. The same has been assessed by the verification team and is found to be appropriate.
SHS-ILF	(Ø 28 x 26 H) cms	11 kgs	38.00%	
SHS-BOLD	(Ø 26.30 x 24.43 H) cms	8.9 kgs	37.30%	
TG Stove	(Ø 23.90 x 24.4 H) cms	6.87 kgs	35.9%	
CS PRO	(Ø 28 x 26 H) cms	11 kgs	38%	
SpendSmart Stove (SST)	(Ø 23.9 x 24.4 H) cms	6.87 kgs	36.30%	
Energy Empire Stove	(Ø 23.93 x 24.4 H) cms	8.36 kgs	33.00%	
SHS-PRO	(Ø 28 x 26 H) cms	12 kgs	37.90%	

The technical specification of the Electric pressure cooker are provided below:

	Model: Smart Home Electric pressure cooker • Capacity: 6 liters • Power: 1200 watt • Voltage: 220-240V; 50/60 Hz • Size: 38 x 34 x 33 cm • Weight: 5.9 kg • Time and Power savings: 70% faster than conventional cooking • Inner Pot: Aluminum non-stick pot • Average Lifespan: 5 years Till the end of the monitoring period, the total number of the EPC distributed is 20 which have been verified from the distribution database/20/. The CME has chosen not to claim GSVERS from EPC. The verification team have checked the ER sheet /15/ and finds it to be appropriate. All the deployed systems meet the eligibility requirements of the PoA DD /10/ and design certified VPA-DDs/11/. The details of the systems were verified from the manufacturer's specification /18/, distribution database/20/, and Validation report pertaining to VPA 1 /56/ provided by the CME. Through the Onsite audit/28/, distribution database/20/, End-user carbon waiver forms/22/, the distribution of ICS claimed by the CME were checked and found to be in-line with the technical description provided in the registered PoA-DD/10/, VPA-DDs/11/ and monitoring report /05/. The verification team checked the implementation status of the project activity through interviewing the CME, the VPA implementer, monitoring personnel and the End-Users as defined in the PoA DD/10/, and monitoring report /05/. Interview of the monitoring personnel involved in the QA/QC procedures revealed that the procedures mentioned in the PoA DD/10/ are being followed and the training records/19/ regarding the trained personnel were checked during onsite visit/28/. The verification team has accessed the VPA 16 (GS12119 inclusion under the PoA 10963) and confirms that VPA 16 is in compliance with the requirements defined for the inclusion of VPAs in the registered PoA. Since VPA 16 is a regular VPA of real case VPA 01 and follows the framework /requirements/10/11/ set out by the associated real case VPA 01, establishment of baseline scenario and baseline emission calculation/SDG estimation have already been approved by SustainCERT, and gold standard during design certification. Activity Requirements have been met and found consistent.
Implementation Status	Based on the review of sales database (presented in ER sheet)/20/, on-site audit survey observations and interview conducted during the on-site

audit/28/, the verification team found that:

- The VPA(s) were implemented within the boundary of the PoA as described in the revised accepted PoA-DD/10/.
- The CME is same as that mentioned in the revised accepted PoA-DD/10/
- The implementation and operation of the project activity have been conducted in accordance with the description contained in the revised accepted PoA-DD/10/ and included VPA-DDs/11/.
- All physical features of the VPA proposed in the included VPA-DDs/11/ were in place.
- The project participants/VPA implementer has operated the VPAs as per the included VPA-DDs/11/.

The year wise distribution data of the ICS under VPA 1 and VPA 16 are provided in the table below.

Year	VPA 1		VPA 16	
	ICS Distributed	EPC Distributed*	ICS Distributed	EPC Distributed*
2021	66,915	20	0	0
2022	87,163	0	119,111	0
2023	0	0	38,823	0
2024	0	0	0	0
Total	154,078	20	157,934	0

*For the current Monitoring period project developer is not claiming ERs from EPCs.

There are 154,078 ICS and 20 EPCs distributed so far under VPA 1 while VPA 16 has 157,934 ICS and 0 EPC distributions. There were no distributions carried out during the current MP, and this has been confirmed by the VVB through the review of the distribution database/20/.

Location of the VPA(s)

The VPA is implemented within the boundary of the PoA and as described in VPA-DDs /11/. The project implementation is done in the households within the borders of Uganda.

The project location and coordinates provided in section A.2 of MR/05/ were verified using the "Google Map app"/39/ and by physical site visit which is found to be in-line with the registered PoA-DD/10/ and MR/05/.

An on-site audit/28/ was conducted by the verification team from 19/03/2025 to 22/03/2025; 08 units of each VPA i.e. VPA 1 & VPA 16 ICS were surveyed (Total 16). The uniqueness of the cookstoves was established by examining the UID written on each individual cookstove unit. The information of the distributed ICS was also verified from the distribution database/20/ which was cross checked for 08 samples from each VPA.

Start date and Crediting Period	01/01/2021 is the start date of the crediting period GS ID: GS10967 (VPA 1) and 01/05/2022 is the start date of the crediting period of GS ID: GS12119 (VPA 16) which is verified by the end-user agreement submitted by CME as evidence/40/ as well as the registered VPA-DDs/11/. The crediting period is from 01/01/2021 to 31/12/2025 for GS10967 (VPA 1) and 01/05/2022 to 30/04/2027 for GS12119 (VPA 16) and is in line with the registered VPA-DDs/11/. The crediting period is found to be in line with para 6.3.1 of GHG Emission Reductions and sequestration product requirements/57/ and para 4.1.5 of CSA requirements/58/.																																						
Annual GHG emission reduction and other SDGs goals achieved	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">SDGs Targeted</th><th colspan="2">Value</th><th rowspan="2">Unit/Products</th></tr> <tr> <th>ICS</th><th>EPC</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SDG13: (Climate Action) Mandatory</td><td>VPA 1: 587,040 VPA 16: 614,606</td><td>-</td><td>tCO₂e/GSVERs</td></tr> <tr> <td>SDG1: (No Poverty):</td><td>VPA 1: 89.5 VPA 16: 90</td><td>-</td><td>Percentage</td></tr> <tr> <td>SDG3: (Good Health and Well-being)</td><td>VPA 1: 89.5 VPA 16: 90</td><td>-</td><td>Percentage</td></tr> <tr> <td>SDG5: (Gender Equality)</td><td>VPA 1: 89.5 VPA 16: 90</td><td>-</td><td>Percentage</td></tr> <tr> <td>SDG7: (Affordable and Clean Energy)</td><td>VPA 1: 137,927 VPA 16: 142,141</td><td>-</td><td>Number</td></tr> <tr> <td>SDG8: (Decent work and Economic Growth)</td><td>VPA 1: 68 VPA 16: 68</td><td>-</td><td>Number</td></tr> <tr> <td>SDG12: (Responsible Consumption and Production)</td><td>VPA 1: 44.01 VPA 16: 45.3</td><td>-</td><td>Percentage</td></tr> <tr> <td>SDG15: (Life on Land)</td><td>VPA 1: 965.75 VPA 16: 1,024.96</td><td>-</td><td>Tonnes equivalent fuelwood/day</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	SDGs Targeted	Value		Unit/Products	ICS	EPC	SDG13: (Climate Action) Mandatory	VPA 1: 587,040 VPA 16: 614,606	-	tCO ₂ e/GSVERs	SDG1: (No Poverty):	VPA 1: 89.5 VPA 16: 90	-	Percentage	SDG3: (Good Health and Well-being)	VPA 1: 89.5 VPA 16: 90	-	Percentage	SDG5: (Gender Equality)	VPA 1: 89.5 VPA 16: 90	-	Percentage	SDG7: (Affordable and Clean Energy)	VPA 1: 137,927 VPA 16: 142,141	-	Number	SDG8: (Decent work and Economic Growth)	VPA 1: 68 VPA 16: 68	-	Number	SDG12: (Responsible Consumption and Production)	VPA 1: 44.01 VPA 16: 45.3	-	Percentage	SDG15: (Life on Land)	VPA 1: 965.75 VPA 16: 1,024.96	-	Tonnes equivalent fuelwood/day
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Findings	CAR#02 was raised and resolved successfully.																																						
Conclusion	The verification team has conducted the verification of the VPA in line with para 9.5 of the GS VVS v2.0/41/. The conditions mentioned in para 9.5 are fulfilled by the VVB in the following ways:																																						
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Criteria</th><th>Justification by VVB</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Criteria	Justification by VVB																																				
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	Para 9.5.1: When verifying the reported emission reductions/removals and SDG Impacts, the VVB shall confirm that there is an audit trail that contains the evidence and records that validate or invalidate the stated figures. It shall include the source documents that form the basis for assumptions and other information underlying the emission reductions and SDG Impacts data.	When verifying the reported emission reductions and SDG Impacts, the assessment team undertook the following steps to ensure a complete audit trail: • Emission Reduction Calculations: The VVB reviewed the ER sheet /15/ provided by the CME to assess the accuracy of the VPA 1 and VPA 16 emission reduction figures. • SDG Impact Verification: From the ER sheet/15/, the team evaluated the VPA 1 and VPA 16 contributions to the SDGs, confirming that all data for the monitoring period were correctly reported by the CME and could be efficiently tracked and verified. • Audit Trail Confirmation: To verify the reported data, the verification team examined the Monitoring survey Spreadsheet /31/ for the 16 households interviewed (8 for VPA 1 and 8 for VPA 16), ensuring consistency between the Monitoring Report (MR) and ER sheet. • Documentation of Sources: In line with the criterion's requirements, every source document and reference supporting the emission reduction and SDG Impact data has been catalogued in Appendix II of this report.
	Para 9.5.2: When assessing the audit trail, the VVB shall: a. Address whether there is sufficient evidence available,	a. The verification team confirms that the documents reviewed to substantiate the

	both in terms of frequency (time period between evidence) and coverage (in covering the full monitoring period) b. Address the source and nature of the evidence (external or internal, oral or documented) c. Cross-check the monitoring report against other sources such as comparable information, where available, from sources other than those used in the monitoring report to determine whether the stated figures are correct.	data mentioned in the MR are applicable for the entire MP and are within the monitoring frequency in line with the registered VPA-DDs/11/. b. The source and nature of the documents are included under Appendix II of this report. c. The verification team has applied cross-checks against the monitored parameters, wherever applicable. The verification team has reviewed published literatures, and validation report/42/ cross-check the value of monitored parameters mentioned under section D.2 of the MR. Additionally, verification team has cross verified the data in the MR against the onsite observation/28/.
	Para 9.5.3: The VVB shall only certify emission reductions/removals and SDG Impacts that are based on verifiable evidence.	The verification team has reviewed the ER sheet/15/ provided by the CME to verify the calculations the achieved VERs for the VPA during the current MP. All the underlying parameters are further verified by the team through review of relevant documents, all included under Appendix II of this report.
	The verification team can confirm that all physical features (technology, project equipment, and monitoring and metering equipment) of the registered VPA were in place and that the CME operated the project activity in accordance with the VPA-DDs/11/ during the current monitoring period and based on the information verified through the onsite audit and interviews/28/.	

E.3.1: Implementation and operation of the management system

Means of verification	The monitoring plan, as explained in section C of the monitoring report, has been found in compliance with the requirements of the applied methodologies/08/.
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The roles & responsibility of both CME (UpEnergy Group) & VPA implementor (Community Carbon) are well defined. CME's role is primarily with the documentation at both PoA & VPA level, training of the Implementers confirmed during the on-site interviews/28/ with the CME's team.

The documentation and record maintenance for each VPA under the PoA is performed by VPA Implementer. CME is responsible for outreaching, training, and ensuring proper addressal of concerns or grievances made by the end-users related to ICS technology being distributed. Each VPA implementer collected and reported the required data as much as possible to effectively monitor the emission reductions of each VPA in accordance with the monitoring plan in the VPA-DDs.

Training records/19/ are being maintained by the VPA Implementer and is also responsible for managing electronic database containing list of units installed/ distributed along with the required end user/ baseline information complied by customer engagement staff.

The Distribution database/20/ of total sales records for each of the distributed ICS is maintained electronically along with the paper records and/or SMS tracking records.

The verification team confirmed that the distributed ICS units have Unique product ID as confirmed during the onsite survey. This was found consistent with the information given in the distribution database /20/ and it was ensured that double counting is avoided. The management system maintained by the CME is in place with the PoA DD /10/.

The verification team followed the approach provided below to assess the scope for the prevention of double counting in the project:

- Review of End-User Sales Agreements: The verification team reviewed a sample of end-user sales agreements to confirm that each sale is documents, and the distribution of stoves is tracked accurately.
- Unique Identification of cookstoves: Each cookstove distributed under the project is equipped with a unique identification number (UID) that corresponds to its batch which was checked during the on-site audit/28/. This UID system ensures that each stove is distinct and traceable.
- Cross-Project UID Verification: The verification team cross-checked all the UIDs from VPA 1 and VPA 16 by comparing them in a separate sheet. The conditional formatting function was applied to identify any potential duplicate IDs across these projects. This process confirmed that all UIDs were unique and not repeated across different projects managed by the same PD.
- Identification Marks: All cookstoves distributed by UpEnergy bear a distinctive identification mark, differentiating them from other

stoves in the market. This identification mark was verified by the verification team during the on-site visit/28/.

All relevant registries including UNFCCC/45/, GCC/46/ and VERRA/43/ have been checked by the Verification team and it is confirmed that the VPA 01 & VPA 16 has not been registered as an individual CDM project and/or as a part of any other CDM PoA and/or any other mechanism to avail climate change mitigation benefits. Verification team found that each cookstove distributed under this PoA has the Brand logo, PoA ID and unique serial number on the product. The cookstove photograph stamping logo and unique serial number have been shared with VVB and verified by Verification team.

The measures taken ensure the there is no double counting & multiple stove stacking has been reflected in the section E.3.1 of the verification report. Hence, verification team concluded that the project is free from any kind of double counting & multiple stove stacking has been reported.

The year wise distribution data of the ICS under VPA 1 and VPA 16 are provided in the table below.

Year	VPA 1		VPA 16	
	ICS Distributed	EPC Distributed*	ICS Distributed	EPC Distributed*
2021	66,915	20	0	0
2022	87,163	0	119,111	0
2023	0	0	38,823	0
2024	0	0	0	0
Total	154,078	20	157,934	0

*For the current Monitoring period project developer is not claiming ERs from EPCs.

There are 154,078 ICS and 20 EPCs distributed so far under VPA 1 while VPA 16 has 157,934 ICS and 0 EPC distributions. There were no distributions carried out during the current MP, and this has been confirmed by the VVB through the review of the distribution database/20/.

Findings

No Findings has been raised.

Conclusion

The verification team assessed the management systems in place to implement the monitoring of the PoA. This included the roles and responsibilities, data collection, transfer and aggregation procedures, data storage and archiving for the monitoring system. The roles and responsibilities of data collection transfer and aggregation procedures, data storage and archiving for the monitoring system have been provided in MR/05/. The verification team confirms that the monitoring management system of the VPA and by extension PoA is in place with the

responsibilities properly identified and established as per the revised approved PoA-DD/10/.

E.3.2: Post Registration Changes

E.3.2.1: Corrections

Not Applicable

E.3.2.2: Inclusion of a monitoring plan

Not Applicable

E.3.2.3: Permanent changes to the registered monitoring plan, or permanent deviation of monitoring from the applied methodologies, standardized baselines, or other methodological regulatory documents

Not Applicable.

E.3.2.4: Changes to the programme design

Not Applicable.

E.3.2.5: Change of coordination/managing entity

Not Applicable.

E.3.2.6: Changes specific to afforestation and reforestation activities

Not Applicable.

E.3.3: Compliance of the registered monitoring plan with applied methodologies and standardized baselines

Means of verification

of The monitoring plan contained in the VPA-DDs/11/ was reviewed in relation to the monitoring requirements of the applied methodology, Technologies And Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC)/08/, as well as the PoA-DD/10/, bearing in mind the technology involved. Considering the review conducted, it was found that the monitoring plan in the VPA-DDs/11/ contains all the required parameters to be monitored in the context of the VPA design and description and allows determination of emission reduction according to the PoA-DD/10/ and applied methodology/08/.

Findings	No Findings were raised.
Conclusion	The verification team confirms that the registered monitoring plan is in accordance with approved methodology and correctly applied by registered GS project activity.

E.3.4: Compliance of monitoring activities with the registered monitoring plan

E.3.4.1: Data and parameters fixed ex ante or at renewal of crediting period

EF_{b,CO2} - CO₂ emission factor arising from use of fuels in baseline Scenario (tCO₂/TJ)

SDG Indicator	SDG 13
Means of verification	The parameter represents CO ₂ emission factor arising from use of fuels in baseline Scenario. CME has applied the parameter value to be 112 tCO ₂ /TJ. The value of the parameter is sourced from the IPCC default value as per 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, volume 2, chapter 2 (Table 2.5)/16/. The purpose of the data is to calculate CO ₂ emission in the baseline scenario.
Findings	No findings were raised.
Conclusion	The value in the monitoring report /05/ and ER calculation sheet /15/ are consistent with the PoA-DD /10/ and VPA-DD /11/. The value applied is correct and justified.

EF_{b,non-CO2}- Non-CO₂ emission factor arising from use of fuels in baseline scenario (tCO₂/TJ)

SDG Indicator	SDG 13
Means of verification	The parameter represents non-CO₂ emission factor arising from use of fuels in baseline Scenario. CME has calculated the parameter value to be 9.46 tCO₂/TJ. The value of the parameter is sourced from the IPCC default value as per 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories /16/. The purpose of the data is to calculate non-CO₂ emission in the baseline scenario.
Findings	CAR#03 was raised and resolved successfully.
Conclusion	The value in the monitoring report /05/ and ER calculation sheet /15/ are consistent with the PoA-DD /10/ and VPA-DD /11/. The value applied is correct and justified.

EF_{p,CO2}- CO₂ emission factor arising from use of fuels in project scenario (tCO₂/TJ)

SDG Indicator	SDG 13
Means of verification	The parameter represents CO ₂ emission factor arising from use of fuels project Scenario. CME has applied the parameter value to be 112

verification	tCO ₂ /TJ. The value of the parameter is sourced from the IPCC default value as per 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, volume 2, chapter 2 (Table 2.5)/16/. The purpose of the data is to calculate CO ₂ emission in the project scenario.
Findings	No findings were raised.
Conclusion	The value in the monitoring report /05/ and ER calculation sheet /15/ are consistent with the PoA-DD /10/ and VPA-DD /11/. The value applied is correct and justified.

EF_{p,non-CO2}- Non-CO₂ emission factor arising from use of fuels in project scenario (tCO₂/TJ)

SDG Indicator	SDG 13
Means of verification	The parameter represents non-CO ₂ emission factor arising from use of fuels in Project Scenario. CME has applied the parameter value to be 9.46 tCO ₂ /TJ. The value of the parameter is sourced from the IPCC default value as per 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories /16/. The purpose of the data is to calculate non-CO ₂ emission in the project scenario.
Findings	No findings were raised.
Conclusion	The value in the monitoring report /05/ and ER calculation sheet /15/ are consistent with the PoA-DD /10/ and VPA-DDs/11/. The value applied is correct and justified.

EF_{el,y}- Emission factor for electricity generation for source j in year y

SDG Indicator	SDG 13
Means of verification	The parameter represents Emission factor for electricity generation for source j in year y. CME has applied the parameter value to be 0.1158 tCO ₂ /MWh. The value of the parameter is sourced from the UNFCCC Harmonization of Standards for GHG accounting dated December 2021 /29/. The purpose of the data is to calculate project emission for Electric cooking.
Findings	No findings were raised.
Conclusion	The value in the monitoring report /05/ and ER calculation sheet /15/ are consistent with the PoA-DD /10/ and VPA-DD /11/. The value applied is correct and justified.

TDL_{j,y}- Average technical transmission and distribution losses for providing electricity to source j in year y

SDG Indicator	13 – Climate change
Means of verification	The parameter represents Average technical transmission and distribution losses for providing electricity to source j in year y. CME has applied the parameter value to be 0.20 in fractions or 20%. The value of the parameter is sourced from CDM Methodological tool: Baseline, project and/or leakage emissions from electricity consumption and monitoring of electricity generation, version 03.0/27/. The purpose of

	the data is to calculate CO ₂ emission in the project scenario.
Findings	No findings were raised.
Conclusion	The value in the monitoring report /05/ and ER calculation sheet /15/ are consistent with the PoA-DD /10/ and VPA-DD /11/. The value applied is correct and justified.

NCV_b- Net calorific value of the fuels used in the baseline

SDG Indicator	13 – Climate change
Means of verification	The parameter represents Net calorific value of the fuels used in the baseline. CME has applied the parameter value to be 0.0156 TJ/ton. The value of the parameter is sourced from IPCC default 2006, volume 2, chapter 1 (Table 1.2)/16/ and is the default IPCC value for fuelwood. The purpose of the data is to calculate emission in the baseline scenario.
Findings	No findings were raised.
Conclusion	The value in the monitoring report /05/ and ER calculation sheet /15/ are consistent with the PoA-DD /10/ and VPA-DD /11/. The value applied is correct and justified.

NCV_p- Net calorific value of the fuels used in the project

SDG Indicator	13 – Climate change
Means of verification	The parameter represents Net calorific value of the fuels used in the project. CME has applied the parameter value to be 0.0156 TJ/ton. The value of the parameter is sourced from IPCC default 2006, volume 2, chapter 1 (Table 1.2)/16/ and is the default IPCC value for fuelwood. The purpose of the data is to calculate emission in the project scenario.
Findings	No findings were raised.
Conclusion	The value in the monitoring report /05/ and ER calculation sheet /15/ are consistent with the PoA-DD /10/ and VPA-DD /11/. The value applied is correct and justified.

f_{NRB,i,y}- Non-renewability status of woody biomass fuel in scenario i during year y

SDG Indicator	13 – Climate change
Means of verification	The parameter represents non-renewability status of woody biomass fuel in scenario i during year y. CME has applied the parameter value to be 0.89. The value of the parameter is sourced from Assessment based on CDM Methodological tool 30: Calculation of the fraction of non-renewable biomass, Version 03.0/27/ and is the default IPCC value for fuelwood. The purpose of the data is to calculate CO ₂ emission in the project scenario.
Findings	No findings were raised.
Conclusion	The value in the monitoring report /05/ and ER calculation sheet /15/ are consistent with the PoA-DD /10/ and VPA-DD /11/. The value applied is correct and justified.

P_{b,y}- Specific fuel consumption for an individual technology in baseline scenario b during year y converted to tons/day

SDG Indicator	13 – Climate Change
Means of verification	The parameter represents Specific fuel consumption for an individual technology in baseline scenario b during year y converted to tons/day. CME has applied the parameter value to be 0.01591 tonnes/day. The value of the parameter is sourced from Baseline survey and KPT/26//30/ and the value is fixed ex-ante for fuelwood in subsequent issuance verified from the registered VPA-DDs/11/. The purpose of the data is to calculate baseline emission.
Findings	No findings were raised.
Conclusion	The value in the monitoring report /05/ and ER calculation sheet /15/ are consistent with the PoA-DD /10/ and VPA-DDs/11/. The value applied is correct and justified.

HHS_{baseline}- Percentage of users reporting money saving due to reduced fuel consumption in baseline

SDG Indicator	1 - No Poverty
Means of verification	The parameter represents percentage of users reporting money saving due to reduced fuel consumption in baseline. CME has applied the parameter value to be 0%. The value of the parameter is fixed ex-ante for subsequent issuance verified from the registered VPA-DD /11/. The purpose of the data is to calculate SDG 1 impact.
Findings	No findings were raised.
Conclusion	The value in the monitoring report /05/ and ER calculation sheet /15/ are consistent with the PoA-DD /10/ and VPA-DD /11/. The value applied is correct and justified.

HHsmoke_{baseline}- Percentage of users reporting reduction in smoke/PM emissions while cooking on improved stove in baseline.

SDG Indicator	3 - Good Health and Well Being
Means of verification	The parameter represents percentage of users reporting reduction in smoke/PM emissions while cooking on improved stove in baseline. CME has applied the parameter value to be 0%. The value of the parameter is fixed ex-ante for subsequent issuances. The purpose of the data is to calculate SDG 3 impact.
Findings	No findings were raised.
Conclusion	The value in the monitoring report /05/ and ER calculation sheet /15/ are consistent with the PoA-DD /10/ and VPA-DD /11/. The value applied is correct and justified.

HHtime_{baseline}- Percentage of users reporting time savings for cooking /fuel collection in baseline.

SDG Indicator	5 – Gender Equality
Means of verification	The parameter represents percentage of users reporting time savings for cooking /fuel collection in baseline. CME has applied the parameter value to be 0%. The value of the parameter is fixed ex-ante for subsequent

	issuance/11/. The purpose of the data is to calculate SDG 5 impact.
Findings	No findings were raised.
Conclusion	The value in the monitoring report /05/ and ER calculation sheet /15/ are consistent with the PoA-DD /10/ and VPA-DD /11/. The value applied is correct and justified.

HHclean_{baseline}- Number of users having access to clean and affordable energy (Number of ICS operating) in baseline.

SDG Indicator	7 – Affordable and clean energy
Means of verification	The parameter represents number of users having access to clean and affordable energy (Number of ICS operating) in baseline. CME has applied the parameter value to be 0. The value of the parameter is fixed ex-ante for subsequent issuance/11/. The purpose of the data is to calculate SDG 7 impact.
Findings	No findings were raised.
Conclusion	The value in the monitoring report /05/ and ER calculation sheet /15/ are consistent with the PoA-DD /10/ and VPA-DD /11/. The value applied is correct and justified.

EG_{baseline}- Number of quantitative employment and income generation in baseline

SDG Indicator	8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth
Means of verification	The parameter represents number of quantitative employment and income generation in baseline. CME has applied the parameter value to be 0. The value of the parameter is fixed ex-ante for subsequent issuance/11/. The purpose of the data is to calculate SDG 8 impact.
Findings	No findings were raised.
Conclusion	The value in the monitoring report /05/ and ER calculation sheet /15/ are consistent with the PoA-DD /10/ and VPA-DD /11/. The value applied is correct and justified.

FC_{baseline}- Fuel consumption in baseline

SDG Indicator	12 - Responsible Consumption and Production
Means of verification	The parameter represents fuel consumption in baseline. CME has calculated the parameter through following formula: from the average fuel consumption per HH in baseline (tonnes eq. fuelwood/HH/day) i.e. $0.01591 \times 365 \text{ day} = 5.807 \text{ tonnes/year}$ where HH fuel is determined from Baseline KPT survey/30/. The value applied is 5.807 tonnes/year which is fixed ex-ante for subsequent issuance/11/. The purpose of the data is to calculate SDG 12 impact.
Findings	No findings were raised.
Conclusion	The value in the monitoring report /05/ and ER calculation sheet /15/ are consistent with the PoA-DD /10/ and VPA-DD /11/. The value applied is correct and justified.

FCHH_{baseline}- Average fuel consumption per HH in baseline

SDG Indicator	15 – Life on Land
Means of verification	The parameter represents average fuel consumption per HH in baseline. CME sourced the parameter value from Baseline survey /26/and KPT/30/

	and considered it to be 0.01591 tonnes-eq.fuelwood/HH/day. The value of the parameter is fixed ex-ante for subsequent issuance. The purpose of the data is to calculate SDG 15 impact.
Findings	No findings were raised.
Conclusion	The value in the monitoring report /05/ and ER calculation sheet /15/ are consistent with the PoA-DD /10/ and VPA-DD /11/. The value applied is correct and justified.

E.3.4.2: Data and parameters monitored

P_{p,y} Specific fuel consumption for an individual technology in project scenario p during year y converted to tons/days

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 13	
Means of verification	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment/Observation
	Measuring /Reading /Recording frequency	The parameter is going to be monitored Annually.
	Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	Yes. The frequency of monitoring P _{p,y} is in line with the design certified PoA-DD/10/, VPA-DDs/11/ and the applied methodology/08/.
	Monitoring equipment	Not Applicable. The parameter value was determined through KPTs.
	Calibration frequency /interval:	Not applicable
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	VPA 1: 0.00891 tonnes/day VPA 16: 0.00870 tonnes/day The verification team confirmed the value from the Project Kitchen Performance Test/30/ results provided by the CME. The project KPT has been carried out from 24/01/2025 to 03/02/2025 for both the VPAs involved in accordance with Annex 4 of the applied methodology TPDDTEC/08/.
	If applicable, has the reported data been cross-checked with other available data?	The value of the parameter has been cross checked by the verification team during the on-site audit/28/ where the end-users were interviewed and the amount of fuel used by them was noted by the verification team. The verification team found the details mentioned in the survey sheets consistent with on-site observations.

		Additionally, the verification team has compared the value with the previous MP and the value was found to be comparable given the different age groups of the households. Verification team has further reviewed other registered projects for the Specific fuel consumption in different regions of the host country of Uganda/53/54/ and the value applied for the VPAs under verification were found to be comparable. A few literatures/59/ were also referred by the verification team to confirm the conservativeness of the calculated value.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	The QA/QC process were deemed to be appropriate and trustworthy.
	In case project participants have deviation from gold standard?	Not Applicable
Findings	CL#02 was raised and resolved successfully.	
Conclusion	The parameter has been monitored appropriately, in accordance with the monitoring plan /11/ and applied methodology /08/. The monitoring results were recorded consistently as per the approved frequency in the monitoring plan/11/.	

Up.y Usage rate in project scenario p during year y

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 13	
Means of verification	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment/Observation
	Measuring /Reading /Recording frequency	The parameter is going to be monitored Annually.
	Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	Yes. The frequency of monitoring for the parameter is in line with the design certified PoA-DD/10/, VPA-DDs/11/ and the applied methodology/08/.
	Monitoring equipment	Not applicable as this parameter is ascertained through surveys/31/.
	Calibration frequency /interval:	Not applicable
	How were the values in the	VPA 1: 89.5%

	monitoring report verified?	VPA 16: 90.0% The value is ascertained through annual monitoring surveys/31/ about the usage of the stoves in the project scenario. The verification team concludes that this value is acceptable after checking the monitoring survey sheet/31/. CME ensures that the end users are constantly in touch and at the same time engage the field staffs to ensure that the intended beneficiary does not off from the program owing to assimilation barrier experienced due to new technology adoption. To achieve a Good Practice utilization as per "GS Requirements and Guidelines: Usage rate Monitoring"/48/, rate of up to 90%, field team training, end-user training and follow-ups, and an awareness campaign are all necessary in alignment with the paragraph 2.3.1 to 2.3.10 of the 'Requirements and Guidelines Usage Rate Monitoring'. Before distribution, sensitization seminars are organized to explain how the stove works, and each participant receives a guide along with the stove. In addition, the field team conducts continuing monitoring operations in the field to verify data quality is up to standard, which serves to encourage stove users to use the stoves and gives them the opportunity to raise questions about the stoves. This was further cross-checked with the desk review of documents and through interviews during the onsite audit /28/.
	If applicable, has the reported data been cross-checked with other available data?	The on-site visit/28/ covered the samples from the usage surveys where the cross-checking of data was done on a sampling basis. The verification team visited 8 end users from each VPA (Total 16 households) to check the reliability of the reported value of usage rate by interviewing the beneficiaries. Refer section D.2 of the report. The data recorded during the on-site audit/28/ was found to be consistent.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary	Yes. QA/QC checks are in place. Since conducting surveys requires training, this ensures data quality.

	QA/QC processes in place?	
	In case project participants have deviation from gold standard?	Not Applicable
Findings	CL#01 was raised and resolved successfully.	
Conclusion	The parameter has been monitored appropriately, in accordance with the monitoring plan /11/ (as per measurement methods and procedures to be applied) and applied methodology /08/. The monitoring results were recorded consistently as per the approved frequency in the monitoring plan/11/.	

N_{p,y} Technologies in the project database for project scenario p through year y

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 13	
Means of verification	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment/Observation
	Measuring /Reading /Recording frequency	The parameter is going to be monitored continuously.
	Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	Yes. The frequency of monitoring for the parameter is in line with the design certified PoA-DD/10/, VPA-DDs/11/ and the applied methodology/08/.
	Monitoring equipment	Not applicable, since it is monitored through project database which is obtained from total stove distribution records/20/.
	Calibration frequency /interval:	Not Applicable
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	VPA 1: ICS: 1,54,078 units, EPC: 20 Units VPA 16: ICS: 1,57,934 units The verification team confirmed the value from the database/20/. The value is used for calculating the emission reductions. The end-users selected during through sampling were also checked for the details mentioned in the database. The information was found to be consistent between the database and the VVB survey.

	If applicable, has the reported data been cross-checked with other available data?	The verification team during the on-site audit interviewed the end-users from which the date of installation of the ICS has been confirmed. The verification team also questioned the end users on the number of the project technologies they were using to verify the occurrence of double counting. For the end-users, the operationality of the stoves were also confirmed to check if any damages were reported by the end users which could lead to potential discount of project technology days. The verification team have furthermore reviewed the Grievance Expression Book/35/, where 30 grievances have been reported primarily related to minor damages or operational issues with the project Improved Cookstoves . These were promptly addressed and resolved by the CME, typically on-site or within two to three days. However, due to the remote locations of some beneficiaries, 10 households experienced delays that rendered their stoves non-operational for a certain period. The CME has excluded ICS usage for these households from the ex-post ER calculations/15/ for the entire monitoring period
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	The QA/QC process were deemed to be appropriate and trustworthy.
	In case project participants have deviation from gold standard?	Not Applicable
Findings	No Findings were raised.	
Conclusion	The parameter has been monitored appropriately, in accordance with the monitoring plan /11/ (as per measurement methods and procedures to be applied) and applied methodology /08/. The monitoring results were recorded consistently as per the approved frequency in the monitoring plan/11/.	

LE_{p,y} Leakage in project scenario p during year y

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 13									
Means of verification	Criteria/Requirement s	Assessment/Observation								
	Measuring /Reading /Recording frequency	The parameter is going to be monitored every 2 years.								
	Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	Yes. The frequency of monitoring for the parameter is in line with the design certified PoA-DD/10/, VPA-DDs/11/ and the applied methodology/08/.								
	Monitoring equipment	Not applicable								
	Calibration frequency /interval:	Not Applicable								
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	VPA 1: 14,760 tCO₂e/ year VPA 16: 24,090 tCO₂e/ year The verification team confirmed the value from the Monitoring survey/31/. The value is used for calculating the emission reductions. The value is taken as the potential leakage reasons have been listed in the MR according to the paragraph 3.11.3 of TPDDTEC/08/. The verification team reviewed the VPA-DDs/11/ leakage arising from Source A in VPA 16 and from Source A in VPA 1. The leakage emission for VPA 1 & VPA 16 has been reflected below: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>VPA</th><th>Technology</th><th>Leakage Emissions</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>VPA 1</td><td>ICS</td><td>14,760</td></tr> <tr> <td>VPA 16</td><td>ICS</td><td>24,090</td></tr> </tbody> </table> The leakage assessment has been done in line with the methodologies "Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC), version 03.1/8/.	VPA	Technology	Leakage Emissions	VPA 1	ICS	14,760	VPA 16	ICS
VPA	Technology	Leakage Emissions								
VPA 1	ICS	14,760								
VPA 16	ICS	24,090								
If applicable, has the reported data been cross-checked with	Not Applicable									

	other available data?	
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	The QA/QC process were deemed to be appropriate and trustworthy.
	In case project participants have deviation from gold standard?	Not Applicable
Findings	No findings were raised.	
Conclusion	The parameter has been monitored appropriately, in accordance with the monitoring plan /11/ (as per measurement methods and procedures to be applied) and applied methodology /08/. The monitoring results were recorded consistently as per the approved frequency in the monitoring plan/11/.	

μ_y : Adjustment to account for any continued use of pre-project devices (baseline stove) in the project scenario during the year y

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 13	
Means of verification	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment/Observation
	Measuring /Reading /Recording frequency	The parameter is going to be monitored annually.
	Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	Yes. The frequency of monitoring for the parameter is in line with the design certified PoA-DD/10/, VPA-DDs/11/ and the applied methodology/08/.
	Monitoring equipment	Not Applicable
	Calibration frequency /interval:	Not Applicable
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	The verification team confirmed the value can be sourced from the Monitoring survey Spreadsheet "Monitoring Summary_ICS and usage survey/31/. The value of the parameter is captured during project KPT which was conducted for the current monitoring period.

	If applicable, has the reported data been cross-checked with other available data?	Not Applicable
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	The QA/QC process were deemed to be appropriate and trustworthy.
	In case project participants have deviation from gold standard?	Not Applicable
Findings	No findings were raised.	
Conclusion	The parameter has been monitored appropriately, in accordance with the monitoring plan /11/ (as per measurement methods and procedures to be applied) and applied methodology /08/. The monitoring results were recorded consistently as per the approved frequency in the monitoring plan/11/.	

EG_{P.d.y} : Quantity of electricity consumed by the project electricity consumption source j in year y

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 13	
Means of verification	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment/Observation
	Measuring /Reading /Recording frequency	The parameter is going to be monitored annually.
	Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	Yes. The frequency of monitoring for the parameter is in line with the design certified PoA-DD/10/, VPA-DDs/11/ and the applied methodology/08/.
	Monitoring equipment	Not Applicable on ICS
	Calibration frequency /interval:	Not Applicable on ICS

	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	VVB confirms that the CME is claiming VERs only for one of the Clean Energy Product distributed i.e., Improved Cookstove under VPA 1&16. PP has chosen not to claim Emission Reduction for EPCs distributed under both the VPAs. Therefore, no values has been reported for the parameter EG _{P,d,y} .
	If applicable, has the reported data been cross-checked with other available data?	Not Applicable
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Not Applicable
	In case project participants have deviation from gold standard?	Not Applicable
Findings	No findings were raised.	
Conclusion	In the current monitoring period both the VPA 1 and 16 distributed only one of Clean Energy Product distributed i.e., Improved Cookstove. PP has chosen not to claim Emission Reduction for EPCs distributed in the last MP. Hence, the parameter is not applicable for the current Monitoring period.	

H_{p,y} : Project technology-hours in the project database for project scenario p through year y

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 13	
Means of verification	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment/Observation
	Measuring /Reading /Recording frequency	The parameter is going to be monitored annually.
	Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	Yes. The frequency of monitoring for the parameter is in line with the design certified PoA-DD/10/, VPA-DDs/11/ and the applied methodology/08/.
	Monitoring equipment	Not Applicable on ICS

	Calibration frequency /interval:	Not Applicable on ICS
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	VVB confirms that the CME is claiming VERs only for one of the Clean Energy Product distributed i.e., Improved Cookstove under VPA 1&16. PP has chosen not to claim Emission Reduction for EPCs distributed under both the VPAs. Therefore, no values has been reported for the parameter $H_{p,y}$
	If applicable, has the reported data been cross-checked with other available data?	Not Applicable
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Not Applicable
	In case project participants have deviation from gold standard?	Not Applicable
Findings	No findings were raised.	
Conclusion	In the current monitoring period both the VPA 1 and 16 distributed only one of Clean Energy Product distributed i.e., Improved Cookstove. PP has chosen not to claim Emission Reduction for EPCs distributed in the last MP. Hence, the parameter is not applicable for the current Monitoring period.	

$P_{ep,y}$: Quantity of fuel consumed by the baseline technology in the project scenario in year y

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 13	
Means of verification	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment/Observation
	Measuring /Reading /Recording frequency	The parameter is going to be monitored annually.
	Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	Yes. The frequency of monitoring for the parameter is in line with the design certified PoA-DD/10/, VPA-DDs/11/ and the applied methodology/08/.

	Monitoring equipment	Not Applicable on ICS
	Calibration frequency /interval:	Not Applicable on ICS
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	VVB confirms that the CME is claiming VERs only for one of the Clean Energy Product distributed i.e., Improved Cookstove under VPA 1&16. PP has chosen not to claim Emission Reduction for EPCs distributed under both the VPAs. Therefore, no values has been reported for the parameter $P_{ep,y}$
	If applicable, has the reported data been cross-checked with other available data?	Not Applicable
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Not Applicable
	In case project participants have deviation from gold standard?	Not Applicable
Findings	No findings were raised.	
Conclusion	In the current monitoring period both the VPA 1 and 16 distributed only one of Clean Energy Product distributed i.e., Improved Cookstove. PP has chosen not to claim Emission Reduction for EPCs distributed in the last MP. Hence, the parameter is not applicable for the current Monitoring period.	

 $n_{new,i}$: Efficiency of the project cookstove

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 13	
Means of verification	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment/Observation
	Measuring /Reading /Recording frequency	The parameter is going to be monitored annually.
	Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	Yes. The frequency of monitoring for the parameter is in line with the design certified PoA-DD/10/, VPA-DDs/11/ and the applied methodology/08/.

	Monitoring equipment	Not Applicable
	Calibration frequency /interval:	Not Applicable
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	The verification team confirmed that no WBT was conducted for this monitoring period and all the values for the technology was based on KPT reports/30/. Hence the value of the parameter is NA.
	If applicable, has the reported data been cross-checked with other available data?	Not Applicable
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Not Applicable
	In case project participants have deviation from gold standard?	Not Applicable
Findings	No findings were raised.	
Conclusion	The parameter has been monitored appropriately, in accordance with the monitoring plan /11/ (as per measurement methods and procedures to be applied) and applied methodology /08/. The monitoring results were recorded consistently as per the approved frequency in the monitoring plan/11/.	

HHS_{project}: Percentage of households confirming money saving with improved cookstove

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 1	
Means of verification	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment/Observation
	Measuring /Reading /Recording frequency	The parameter is going to be monitored continuously.
	Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	Yes. The frequency of monitoring for the parameter is in line with the design certified PoA-DD/10/, VPA-DDs/11/ and the applied methodology/08/.

	Monitoring equipment	Not Applicable
	Calibration frequency /interval:	Not Applicable
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	VPA 1: 89.5% for ICS VPA 16: 90% for ICS The verification team confirmed the value from the Distribution Database/20/. The value is used for monitoring of SDG 1. The number of clean energy products distributed are recorded as part of the CME database which will be used to estimate this parameter. The end-users selected through sampling were also checked for the details mentioned in the database. The information was found to be consistent between the database and the VVB survey.
	If applicable, has the reported data been cross-checked with other available data?	The verification team interviewed the end-users/28/ (8 end users from each VPA - Total 16 households), and it was confirmed from the questions asked to the beneficiaries that they experienced savings from the usage of the improved cookstoves since the implementation of the VPAs. Kindly refer section D.2 of the report. Therefore, the value reported in the MR is found to be acceptable by the verification team.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	The QA/QC processes were deemed to be appropriate and trustworthy.
	In case project participants have deviation from gold standard?	Not Applicable
Findings	No findings were raised.	
Conclusion	The parameter has been monitored appropriately, in accordance with the monitoring plan /11/ (as per measurement methods and procedures to be applied) and applied methodology /08/. The monitoring results were recorded consistently as per the approved frequency in the monitoring plan/11/.	

HHsmoke_{project}: Percentage of households confirming less smoke with the use of improved cookstove

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 3	
Means of verification	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment/Observation
	Measuring /Reading /Recording frequency	The parameter is going to be monitored every 2 years.
	Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	Yes. The frequency of monitoring for the parameter is in line with the design certified PoA-DD/10/, VPA-DDs/11/ and the applied methodology/08/.
	Monitoring equipment	Not Applicable
	Calibration frequency /interval:	Not Applicable
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	VPA 1: 89.5% for ICS VPA 16: 90% for ICS The verification team confirmed the value from the Distribution Database/20/. The value is used for monitoring of SDG 3. The number of clean energy products distributed are recorded as part of the CME database which will be used to estimate this parameter. The end-users selected through sampling were also checked for the details mentioned in the database. The information was found to be consistent between the database and the VVB survey. Moreover, CME has applied the maximum cap of 90% for both the VPAs, VPA 1 and VPA 16 in accordance with the requirement of Usage Practices: Good Practices monitoring Requirements Version 2.0 and has been demonstrated through the usage surveys which is found to be appropriate and acceptable.
	If applicable, has the reported data been cross-checked with other available data?	The verification interviewed the end-users/28/ (8 end users from each VPA - Total 16 households), and it was confirmed from the questions asked to the beneficiaries that they experienced less smoke from the project stove and their ambient air has improved since the implementation of the VPAs.

		Therefore, the value reported in the MR is found to be acceptable by the verification team.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	The QA/QC processes were deemed to be appropriate and trustworthy.
	In case project participants have deviation from gold standard?	Not Applicable
Findings	No findings were raised.	
Conclusion	The parameter has been monitored appropriately, in accordance with the monitoring plan /11/ (as per measurement methods and procedures to be applied) and applied methodology /08/. The monitoring results were recorded consistently as per the approved frequency in the monitoring plan/11/.	

HHtime_{project}: Percentage of households reporting time saving associated with cooking and fuel collection.

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 5	
Means of verification	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment/Observation
	Measuring /Reading /Recording frequency	The parameter is going to be monitored every 2 years.
	Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	Yes. The frequency of monitoring for the parameter is in line with the design certified PoA-DD/10/, VPA-DDs/11/ and the applied methodology/08/.
	Monitoring equipment	Not Applicable
	Calibration frequency /interval:	Not Applicable
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	VPA 1: 89.5% for ICS VPA 16: 90% for ICS The verification team confirmed the value from the Distribution Database/20/. The value is used for monitoring of SDG 5. The number of clean energy products distributed are recorded as part of the CME database which will be used to estimate this

		parameter. The end-users selected through sampling were also checked for the details mentioned in the database. The information was found to be consistent between the database and the VVB survey.
	If applicable, has the reported data been cross-checked with other available data?	The verification interviewed the end-users/28/, and it was confirmed from the households that they experienced savings in time associated with the cooking purposes since the implementation of the VPAs. Therefore, the value reported in the MR is found to be acceptable by the verification team.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	The QA/QC processes were deemed to be appropriate and trustworthy.
	In case project participants have deviation from gold standard?	Not Applicable
Findings	No findings were raised.	
Conclusion	The parameter has been monitored appropriately, in accordance with the monitoring plan /11/ (as per measurement methods and procedures to be applied) and applied methodology /08/. The monitoring results were recorded consistently as per the approved frequency in the monitoring plan/11/.	

HHclean_{project}: Access to affordable and clean energy (Number of ICS operating)

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 7	
Means of verification	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment/Observation
	Measuring /Reading /Recording frequency	The parameter is going to be monitored continuously.
	Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	Yes. The frequency of monitoring for the parameter is in line with the design certified PoA-DD/10/, VPA-DDs/11/ and the applied methodology/08/.

	Monitoring equipment	Not Applicable
	Calibration frequency /interval:	Not Applicable
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	VPA 1: 137,927 VPA 16: 142,141 The verification team confirmed the value from the Distribution Database/20/. The value is used for monitoring of SDG 7. The number of clean energy products distributed are recorded as part of the CME database which will be used to estimate this parameter. The end-users selected through sampling were also checked for the details mentioned in the database. The information was found to be consistent between the database and the VVB survey.
	If applicable, has the reported data been cross-checked with other available data?	The verification team had conducted an on-site audit/28/ where 16 households were interviewed (8 from each VPA- VPA 1 and VPA 16), and it was confirmed from the households that they were using the improved cookstoves which had been provided under the scope of the PoA GS10963. The UID of the cookstoves were checked with the distribution database/20/ for cross verification. Therefore, the value reported in the MR is found to be acceptable by the VVB.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	The QA/QC processes were deemed to be appropriate and trustworthy.
	In case project participants have deviation from gold standard?	Not Applicable
Findings	No findings were raised.	
Conclusion	The parameter has been monitored appropriately, in accordance with the monitoring plan /11/ (as per measurement methods and procedures to be applied) and applied methodology /08/. The monitoring results were recorded consistently as per the approved frequency in the monitoring plan/11/.	

EG_{project}: Total no of jobs created

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 8	
Means of verification	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment/Observation
	Measuring /Reading /Recording frequency	The parameter is going to be monitored continuously.
	Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	Yes. The frequency of monitoring for the parameter is in line with the design certified PoA-DD/10/, VPA-DDs/11/ and the applied methodology/08/.
	Monitoring equipment	Not Applicable
	Calibration frequency /interval:	Not Applicable
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	VPA 1 and VPA 16: 68 The verification team confirmed the value from the Upenergy Employee Sheet-ICS /52/. It has been observed that from the implementation of the project activity in the host country of Uganda, CME has provided employment to 68 employees in the particular monitoring period. The list of employees provided by CME is found to be appropriate and the same has been submitted along with the revised report. Hence, verification team concludes that the number of jobs reflected in the MR are appropriate and acceptable.
	If applicable, has the reported data been cross-checked with other available data?	Not applicable
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	The QA/QC processes were deemed to be appropriate and trustworthy.
	In case project participants have deviation from gold standard?	Not Applicable
Findings	No findings were raised.	

Conclusion	The parameter has been monitored appropriately, in accordance with the monitoring plan /11/ (as per measurement methods and procedures to be applied) and applied methodology /08/. The monitoring results were recorded consistently as per the approved frequency in the monitoring plan/11/.
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FC_{project}: Consumption of non-renewable biomass per household

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 12	
Means of verification	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment/Observation
	Measuring /Reading /Recording frequency	The parameter is going to be monitored annually.
	Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	Yes. The frequency of monitoring for the parameter is in line with the design certified PoA-DD/10/, VPA-DDs/11/ and the applied methodology/08/.
	Monitoring equipment	Not Applicable
	Calibration frequency /interval:	Not Applicable
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	VPA 1: ICS: 3.25 tonnes/HH/annum VPA 16: ICS: 3.18 tonnes/HH/annum The verification team confirmed the value from the Monitoring survey/31/. The value is used for monitoring of SDG 12. CME maintains the record during KPT conducted in HH. The end-users selected during through acceptance sampling were also checked for the details mentioned in the database. The information was found to be consistent between the database and the VVB survey.
	If applicable, has the reported data been cross-checked with other available data?	Not applicable
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	The QA/QC processes were deemed to be appropriate and trustworthy.

	In case project participants have deviation from gold standard?	Not Applicable
Findings	No findings were raised.	
Conclusion	The parameter has been monitored appropriately, in accordance with the monitoring plan /11/ (as per measurement methods and procedures to be applied) and applied methodology /08/. The monitoring results were recorded consistently as per the approved frequency in the monitoring plan/11/.	

FCHH_{project}: Average Fuel consumption per household in project scenario

Relevant SDG Indicator	SDG 15	
Means of verification	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment/Observation
	Measuring /Reading /Recording frequency	The parameter is going to be monitored continuously.
	Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	Yes. The frequency of monitoring for the parameter is in line with the design certified PoA-DD/10/, VPA-DDs/11/ and the applied methodology/08/.
	Monitoring equipment	Not Applicable
	Calibration frequency /interval:	Not Applicable
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	VPA 1: ICS: 0.00891 Tonnes eq.fuelwood/day VPA 16: ICS: 0.00870 Tonnes eq.fuelwood/day The verification team confirmed the value from the Monitoring survey/31/. The value is used for monitoring of SDG 15. CME maintains the record during KPT conducted in HH. The end-users selected during through acceptance sampling were also checked for the details mentioned in the database. The information was found to be consistent between the database and the VVB survey.
	If applicable, has the reported data been cross-checked with other available data?	Not applicable

	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	The QA/QC processes were deemed to be appropriate and trustworthy.
	In case project participants have deviation from gold standard?	Not Applicable
Findings	No findings were raised.	
Conclusion	The parameter has been monitored appropriately, in accordance with the monitoring plan /11/ (as per measurement methods and procedures to be applied) and applied methodology /08/. The monitoring results were recorded consistently as per the approved frequency in the monitoring plan/11/.	

E.3.4.3: Comparison of monitored parameters with last monitoring period

Means of verification	The VPAs covered by the PoA corresponding to the GSID - GS10967 to GS12119 respectively distribute the following technologies of the improved cookstoves (ICS) and Electric Pressure Cookers (EPC)⁴. The verification team has checked the verification report/38/ for the last monitoring period, that is: VPA 1: 3rd MP – 01/01/2023 – 31/12/2023 (Both days are included) VPA 16: 2nd MP – 01/01/2023 – 31/12/2023 (Both days are included) Comparison for VPA1:		
	Data/Parameter	Value obtained in this monitoring period	Value obtained last monitoring period
	P _{p,y}	0.00891	0.00857
			VVB Assessment
			The verification team confirmed the value from the Project Kitchen Performance Test/30/ results provided by the CME. The project KPT has

⁴ For current Monitoring period project developer is not claiming ERs from EPCs

				been carried out from 24/01/2025 to 31/01/2025, in accordance with Annex 4 of the applied methodology TPDDTEC/08/.
	$N_{p,y}$	154,078	154,078	The verification team confirmed the value from the distribution database/20/.
	$U_{p,y}$	89.52%	90.00 %	The value is ascertained through annual monitoring surveys/31/ about the usage of the stoves in the project scenario. The verification team concludes that this value is acceptable after checking the monitoring survey sheet/31/. CME ensures that the end users are constantly in touch and at the same time engage the field staffs to ensure that the intended beneficiary does not off from the program owing to assimilation

				barrier experienced due to new technology adoption.
	Comparison for VPA16:			
	Data/Parameter	Value obtained in this monitoring period	Value obtained last monitoring period	VVB Assessment
	$P_{p,y}$	0.00870	0.00842	The verification team confirmed the value from the Project Kitchen Performance Test/30/ results provided by the CME. The project KPT has been carried out from 24/01/2025 to 31/01/2025 in accordance with Annex 4 of the applied methodology TPDDTEC/08/.
	$N_{p,y}$	157,934	157,934	The verification team confirmed the value from the distribution database/20/.
	$U_{p,y}$	90.00 %	90.00 %	The value is ascertained through annual monitoring surveys/31/ about the usage of the stoves in the project scenario.

				The verification team concludes that this value is acceptable after checking the monitoring survey sheet/31/. CME ensures that the end users are constantly in touch and at the same time engage the field staffs to ensure that the intended beneficiary does not off from the program owing to assimilation barrier experienced due to new technology adoption.
Findings	No findings were raised.			
Conclusion	The verification team confirms that. a) The complete data was available and is duly reported. b) Appropriate methods and formulae for calculating baseline GHG emissions or baseline net GHG removals, project emissions and leakage emissions were followed.			

E.3.4.4: Implementation of sampling plan

Means of verification	The CME as per the monitoring plan has followed CDM Guidelines for sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities /32/ to design the sampling plan for the VPAs in line with the applied methodologies are TPDDTEC version 3.1 /08/. As per the sampling plan stated in the monitoring report /05/, a minimum 90% confidence interval and a 10% margin of error requirement is achieved for the sampled parameters. For VPA 1 & VPA 16 having ICS technology. Parameters determined through sampling. Cookstoves
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Data/ Parameter	Description
$U_{p,y}$	Usage rate in project scenario p during year y
μ_y	Adjustment to account for any continued use of pre-project devices (baseline stove) in the project scenario during the year y
$P_{p,y}$	Specific fuel consumption for an individual technology in project scenario p during year y converted to tons/day
$P_{ep,y}$	Quantity of fuel consumed by a baseline technology in project scenario in year y

Target population:

The target population is households of Uganda. The VPAs i.e., GS10967 & GS12119 is implemented in the same physical location of Uganda with same baseline scenario and technology and therefore the CME has chosen to apply across VPA sampling.

The CME has applied Random sampling for determining the usage rate of units distributed based on age as project technologies age over time and/or are replaced and accordingly calculate the sample size.

Sample size calculation:

CME has 2 VPAs under current verification. Moreover, the sample size has been determined through 90/10 Confidence/Precision, but the CME has applied minimum limit of 100 sample for the sample size for all the technologies (30 samples per vintage). Hence, 207 samples from VPA 01 & 130 samples from VPA 16, In total 337 samples were selected for ICS, all the products have been considered in the monitoring survey/31/.

Project KPT:

The CME has applied single sampling and calculated the sample size based on table given in TPDDTEC methodology/08/. The CME selected 100 samples from VPA 1 & 103 samples from VPA 16 were randomly selected considering the age group of ICS.

Survey dates:

The collection of monitoring data is done by trained personnel appointed by CME team.

VPA-1 (GS10967)		
Activity	Start date	End date
Monitoring Survey	23/01/2025	03/02/2025
KPT	24/01/2025	31/01/2025

VPA-16 (GS12119)

	Start date	End date
Monitoring Survey	24/01/2025	03/02/2025
KPT	24/01/2025	31/01/2025

Reliability check:

The sampling approach undertaken by CME is duly explained under section D.4 of the monitoring report /05/, which has been assessed by the verification team and found to be correct and in-line to the Standard for Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities /14/. The reliability check confirms that confidence precision has been met by the sampling plan applied by the CME.

Conservativeness approach followed during the monitoring period:

1. The CME clarifies that the baseline fuel consumption for both VPA 1 and VPA 16 was initially calculated using only the primary fuel utilized by the sampled households, excluding secondary fuels. However, the fuel consumption data for the current monitoring period for VPA 1 and VPA 16 now includes all types of fuels used by the sampled households across all their stoves, including the primary project stove and any additional stoves (e.g., stove 1, stove 2, etc.), as evidenced by the results from the monitoring survey and Kitchen Performance Tests (KPTs) conducted. This comprehensive accounting method has led to a reported decrease in Emission Reductions (ERs) by 2.14% for VPA 1 and 1.28% for VPA 16
2. The PD clarified that the 2015 National Charcoal Survey of Uganda, conducted by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD)/49/, estimates an average charcoal production efficiency of 12.5% using traditional kiln methods, translating to a wood-to-charcoal conversion ratio of 1:8. However, the baseline and project fuel consumption, and consequently the emission reduction calculations, apply a wood-to-charcoal conversion ratio of 1:6. Additionally, the CDM information note, revised on June 20, 2024 /50/, paragraph 47, supports the FAO default of using 6 units of wood to produce 1 unit of charcoal. Footnote 12 in the same document notes that *The CDM default wood to charcoal conversion ratio was recently changed from 6:1 to 4:1; however, we feel that the new value is too conservative and not supported by data*". The verification team has concluded that the approach adopted by PD regarding the references provided are based on actual conditions in Uganda, validating the use of the 6:1 conversion ratio for emission reduction calculations. This approach is deemed appropriate and acceptable.
3. The verification team has confirmed that the values applied in the emission reduction calculations are specific to wood, in accordance with the methodology TPDDTEC version 3.1. While the application

of a 1:3 ratio could be considered appropriate if the NCV for charcoal (0.0295 TJ/tonne) were utilized, the consistent application of the NCV for fuelwood justifies the continued use of the 6:1 conversion ratio in this context. Furthermore, it has been confirmed that the emission reduction calculations are based on the fuel savings approach, specifically the KPT method, as opposed to the thermal energy savings method. This is aligned with the methodology reflected in the design-certified VPA DDs. Additionally, this approach is consistent with the guidance provided in the concept note "*Analysis and options regarding caps used in AMS-I.E, AMS-II.G & TOOL30*" Version01 & IPCC's "*ENERGY - Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Reference Manual*,"/51/ which indicates that, in the absence of localized data, a default value of 6 kg of wood per kg of charcoal is applicable. Therefore, verification team concluded that the values applied in the emission reduction calculations are appropriate and acceptable. It should be noted that the wood-to-charcoal conversion ratio of 6:1 has been validated through the design certification of the respective VPA DDs (GS10967 and GS12119). Both projects have successfully completed performance reviews by SustainCERT, with credits issued by the Gold Standard, using the same 6:1 conversion factor.

4. The verification from KPT results indicates higher baseline stove usage percentages compared to those identified in the usage survey (VPA1: 33% vs 34% in KPT; VPA16: 35% vs 37% in KPT), leading to conservative estimation of project fuel consumption for both VPA 1 and VPA 16.
5. The approved value of 37.25 tCO₂/TJ for EF_{b, non-CO2} & EF_{p, non-CO2} in the VPA1 DD by GS / SustainCERT has been disregarded by the PD in the emission reductions calculation for the current monitoring period. Instead, the PD opted for the IPCC value of 9.46 tCO₂/TJ to ensure conservatism, resulting in a 20.30% reduction in VPA 1 ERs for this period.
6. If the monitoring survey records less than 7 days per week of project stove usage by end users who otherwise use it regularly, those households are excluded from the usage rate determination by the PD.
7. Additionally, it should be noted that the usage survey included 107% more ICS samples than the minimum requirement for VPA 1 and 30% more for VPA 16. Similarly, for KPT, 11% more samples were considered for VPA 1 and 14% more for VPA 16 than the minimum requirement, contributing to a comprehensive representation of the project population and enhancing result accuracy.

PD demonstrates their commitment towards integrity and the conservative approach adopted in the calculation of emission reductions achieved by the project activity during the monitoring period and this was verified by VVB.

	The reliability calculation was checked, and a precision of 90/10 was achieved. Thus, the verification team confirms that in all cases reliability has been demonstrated and the results are reliable.
Findings	CL#01 was raised and resolved successfully.
Conclusion	The assessment team confirmed that the sampling plan and the parameter values are in accordance with the monitoring plan provided in VPA DD/11/

E.4: Assessment of data and calculation of emission reductions or net removals

E.4.1: Calculation of baseline value or estimation of baseline situation of each SDG Impact

Means of verification	SDG-13: Climate Action (Mandatory) The equations used for evaluating the emissions in the baseline scenario were found to be consistent with the design certified PoA-DD/10/, VPA DDs/11/ and the applied methodology/08/. Baseline emissions are evaluated as follows; $BE_{b,y} = B_{b,y} * ((f_{NRB,b,y} * EF_{b,fuel,CO2}) + EF_{b,fuel,non-CO2}) * NCV_{b,fuel}$ Where, <table> <tr> <td>$BE_{b,y}$</td><td>Emissions for baseline scenario b during the year y in tCO₂e</td></tr> <tr> <td>$B_{b,y}$</td><td>Quantity of fuel consumed in baseline scenario b during year y, in tons</td></tr> <tr> <td>$f_{NRB,y}$</td><td>Fraction of biomass used in year y for baseline scenario b that can be established as non-renewable biomass</td></tr> <tr> <td>$NCV_{b,fuel}$</td><td>Net calorific value of the fuel that is substituted or reduced (IPCC default for wood fuel, 0.0156 TJ/ton)</td></tr> <tr> <td>$EF_{b,fuel,CO2}$</td><td>CO₂ emission factor of the fuel that is substituted or reduced. 112 tCO₂/TJ for Wood/Wood Waste, or the IPCC default value of other relevant fuel</td></tr> <tr> <td>$EF_{b,fuel,nonCO2}$</td><td>Non-CO₂ emission factor of the fuel that is reduced, 9.46 tCO₂/TJ</td></tr> </table> $B_{b,y} = N_{p,y} * P_{b,y}$ Where, <table> <tr> <td>$B_{b,y}$</td><td>Quantity of fuel consumed in baseline scenario b during year y, in tons</td></tr> <tr> <td>$P_{b,y}$</td><td>Specific fuel consumption for an individual technology in baseline scenario b during year y converted to tons/day 0.01591</td></tr> <tr> <td>$N_{p,y}$</td><td>Project technology-days in the project database for project</td></tr> </table>	$BE_{b,y}$	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	$f_{NRB,y}$	Fraction of biomass used in year y for baseline scenario b that can be established as non-renewable biomass	$NCV_{b,fuel}$	Net calorific value of the fuel that is substituted or reduced (IPCC default for wood fuel, 0.0156 TJ/ton)	$EF_{b,fuel,CO2}$	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-CO ₂ emission factor of the fuel that is reduced, 9.46 tCO ₂ /TJ	$B_{b,y}$	Quantity of fuel consumed in baseline scenario b during year y, in tons	$P_{b,y}$	Specific fuel consumption for an individual technology in baseline scenario b during year y converted to tons/day 0.01591	$N_{p,y}$	Project technology-days in the project database for project
$BE_{b,y}$	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																		
$f_{NRB,y}$	Fraction of biomass used in year y for baseline scenario b that can be established as non-renewable biomass																		
$NCV_{b,fuel}$	Net calorific value of the fuel that is substituted or reduced (IPCC default for wood fuel, 0.0156 TJ/ton)																		
$EF_{b,fuel,CO2}$	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-CO ₂ emission factor of the fuel that is reduced, 9.46 tCO ₂ /TJ																		
$B_{b,y}$	Quantity of fuel consumed in baseline scenario b during year y, in tons																		
$P_{b,y}$	Specific fuel consumption for an individual technology in baseline scenario b during year y converted to tons/day 0.01591																		
$N_{p,y}$	Project technology-days in the project database for project																		

scenario p through year y

The calculation of the baseline has been verified from the ER calculation sheet/15/ and was found correct and consistent. The calculation for baseline value of SDG Impact for Electric Pressure Cooker (EPC) has not been undertaken by CME as there were no distribution of EPC during the current monitoring period.

VPA	Technology	Baseline Emissions
VPA 1	ICS	1,527,567 tCO ₂ e
VPA 16	ICS	1,565,796 tCO ₂ e

The remaining targeted SDG and its corresponding baseline estimate are given below:

Sustainable Development Goals	Sustainable Development Goals Targeted	Parameter description	Baseline estimate
SDG 1	No Poverty	Percentage of users reporting money savings due to reduction in purchased fuel consumption in project / installed under the project	VPA 01: 0% VPA 16: 0%
SDG 3	Good Health and Well being	Percentage of users reporting reduction in smoke/PM after shifting to ICS in project	VPA 01: 0% VPA 16: 0%
SDG 5	Gender Equality	Percentage of users reporting time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption/cooking time/boiling water	VPA 01: 0% VPA 16: 0%
SDG 7	Affordable and Clean Energy	Number of households with operational stoves	VPA 01: 0 VPA 16: 0
SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	Total number of jobs created	VPA 01: 0 VPA 16: 0
SDG 12	Responsible Consumption and Production	Average Fuel consumption per HH in baseline	VPA 01: 5.81 VPA 16: 5.81

	SDG 15	Life on Land	Percentage of users confirmed less use of fuel for boiling Fuelwood eq savings reported by users in the project	VPA 01: 0.0159 tonnes equivalent fuelwood/HH/day VPA 16: 0.01591 tonnes equivalent fuelwood/HH/day
	Detailed assessment of all the parameters used to calculate emission reductions is provided under section E.3.4.2. The calculations presented in the Monitoring Report/05/ and the corresponding ER sheet/15/ were found appropriate and complying with provisions prescribed in the registered monitoring plan of the respective revised accepted VPA-DDs/11/, PoA-DD/10/ and applied methodology/08/.			
Findings	No findings were raised			
Conclusion	The assessment team verified that: a) A complete set of data for the monitoring period was available and the verification of each monitoring parameter is elaborated under Section E.3.4.2 of this report. The complete monitoring data is also presented in the corresponding ER calculations sheet /15/ of final Monitoring Report /05/. b) The information provided in the monitoring report was cross-checked with other sources, wherever appropriate and available, and such information is also included under Section E.3.4.2 of this report. c) The calculations of baseline emissions as presented in the corresponding ER calculations sheet /15/ of final Monitoring Report /05/ were checked and found to be consistent with the formulae and methods described in the monitoring plan of VPA DDs/11/ and the applied methodology/08/. d) All assumptions used in the emission calculations were found appropriate and therefore justified. e) Appropriate emission factors, IPCC default factors and other reference values have been correctly applied. This has also been elaborated under Section E.3.4.1 of this report. f) No standardized baseline was prescribed in the registered VPA DDs/11/.			

E.4.2: Calculation of project value or estimation of project situation of each SDG Impact

Means of verification	SDG-13: Climate Action (Mandatory) Project emissions due to biomass consumption is applicable for this project.
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$$PE_{p,y} = B_{p,y} * ((f_{NRB,p,y} * EF_{p,fuel,CO_2}) + EF_{p,fuel,non-CO_2}) * NCV_{p,fuel}$$

Where:

$PE_{p,y}$	Emissions for project scenario p during the year y in tCO ₂ e
$f_{NRB,p,y}$	Fraction of biomass used in year y that can be established as non-renewable biomass
$NCV_{p,fuel}$	Net calorific value of the project fuel that is substituted or reduced (IPCC default for wood fuel, 0.0156 TJ/ton)
$EF_{p,fuel,CO_2}$	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
$EF_{p,fuel,nonCO_2}$	Non-CO ₂ emission factor of the fuel that is reduced

EF can include a combination of emission factors from fuel production, transport, and use. CO₂ and non-CO₂ emissions factors for charcoal may be estimated from project specific monitoring or alternatively by researching a conservative wood to charcoal production ratio (from IPCC, credible published literature, project-relevant measurement reports, or project-specific monitoring) and multiplying this value by the pertinent EF for wood.

$$B_{p,y} = N_{p,y} * ((P_{p,y} * U_{p,y}) + (P_{b,y} * (1 - U_{p,y})))$$

Where:

$B_{p,y}$	Quantity of fuel consumed in project scenario p during year y, in tons
$N_{p,y}$	Project technology-days in the project database for project scenario p through year y
$P_{p,y}$	Specific fuel consumption for an individual technology in project scenario p during year y converted to tons/day
$U_{p,y}$	Cumulative usage rate for technologies in project scenario j during year y, based on cumulative installation rate and drop-off rate
$P_{b,y}$	Specific fuel consumption for an individual technology in baseline scenario b during year y converted to tons/day

Hence,

VPA	Technology	Project Emissions
VPA 1	ICS	925,767 tCO ₂ e
VPA 16	ICS	927,100 tCO ₂ e

The remaining targeted SDG and its corresponding project estimate are given below:

Sustainable Development Goals	Sustainable Development Goals Targeted	Parameter description	Project estimate
SDG 1	No Poverty	Percentage of users reporting money savings due to reduction in purchased fuel consumption in project / installed under the project	VPA 01: 89.52% VPA 16: 90%
SDG 3	Good Health and Well being	Percentage of users reporting reduction in smoke/PM after shifting to ICS in project	VPA 01: 89.52% VPA 16: 90%
SDG 5	Gender Equality	Percentage of users reporting time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption/cooking time/boiling water	VPA 01: 89.52% VPA 16: 90%
SDG 7	Affordable and Clean Energy	Number of households with operational stoves	VPA 01: 137,927 VPA 16: 142,141
SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	Total number of jobs created	VPA 01: 68 VPA 16: 68
SDG 12	Responsible Consumption and Production	Average Fuel consumption per HH in baseline	VPA 01: 3.25 VPA 16: 3.18
SDG 15	Life on Land	Percentage of users confirmed less use of fuel for boiling Fuelwood eq savings reported by users in the project	VPA 01: 0.0089 tonnes equivalent fuelwood/HH/day VPA 16: 0.00870 tonnes equivalent fuelwood/HH/day

The CME has chosen not to claim any GSVERs from the EPC in this monitoring period. Therefore, the project emissions from the EPC devices

	are considered as zero.
Findings	No Findings were raised
Conclusion	The assessment team verified that: a) A complete set of data for the monitoring period was available and the verification of each monitoring parameter is elaborated under Section E.3.4.2 of this report. The complete monitoring data is also presented in the corresponding ER calculations sheet /15/ of final Monitoring Report /05/. b) The information provided in the monitoring report was cross-checked with other sources, wherever appropriate and available, and such information is also included under Section E.3.4.2 of this report. c) The calculations of baseline emissions as presented in the corresponding ER calculations sheet /15/ of final Monitoring Report /05/ were checked and found to be consistent with the formulae and methods described in the monitoring plan of VPA DDs/11/ and the applied methodology/08/. d) All assumptions used in the emission calculations were found appropriate and therefore justified. e) Appropriate emission factors, IPCC default factors and other reference values have been correctly applied. This has also been elaborated under Section E.3.4.1 of this report. f) No standardized baseline was prescribed in the registered VPA DDs/11/.

E.4.3: Calculation of Leakage

Means of verification	The verification team reviewed the VPA-DDs/11/ and found that the leakage is arising from Source A in VPA 1 and VPA 16. The leakage emission for VPA 1 & VPA 16 has been reflected below:		
	VPAs	Technology	Leakage Emissions
	VPA 1	ICS	14,760 tCO ₂ e
	VPA 16	ICS	24,090 tCO ₂ e
	The leakage assessment has been done in line with the methodologies "Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC), version 03.1. As reported, the leakage shall be reassessed after the end of second year of crediting period since, the monitoring frequency for leakage is "every two years".		
Findings	No findings were raised.		
Conclusion	Leakage assessment was found to be done in line to the applied methodologies /08/and verified from VPA-DD /11/.		

E.4.4: Calculation of net benefits or direct calculation for each SDG Impact

Means of	SDG Impact	Baseline	Project	Net
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verification		estimate	estimate	benefit
	SDG 13: Climate Action	VPA 01: 0 GSVERs VPA 16: 0 GSVERs	VPA 01: 587,040 GSVERs VPA 16: 614,606 GSVERs	VPA 01: 587,040 GSVERs VPA 16: 614,606 GSVERs
	SDG 1: No Poverty	VPA 01: 0% VPA 16: 0%	VPA 01: 89.52% VPA 16: 90%	VPA 01: 89.52% VPA 16: 90%
	SDG 3: Good Health and well being	VPA 01: 0% VPA 16: 0%	VPA 01: 89.52% VPA 16: 90%	VPA 01: 89.52% VPA 16: 90%
	SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	VPA 01: 0% VPA 16: 0%	VPA 01: 89.52% VPA 16: 90%	VPA 01: 89.52% VPA 16: 90%
	SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy	VPA 01: 0 VPA 16: 0	VPA 01: 137,927 VPA 16: 142,141	VPA 01: 137,927 VPA 16: 142,141
	SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	VPA 01: 0 VPA 16: 0	VPA 01: 68 VPA 16: 68	VPA 01: 68 VPA 16: 68
	SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	VPA 01: 5.81 VPA 16: 5.81	VPA 01: 3.25 VPA 16: 3.18	VPA 01: 44.01% VPA 16: 45.3%
	SDG 15: Life on Land	VPA 01: 0.0159 tonnes equivalent fuelwood/HH/day VPA 16: 0.01591 tonnes equivalent	VPA 01: 0.0089 tonnes equivalent fuelwood/HH/day	VPA 01: 965.75 tonnes equivalent fuelwood/day VPA 16: 1,024.96 tonnes equivalent

		fuelwood/HH/day	VPA 16: 0.00870 tonnes equivalent fuelwood/HH/day	fuelwood/day
	The emission reductions are calculated as follows: $ERY = BEy - PEy - LEy$ Where: ERY = Emission reductions in year y (t CO₂e/yr) BEy = Baseline emissions in year y (t CO₂e/yr) PEy = Project emissions in year y (t CO₂e/yr) LEy = Leakage emissions in year y (t CO₂e/yr)			
Findings	No Findings were raised.			
Conclusion	The verification team confirms that. c) The complete data was available and is duly reported. d) As indicated above, the description regarding cross-check of reported data is included under respective parameter (refer Section E.3.4.2 of this report). e) Appropriate methods and formulae for calculating baseline GHG emissions or baseline net GHG removals, project emissions and leakage emissions were followed. f) Appropriate emission factors, IPCC default factors and other reference values were correctly applied. g) The total number of ERs achieved during the current monitoring period for VPA 1 is 587,040 tCO₂e and for VPA 16 is 614,606 tCO₂e.			

E.4.5: Comparison of actual SDG Impacts with estimates in approved PDD

Means of verification	The value estimated in ex ante calculations of approved PoA-DD /10/ and VPA-DD /11/ for the monitoring period and the actual values achieved during this monitoring period has been report in section E.5 of the monitoring report /05/. VPA 1			
	SDGs Targeted	SDG Impact	Values estimated in ex-ante calculation of approved PDD for this monitoring period	Actual values achieved during this monitoring period
	13	Climate Action	838,987 GSVERs	587,040 GSVERs

	1	No Poverty	100%	89.52%
	3	Good Health and well being	100%	89.52%
	5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	95%	89.52%
	7	Affordable and clean energy	133,710	137,927
	8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	70	68
	12	Responsible Consumption and Production	55%	44.01%
	15	Life on Land	1163.88 tonnes/day	965.75 tonnes equivalent fuelwood/day
	VPA 16			
	SDGs Targeted	SDG Impact	Values estimated in ex-ante calculation of approved PDD for this monitoring period	Actual values achieved during this monitoring period
	13	Climate Action	632,931	614,606 GSVERs
	1	No Poverty	100%	90%
	3	Good Health and well being	100%	90%
	5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	95%	90%

	7	Affordable and clean energy	130,000	142,141
	8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	17	68
	12	Responsible Consumption and Production	55%	45.3%
	15	Life on Land	1132 tonnes/day	1,024.96 tonnes equivalent fuelwood/day
	SDG		Values estimated in ex ante calculation of approved PDD for this monitoring period (tCO₂e)	Actual values achieved during this monitoring period (tCO₂e)
	SDG 13 - GS10967 (VPA 01)		838,987	587,040
	SDG 13 - GS12119 (VPA 16)		632,931	614,606
	Total		1,471,918	1,201,646
	Findings			
	No Findings were raised.			
Conclusion		The verification team confirms that a. The actual values of achieved ERs during this monitoring period has been correctly reported in the monitoring report. b. The total number of ERs achieved during the current monitoring period is 1,201,646 tCO₂e (inclusive of ERs achieved for VPA 1 and VPA 16 i.e., 587,040 tCO₂e and 614,606 tCO₂e respectively).		

E.4.6: Remarks on increase in achieved SDG Impacts from estimated value in approved PDD

Means verification	of	SDG-13: Climate Action (Mandatory) For SDG 13, the Monitoring Report /05/ and the corresponding ER calculations sheet /15/ indicate that the actual emission reductions achieved for VPA 1 and VPA 16 are lower than the ex-ante estimates reported in the design-certified VPA-DDs /11/. The
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	verification team has reviewed the relevant documentation outlining the evaluation method for both estimated and achieved annual emission reductions and considers the method to be appropriate. The SDG impacts for the other claimed SDGs are reported below: SDG 1: Reported lower than ex-ante SDG 3: Reported lower than ex-ante SDG 5: Reported lower than ex-ante SDG 7: Reported higher than ex-ante SDG 8: Reported higher than ex-ante SDG 12: Reported lower than ex-ante SDG 15: Reported lower than ex-ante The verification team has reviewed the justification provided by the CME regarding the reported increase in SDG impacts for SDG 7 and SDG 8, as outlined in Section E.6 of the Monitoring Report /05/. During the monitoring period, a higher number of project stoves were distributed, which has been confirmed through verification of the distribution database /20/. Additionally, the reported increase in employment opportunities is attributed to the fact that the sales personnel associated with VPA 1 and VPA 16 remained the same, and the increased distribution volume necessitated the engagement of a greater number of individuals to meet demand. The verification team has reviewed the UpEnergy Employee Sheet /52/ and verified the individuals hired during the monitoring period.
Findings	No Findings were raised.
Conclusion	No justification was sought from the CME as the justification provided in Monitoring Report /05/ was corroborated by the proofs given by CME of distribution database/20/, ER sheets/15/, employment details/52/, and On-site audit interviews/28/ and the verification team has found it satisfactory.

E.5: Safeguard Reporting

Means of verification	There was no safeguarding principle assessed 'Yes' or 'Potentially' and added to this monitoring plan.
Findings	No findings were raised.
Conclusion	Not Applicable.

E.6: Stakeholder Inputs and Legal Disputes

Means of verification	During the current monitoring period, stove-related grievances were received from end-users under VPA 1 and VPA 16, as recorded in the Grievance Expression Book/35/. A total of 30 grievances were reported,
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	primarily related to minor damages or operational issues with the Improved Cookstoves (ICS). These were promptly addressed and resolved by the CME, typically on-site or within two to three days. However, due to the remote locations of some beneficiaries, 10 households experienced delays that rendered their stoves non-operational for a certain period. In alignment with the conservative principles of the Gold Standard and to ensure environmental integrity, the CME has excluded ICS usage for these households from the ex-post ER calculations for the entire monitoring period. This approach and the relevant exclusions are transparently documented in the ER Calculations Sheet/15/ for verification. Regular feedback mechanisms, including onsite audit surveys with end-users/31/, continue to be implemented to ensure ongoing functionality and acceptance of the ICS technology. The verification team has further reviewed the relevant Ugandan laws on stakeholder consultation/60/61/62/ and confirms that the CME adheres to legal requirements, ensuring inclusivity and a compliant grievance mechanism. This was validated through on-site audit/28/, including interviews with CME personnel and cross-checks of documented stakeholder engagements.
Findings	CL#01 was raised and resolved successfully.
Conclusion	The verification team confirms that the PoA receives no negative feedback on the ICS units distributed to institutions.

Section F: Internal Quality Control

The verification report that is prepared by the verification team is reviewed by an independent technical review team (one or more members) to confirm if the internal procedures established and implemented by Earthood were duly complied with and such opinion/conclusion is reached in an objective manner that complies with the applicable GS4GG requirements. The technical review team is collectively required to possess technical expertise of all the technical area/sectoral scope the project activity relates to. All team members of the technical review team are independent of the assessment team.

During the technical review process, additional findings may be identified, or the closed-out findings may be opened, which needs to be satisfactorily resolved before the request for issuance is submitted to Gold Standard. The independent technical reviewer may either approve the report as such or reject/return the same in such case providing the comments/findings/issues that need to be resolved by the verification team. The decision taken by the Technical Reviewer is final and is authorized on behalf of Earthood Services Limited.

Section G: Verification Opinion

Earthood Services Limited (Earthood), contracted by UpEnergy Group, has performed the independent verification of the emission reductions for the project "Community Carbon Efficient Cooking Programme - VPA1 (GS10967)" and "Community Carbon Efficient Cooking Programme - VPA16 (GS12119)" for the monitoring period 01/01/2024 to 31/12/2024 (both dates inclusive), as reported in the Monitoring Report, Version 6.0 dated 25/06/2025 /05/. UpEnergy Group is responsible for the collection of data in accordance with the monitoring plan and the reporting of GHG emissions reductions from the project activity. Earthood commenced the verification against the baseline and monitoring methodology "Technologies And Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC)"/08/, the monitoring plan contained in the design certified VPA-DDs/11/ and Monitoring Report, Version 6.0 dated 25/06/2025 /05/.

VVB's verification approach is based on the understanding of the risks associated with reporting of GHG emission data and the controls in place to mitigate these. Earthood planned and performed the verification by obtaining evidence and other information and explanations that Earthood considered necessary to give reasonable assurance that reported GHG emission reductions are fairly stated.

Verified and certified emission reductions as per monitoring period (4th MP for VPA 1 and 3rd MP for VPA 16):

Monitoring period Vintage	Amount (GSVER)	
01/01/2024 to 31/12/2024	SDG 13 - GS10967 (VPA 01)	587,040
	SDG 13 - GS12119 (VPA 16)	614,606
Total	1,201,646	

Appendix I: Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Full texts
General	
BE	Baseline Emission
CAR	Corrective Action Request
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CER	Certified Emission Reduction
CME	Coordinating and Managing Entity
CL	Clarification Request
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CP	Crediting Period
DR	Desk Review
EB	Executive Board
EI	External Individual
ESL	Earthood Services Limited
FAR	Forward Action Request
GHG	Green House Gas
GSC/GSP	Global Stakeholder Consultation Process
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IR	Internal Resource
KP	Kyoto Protocol
LSC	Local Stakeholder Consultation Process
MoC	Modalities of Communication
MoV	Means of Verification
MP	Monitoring Plan
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PA	Project Activity
PCP	Project Cycle Procedure
PD	Project Developer
PDD	Project Design Document
PE	Project Emission
PoA	Programme of Activities
PoA DD	Programme of Activities Design Document
PS	Project Standard
RCP	Renewal of Crediting Period
RFR	Request for Registration
tCO ₂ e	tonnes of Carbon di Oxide equivalent
TPH	Tonnes Per Hour
TR	Technical Reviewer
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
V	Version
VPA	Verified Project Activity
VVB	Validation and Verification Body
VVS	Validation and Verification Standard
Project Specific	
ICS	Improved Cookstove
GS4GG	Gold Standard for Global Goals
EPC	Electric Pressure Cooker
LSC	Local Stakeholder Consultation
MoV	Means of Verification
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals

Appendix II: Documents Reviewed

No.	Author	Title	References to the document	Nature	Provider
1.	GS	GS Principle & Requirements	Version 1.2	External	Others
2.	GS	GS Validation & Verification Body Requirements	Version 2.0	External	Others
3.	UNFCCC	Standard: CDM PS for PoA	Version 3.0	External	Others
4.	UNFCCC	Standard: CDM VVS for PoA	Version 3.0	External	Others
5.	CME	Monitoring report	Version 06, dated 25/06/2025	Internal	CME
6.	UNFCCC	UNFCCC Procedures & Requirements	-	External	Others
7.	GS	Template Guide Monitoring report	Version 1.1	External	Others
8.	GS	Technologies And Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC)	Version 3.1	External	Others
9.	GS	Emission Reductions form	Version 1.0	External	Others
10.	CME	PoA-DD	Version 5.0 Dated 12/01/2022	Internal	CME
11.	CME	VPA-DDs GS10967- VPA01 & GS12119- VPA16	VPA01- Version 05 VPA16- Version 04	Internal	CME
12.	GS	GS Programme of Activities requirements	Version 1.2	External	Others
13.	GS	Site visit and remote audit requirements and procedures	Version 2.0 dated 30/05/2023	External	Others
14.	UNFCCC	Standard for Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities	Version 9.0	External	Others
15.	CME	Ex-post ER sheet GS10967_VPA1_ER_MP4 GS12119_VPA16_ER_MP3	VPA01: version 3 VPA16: version 3	Internal	CME
16.	IPCC	IPCC default value for wood and charcoal: IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse gas inventories	2006	External	Others
17.	GS	GS Design Review	21/12/2022	Internal	Others
18.	CME	Manufacturer's / Technical specifications of ICS	-	External	Others
19.	CME	Training records	12/11/2021	Internal	CME

20.	CME	Distribution database	-	Internal	CME
21.	CME	Stakeholder consultation report	Version 2 Dated 15/12/2021	Internal	CME
22.	CME	Sample carbon transfer agreement between UpEnergy (CME) and end-users	Dated 01/01//2021	Internal	CME
23.	CME	Double counting Declaration	-	Internal	CME
24.	CME	Sales receipts	-	Internal	CME
25.	UNFCCC	TOOL 05: Methodological tool: Baseline, project and/or leakage emissions from electricity consumption and monitoring of electricity generation	Version 3	External	Others
26.	CME	Baseline survey	-	Internal	CME
27.	UNFCCC	CDM Methodological tool 30: Calculation of the fraction of non-renewable biomass	Version 03	External	Others
28.	Others	Onsite audit details (Checklist, Attendance list, End-user list)	19/03/2025 to 22/03/2025	External	Others
29.	UNFCCC	UNFCCC Harmonization of Standards for GHG accounting (2021). List of Grid Emission Factors	Dated December 2021	External	Others
30.	CME	Kitchen Performance Test documents	-	Internal	CME
31.	CME	Monitoring survey Spreadsheet "Monitoring Summary_ICS & "Usage survey" Spreadsheet	-	Internal	CME
32.	UNFCCC	Guidelines for sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities	Version 04.0	External	Others
33.	CME	Recycling and Disposal Policy For Charcoal Cookstoves	Version 1.0 dated October 2023	Internal	CME
34.	Others	Hygiene Awareness Campaign Report	-	External	CME
35.	CME	Grievance Expression Book	-	External	CME

		and Grievance helpline number			
36.	CME	LSC Feedback form	-		CME
37.	CME	Purchase agreement Upenergy Group and Renewable Hub (U) Ltd.	Dated 28/02/2020	Internal	Others
38.	CME	Verification report for the Last Monitoring Period	Version 4.0 dated 12/10/2024	Internal	CME
39.	Google Map	https://www.google.co.in/maps/@28.4000256,77.0768896,13z?entry=tту&g_ep=EgoYMDI1MDYyMi4wIKXMDSOASAFQAw%3D%3D	Last assessed on 25/06/2025	External	Others
40.	CME	Evidence – Start date (Receipt for first CEP distributed)	-	Internal	CME
41.	GS	Validation And Verification Standard	V2.0 dated 12/11/2024	External	-
42.	CME	Validation report		Internal	CME
43.	VERRA	https://registry.verra.org/app/search/VCS/All%20Projects	Last assessed on 29/05/2025	External	Others
44.	ICR	https://www.carbonregistry.com/projects	Last assessed on 29/05/2025	External	Others
45.	UNFCCC	https://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/projsearch.html	Last assessed on 29/05/2025	External	Others
46.	GCC	https://projects.globalcarboncouncil.com/pages/approved_projects	Last assessed on 29/05/2025	External	Others
47.	GS Impact Registry	https://registry.goldstandard.org/projects?q=&page=1	Last assessed on 29/05/2025	External	Others
48.	GS	Requirements And Guidelines: Usage Rate Monitoring	V2.0 dated 27/10/2020	External	Others
49.	MINISTRY OF ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT (MEMD)	NATIONAL CHARCOAL SURVEY FOR UGANDA 2015 FINAL REPORT https://pfccparliament.go.ug/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/NationalCharcoalSurvey_FINAL.pdf	Last assessed on 29/05/2025	External	Others
50.	Adrian Ghilardi and Rob Bailis	Updated fNRB Values for Woodfuel Interventions	June 20, 2024	External	Others
51.	UNFCCC	Analysis and options	Last assessed	External	Others

		regarding caps used in AMS-I.E, AMS-II.G & TOOL30" Version01 & IPCC's "ENERGY - Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories: Reference Manual	on 29/05/2025		
52.	CME	UPENERGY EMPLOYEE SHEET-ICS	-	Internal	CME
53.	GS	GS5658 VPA 35: "Access to energy for local development and resilience building in Uganda"	Last assessed on 29/05/2025	External	Others
54.	GS	Gold Standard Foundation GS5047 VPA46 African Improved Cookstoves and Clean Water Programme: Albertine Rift Wildlife Corridor Cook Stove Project II	Last assessed on 29/05/2025	External	Others
55.	CME	Ownership Structure of UpEnergy	-	Internal	CME
56.	CME	GS10967 Validation report	Version 1.2 dated 23/09/2022	Internal	CME
57.	GS	GHG Emission Reduction & Sequestration Product Requirement	Version 3.0 12/11/2024	External	Others
58.	GS	Community Services Activity Requirement	Version 1.2 23/10/2019	External	Others
59.	Literature review on fuelwood consumption	https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/environmental-conservation/article/abs/social-and-environmental-evaluation-of-fuelefficient-cookstoves-and-conservation-in-uganda/2453B91533142476F7CEE0D788584DE2?utm_source=chatgpt.com	Last assessed on 29/05/2025	External	Others
60.	Government of Uganda	The National Environment Act (2019) & The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (1998)	Last assessed on 19/06/2025	External	Others
61.	Government of Uganda	The Land Act (1998, as amended)	Last assessed on 19/06/2025	External	Others

62.	Government of Uganda	The Access to Information Act (2005)	Last assessed on 19/06/2025	External	Others
63.	CME	Monitoring report (Initial)	Version 01, dated 12/03/2025	Internal	CME

Appendix III: Competence Statements of the team

Competence Statement			
Name	Sushant Vashisht		
Education	M.Sc. Environmental science and Technology		
Experience	2+ years		
Field	Environment science and technology		
Approved Roles			
Team Leader	YES		
Validator	YES		
Verifier	YES		
Local expert	YES (India)		
Financial Expert	NO		
Technical Reviewer	YES		
TA Expert (X.X)	YES (VM 1.2, 3.1)		
Reviewed by	Shifali Guleria (Quality Manager)	Date	26/08/2024
Approved by	Deepika Mahala (Technical Manager)	Date	26/08/2024

Competence Statement			
Name	Sukanya Phukan		
Education	M.Sc (Environmental Science and Technology) B.Sc (Zoology)		
Experience	2+ year		
Field	Environment Science		
Approved Roles			
Team Leader	YES		
Validator	YES		
Verifier	YES		
Local expert	YES (India)		
Financial Expert	NO		
Technical Reviewer	YES		
TA Expert (X.X)	YES (VM TA 1.2, 3.1)		
Reviewed by	Shifali Guleria (Quality Manager)	Date	26/08/2024
Approved by	Deepika Mahala (Technical Manager)	Date	26/08/2024

Competence Statement	
Name	Priyam Bandyopadhyay
Education	M.Tech- Renewable Energy

	B.Tech- Mechanical Engineering		
Experience	2+ Year		
Field	Renewable Energy		
Approved Roles			
Team Leader	NO		
Validator	YES		
Verifier	YES		
Local expert	YES (INDIA)		
Financial Expert	NO		
Technical Reviewer	NO		
TA Expert (X.X)	YES (TA 1.2)		
Reviewed by	Shifali Guleria (Quality Manager)	Date	10/02/2025
Approved by	Deepika Mahala (Technical Manager)	Date	10/02/2025

Competence Statement			
Name	Khalayi Irene Martha		
Education	B.Sc Accounting and Finance		
Experience	1+ Years		
Field	Accounting and Finance		
Approved Roles			
Team Leader	NO		
Validator	NO		
Verifier	NO		
Methodology Expert	NO		
Local expert	YES (Uganda)		
Financial Expert	NO		
Technical Reviewer	NO		
TA Expert (X.X)	NO		
Reviewed by	Shifali Guleria (Quality Manager)	Date	13/03/2025
Approved by	Deepika Mahala (Technical Manager)	Date	13/03/2025

Competence Statement			
Name	Shifali Guleria		
Education	M.Sc. (Environmental Studies and Resource Management), TERI University		
Experience	3+ year		
Field	Climate Change		
Approved Roles			
Team Leader	YES		
Validator	YES		
Verifier	YES		

Methodology Expert	YES (AMS-I.A., AMS-II.G., AMS-II.E., AMS-III.A.V., AMS-I.D, ACM0002)		
Local expert	YES		
Financial Expert	NO		
Technical Reviewer	YES		
TA Expert	YES (1.2, 3.1)		
Reviewed by	Deepika Mahala	Date	18/02/2022
Approved by	Ashok Gautam	Date	18/02/2022

Appendix IV: Findings

TABLE 3. REMAINING FAR FROM VALIDATION AND/OR PREVIOUS VERIFICATION

FAR ID	-	Section no.	-	Date : DD/MM/YYYY
Description of FAR				
Not Applicable since no FARs were raised in the previous verifications for VPA 1 and VPA 16.				
Project participant response				Date : DD/MM/YYYY
Documentation provided by project participant				
VVB assessment				Date: DD/MM/YYYY

TABLE 4. CL FROM THIS VERIFICATION

CL ID	01	Section no.	E.3.4.2, E.3.4.4, E.6	Date : 28/03/2025
Description of CL				
During the Onsite Audit conducted from 19/03/2025 to 22/03/2025, following observations were made and the VVB seeks clarification with the same:				
The VVB notes that the Usage rate applied in VPA1 and VPA16 is 90%, in accordance with the https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/407g-ee-ics-tpddtec-usage-guidelines/ Requirements and guidelines : Usage rate monitoring the level applied is 'Good Practice' which mandates that an awareness campaign must be conducted. The VVB observed during the Onsite Audit that the awareness campaign was held by gathering locals which was confirmed during the closing meeting of the Onsite Audit by the ground team. This is not in line with information provided in the Monitoring report section D.4, p. 42, Step 6: Awareness Campaign:' which states that the awareness campaign is conducted through 'Last mile distribution' campaign. The VVB seeks clarification within the discrepancy observed.				
Stove ID: GPM76079 - Namanda Lukiya. The VVB has observed during the Onsite Audit, this end-user name from VPA1 confirmed during the Onsite Audit interview that the baseline stove was still operational along with the improved cookstove. Furthermore, 2 more end-users confirmed this during the interviews. CME is kindly requested to clarify how this is accounted for in the ER calculations? Additionally, how does the CME ensure that this isn't the case in the entire population and how is the data recorded accurately representing the entire population? The CME is also requested to clarify the reliability of the data collected during the surveys.				
Project participant response				Date : 25/04/2025
- The CME would like to clarify that multiple channels are utilized to conduct # campaigns within the project boundary, as also mentioned during the closing meeting by the field team. While the VVB observed during the onsite audit that announcements were made by distributors on roads, this was only one of several channels used for awareness creation. The PD has implemented the following other channels to ensure extensive outreach to the target communities: Sales Outlets: Information was shared at sales outlets for greater accessibility.				

- **Megaphones:** Consistent messages about the advantages and benefits of using the stoves were communicated using megaphones.
- **Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs):** Demonstrations and informative sessions were conducted during local savings group meetings.
- **Flyers:** Informative flyers were distributed within the communities.
- **Marketing Exhibitions and Radio Talk Shows:** The PD participated in exhibitions and radio talk shows to promote the stoves and their benefits.

The above-mentioned channels used by the PD for awareness campaign are in line with Section 2.3.9 of the Requirements and Guidelines: Usage Rate Monitoring, supporting the application of the 90% usage rate. Furthermore, the PD has updated Section D.4, Step 6: Awareness Campaigns, of the monitoring report to ensure consistency between the reported information and actual implementation. The evidence for the awareness campaign has also been shared with this response.

2. The CME would like to clarify that the end-user "Namanda Lukiya" (ICS serial number "GPM76079"), along with other end-users, has confirmed the continued use of baseline stoves alongside the improved cookstoves. This information was accurately captured during the monitoring survey and documented accordingly in "Monitoring Summary_ICs" tab (columns AS, AT and BK) of ER sheet.

The continued use of baseline stoves and their corresponding fuel consumption for the households is captured as part of the Kitchen Performance Tests (KPTs) along with the project stove, as already evident from the Monitoring survey and KPT results in ER Sheet. This is also in consistent with "Additional comment" for the parameter "P_{p,y}" in section B.7.1 of the design-certified VPA-DD. Moreover, this is detailed in the "Additional comment" for the same parameter in section D.2 of MR.

Additionally, the monitoring survey results have transparently captured the presence of baseline stoves (if any) across the households, which is also validated by the auditor during the onsite visit. This reflects the reliability of the data collected during the monitoring survey.

Furthermore, upon reviewing After-Sales records, CME observed that a few monitored households had reported stove issues during the current MP. The After-Sales team upon examining the stove details, confirmed that there were some part damages such as liner, top ring requiring part replacements. However, due to the households' remote locations, there was around 1–2week delay in resolving these issues, during which the stoves were non-operational.

As the stoves were not operational during the aforementioned period, CME has excluded usage for these households for the entire MP as a conservative measure. This has resulted in a reduction of ERs for VPA 1 from 590,284 to 587,040 tCO_{2e}.

Documentation provided by project participant

1. GS10967 MP4 & GS12119 MP3_Monitoring Report_v2.0
2. Photographs of awareness campaign
3. Revised ER sheet

VVB assessment

Date: 09/05/2025

1. It is understood by the verification team that various channels are being used by the CME for awareness campaigns. However, the evidences provided by the PP – the photographs – do not clearly indicate the different channels. Additionally, PP is

requested to elaborate in detail these channels in the MR indicating the duration of these campaigns under section D.4. 2. The verification team confirms the necessary steps have been undertaken by the PP in order to account for the non-operational days of the identified cookstoves. Therefore, based on that, PP has revised the ERs based on non-operational days of a few ICS which were damaged. However, PP is requested to reflect the same under Section G of the MR where PP has reported that no grievances were received for the current MP.	
Project participant response	Date : 16/05/2025
1. PP has now submitted evidence demonstrating the various channels used for awareness campaigns. These campaigns are conducted year-round. For instance, megaphones are mounted on distribution trucks to inform customers about the benefits of consistently using the project stove. This is also supported by the documentation provided by the PP. 2. PP has now updated section G of the MR to reflect the grievances received during the current MP.	
Documentation provided by project participant	
Revised Monitoring Report	
VVB assessment	Date: 23/05/2025
1. The verification team have reviewed step 6- Awareness campaign which includes information on the channels which have been implemented by the CME in order to ensure 'Good Practice' Requirements are being complied with the end-users. From the given information, the choice to select 90 per cent as the value for the usage rate is deemed appropriate as the steps taken for the awareness campaign are in line with the REQUIREMENTS AND GUIDELINES: USAGE RATE MONITORING Version 2.0. Point 1 is closed. 2. The verification team have reviewed section G of the revised MR which includes information on the project stoves which were not in use for some days inside the tenure of the monitoring period. The provided information is in line with the MR TEMPLATE Requirements Version 1.1. Point 2 is closed. CL#01 stands closed.	

CL ID	02	Section no.	E.3.4.2	Date : 09/05/2025
Description of FAR				
1. The KPT sheet submitted by the PP does not include details on the number of meals cooked by the household on each day and the number of family members present in the household during KPTs. PP is requested to clarify how the fuel consumption was recorded without noting the number of meals and household members. 2. PP shall clarify how the requirement stated in footnote 33 of the applied methodology (page no. 31) is being met for the VPAs as the monitoring survey does not include the age groups and the average age of the ICS distributed in the different vintages.				
Project participant response				Date : 16/05/2025
1. PP would like to clarify that the KPT is conducted to measure fuel consumption on a household basis each day, and not based on the number of meals. PP has followed the procedure as demonstrated in the KPT Protocol, which requires the recording of fuel consumption each day. Also, the fuel consumption already accounts for the number of meals cooked in the household. Additionally, KPT households are a subset of the usage surveys which already captures the number of meals cooked by the households on each day.				

2. PP has already demonstrated the age groups of the stoves in 'Sample Size Cal and Results_ICS' (under Column B) tab of ER sheets and sample size calculations has been done based on the age groups/vintages. Also, as seen from the age groups, all the stoves have crossed 1 year of age.
Documentation provided by project participant
VVB assessment
Date: 23/05/2025
1. The verification team have reviewed the PP response and have further checked the KPT sheet in order to verify the KPT test of the households are conducted adhering the with the requirements outlined in the KPT protocol. Point 1 is closed.
2. The verification team finds the response of the PP to be appropriate since the ex-post ER sheet contains the necessary information on the age groups of the stove distributed. Point 2 is closed.

TABLE 5. CAR FROM THIS VERIFICATION

CAR ID	01	Section no.	E.1	Date : 03/04/2025
Description of CAR				
1. For the row ' <i>Version number of the PDD/VPA-DD (s) applicable to this monitoring report</i> ', PD shall review and correct the version number of the VPA-DD for VPA 1 applicable to the MP. Same revision is requested for VPA 16.				
2. PD shall provide the Design Review form for VPA 1 and VPA 16 respectively from where the VVB can verify the dates of project design certification.				
3. PD shall revise the unit for SDG 13 to VERs. PD shall ensure the same revision is incorporated in the entire MR.				
Project participant response				Date : 25/04/2025
1. PD has now corrected the version number of the VPA-DD for both VPA 1 and VPA 16 in the row ' <i>Version number of the PDD/VPA-DD (s) applicable to this monitoring report</i> ' of the monitoring report, in line with the design-certified VPA-DDs. The updated monitoring report is shared with this response.				
2. PD has updated the dates of project design certification and made in line with the design-certified VPA-DDs for VPA 1 and VPA 16. PD has also submitted the VPA-DDs along with this response to verify the same.				
3. PD would like to clarify that the unit for SDG 13 is in line with the design-certified VPA-DDs for both VPA 1 and VPA 16. However, PD has now updated the unit for SDG 13 to tCO ₂ (eq) (GSVERs) in the "Key Project Information" of the monitoring report.				
Documentation provided by project participant				
1. GS10967 MP4 & GS12119 MP3_Monitoring Report_v2.0				
2. Design-certified VPA-DDs				
VVB assessment				Date: 09/05/2025
1. The verification team have reviewed the Key project Information section of the Monitoring Report and finds that the necessary revision has been undertaken by the CME. Furthermore, to verify the version numbers, the verification team cross checked with the VPA-DDs of VPA 1 and VPA 16 available in the GS Impact Registry platform to gain further assurance on the correctness of the information presented. Point 1 is closed.				
2. The date of project design certification has been verified from the provided design review forms by the verification team. Point 2 is closed.				
3. The unit for SDG 13 'Emission Reductions' has been correctly indicated in the MR and in line with the MR Template Guide Version 1.3. The verification team finds the revision to be				

appropriate. Point 3 is closed.
CAR#01 is closed.

CAR ID	02	Section no.	E.3	Date : 03/04/2025
Description of CAR				
Under section B.1, Table for Distribution of ICS included in VPA 1, it is indicated that about 43,467 SHS-BOLD type ICS were distributed in the year 2021. Upon reviewing the ER sheet for VPA 1 (<i>Sales Database_ICs</i> TAB), No. of SHS-BOLD distributed in 2021 are 28,165 and the number distributed in 2022 are 15,302. PD shall revise the table. Furthermore, same corrective action shall be sought for other types of ICS included under VPA 1 and VPA 16.				
Project participant response				Date : 25/04/2025
PD would like to clarify that there was a clerical error in the SHS-BOLD model type listed in the Table for Distribution of ICS included in VPA 1. This has now been corrected to align with the Sales Database tab of the ER sheet. Additionally, PD has reviewed the other ICS stove model types under both VPA 1 and VPA 16 and confirms that they are consistent with the ER sheet.				
Documentation provided by project participant				
GS10967 MP4 & GS12119 MP3_Monitoring Report_v2.0				
VVB assessment				Date: 09/05/2025
The verification team have cross checked the revision made by CME in section B.1 of MR with the ER sheet for VPA 1 (<i>Sales Database_ICs</i> TAB) and finds it to be correct. Therefore, consistent information is presented among the project documents considering distribution of improved cookstoves for both the VPAs concerned. CAR#02 is closed.				

CAR ID	03	Section no.	E.3.4.1	Date : 03/04/2025
Description of CAR				
Data/Parameter $EF_{b,non-CO_2}$: The value applied for VPA 1 is found inconsistent with the value presented in the VPA-DD for VPA1 (Version 5.0 dated 16/09/2022). PD shall demonstrate how this is deemed a conservative approach since the choice of value deviates from the design certified value of 37.25 tCO ₂ /TJ. Based on the PD's approach, the Data/Parameter table for $EF_{b,non-CO_2}$ shall be revised constituting the information for both the VPAs. Furthermore, similar clarification is sought for $EF_{p,non-CO_2}$.				
Project participant response				Date : 25/04/2025
PD has considered the $EF_{b,non-CO_2}$ & $EF_{p,non-CO_2}$ as 9.46 tCO ₂ /TJ in line with the SustainCERT's recommendation during the 1 st monitoring period for VPA 1(GS10967) performance review (Round 3). It suggests "As per the AR5, the default $EF_{b,non-CO_2}$ factor is 9.46 tCO ₂ e/TJ. The PD shall revise value and apply 9.46 tCO ₂ e/TJ for wood, otherwise, the PDD shall justify applicability of using global range of values 258 – 2190 and 4 – 18.5 for CH ₄ and N ₂ O which can be applied by any country are applicable to the project boundary of VPA, in order to apply them". Accordingly, PD has applied the updated value for $EF_{b,non-CO_2}$ & $EF_{p,non-CO_2}$ as 9.46 tCO ₂ /TJ from 2 nd monitoring period onwards for VPA 1 and emission reduction claims have been issued previously based on this updated 9.46 value.				

The updated value for $EF_{b,non-CO2}$ & $EF_{p,non-CO2}$ as 9.46 tCO₂/TJ, instead of 37.25 tCO₂/TJ results in a lower ER value, thereby reflecting a conservative approach. This is already highlighted in the "Additional Comments" for both the parameters table in section D.1 and "Conservativeness approach followed during the monitoring period" in section D.4 of the monitoring report for reference.

Documentation provided by project participant
VVB assessment
Date: 09/05/2025

The verification team have cross checked the Performance Review form for the 1st MP for VPA 1 and finds that the CME response listed above is suitable. The value for Data/Parameter $EF_{b,non-CO2}$ and $EF_{p,non-CO2}$ are made consistent with the clarification raised by Sustaincert. CAR#03 is closed.

TABLE 6. FAR FROM THIS VERIFICATION

FAR ID	-	Section No.		Date : 19/06/2025
Description of FAR				
No FARs are raised in this verification.				
Project participant response				Date : DD/MM/YYYY
Documentation provided by project participant				
VVB assessment				Date: DD/MM/YYYY