Validation report form for Renewal of Voluntary Project Activities

Gold Standard for Global Goals

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION	
Title and GS reference number of the program of activities (PoA)	GS10789: ECOA_BURN multi-country Clean Cooking Programme
Version number of the validation report	3.1
Completion date of the validation report	12/08/2025
Version number of the PoA-DD to which this report applies	5.2 Dated 20/06/2025
Coordinating/managing entity (CME)	BURN Manufacturing Co.
Project Participants and any communities involved	BURN Manufacturing Co.
Host Party	The Federal Republic of Somalia
Applied methodologies and standardized baselines	Reduced emissions from cooking and heating – Technologies and Practices to displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC), version 4.0
Mandatory sectoral scopes linked to the applied methodologies	Sectoral Scope 3: Energy Demand
SDG Outcomes	SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere SDG 3: Good Health and Well Being SDG 4: Quality Education SDG 5: Gender Equality SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 15: Life on Land
Name of the VVB	Earthood Services Limited (Formerly known as Earthood Services Private Limited)

	E-0066
Name, position and signature of the approver of the validation report	 Dr. Kaviraj Singh CEO

Contents

Section A: Executive Summary

A.1: Purpose of the VPA

The purpose of the PoA is to disseminate Improved Cookstoves (ICS) to households, institutions and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) across different parts of Federal Republic of Somalia. The areas included for project implementation are South-west, Puntland, Somaliland, Jubaland, Hirshabelle, Galmudug, and Banadir Regional Administration (Mogadishu Municipality). The proposed VPA aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by distribution of efficient improved cookstoves that will replace Non-renewable based inefficient traditional cookstoves and ensure reductions in level of indoor air pollution (IAP) thereby creating a positive impact on health of community and thus causing reductions in GHG emissions and fuel usage by project activity.

The proposed VPA is designed to meet the technology and measure requirements of the applied methodologies as follows: Reduced Emissions from Cooking and Heating (TPDDTEC), version 4.0/2/. However, under VPA's first crediting period TPDDTEC version 3.1 was applicable. The VPA's will follow a 5-year crediting cycle as per GS4GG requirements/1,3,4,6/.

The VPA (GS10790) is applying for renewal of design certification under GS4GG programme and the Coordinating/managing entity of the VPA is BURN Manufacturing Co. (BURN). The VPA will have a crediting period of 5 years. The previous crediting period started on 02/10/2019 and was valid for five years until 01/10/2024 and will undergo renewal starting on 02/10/2024 till 01/10/2029. The VPA duration was 5 years with crediting periods of 5 years, twice renewable /1/.

A.2: Scope of Validation

The scope of the services provided by Earthood Services Limited (hereafter referred as Earthood) is to perform validation of renewal of crediting period of the VPA. The scope of validation is to assess the claims and assumptions made in the renewed programme of activity design document (PoA-DD)/1/ against the GS4GG criteria, UNFCCC criteria, including but not limited to the Gold Standard Principles & Requirements/03/, Gold Standard Programme of Activities Requirements/04/, Gold Standard Community Services Activity Requirements/06/, applied GS impact quantification methodologies and other relevant rules and requirements established for Gold Standard for Global Goals.

A.3: Validation Process

The validation process is undertaken by a competent validation team and involves the following:

- The desk review of documents and evidence submitted by the project participant in context of the GS for GG criteria,
- Undertaking/conducting onsite visit, interviews/ interactions with the representative of the project participant,
- Reporting audit findings with respect to clarifications and non-conformities and the closure of the findings, as appropriate and
- Preparing a draft validation opinion based on the auditing findings and conclusions

- Technical review of the draft validation opinion along with other documents as appropriate by an independent competent technical review team finalization of the validation opinion (this report)
- An independent technical review team reviews the validation report made by the validation team.
- After the final report is accepted by the Technical Reviewer it is then approved by Earthood Services Limited which is processed further according to the GS procedures.

A.4: Conclusion

The review of the VPA-DD/1/, supporting documentation and subsequent follow up actions have provided Earthood with sufficient evidence to determine the fulfilment of stated criteria. Earthood is of the opinion that the VPA "GS10789 VPA1: Efficient and Clean Cooking for households in Somalia" (GS10790) meets all the GS requirements and has correctly applied the GS approved methodology Reduced Emissions from Cooking and Heating TPDDTEC, version 4.0/2/. Therefore, the PoA along with the eleven real case VPA is recommended to GS for registration following the submission of the validation reports for renewal of PoA and real case VPA/19/.

Table 1: Sustainable Development Contributions

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS TARGETED	SDG IMPACT	UNITS OR PRODUCTS	ESTIMATED ANNUAL AVERAGE
SDG 13 Climate Action (mandatory)	Emission Reductions	VERs/annum	358,068 tCO_2e/VERs
SDG 1 (No Poverty) End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Monetary savings related to the purchase of charcoal	Monetary savings in %	61%
SDG 3 (Good Health and Well Being) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Perceived air quality	Households in % perceivingimproved air quality	100%
SDG 4 (Quality Education) Ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational, and tertiary education, including university	Number of people receiving skill development training	Number of people who participated in project training	30
SDG 5 Gender Equality Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household	Average time saving associated with cooking in the project scenario	Average time saved cooking for women in the project scenario (measured in minutes reported by end-user)	43

SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) Target 7.1; Indicator 7.B Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Number of ICS sold/distributed in use	ICS in use	110,616
SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) Target 8.5; Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Total Number of jobs created	Number of jobs created	30
SDG 15 (Life on Land) Promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase	Total non-renewable biomass saved	Tons of non-renewable biomass saved in the project scenario from continued use of project technologies	46,153.24

Section B: Validation team, technical review team and approver

B.1: Validation team member(s)

S.NO.	FULL NAME	ROLE(S)	TYPE OF RESOURCE	TYPE OF ACTIVITY(IES) CARRIED OUT			
				Desk/document review	Onsite Audit	Interviews	Validation findings
1.	Anvesha Verma	Team Leader and GS Approved Auditor	Internal	Y	N	Y	Y
2.	Anvesha Verma	Technical Area Expert (TA 3.1)	Internal	Y	N	Y	Y
3.	Anvesha Verma	Validator	Internal	Y	N	Y	Y
4.	Abdillahi Mohamed Hersi	Local Expert (Somalia)	External	N	Y	Y	N

According to the Gold Standard Rule Update Validation and Verification para 2 states,
“If the same VVB wishes to perform verification of a given project/PoA for which they have performed validation activity (including the inclusion of VPA/CPA, renewal of crediting period, design change review), the VVB shall ensure that the integrity and impartiality of the verification audit are maintained.

In such cases, the VVB shall meet the following requirements:
1. “The VVB shall ensure that the entire verification audit team, including the lead auditors, auditors and sectoral experts, are different from the team that performed the validation activity (including the inclusion of VPA/CPA, renewal of crediting period, design change review).” In alignment with this requirement, even though both validation and verification is undertaken by same VVB yet the validation and verification assessment team are entirely different. The verification is handled by:
a. Team Leader: Sukanya Phukan
b. Verifier: Kishlay Singh
PoA Validation is managed by:
a.Team Leader: Jinesh Amlani
b. Validator: Kerwyn D Souza
Hence, from the above it is clear that the assessment team responsible for PoA validation and verification are entirely different.
* Anvesha Verma joined the audit remotely while GS Approved Objective Observer conducted the audit onsite. The objective observer was approved by GS as Federal Republic of Somalia is a conflicted disputed zone.
* In line with GS PAR/03/ Annex B, para 1.1.1 Gold Standard rules allow all Projects under these circumstances to combine Validation or Verification (based on a desk review) with on-site Validation or Verification conducted by an Objective Observer (OO) that is retained by the Project Developer. Given that Somalia is a conflicted zone, the CME has sought approval/24/ from GS regarding appointing an OO for the onsite audit which was approved. The VVB has provided the OO with checklists for the audit before the commencement of the audit, in line with para 2.1.4 of Annex B, GS PAR/03/. The Objective Observer has also acted as local expert for the validation team, and their competencies has been expounded in Appendix II of this report.
In line with para 2.1.2 of Annex B of GS PAR, the PD had contracted the OO/24/ and an MoU/26/ was signed between GS, PP and the Objective Observer.
The VVB has provided detailed training to the OO before the commencement of the onsite audit and the audit checklist were provided to the OO. The observer was briefed about the information to be acquired from the end-users and the difference between the two survey checklists (KPT and Monitoring Survey). A detailed report was submitted by the OO after the conclusion of the audit. Moreover, the OO shared the checklists and images through email immediately after the audit each day. The outcomes of each day were discussed in detail. This was done in accordance with para 5.2.7 of GS site visit requirement.
The deviation was approved by Gold Standard related to PoA including few other countries are listed under different batches listed in the title page during crediting period 2.

B.2: Technical reviewer and approver of the validation 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: Means of Validation

C.1: Desk/Document Review

The validation for the renewal of VPA was performed through the document review including review of final VPA-DD/20/ version 8.0 dated 20/06/2025. The validation of the information provided in the VPA DD was performed by using the various sources of information provided by the CME. Additionally, cross checks were performed for information provided in the VPA-DD using information from sources other than the validation sources, the validation team's sectoral or local expertise and, if necessary, independent background investigations. The complete list of documents/evidence assessed by validation team is included under Appendix 3

C.2: Onsite Inspection and list of Interviewees

Table 2: Details of the team that conducted on-site inspection

DURATION OF ON-SITE INSPECTION: 28/10/2024 – 29/10/2024			
NAME	ROLE	LOCATION OF VISIT	ACTIVITY PERFORMED ON-SITE
Abdillahi Mohamed Hersi	Objective Observer	Somaliland	Interviews with the baseline users, Stakeholder interviews, reviewing the project implementation status

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

S.NO	INTERVIEWEE		DATE	SUBJECT	TEAM MEMBER INVOLVED
	Name	Affiliation			
1.	Vinit Garg	Senior Carbon Technical Officer- BURN	03/03/2025 to 07/03/2024	Project Implementation, Operational and Management Framework, sampling surveys, end-users' feedback, etc.	Anvesha Verma, Abdillahi M. Hersi (LE)
2.	Abdirahman Yusuf	BURN Project Manager-Carbon			

3.	Valentine Njamiu	BURN		Methodology application, monitoring plan, sampling method, ER calculations Methodology application, monitoring plan, sampling method, ER calculations Monitoring procedures and KPTs Monitoring system, training sessions, customer engagement campaign, etc.	

Baseline Survey and Local Stakeholders

S.NO	INTERVIEWEE		DATE	SUBJECT	TEAM MEMBER INVOLVED
	Name	Affiliation			
1.	Aamina Xasan	Gabiley Village, Somaliland	03/03/2025 to 07/03/2024	Baseline Survey, LSC Details, Baseline identification, Monitoring plan, baseline scenario, technical description, Additionality, Project boundary VPA DD description, Additionality, Baseline identification, Project boundary, Ex-ante and Ex-post parameters Baseline scenario, Project technology, technical description	Abdillahi M. Hersi (LE)
2.	Idil Hassan	Hargasa, Somaliland			
3.	Sahra Idaan	Hargasa, Somaliland			
4.	Ugbaad Abdirahman	Gabiley Village, Somaliland			
5.	Saada Yassin	Barame, Somaliland			
6.	Nasteeho Hashi	Borama, Somaliland			
7.	Amino Omer	Afgol, Somaliland			
8.	Maryam Hussein	Afgoia, Somaliland			

Type of questions asked by the Validation Team to the Baseline user:

No.	Questions asked by team members to project beneficiaries	Nature of Responses Received
1.	Name of the Household	The data recorded onsite by the VVB were found to be consistent
2.	Type of Survey: Baseline survey/ Usage Survey	

3.	Phone no. of HH/ identity proof of HH	with the data provided by the CME.
4.	Location/Address: Village Name	
5.	Name of State (Country)	
6.	Do you remember being visited and asked questions about the stoves you use to cook by a BURN representative	
7.	What was your MAIN cooking stove at the time you were visited by the BURN representative?	
8.	Were you using any other stove for cooking besides the MAIN stove mentioned above? Yes/No. If yes, please mention the other stoves that you were using	
9.	What is the Fuel used in the main cooking stove?	
10.	What is the Source of fuel (e.g., biomass or charcoal)	
11.	Is there Any difference in cooking between rainy season and dry season?	
12.	Interested in receiving new cook-stove which will be more efficient?	
13.	Are you aware of Carbon Rights transfer (Did BURN representative inform about information on the strip)	
14.	Is there any Feedback for the project activity?	
15.	Any other remarks	

The samples were randomly picked by VVB from the baseline survey via random generator. In total, 8 main samples and 5 buffer (backup) samples were chosen, and out of these, total 8 samples were audited, with only 6 samples belonging to Somaliland and the remaining 2 samples belong to South-West of Somalia wherein the area name was an editorial error and has been rectified under Table 3 of the Validation Report.

Based on international travel advisories and incident data, areas such as Bal'ad, Beledweyne, Kismayo, Galkayo, Bosaso are rated as high-risk for violence, kidnapping, terrorism, and crime confirmed from the following literature/articles issued by few international organizations/countries:

i. FCDO (Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office) advises against all travel to most of Somalia, including central and southern areas, due to "terrorism, civil unrest, health issues, kidnapping and piracy." Travel to Puntland and Somaliland regions is similarly discouraged except for essential travel, with Bal'ad, Beledweyne, Kismayo, Galkayo, and Bosaso included in high-risk zones https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_Union_Agency_for_Asylum.

ii. FCDO reports multiple recent attacks (including rocket attacks on Mogadishu airport, IEDs against convoys, hotel assaults), notably in Mogadishu and Beledweyne, illustrating pervasive violence in southern/central zones https://www.gov.uk/foreign-travel-advice/somalia/safety-and-security

iii. OSAC / U.S. security context and kidnapping/crime overview https://docslib.org/doc/4145461/somalia-2020-osac-crime-safety-report

Due to widespread insecurity and conflicts, onsite audit was conducted by objective observer, remotely joined by the assessment team were limited to selected areas assessed as low risk. These included Hargeisa, Gebilay, Borama, Afgoye, Mogadishu (secure zones only), and Bal'ad (under government control) and the VVB samples were picked from these areas via random generator.
Onsite audits were not conducted in the following areas: Beledweyne, Baidoa, Bondhere, Bosaso, Dhuusamareeb, Dila, Galkayo, Garowe, Kismayo, and Waberi based on up-to-date risk assessments and travel advisories issued by the UK FCDO, U.S. State Department, and conflict data from ACLED. These sources consistently categorize the excluded regions as high-risk due to terrorism, armed conflict, kidnapping, and political instability.
Examples include militant attacks in Bal'ad, suicide bombings in Galkayo, and ambushes in Kismayo. According to FCDO and U.S. advisories, travel to these areas is strongly discouraged, and insurance coverage would be void in the event of travel-related harm.
Therefore, the suitable, secure regions were considered based on the above and are found to be representative taking in context the actual on ground security issues, safety of the team, and logistical issues.

C.3: Remote Audit (if applicable)

N/A.

C.4: Sampling Approach

C.4.1: CME's Sampling Approach

CME will follow sampling procedures given in Reduced Emissions from Cooking and Heating (TPDDTEC), version 4.0/2/ for determining the sample size of each parameter. A confidence precision of 90/10 will be ensured by CME for meeting the annual/biennial monitoring criteria. The sampling approach undertaken by CME is duly explained under section B.7.2 of the VPA-DD/9/, which has been assessed by the validation team and found to be correct and in-line to the TPDDTEC v4.0/2/.

Considering VPA 1, implemented in the same project boundary and targeted beneficiaries with compared to previous conditions during last crediting period.
The sampling approach undertaken by CME for the KPT followed the protocol outlined on the Clean Cooking Alliance website and adhered to the guidelines specified in the applied methodology (Annex 4) /02/. BURN implemented an independent sampling approach, ensuring that the data collected was representative of the target population. A total of 128 households were visited over the course of four consecutive days, with surveyors conducting in-person visits to collect relevant data.
Before initiating the KPT measurements, the surveyors gathered essential background information from each household, including details about household size, cooking patterns, and the fuels and devices used for cooking. No significant seasonal variation was reported by the households in terms of fuel consumption and cooking patterns, as all respondents indicated no difference between the dry and rainy seasons. To validate the information provided, surveyors conducted on-site kitchen observations to verify the use of cooking devices.

The sample size was determined to be sufficient to meet the required 90/30 confidence/precision /08/ standard for the baseline KPT analysis. CME has applied independent sampling approach for VPA 1.

Product Type	CME samples	VVB samples

Jikokoa G3.5, G4 (Xtra), Ecoa Char MMJ Model ICS	128	08

Furthermore, the VPA sampling has been done in line with CDM Sampling Standard para 11 /8/.
The PD has voluntarily committed to enhancing the robustness of the monitoring approach by incorporating representative samples from all relevant age cohorts in the KPT sampling plan for the upcoming verification of CP2. This proactive step, while not strictly required under the applied methodology, aligns with best practices for performance monitoring.

C.4.2: VVB's Sampling Approach

To meet the requirements of Standard for Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and Programme of Activities version 9.0/08/, the validation team applied acceptance sampling in the validation (in accordance with para 28). The validation team selected random samples of CME's sampled records, checked the acceptability (or otherwise) of the data for each such record with CME's sample records, and then based on the number of records where there is agreement, determined if the CME's sample records meet the requirements.

As per para 39 of CDM project activities and Programme of Activities version 9.0/08/, VVB may select a different sample size than the one indicated in paragraph 32, 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 the project activity or the VPA is located in a least developed country. Since Somalia is an LDC and a conflict zone therefore the validation team has determined the sample size of 8 for the monitored parameters. A total of 13 samples are drawn (8 primary and 5 backup) for acceptance sampling by evaluating the following, using its own professional judgement and guidance in the Standard 'Sampling and Surveys for CDM project activities and Programme of Activities' version 9.0/08/:

- The proportion of discrepancies between the CME's data and validation team's (field or onsite inspection results) data that can be considered acceptable. This is referred to as the AQL (Acceptable Quality Level): 20 % was considered in this validation
- The proportion of discrepancies between the CME's data and validation team's (field or onsite inspection results) data that would be considered unacceptable. This is the UQL (Unacceptable Quality Level): 10% was considered in this validation
- The producer risk: 5% was considered
- The consumer risk: 20% was considered

AQL	UQL	Producer Risk	Consumer Risk	Sample Size	Acceptance no.
20%	10%	5%	20%	08	0

Based on the independent sampling approach, 128 sample households were selected and considered for baseline KPT survey by CME and out of 128 household samples, VVB selected randomly generated 8 samples for onsite audit /23/.

The validation team has checked 8 samples from the VPA per technology to confirm description of baseline technology, fuel type, number of devices framework in line with PoA, inclusion eligibility conditions stated in the PoA-DD/1/. Furthermore, the end users which were visited by the VVB for real case VPA validation will be included in validation reports of their respective VPA.

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

Areas of validation of compliance	No. of CL	No. of CAR	No. of FAR
General description of VPA	-	-	-
Start date, crediting period type and duration	-	-	-
Project boundary, sources and GHGs	CL#10 CL#11	-	-
Technology & Baseline scenario	CL#05		-
Reference of approved methodology (ies)	-	-	-
Management System	-	-	-
General Eligibility criteria of PoA requirements	CL#01 CL#02	-	-
General Eligibility criteria of community services activity requirements	-	-	-
General Eligibility for VPA Inclusion	-	-	-
Deviation from methodology and/or methodological tool	-	-	-
SDG Outcome Assessment	CL#03 CL#04	-	-
Demonstration of Additionality	-	-	-
Summary of local stakeholder consultation	CL#06	-	-
Others	CL#07 CL#08 CL#09 CL#12 CL#13 CL#14	CAR#01 CAR#02	FAR#01
Total	**14**	**02**	**01**

Section D: Validation Assessment

D.1: Compliance of the VPA-DD with the VPA Design Document

Means of validation	The VPA-DD/20/ has been prepared using the applicable version of GS4GG VPA-DD, i.e., version 2.3/10/. It has been checked from the GS website that the form used is appropriate and applicable for the VPA. Each section of the VPA-DD/20/ were also checked with the guidelines stated in the form/10/ and found to be fulfilling it.
Findings	No findings were raised.
Conclusion	The final VPA-DD /20/ is compliant with the applicable latest VPA-DD template/10/ and instructions contained therein.

D.2: Assessment of the eligibility of the VPA under PoA

Means validation		Applicability Criteria as per Gold Standard	Required Condition	CME's Justification	Means of Validation	
		a. Geographical boundary	ICS distributed under any of the VPA will be located in any of the countries mentioned under Table 1 of the PoA-DD.	ICS are distributed to urban and peri-urban households all over the territory of Federal Republic of Somalia in VPA 1. For more details see section A.2. of VPA-DD documents.	The aim of the VPA is to provide efficient cooking system to the households in Somalia declared by CME under Section A.2 of the VPA-DD/20/ and confirmed from the geo coordinates of the baseline users/25/ as cross-checked against https://www.latlong. net/ and this is in line with para 3.1.1 (d) of Community Service Activity Requirements (Version 1.2)/6/. Thus, the VPA is eligible to be included under GS4GG. This is also in accordance with GS4GG Principles and Requirements paragraph 3.1.1 (a)/3/.	
		b.Double-counting of project activities	All VPA will be checked to prevent double counting and are not registered as a separate GS project activity, nor included as part of another registered GS (or other carbon standard) PoA nor that the project activity has been deregistered.	All carbon standard registries (UNFCCC, GS and VERRA) have been checked and it is confirmed that the VPA has not been registered as a separate GS project activity, nor included as part of another registered GS (or other carbon standard) PoA nor that the project activity has been deregistered. The same has been confirmed	A declaration/12/ has been provided by the CME confirming about the provision to eliminate double counting. Additionally, VVB has checked various registry webpages like UNFCC, VERRA, GCC etc. to confirm that no project with similar title existed in neither of the registries. Further, each user will be provided with unique serial number (USN) as specified by the PP in the VPA-DD/20/ which will be	

				by a letter signed by the VPA implementer and submitted to GS.	embedded in the surface of the ICS to ensure that no double counting is taking place. This will also ensure that the CEPs deployed in the VPA are not part of any other PA. This is found to be acceptable by the VVB.	
		c. Technology	The VPA will implement improved biomass cook stoves.	The VPA implements highly efficient cookstoves known as 'Jikokoa' for VPA 1. Detailed manufacturer's technology specifications are listed in section A.3 of VPA-DD document.	The manufacturer's specifications /34/ were checked for the technology related details to be distributed/sold under the VPA.	
		d. Conditions to check the start date of the VPA through documentary evidence	The start date of a project activity is the date on which the first ICS has been distributed under the VPA. The start date of retroactive VPA (with a start date prior to date of first submission of PoA) can be at the earliest 1 year prior to submission of documents for GS preliminary review	The start date for VPA 1 is 01/07/2019i.e., the day when the first ICS shall be distributed to a household under this VPA. The start date of the VPA can be confirmed by an electronic registration done on KoboCollect which shall be submitted to GS. The project start date for VPA 1 is before the Local Stakeholder Consultation, hence, the VPA is regular.	The first date of the distribution of ICS for VPA 1 is 01/07/2019. The CME shall submit the registration of ICS on Kobocollect.	

		e. Methodology	Each VPA will comply with the applicability criteria of the applied methodology (TPDDTEC, version 4.0)	The VPA complies with all applicability criteria of TPDDTEC as further outlined in section B.2 of VPA-DD document.	It has been assessed in the further sections of this report that the ICS technology to be distributed will comply with TPDDTEC, version 4.0/2/. This is in accordance with GS4GG Principles and Requirements paragraph 3.1.1/3/.	
		f.Financial Additionality & Ongoing Financial Needs	Projects (VPA) to be included under the PoA will be in compliance with item 1.1.3 of Annex B – positive list mentioned in the 'Community Services Activity Requirements' or located in LDC, SIDS, LLDC. A VPA will be solely composed of isolated units (efficient cookstoves) where the users of the technology/measure are household/SMEs/institutions and where each unit results in <= 600 MWh of thermal energy savings per year. Hence, according to paragraph 4.1.9 of the 'Community Services Activity Requirements', a VPA, regardless of the host country in which the project activity is being implemented, is deemed additional and therefore is not required to prove financial additionality at the	The thermal energy savings per year at a unit level (i.e., per ICS) are clearly below 600 MWh as outlined in the ER calculation excel spreadsheet (worksheet 'Th. Energy savings unit level')	The VPA is considered to be automatically additional according to para 4.1.9 (a) and (b) of 'Community Services Activity Requirements'/6/. However, the VPA are also in accordance with item 1.1.3 of Annex B – positive list mentioned in the 'Community Services Activity Requirements', Version 1.2./6/ wherein all the VPA will only be composed of micro-scale units. This demonstration has been confirmed from the ER sheets/21/. This is in accordance with GS4GG Principles and Requirements paragraph 3.1.1/3/.	

			time of Design Certification; OR a VPA is located in a LDC, SIDS, LLDC.		
		g. Stakeholder inclusivity	Local stakeholder consultation is done at VPA level, as described in section F of the PoA-DD. Local stakeholder consultation report must be provided along with VPA-DD. A single Stakeholder consultation can be conducted for a group of VPA as long as convincing justification is provided.	A local stakeholder consultation for this VPA has been conducted and the LSC report has been submitted to GS. The physical LSC meeting and stakeholder feedback round have been conducted (see LSC report for more details). The Local Stakeholder Consultation would be also valid for any other Voluntary Project Activities (VPA) implemented in Federal Republic of Somalia under BURN's Gold Standard PoA 'ECOA_BURN multi-country Clean Cooking programme', provided that they are homogeneous, i.e., deploy the same stove type(s), target the same end-users and consist of the same project boundary as	The CME has conducted the LSC on 20/10/2020, 21/10/2020 and 22/10/2020 as checked from LSC report/22/. The LSC has been conducted at VPA level as per section F of the PoA-DD /01/.

				this specific VPA.		
		h. Conditions related to environmental Impact Analysis	The VPA has to fulfil host country requirements (if any) concerning environmental impact analysis.	No EIA is required by the host country for ICS project activities.	Since the project involves distribution of ICS, there is no net harm caused to the environment. Hence EIA is not required/28/.	
		i.CME Approval	Each VPA has a project implementer that is either the Coordinating/Managing Entity or another entity that has signed a contractual agreement with the CME. Those agreements include all rights and responsibilities of both parties, e.g. approval procedures by the CME, monitoring requirements, carbon credit rights transfer. This eligibility criterion is not relevant if the CME is the VPA implementer.	This eligibility criterion is not relevant for this VPA since the CME is the same entity as the VPA implementer	Approval from CME is not relevant for this VPA since the CME is the same entity as the VPA implementer	
		j. Transfer of carbon credit ownership	The transfer of carbon credit ownership all along the investment chain is clearly described and communicated to all project participants and end-users so that they are aware of to give up their rights on emission	The end-users permanently waive any claim or rights on carbon credits to the VPA implementer (also the CME of the PoA). This is confirmed by strap on ICS box and	CME has submitted the supporting document related to carbon credit ownership/15/. The end-users permanently waive any claim or rights on carbon credits to the VPA implementer. This is confirmed by strap on ICS box and	

			reductions. For technology producers and the retailers of the improved technology, this must be communicated by contract or clear written assertions in the transaction paperwork. The end-users will need to be informed and notified that they cannot claim for emission reductions from the project	warranty booklet. There is a contractual agreement between distributors/retailers in which distributors/retailers waive any claim or rights on carbon credits to the VPA implementer (at the same time CME of the PoA). The same will be submitted to the VVB during validation.	Carbon waiver sticker. CME has submitted sample contractual agreements between distributors/ retailers waiving any claim or rights on carbon credits.	
		k. Conditions to provide an affirmation that funding from Annex I Parties, if any, does not result in a diversion of ODA	In case that any of the VPA receives ODA, it is ensured that there is no diversion of ODA, i.e. that no ODA is provided under the condition that all or part of the carbon credits have to be returned to the donor country/entity providing ODA.	The VPA implementer has signed an ODA declaration confirming that there is no diversion of ODA. The same has been submitted to GS	The CME has provided with an ODA declaration/18/ that shows that no funds for any official development assistance will be utilized for the Project. This is in line with the PoA DD/1/.	
		l. Target Group and distribution mechanism	The VPA serves households, institutions, or SMEs either in urban, peri-urban and/or rural areas, and distributes the cook stoves through adequate distribution channels.	This VPA targets households in urban and peri urban areas across the entire territory of Federal Republic of Somalia. ICS are distributed through direct	The distribution in the VPA 1 will be verified during the verification of the VPA the project start date is 02/10/2024.	

				sale/distribution and/or a variety of retail outlets across the country to the end-users.		
		m. Conditions related to sampling requirements for the PoA	The VPA complies with the sampling plan as outlined in the PoA-DD, section B.3 and VPA-DD, section B.7.2	The VPA-DD outlines the sampling plan in section B.7.2 which is in line with the one stipulated in the PoA-DD and GS sampling requirements. The VPA can either be part of a single sampling covering a group of VPA or sampling is conducted separately at VPA level. In case of a grouped sampling approach, the CDM Project Standard for PoAs will be followed.	Sampling approaches are set out in each VPA and will follow the TPDDTEC v4.0 methodology. CME and VVB followed sampling in line with Standard of Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities" (Version 09.0)/08/ & Guidelines for sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities" (Version 04.0)/09/	
		n. Double counting of emission reductions	Each VPA will implement a unique identification system for every efficient cooking unit distributed to avoid double counting of emission reductions.	The unique identification system is explained in detail in section A.3. of VPA-DD documents. The VPA is in adherence to the CME Management System as outlined in Section C of the PoA-DD/1/.	A declaration/12/ has been provided by the CME confirming about the provision to eliminate double counting. At the time of implementation, each product will be assigned a unique serial ID to enable the identification of the product belonging to the VPA. Further, each user will be provided with	

					unique serial number (USN)as specified by the PP in the VPA-DD/20/ which will be embedded in the surface of the ICS to ensure that no double counting is taking place. This will also ensure that the CEPs deployed in the VPA are not part of any other PA. This is found to be acceptable by the VVB.
		o. Crediting Period	The duration of the crediting period of the VPA does not exceed the end date of the registered PoA or shall be capped by the end date of the PoA. The final date for which ERs can be credited shall be no later than 20 years after the start date of the PoA.	The VPA will have a crediting period of 5 years which can be renewed twice, i.e., in total a maximum issuance of 15 years. The VPA will not exceed the end date of the registered PoA.	According to GS4GG Principles and Requirements version 1.2 /3/, "For distributed technology projects, the start date is the date of implementation of the first unit under the project". VPA 1 has crediting period of 5 years renewable twice. i.e., in total a maximum issuance of 15 years. The VPA will not exceed the end date of the registered PoA. The start date of the second crediting period of VPA 1 is 02/10/2024-01/10/2029.
Findings	No Findings were raised.				
Conclusion	The VVB has validated and accepted the general eligibility criteria that applies to all VPA seeking Gold Standard Certification. The eligibility of the VPA is found to be valid in accordance with the section 3.1.1 of GS4GG principles and requirements version 1.2/3/.				

D.3: General description of the VPA

Means of validation

The BURN Manufacturing Co. aims to distribute 110,616 ICS in Somalia with an, thus section-D shall be dealing with distribution of ICS and its compliance with registered PoA-DD, VPA-DD and applicable standard.

The VPA to be included in the PoA involve the distribution/sold of ICS in Federal Republic of Somalia by provide efficient cooking system to locals which will be maintained by local distributors and BURN Manufacturing Co. The CME of the VPA will be BURN Manufacturing Co. The geographical boundary of VPA is confined to Federal Republic of Somalia. The VPA take forward the same goal as that of the PoA under which they seek inclusion.

CME deploys efficient cookstoves known as Jikokoa intended for use with charcoal under VPA 1. The technology was designed and developed by BURN. These highly efficient cookstoves translate into considerable charcoal and firewood savings when compared to traditional cookstoves.
The Jikokoa stove's design considers the local cooking culture in the project area to ensure that improvements in technology and Improved standards of living do not come at the expense of cultural traditions. The CME may opt to distribute other stove models in The VPA over time without any changes in input fuel for cooking, discussed under section A.3 of VPA-DD /20/.

The VPA which will ditribute ICS are included and implemented under the PoA are as follows:

GS10789 VPA1: Efficient and Clean Cooking for households in Somalia

The key information related to the technology to be installed has been confirmed from the manufacturer's specifications/34/.

Technology:

The type of systems distributed under the VPA are as follows:

Technology	Description			
	Product Model	**Dimension**	**Avg. unit weight, kg**	**Thermal Efficiency %**
Improved Cookstoves	Jikokoa G3.5	(Ø 26 x 24.4 H) cms	4.0	48.1
	Jikokoa Xtra (G4)	(Ø 30.2 x 27 H) cms	5.5	44.6
	Ecoa Char MMJ	(Ø 26.7 x 22.8 H) cms	3.0	49.29

The improved cookstoves reduce fuel consumption through use of a stainless steel that increases combustion efficiency and retains heat. The stoves consist of a steel painted high gloss black epoxy powder coat body. The ICS has a provision that allows ash collection at the base made of Aluzinc. The chosen technologies will follow the host country norms. The ICS will be distributed/sold & maintained by CME & Partner Organisation (Distributor).

Implementation status:

The implementation date of the VPA is 01/10/2019. Start date for VPA 1 is 02/10/2024. The crediting cycle length is 5 years and type of the crediting

period is renewal twice for the VPA, as per Principles & Requirements (Version 1.2)/3/.

The implementation plan of the VPA is:

Year	Distributed ICS
2019	11,526
2020	64,914
2021	53,519
2022	6,604
Total	**136,563**

The total number of project ICS distributed from 2019 to 2022 amounts to 136,563 which was confirmed from the distribution database /11/ which encapsulates information on name, contact number, address of the end-user along with serial number, registration date, ICS model, and status of the project ICS distributed. Two types of ICS model were distributed to the households namely Jikokoa Classic and Jikokoa Xtra. The information was found to be appropriate.
It has been assumed that average usage rate is 90% as the most conservative approach.

The VPA cover an estimated annual GHG emission reduction and other SDGs goals as per the table given below.

SDG Impacts	VPA 1
SDG13: Climate Action	358,068 tCO_2eVERs/ annum
SDG 1: No Poverty: End of Poverty in all its forms everywhere	61%
SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	100%
SDG 4: (Quality Education) Ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational, and tertiary education, including university	30
SDG 5: (Gender Equality) Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household	43
SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all	110,616
SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	30
SDG 15: (Life on land) Promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase	46,153.24

	No-ODA The VPA is not being funded by any Annex-I party which could be verified through the no ODA declaration provided by CME to the validation team /18/. **Grievance Mechanism:** According to GS4GG principle and requirements v1.2/3/ para 4.1.28, "If the Consultation is conducted after the start date, the Project Developer shall provide further explanation of how comments received during the consultation are taken into account and implement a Grievance Mechanism in line with the Stakeholder Consultation & Engagement Requirements." CME has established the grievance mechanism at the VPA level, and the following means can be used by the stakeholders to submit their grievances: 1. info@burnmfg.com 2. Contact numbers- BURN Somalia: +254 718 125 639 There is also an expression process book placed at the head office of BURN Manufacturing Co. to enable the stakeholders to submit their grievances/feedback. All the details related to the management system and the grievance mechanism were confirmed from the CME representatives during the audit conducted on 03/02/2025 /23/.
Findings	CL#05 was raised and resolved.
Conclusion	The validation team confirms that the information provided is complete and correct concerning the description of technology(ies) and/or measures to be used, the description is as per the VPA-DD/9/ and is following the GS4GG principles and requirement/1/ including a description of the purpose of the VPA and explanation how the VPA will reduce GHG emissions. The validation team confirms that: 1. The validation team has conducted a thorough and independent assessment of the implementation of the included VPA against the GS4GG principles and requirements. 2. The validation team has assessed both quantitative and qualitative information on GHG emission reduction or net anthropogenic GHG removals provided in the programme documentation. 3. The validation team has assessed that the implementation and operation of the registered PoA and included VPA, and the steps taken to report GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals comply with the relevant GS4GG principles and requirements. 4. The validation team has assessed that the data collection system meets the requirements of the registered monitoring plan as per the applied methodologies, the applied standardized baselines and the other applied methodological regulatory documents. Thus, the implementation of the VPA is meeting the requirements of GS4GG Principles and Requirements/3/.

Assessment of the Eligibility criteria of the VPA with CSA Requirements

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	CME's Justification	Means of Validation
1. Eligible Project Types	All CSA Projects shall lead to climate change mitigation and/or adaptation by providing or improving access to services/resources at the household or community or institution level. Eligible services include electricity and energy, water and sanitation, waste management, housing, etc.	The goal of the VPA is to distribute Improved Cook Stoves (ICS) in the households/SMEs of the host country of Somalia	The aim of the VPA is to provide efficient cooking system to the communities and institutions in Federal Republic of Somalia declared by CME under Section A.2 of the VPA-DD/20/ and confirmed from the geo coordinates of the baseline users/25/ as cross-checked against https://latitude.to/map/so/Somalia and this is in line with para 3.1.1 (d) of Community Service Activity Requirements (Version 1.2)/6/. Thus, the VPA are eligible to be included under GS4GG. This is also in accordance with GS4GG Principles and Requirements paragraph 3.1.1 (a)/3/.
2. Type of project	(b) End-use energy efficiency: Project activities that reduce energy requirements as compared to baseline scenario without affecting the level and quality of services or products, where the end-user of the products and services are clearly identified and when the physical intervention is required at the user end. For example, efficient cooking, heating, lighting, etc.	The VPA involves distribution of energy efficient ICS.	The VPA includes detail on the type of project. The project aims for distribution of energy efficient ICS cross-checked from the manufacturer specification /17/ which includes the type of technology to be implemented during the project lifetime along with technical specification. The same was confirmed from the distribution database /11/ which encapsulates model type of ICS, date of delivery, and PoA-DD /1/ which mentions project ICS distribution as the type of project.

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	CME's Justification	Means of Validation
3. Project Area, Boundary and scale	Project Area and Boundary shall be defined in line with the applicable Impact Quantification Methodologies and Product Requirements.	The project area is point location of CEP beneficiaries in the host country of the VPA. The project boundary will be limited to the geographical boundary of the host country of the Federal Republic of Somalia. For Improved Cookstoves, since TPDDTEC methodology is followed and there is no suppressed demand element, the guidelines of large-scale project shall be followed.	The boundary for the VPA in terms of a geographical area is defined as the territorial boundary in Federal Republic of Somalia. All voluntary programme activities (VPA) associated with this PoA will be implemented within the geographical boundary of the PoA. To avoid any double counting, all devices under this programme shall have a unique ID number, either inscribed or retained by the buyer, to uniquely identify the device avoiding any double counting and support traceability. The CME has also provided a declaration stating that it will be ensured there is no double counting at any stage of implementation/12/.
4. Legal Ownership	(a) Projects involving the distribution of a large number of devices for services such as heating, cooking, lighting, electricity generation, water treatment technology such as water filter, etc. shall provide a clear description of the ownership of the Products that are generated under Gold Standard Certification all along the investment chain. In line with the FPIC requirement, proofs that end-users are aware of and willing to give up their rights on	The end users confirm that rights to the ownership of carbon credits reside with the CME according to the end user agreement signed via monitoring app etc. (refer Eligibility under GS4GG section above).	Criteria for transfer of carbon credit ownership: The carbon credit ownership will be ensured through relevant provisions for example disclaimer on warranty/information cards, carbon waiver strip on box /15/, and customer agreements/15/, sales receipts /consent form or may be collected via monitoring app KoboCollect etc. or collecting stakeholder feedback on this issue during local stakeholder consultation (LSC). The information mentioned on the ICS packaging strip regarding carbon waiver is found to be appropriate and acceptable.

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	CME's Justification	Means of Validation
	Products shall be provided. (b) The transfer of Product ownership shall be discussed during local stakeholder consultations for projects.		
5. Financial Additionality & Ongoing Financial Needs	Projects (VPA) to be included under the PoA will be in compliance with item 1.1.3 of Annex B – positive list mentioned in the 'Community Services Activity Requirements' or located in LDC, SIDS, LLDC. A VPA will be solely composed of isolated units (efficient cookstoves) where the users of the technology/measure are household/SMEs/institution and where each unit results in <= 600 MWh of energy savings per year. Hence, according to paragraph 4.1.9 of the 'Community Services Activity Requirements', a VPA, regardless of the host country in which the project activity is being implemented, is	The energy savings per year at a unit level (i.e., per ICS) are clearly below 600 MWh as outlined in the ER calculation excel spreadsheet (worksheet 'Energy savings').	The VPA is considered to be automatically additional according to para 4.1.9 (a) and (b) of 'Community Services Activity Requirements'/6/. However, the VPA are also in accordance with item 1.1.3 of Annex B – positive list mentioned in the 'Community Services Activity Requirements', Version 1.2./6/ wherein all the VPA will only be composed of micro-scale units. This demonstration has been confirmed from the ER sheets/21/. This is in accordance with GS4GG Principles and Requirements paragraph 3.1.1/3/.

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	CME's Justification	Means of Validation
	deemed additional and therefore is not required to prove financial additionality at the time of Design Certification; OR a VPA is located in an LDC, SIDS, LLDC.		

Assessment of the Eligibility criteria for VPA Inclusion as per PoA Requirement

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	CME's Justification	Means of Validation
Geographical Boundary	ICS distributed[1] under any of the VPA will be located in any of the countries mentioned under Table 1 of the PoA-DD.	ICS are distributed to urban and peri-urban households all over the territory of the Federal Republic of Somalia. For more details see section A.2. of this document.	The aim of the VPA is to provide efficient cooking system to the communities and institutions in Federal Republic of Somalia declared by CME under Section A.2 of the VPA-DD/20/ and confirmed from the geo coordinates of the baseline users/53/ as cross-checked against https://latitude.to/map/so/somalia and this is in line with para 3.1.1 (d) of Community Service Activity Requirements (Version 1.2)/6/. Thus, the VPA is eligible to be included under GS4GG. This is also in accordance with GS4GG Principles and Requirements paragraph 3.1.1 (a)/3/.

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	CME's Justification	Means of Validation
Double-counting of project activities	All VPA will be checked to prevent double counting and are not registered as a separate GS project activity, nor included as part of another registered GS (or other carbon standard) PoA nor that the project activity has been deregistered.	All carbon standard registries (UNFCCC, GS and VERRA) have been checked and it is confirmed that the VPA has not been registered as a separate GS project activity, nor included as part of another registered GS (or other carbon standard) PoA nor that the project activity has been deregistered. The same can be confirmed by a letter signed by the VPA implementer and submitted to GS.	A declaration/12/ has been provided by the CME confirming about the provision to eliminate double counting. Additionally, VVB has checked various registry webpages like UNFCC, VERRA, GCC etc. to confirm that no project with similar title existed in neither of the registries. Further, each user will be provided with unique serial number (USN) as specified by the PP in the VPA-DD/20/ which will be embedded in the surface of the ICS to ensure that no double counting is taking place. This will also ensure that the CEPs deployed in the VPA are not part of any other PA. This is found to be acceptable by the VVB.
Technology	Each VPA will implement improved biomass cook stoves.	The VPA implements highly efficient cookstoves known as 'Jikokoa'. Detailed manufacturer's technology specifications are listed in section A.3 of this document.	The manufacturer's specifications /17/ were checked for the technology related details to be distributed/sold under the VPA.
Conditions to check the start date of the VPA through documentary evidence	The start date of a project activity is the date on which the first ICS has been distributed under the VPA. The start date of retroactive VPA (with a start date prior to date of first submission of PoA) can be at the earliest 1 year prior to submission of documents for GS preliminary review.	The start date of VPA is 01/07/2019, i.e., the day when the first ICS was distributed to a household under this VPA. The start date of the VPA can be confirmed by an electronic registration done on KoboCollect which shall be submitted to GS.	The first date of the distribution of ICS for VPA 1 will be 01/07/2019. The CME shall submit the registration of ICS on Kobocollect. The information was further cross-checked from the distribution database /11/.
Methodology	Each VPA will comply with the applicability criteria of	The VPA complies with all applicability criteria of TPDDTEC	It has been assessed in the further sections of this report that the ICS technology to be

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	CME's Justification	Means of Validation
	the applied methodology (TPDDTEC, version 4.0)	version 4.0 as further outlined in section B.2 of this document.	distributed will comply with TPDDTEC, version 4.0/2/. This is in accordance with GS4GG Principles and Requirements paragraph 3.1.1/03/.
Financial Additionality & Ongoing Financial Needs	Projects (VPA) to be included under the PoA will be in compliance with item 1.1.3 of Annex B – positive list mentioned in the 'Community Services Activity Requirements' or located in LDC, SIDS, LLDC. A VPA will be solely composed of isolated units (efficient cookstoves) where the users of the technology/measure are household/SMEs/institution and where each unit results in <= 600 MWh of energy savings per year. Hence, according to paragraph 4.1.9 of the 'Community Services Activity Requirements', a VPA, regardless of the host country in which the project activity is being implemented, is deemed additional and therefore is not required to prove financial additionality at the time of Design Certification; OR a VPA is located in an LDC, SIDS, LLDC.	The energy savings per year at a unit level (i.e., per ICS) are clearly below 600 MWh as outlined in the ER calculation excel spreadsheet (worksheet 'Energy savings').	The VPA is considered to be automatically additional according to para 4.1.9 (a) and (b) of 'Community Services Activity Requirements'/6/. However, the VPA are also in accordance with item 1.1.3 of Annex B – positive list mentioned in the 'Community Services Activity Requirements', Version 1.2./6/. This demonstration has been confirmed from the ER sheets/21/. This is in accordance with GS4GG Principles and Requirements paragraph 3.1.1/3/.
Stakeholder inclusivity	Local stakeholder consultation is done at VPA level, as described in section F of the PoA-DD. Local stakeholder consultation report must be provided along with VPA-DD. A single Stakeholder consultation can be conducted for a group of VPA as long as convincing justification is provided.	A local stakeholder consultation has been conducted for a group of VPA. A local stakeholder consultation report for a group of VPA has been submitted to GS. The physical meeting and stakeholder feedback round were conducted before the VPA is submitted for GS design review.	The CME has conducted the LSC on 20/10/2020, 21/10/2020 and 22/10/2020 as checked from LSC report/22/. The LSC has been conducted at VPA level as per section F of the PoA-DD /01/. Details on Stakeholder Consultation has been added in Section D.10 of this report. The stakeholders did not have any negative feedback on the VPA'.

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	CME's Justification	Means of Validation
		The Local Stakeholder Consultation would be also valid for any other Voluntary Project Activities (VPA) implemented in Somalia under Gold Standard PoA 'ECOA_BURN multi-country Clean Cooking Programme', provided that they are homogeneous, i.e., deploy the same stove type(s), target the same end-users and consist of the same project boundary as this specific VPA.	
Conditions related to environmental Impact Analysis	The VPA has to fulfil host country requirements (if any) concerning environmental impact analysis.	No EIA is required by the host country for ICS project activities[2]. As per the national legislation on environmental impact assessment, the distribution of ICS devices is not listed in the schedule of activities that require an EIA study.[3]	Since the project involves distribution of ICS, there is no net harm caused to the environment. Hence EIA is not required/41/.
CME approval	Each VPA has a project implementer that is either the Coordinating/Managing Entity or another entity that has signed a contractual agreement with the CME. Those agreements include all rights and responsibilities of both parties, e.g., approval procedures by the CME, monitoring requirements, carbon credit rights transfer. This eligibility criterion is not relevant if	This eligibility criterion is not relevant for this VPA since the CME is the same entity as the VPA implementer.	Approval from CME is not relevant for this VPA since the CME is the same entity as the VPA implementer.

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	CME's Justification	Means of Validation
	the CME is the VPA implementer.		
Transfer of carbon credit ownership	The transfer of carbon credit ownership all along the investment chain is clearly described and communicated to all project participants and end-users so that they are aware of to give up their rights on emission reductions. For technology producers and the retailers of the improved technology, this must be communicated by contract or clear written assertions in the transaction paperwork. The end-users will need to be informed and notified that they cannot claim for emission reductions from the project.	The end-users permanently waive any claim or rights on carbon credits to the VPA implementer (also the CME of the PoA). This is confirmed by strap on ICS box and warranty booklet. There will be contractual agreements between distributors/retailers in which distributor/retailer waive any claim or rights on carbon credits to the VPA implementer (also the CME of the PoA). The same will be submitted to the VVB during the validation.	CME has submitted the supporting document related to carbon credit ownership/15/ and LSC Report /22/. The end-users permanently waive any claim or rights on carbon credits to the VPA implementer. This is confirmed by strap on ICS box and Carbon waiver sticker /15/. CME has submitted sample contractual agreements between distributors/ retailers waiving any claim or rights on carbon credits. BURN demonstrated carbo rights transfer from end-users by documents titled a. '22SEP2022 GS10789_Somalia_Sticker on Box' - "By using this product, you acknowledge BURN's right to this stove's carbon emission reductions" b. '31AUG2022 GS10789 VPA 52 Somalia_Carbon Title Waiver Sticker' which states - "By breaking this seal, the user agrees to transfer the carbon credit rights generated by this stove to BURN" The above information aligns with the requirements set forth in paragraph 3.1.1(f) of Principles and Requirements Version 2.1 and Section 4.2 of the TPDDTEC methodology Version 4.0 by distributing improved cookstoves with warranty cards and a carbon rights waiver statement printed on the box strap. Regarding the maintenance of carbon rights records during the crediting period 2, the applied methodology does not

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	CME's Justification	Means of Validation
			mandate ongoing individual-level tracking; notification through product materials suffices. The waiver has been clearly disclosed in Section A.3 of the PoA DD and Section A.1, B.6.2 of the VPA DD, satisfying documentation/evidence requirements. While the PoA-DD references user agreements, the methodology permits flexibility, and the chosen option i). approach remains valid and compliant as captured in the above photos and is found to be compliant with Section 3.1.1.(f) of the Principles and Requirements Version 2.1.
Conditions to provide an affirmation that funding from Annex I Parties, if any, does not result in a diversion of ODA	In case that any of the VPA receives ODA, it is ensured that there is no diversion of ODA, i.e., that no ODA is provided under the condition that all or part of the carbon credits have to be returned to the donor country/entity providing ODA.	The VPA implementer has signed an ODA declaration confirming that there is no diversion of ODA. The same has been submitted to GS.	The CME has provided with an ODA declaration/18/ that shows that no funds for any official development assistance will be utilized for the Project. This is in line with the PoA DD/1/.
Target Group and distribution mechanism	The VPA serves households, institutions or SMEs either in urban, peri-urban and/or urban and peri-urban areas, and distributes the cook stoves through adequate distribution channels.	This VPA targets households in urban and peri-urban areas across the entire territory of Somalia. ICS are distributed through direct sale/distribution and/or a variety of retail outlets across the country to end-users.	The distribution in the VPA 1 will be verified during the verification of the VPA the project start date is 01/07/2019.
Conditions related to sampling requirements	The VPA complies with the sampling plan as outlined in the VPA-DD, section B.7.2	The VPA-DD outlines the sampling plan in section B.7.2 which is in line with the one stipulated in the PoA- DD and GS sampling requirements. The VPA sampling is conducted	Sampling approaches are set out in the VPA and will follow the TPDDTEC v4.0 methodology. CME and VVB followed sampling in line with Standard of Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities" (Version 09.0)/8/ & Guidelines for sampling and

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	CME's Justification	Means of Validation
		separately at VPA level	surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities" (Version 04.0)/9/.
Double counting of emission reductions	Each VPA will implement a unique identification system for every efficient cooking unit distributed to avoid double counting of emission reductions.	The unique identification system is explained in detail in section A.3. of this document. The VPA is in adherence to the CME Management System as outlined in Section C of the PoA-DD.	A declaration/12/ has been provided by the CME confirming about the provision to eliminate double counting. At the time of implementation, each product will be assigned a unique serial ID to enable the identification of the product belonging to the VPA. Further, each user will be provided with unique serial number (USN)as specified by the PP in the VPA-DD/20/ which will be embedded in the surface of the ICS to ensure that no double counting is taking place. This will also ensure that the CEPs deployed in the VPA are not part of any other PA. This is found to be acceptable by the VVB.
Crediting Period	The duration of the crediting period of the VPA does not exceed the end date of the registered PoA or shall be capped by the end date of the PoA. The final date for which ERs can be credited shall be no later than 20 years after the start date of the PoA.	The VPA will have a crediting period of 5 years which can be renewed twice, i.e., in total a maximum issuance of 15 years. The VPA will not exceed the end date of the registered PoA.	According to GS4GG Principles and Requirements version 2.1 /3/, "For distributed technology projects, the start date is the date of implementation of the first unit under the project". VPA 1 has crediting period of 5 years renewable twice. i.e., in total a maximum issuance of 15 years. The VPA will not exceed the end date of the registered PoA. The start date of the first crediting period of VPA 1 is 02/10/2024-01/10/2029.

CL#01 and CL#02 were raised and resolved.

Assessment of the Eligibility criteria of the VPA with GS4GG Principles & Requirements

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	CME's Justification	Means of Validation
Eligible Project Types	Eligible projects shall include physical action/implementation on the ground. Pre-	The VPA involves distribution of	The project aims to distribute ICS 'Jikokoa G3.5', 'Jikokoa Xtra (G4)', and 'Ecoa Char MMJ' within the project boundary of Federal Republic of

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	CME's Justification	Means of Validation
	identified eligible project types are identified in the Eligibility Principles and Requirements section.	energy efficient ICS.	Somalia. The technical details of the ICS model were cross checked from the manufacturer specification /34/. Project is already one of the pre identified types as per section 3.1.1 (b) of GS4GG Principles & Requirements and automatically eligible for Gold Standard Certification as per section 4.1.3 of GS4GG Principles & Requirements/3/.
2. Location of Project	Projects may be located in any part of the world.	ICS are distributed to urban and peri urban households all over the territory of the Federal Republic of Somalia. For more details see section A.2. of this document.	Location of the VPA is in Federal Republic of Somalia. The information was cross checked from geocoordinates for the host country https://latitude.to/map/so/somalia /53/.
6. Project Area, Project Boundary and Scale	The Project Area and Project Boundary shall be defined. Projects may be developed at any scale although certain rules, requirements and limitations may apply under specific Activity Requirements, Impact Quantification Methodologies and Products Requirements. In order to avoid double counting the Project shall not be included in any other voluntary or compliance standards programme unless approved by Gold Standard (for example through dual certification). Also, if the Project Area overlaps with that of another Gold Standard or other voluntary or compliance standard programme of a similar nature, the Project shall demonstrate that	The project area is point location of CEP beneficiaries in the host country of the VPA. The project boundary will be limited to the geographical boundary of the host country of the Federal Republic of Somalia. For Improved Cookstoves, since TPDDTEC methodology is followed and there is no suppressed demand element, the guidelines of large-scale project shall be followed.	The boundary for the VPA in terms of a geographical area is defined as the territorial boundary in Federal Republic of Somalia. All voluntary programme activities (VPA) associated with this PoA will be implemented within the geographical boundary of the PoA. As per Gold Standard GHG Emission reduction & Sequestration Product Requirements para 9.2.2 (b) /05/, the energy-efficiency improvement project activities is more than 60 GWh(e) or 180 GWh(th) energy savings per year. This information was cross checked from ER sheet /21/ and found to be appropriate. To avoid any double counting, all devices under this programme shall have a unique ID number, either inscribed or retained by the buyer, to uniquely identify the device avoiding any double counting and support traceability. The CME has also provided a declaration stating that it will be ensured there is no double counting at any stage of implementation/12/.

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	CME's Justification	Means of Validation
	there is no double counting of impacts at design and performance certification (for example use of similar technology or practices through which the potential arises for double counting or misestimation of impacts amongst projects)		
7. Host Country Requirements	Projects shall be in compliance with applicable Host Country's legal, environmental, ecological and social regulations.	No EIA is required by the host country for ICS project activities. As per the national legislation on environmental impact assessment, the distribution of ICS devices is not listed in the schedule of activities that require an EIA study	The VPA complies with the legal, environmental and ecological and social regulations of the host countries they are based in. Since the project involves distribution of ICS, there is no net harm caused to the environment. Hence EIA is not required/41/.
8. Contact Details	As part of the Project Documentation the Project Developer shall provide (i) name and (ii) contact details of all Project Participants; AND in case of an organisation (iii) the legal registration details and (iv) documentation by the governing jurisdiction that proves that the entity is in good standing (defined as being a legal or other appropriate entity registered in or allowed to operate within the required jurisdiction and with no evidence of	A cover letter has been provided as support documentation containing all the Project participants	Name and Contact details of Project Participants are given under the Appendix 2 of each VPA-DD/20/.

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	CME's Justification	Means of Validation
	insolvency or legal/criminal notices placed against it or any of its Directors). Gold Standard retains the right (at its own discretion) to refuse use of the Standard where reputational concerns are highlighted.		
9. Legal Ownership	Full and uncontested legal ownership of any Products that are generated under Gold Standard Certification, (for example carbon credits) shall be demonstrated. Where such ownership is transferred from project beneficiaries this must be demonstrated transparently and with full, prior and informed consent (FPIC). Note that for certain Project types there is a requirement for full and uncontested legal land title/tenure to be demonstrated. These are contained within specific Activity or Product Requirements. All projects shall immediately report to Gold Standard any land title/tenure disputes arising.	The end users confirm that rights to the ownership of carbon credits reside with the CME according to the end user agreement signed via monitoring app etc. (refer Eligibility under GS4GG section above).	Criteria for transfer of carbon credit ownership: The carbon credit ownership will be ensured through relevant provisions for example disclaimer on warranty/information cards, stove packaging, customer agreements/15/, sales receipts /consent form or may be collected via monitoring app etc. or collecting stakeholder feedback on this issue during local stakeholder consultation (LSC).
10.Other Rights	As well as legal title and ownership, the Project Developer shall also demonstrate where required uncontested legal rights and/or permissions concerning changes in use of other resources required to service the Project (for example,	N/A	Not applicable

Eligibility Criteria Category	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	CME's Justification	Means of Validation
	access rights, water rights etc.). Any known disputes or contested rights must be declared immediately to Gold Standard by the Project Developer and resolved prior to further project implementation in affected areas.		
11. Official Development Assistance (ODA) Declaration	All Project Developers applying for project activities located in a country named by the OECD Development Assistance Committee's ODA recipient list and seeking Gold Standard Certification for carbon credits shall declare the Official Development Assistance (ODA) support. The Project Developer shall follow the GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration Product Requirements and submit the declaration at the time of Design Certification.	The VPA implementer has signed an ODA declaration confirming that there is no diversion of ODA. The same has been submitted to GS	No ODA is involved in any of the VPA included under the PoA. The CME has also provided an ODA declaration meeting the stipulated criteria/18/.

D.2 Application of methodologies and standardized baselines

D.2.1 Reference to methodologies and standardized baselines

Means of validation

The methodology applied for the VPA is Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC) version 4.0./2/

The applicability conditions of the methodology TPDDTEC version 4.0 are validated below:

Applicability Criteria as per methodology	Justification from CME	Assessment
This methodology is applicable to programmes or activities introducing technologies and/or practices that reduce	The VPA introduce highly efficient improved charcoal cookstoves (ICS) reducing woody biomass	The VPA aim at distributing/selling ICS in for residential setups in Federal Republic of Somalia. The

	or displace greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the thermal energy consumption of households and non-domestic premises	consumption for urban and peri-urban households in the region of Federal Republic of Somalia, hence reducing GHG emissions from the thermal energy consumption.	distribution/selling of the improved cookstoves will reduce the dependency of the end-users on non-renewable woody biomass or charcoal. Thus, this criterion is applicable.	
	The project activity is implemented by a project proponent and can include additional project participants. The individual households and institutions do not act as project participants.	The VPA are implemented by BURN Manufacturing Co, at the same time being the CME of the PoA. The individual households do not act as project participants.	The CME acts as the implementing entity and the beneficiaries do not act as the project participants which was cross checked from the carbon waiver straps on the ICS box which clearly mentions that all the carbon credits generated from the use of ICS are waived off to BURN manufacturing co.	
	The project boundary needs to be clearly identified, and the technologies counted in the project are not included in any other voluntary market or CDM project activity (i.e. no double counting takes place). In some cases there maybe another similar activity within the same target area.	The geographical project boundary of The VPA are defined as the country of Republic of Somalia as described in section A.4 of VPA-DD document. All carbon standard registries (UNFCCC, GS and VERRA) have been checked and it is confirmed that the VPA has not been registered as a separate GS project activity, nor included as part of another registered GS (or other carbon standard) PoA nor that the project activity has been deregistered. Hence, it can be confirmed that double counting is being avoided.	The project is located in Federal Republic of Somalia and is confirmed by the VVB during the onsite audit conducted on 03/03/2025/23/. This is in accordance with GS4GG Principles and Requirements paragraph 3.1.1 (b)/3/. The various carbon registries have been checked by the Validation team to confirm that the VPA exclusively belong to the PoA. A declaration/12/ has been provided by the CME confirming about the provision to eliminate double counting. At the time of implementation, each product will be assigned a unique serial ID to enable the identification of the product belonging to the VPA.	

	Project proponents must therefore have a survey mechanism in place together with appropriate mitigation measures so as to prevent any possibility of double counting.	The ICS under The VPA will avoid double accounting of emissions reductions through the Unique Serial Number (USN). Each device under The VPA are unquestionably assigned to the PoA 'ECOA_BURN multi-country Clean Cooking Programme'. The USN will be clearly visible on the ICS throughout the life of the product as well as stored in the electronic data management system. If there is any doubt regarding the USN of a product it will be excluded from the VPA.	The data has been cross checked with sample USN/11/ provided by the CME.	
	The technologies each have continuous useful energy outputs of less than 150kW per unit (defined as the total useful energy delivered from start to end of operation of a unit divided by time of operation). For technologies or practices that do not deliver thermal energy in the project scenario but only displace thermal energy supplied in the baseline scenario, the 60kW threshold applies to the displaced baseline technology.	The ICS promoted by The VPA have a capacity of less than the maximum 60kW per unit. The power output is between 2.05 to 2.21kW (depending on the model).	It has been cross-checked from the Manufacture technical specification/34/ that the ICS distributed will have a capacity less than the maximum150 kW per unit.	
	Using the baseline technology as a backup or auxiliary technology in parallel with the improved technology introduced by the project activity is permitted as long as	In its B2C approach, described above, Sales agents are trained on a variety of topics that they are required to educate consumers on at the point of	It has been ensured that the end-users are discouraged to use the baseline stoves. The distributed ICS will replace the traditional	

		a mechanism is put into place to encourage the removal of the old technology (e.g. discounted price for the improved technology) and the definitive discontinuity of its use. The project documentation must provide a clear description of the approach chosen and the monitoring plan must allow for a good understanding of the extent to which the baseline technology is still in use after the introduction of the improved technology.	installation. Included in this, is a discussion on the harms of the use of the continued use baseline stoves. The CME monitors sales agent's efficacy in this parameter by conducting follow up visits and follow up calls (post-installation) with households to confirm that they have been educated on the adverse implications of continued use of the baseline stoves and to verify if the households have stopped using their baseline stoves. Recognizing that customers will be encouraged to discontinue and remove the baseline technology the CME is aware that some of the households may still continue using the baseline stoves. The CME's monitoring surveys will provide information to what extent households continue using the baseline technologies after the introduction of the ICS: Annual monitoring surveys will track the continued use of baseline technologies. The parameter, Pp,y is based on subsumed Project Fuel Tests and thus use of traditional	cookstoves, and it will reduce the consumption of fuel. However, in case there are any end-users who continue to use the baseline stove, then this factor will be accounted for through the annual surveys as part of the Kitchen performance test. The ICS that are distributed among the target population are at a subsidized rate.	

		stove/fuel is accounted for in project emissions calculations.	
	The project proponent must clearly communicate to all project participants the entity that is claiming ownership rights of and selling the emission reductions resulting from the project activity. For technology producers and the retailers of the improved technology or the renewable fuel in use, this must be communicated by contract or clear written assertions in the transaction paperwork. If the claimants are not the project technology end users, the end users will need to be informed and notified that they cannot claim for emission reductions from the project.	The project proponent will clearly communicate to all project participants that BURN Manufacturing Co. is claiming ownership rights and selling the ER credits resulting from the distribution of project technologies. Transfer of carbon rights will be explained at local stakeholder consultations Written messages on the stove packaging (strip on the box) and warranty booklet explaining that the rights on carbon credits are transferred from the end-users to BURN Manufacturing Co.	The CME is the VPA Implementor for VPA 1. However, CME has provided a declaration that CME is the sole owner of the VERs credited/15/. CME has also submitted carbon waiver samples for claiming VERs from the end users/15/. This is in accordance with GS4GG Principles and Requirements paragraph 3.1.1/3/.
	Project activities making use of a new biomass feedstock in the project situation (e.g. shift from non-renewable to green charcoal, plant oil or renewable biomass briquettes) must comply with relevant Gold Standard specific requirements for biomass related project activities, as defined in the latest version of the Gold Standard rules. If the biomass feedstock is sourced from a dedicated plantation, the criteria must apply to both plantations	The VPA do not involve use of a new biomass feedstock, hence this criterion is not applicable. End users continue to use non-renewable biomass in the project scenario.	Not Applicable

	established for the project activity AND existing plantations that were established in the context of other activities but will supply biomass feedstock.			
	Adequate evidence is supplied to demonstrate that indoor air pollution (IAP) levels are not worsened compared to the baseline, and greenhouse gases emitted by the project fuel/stove combination are estimated with adequate precision. The project fuel/stove combination may include instances in which the project stove is a baseline stove.	Qualitative surveys are conducted as part of the monitoring surveys to investigate air quality with the project stove. The indoor air pollution is compared to the baseline scenario, asking end-users whether IAP increased, decreased or remained the same since the introduction of the ICS compared to the baseline stove.	Not applicable. But the CME will monitor the reduction in the indoor air pollution after using the improved cookstoves.	
	Records of renewable fuel sales may not be used as sole parameters for emission reduction calculation but may be used as data informing the equations in section 2.0 of the methodology. These records need to be correlated to data on distribution and results of field tests and surveys confirming (a) actual use of the renewable fuel and usage patterns (such as average fraction of	This criterion is not applicable. Since, this criterion is only relevant in case of introduction of a new biomass feedstock.	Not applicable.	

	non-renewable fuels used in mixed combustion or seasonal variation of fuel types), (b) GHG emissions, (c) evidence of CO levels not deteriorating (d) any further factors effecting emission reductions significantly.			
Findings	No findings were raised.			
Conclusion	The validation team confirms that the VPA 1 and meet all the applicability conditions of the applied methodology /2/.			

D.3 Project boundary, sources and GHGs

Means of validation	The project boundary basically defines the physical and geographical boundary of the project facility, and it is well defined in the VPA-DD/20/ (section B.3). The project boundary includes the community households and institutions to provide efficient cooking system to locals of the Federal Republic of Somalia. Therefore, the project boundary covers the national boundary of all the countries included in the PoA. The project boundary is clearly defined in the VPA-DD/20/ as per the applied methodology/2/. Emission sources included in the project boundary have been appropriately included in the VPA-DD. CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emissions due to use of non-renewable biomass in the traditional stove for baseline scenario (for all the project sites) and the project scenario has reduced emissions, thus CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O GHGs are included. This is in line with Equation 13 of Annex 3 of the applied methodology/2/, where non – CO_2 emission factor of fuels ($EF_{b,fuel,\ nonCO2}$) is taken into consideration.
Findings	CAR#01 and CL#01 was raised and resolved.
Conclusion	The project boundary, sources and GHGs have been determined in-line with the applied methodology/2/.

D.4 Baseline scenario

Means of validation	The baseline scenario in all the VPA is same as the one set at PoA level. CME has applied an approved baseline and methodology TPDDTEC Version 4.0/2/ which is approved under GS4GG programme. The VPA involve distribution of ICS to provide efficient cooking system to locals of the countries included under the PoA. According to the applied methodology, the baseline scenario is that non-renewable biomass is used for cooking in the absence of the project activity. According to onsite survey conducted by the VVB to confirm that all the baseline users do not have access to efficient cooking systems and most of the users in the countries where the VPA is implemented reported that they often travel long distances and spend around 1-2 hours on an average in a day collecting fuel for cooking, and few households (approx. 15 households)

	were observed to be using LPG stove. The information was observed during assessment of the baseline survey /25/. The survey encapsulated usage of traditional charcoal stove along with LPG stove in 15 households for which the CME has considered the outlier approach. It has been observed that CME will monitor the usage of LPG during verification through the project surveys and KPT. The low usage of LPG other than charcoal suggests that these fuels contribute minimally to the overall energy consumption. By excluding these outliers, the analysis will focus more on the primary fuel consumption (charcoal) improving the accuracy of the results. To have an optimal representation of the household fuel consumption pattern, especially if their usage is significantly lower compared to the primary fuel, the outliers have been removed in KPT analysis. Since the fuels (LPG) other than charcoal are excluded from the analysis, the ER is based on the charcoal fuel consumption. This is expected to provide a more accurate representation of the household's fuel usage. As per baseline KPT analysis /46/, charcoal is the predominant fuel hence, the LPG consumption observed in 15 households of baseline KPT survey have not been considered for ER calculation. During onsite audit, two sample households were found to be using LPG along with traditional charcoal stove. Hence, a FAR has been raised for the for the future VVB to check the presence or absence of LPG in the household and confirm if outlier approach has been considered and households with LPG are not accounted for ER calculation. As per the assessment of the baseline literature /25/ article "Credit, Attention, and Externalities in the Adoption of Energy Efficient Technologies by Low-Income Households" it has been observed that it discusses the barriers that low-income households face in adopting energy-efficient technologies, with a focus on credit access, attention, and externalities. Traditional or baseline stoves, which are commonly used by these households, are typically inefficient, contributing to high energy consumption and negative environmental externalities. The article highlights that the adoption of cleaner, energy-efficient alternatives is often hindered by financial constraints, lack of information, and limited attention to the long-term benefits. Baseline stoves, as discussed in the article, represent the standard technology in many low-income households, where the upfront costs of more efficient alternatives are prohibitive. However, traditional stoves' continued use creates a negative externality—environmental damage, health impacts due to air pollution, and higher long-term costs of energy consumption. In this context, baseline stoves represent a significant challenge to transitioning to cleaner, more efficient alternatives, requiring targeted policies to address the economic and informational gaps faced by low-income households. Hence, the overall assessment of the baseline scenario is found to be appropriate /25/.

	The assessment team has reviewed the VPA-DD/20/ in line with the applied methodology/2/ and it is confirmed that the CME has correctly identified the baseline scenario. To confirm that the details mentioned in the baseline survey and VPA-DD were consistent, a onsite audit was conducted by the VVB. The baseline users for VPA 1 confirmed to use charcoal cookstoves for cooking. Hence, the VVB confirms that the baseline scenario for the VPA is correctly identified in the VPA-DD/20/.
Findings	CL#10 and CL#11, FAR#01 were raised and resolved.
Conclusion	The validation team based on the description provided above with regard to the assessment of the requirements confirms that: (a) All the assumptions and data used by the project participants are listed in the VPA-DD/20/ and or its annexures, including their references and sources. (b) All documentation used is relevant for establishing the baseline scenario and correctly quoted and interpreted in the VPA-DD/20/. (c) Assumptions and data used in the identification of the baseline scenario are justified appropriately, supported by evidence and can be deemed reasonable. (d) Relevant national and/or sectoral policies and circumstances are considered and listed in the VPA-DD/20/. (e) The approved baseline methodology has been correctly applied to identify the most plausible baseline scenario and the identified baseline scenario reasonably represents what would occur in the absence of the proposed PoA. The validation team confirms that it has taken other steps and other sources of information used to cross-check the information contained in the PoA-DD/01/, wherever applicable, as listed above.

D.5 Demonstration of Additionality

Means of validation	Applicability conditions	Justification by the Project proponent	Means of validation	

	Specify the methodology or activity requirement or product requirement that establish deemed additionality for the proposed project (including the version number and the specific paragraph, if applicable).	Community Services Activity Requirements (Version 1.2), paragraph 4.1.9: "Projects that meet any of the following criteria are considered as deemed additional and therefore are not required to prove Financial Additionality at the time of Design Certification: (a) Positive list (Annex B) (b) Projects located in LDC, SIDS, LLDC (c) Micro-scale projects"	The VPA aim to distribute Improved Cookstoves to HH/Institutions of the Federal Republic of Somalia. Therefore, in accordance with Paragraph 4.1.9(a) of Community Service Activity Requirements (Version 1.2)/6/, the VPA are not required to demonstrate additionality as the project falls under the positive list composed of isolated units where the users of the technology are households and where each unit result in <= 600 MWh l energy savings per year/28/.	
	Describe how the proposed project meets the criteria for deemed additionality.	The project falls under the positive list (Annex B, item 1.1.3). The project is composed of isolated units where the users of the technology are households and where each unit results in <= 1800 MWh thermal energy savings per year (see worksheet tab 'Th.Energy savings unit level' of the ER calculation excel spreadsheet). Hence paragraph 4.1.9, (a) as per the Community Services Activity Requirements is met.	The VPA will be in accordance with item 1.1.3 of Annex B – positive list mentioned in the 'Community Services Activity Requirements', Version 1.2./6/ wherein all the VPA will only be composed of microscale units. This demonstration has been confirmed from the ER sheets/21/. This is in accordance with GS4GG Principles and Requirements.	
Findings	No finds were raised.			
Conclusion	The VPA were found to be additional.			

D.5.1 Ongoing financial need

Means of validation	It has been confirmed from the no ODA declaration /18/ that there is no provision for public funding available for the VPA. OFN is required only at time of renewal according to the para 4.1.45 of Principles and requirements /3/.
Findings	No findings were raised.
Conclusion	The CME has provided the ODA declaration which confirms that there was no provision for public funding available for the VPA.

D.5.2 Prior consideration

Means of validation	The start date of of both the VPA is before the LSC and hence the VPA are retroactive VPA. Hence, this section is not applicable.
Findings	No findings were raised.
Conclusion	The Gold Standard requirement have been met.

D.6 SDG outcome assessment

Means of validation

The monitoring plan in the VPA-DD /20/ is correctly applied to the VPA. The monitoring plan has been found to be in compliance with the requirements of the applied methodology TPDDEC Version 3.1 /2/.

Sustainable Development Goals Targeted	SDG Description	SDG Impact Indicator (Proposed or SDG Indicator)	VVB Assessment
13 Climate Action (mandatory)	13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.	Emission Reductions	The reduction in the use of fossil fuel for cooking purposes will result in emission reductions and eventually reduce the effects of Climate change in the host country which is Federal Republic of Somalia.

	1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	Monetary savings related to the purchase of charcoal/firewood and/or time savings for the procurement of the fuel	Through the provision of improved cookstoves to the end-users, the VPA aim to give access to basic services like efficient cooking to the people in Somalia.
	3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well- being for all at all ages	3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	Perceived air quality	By implementing The VPA, the quality of lives of the people in the host countries will improve significantly as fewer people will fall sick due to less indoor pollution.
	4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	Number of people receiving skill development training	By implementing The VPA, the employment conditions of the people of Somalia will increase because of the skill development training.

	5.Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	Average time saving associated with cooking in the project scenario	Implementation of The VPA will increase the gender diversity and inclusivity in the region of Somalia.
	7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for all	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services 7.B By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	Number of sold/distributed ICS in use	The VPA will aim to provide access to beneficiaries to clean and affordable energy in the form of improved cookstoves.

	8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	Number of jobs created	The VPA will also create employment and offer jobs to people in the underdeveloped countries and promote entrepreneurship and formalization of small enterprises.
	15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	Total non-renewable biomass saved	The use of the ICS technology in both the VPA will create fuel savings, calculated as the aggregate difference in total charcoal / firewood consumed for cooking activities in the project scenario as compared to the baseline scenario.
Findings	CL#03 and CL#04 were raised and resolved.			
Conclusion	The SDGs chosen by CME are accurate & the monitoring of all the parameter align with the methodology of TPDDTEC version 4.0/2/.			

D.6.1 Data and parameters:

Means of validation	The monitoring plan in the VPA-DD/20/ is correctly applied to the PoA. The monitoring plan has been found to be in compliance with the requirements of the applied methodology TPDDTEC Version 4.0 /2/. The values of ex-ante parameter and monitored parameters for ICS can be found in the table given below. **Parameter(s) fixed ex-ante: Improved Cookstoves**

Relevant SDG Indicator	Parameter	Value in VPA-DD	Assessment
SDG 13	ICS 1: Baseline scenario survey results	N/A	The parameter has been checked and confirmed

				from the report that contain the result of baseline scenario survey.
	SDG 13	ICS 2: Project Technology description	N/A	The parameter was cross checked and confirmed from the manufacturer specifications /17/ which encapsulates the technology details of the ICS model as described in Section D.3 of this validation report and Section A.3 of the VPA-DD /20/.
	SDG 13	ICS 3: Expected technical life of project technology	Years	The parameter was cross checked and confirmed from the manufacturer specifications /17/ which encapsulates the estimated lifetime of the ICS models as 7 to 10 years described in Section A.3 of the VPA-DD /20/. The following have been observed: Systematic Stove Repair or Exclusion Approach: The PD has outlined a clear exclusion policy for stoves that have reached the end of their technical life or are no longer functional. Only operational stoves are included in emission reduction calculations, as specified in Section B.7.1 of the revised VPA DD. Defined Replacement Triggers: The PD has established explicit criteria for stove removal, including: a. Completion of the 10-year technical lifetime b. Non-functionality identified during follow-

				up assessments c. Voluntary discontinuation due to user preference or stove damage. Monitoring Procedures: As described in Section B.7.2, the PD will implement annual usage surveys and performance assessments on a statistically representative sample of households. These procedures ensure continuous tracking of stove condition and usage. Functional integrity will be maintained through prompt repair of identified stoves, with maintenance activities thoroughly documented. This supports the ongoing validity of stoves included in the emission reduction calculations. Based on the documented measures and systematic implementation plan, the PD's adoption of a 10-year stove lifetime under Option 3 is consistent with the methodology's requirements. The planned approach aims to provide sufficient assurance of proper monitoring of stove repair and exclusion throughout the crediting period.
	SDG 13	ICS 5: Avoidance of double counting or double claiming among project participants	N/A	The parameter was cross checked and confirmed from the 'No double counting declaration' which mentions that CME has not listed the project on any other registry. VVB has checked

				different carbon standard registries, including the UNFCCC, GS and VCS websites and can confirm that the VPA 1 has not been registered as a separate GS project activity, nor included as part of another registered GS (or other carbon standard) PoA nor that the project activity has been deregistered /12/. The carbon rights waiver transfer of the end-users was confirmed from the strip on the BURN stove packaging /15/.
	SDG 13	ICS 6: Avoidance of double counting or double claiming with other mitigation actions	N/A	The parameter was cross checked and confirmed from the 'No double counting declaration' which mentions that CME has not listed the project on any other registry. VVB has checked different carbon standard registries, including the UNFCCC, GS and VCS websites and can confirm that the VPA 1 has not been registered as a separate GS project activity, nor included as part of another registered GS (or other carbon standard) PoA nor that the project activity has been deregistered /12/. The information was found to be appropriate.
	SDG 13	ICS 7: Regulatory framework for provision of thermal energy services	N/A	The parameter has been cross checked from the policies and strategies of Ministry of Environment and Climate Change /57/ of the host country Federal Republic of Somalia and a scientific

				literature /55/ which encapsulates that there are no such legal mandate for such activities mentioned under Section 3.0 of literature/55/. Also encapsulates environmental and social policies in Somalia and Somaliland are underdeveloped, with limited impact assessment and contributions to sustainability. Despite existing international and Multilateral Environmental Agreements, their implementation has been hindered by ongoing conflict. The progress remains slow due to the persistent challenges of conflict and lack of effective governance.
	SDG 13	ICS 8: $EF_{LPG,CO2}$ ~~CO_2 emission~~ factor arising from use of charcoal in baseline Scenario	63.1 tCO_2e/TJ	The value of the ~~parameter has been cross~~ checked from IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Volume 2, chapter 2, Table 2.5 /56/. The default value for LPG has been considered for this parameter.
	SDG 13	CO_2 emission factor arising from use of charcoal in baseline Scenario, $EF_{b,f,CO2}$	(tCO_2/TJ): VPA 1: 197.15	The value for this parameter has been applied as 197.15 tCO_2/TJ for households and it has been obtained through methodology cap value for charcoal /02/ in alignment with para 3.14.
	SDG 13	ICS 9: Non-CO_2 emission factor arising from use of charcoal in	(tCO_2/TJ):	The value for this parameter has been applied as 92.29 tCO_2e/TJ being sourced from

	baseline scenario, $EF_{b,f,non-CO2}$	VPA 1 | 92.29	applied methodology cap value for charcoal /02/ in alignment with para 3.14.
SDG 13	ICS 10: CO_2 emission factor arising from use of fuels in project Scenario, $EF_{p,f,CO2}$	(tCO_2/TJ): VPA72 | 197.15	The value for this parameter is 197.15 tCO_2/TJ being sourced from applied methodology and found to be correct. The applied value has been cross-checked from the SDG data recording sheet for baseline survey/25/ and each parameter value was further cross-checked for consistency against the baseline survey forms/25/.
SDG 13	ICS 11: Non-CO_2 emission factor for methane arising from use of fuels in project Scenario, $EF_{p,f,non-CO2}$	Fuelwood (Residential)& Fuelwood (Commercial/ Institutional): VPA 1 | 92.29	The value for this parameter has been applied as 92.29 tCO_2e/TJ being sourced from applied methodology and found to be correct. The applied value has been cross-checked from the SDG data recording sheet for baseline survey/25/ and each parameter value was further cross-checked for consistency against the baseline survey forms/25/.
SDG 13	ICS 12: Net calorific value of the fuels used in the baseline, NCV_b	Charcoal: (TJ/ton of Charcoal) VPA 1 | 0.0 295	The value of this parameter has been applied as 0.0 295 TJ/ton which is the default value from the applied methodology /02/.
SDG 13	ICS 13: Net calorific value of the fuels used in the project, NCV_p	Charcoal: TJ/ton of Charcoal VPA 1 | 0.0 295	The value of this parameter has been applied as 0.0 295 TJ/ton which is the default value from the applied methodology.
SDG 13	ICS 12: Net calorific value of	LPG: TJ/ton of LPG	The value of this parameter has been

		the fuels used in the project, NCV_{LPG}	VPA 1 | 0.0473	applied as 0.0473 TJ/ton which is the default value from the applied methodology /02/.
	SDG 13	ICS 17: Fraction of biomass used that can be established as non – renewable biomass in the project scenario i during year y, $f_{NRB,i,y}$	Fuelwood (fraction): 0.64 (64%)	The value has been sourced by the CME from the CDM Tool 33 (https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-33-v3.pdf) /61/ and cross checked by VVB against MoFuSS model (https://www.mofuss.unam.mx/mofuss-ds/) which is in line with GS rule update dated 24/04/2025 (https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/ru2025-fnrb-application-for-gs4gg-certification/). Therefore, the value is found to be acceptable by the VVB.
	SDG 13	ICS 18: Quantity of charcoal that is consumed in baseline scenario b during year y $P_{b,y}$	Tonne/household/day: 1.02	The value is based on the baseline KPT /46/ conducted applied methodology, VVB has also reviewed the literature /55/ referred to below by the CME and they are found to be acceptable. The value by default will remain fixed during the crediting period as the project activity targets non-industrial applications. The value shall not be higher than the cap value. The threshold value is 0.75 tonnes/person*year of fuelwood, and the cap value is 0.95 tonnes/person*year of fuelwood.

SDG 13	ICS 18: Quantity of LPG that is consumed in baseline scenario b during year y	Tonne/household/year: 0.00	The value is based on the baseline KPT /46/ conducted applied methodology. The value by default will remain fixed during the crediting period as the project activity targets non-industrial applications.

Data and parameters to be monitored

Relevant SDG Indicator	Parameter	Value in VPA-DD	Frequency	Assessment
SDG 13	Specific fuel consumption for an individual technology in project scenario p during year y converted to tonnes/household/day, $SFS_{b,p,y}$	tonnes/charcoal*day: VPA 1 0.65	Every two years	The CME has applied the value as per the Project KPT results from the baseline stove /25/ in the project area. However, the actual value will be calculated through the annual monitoring surveys as part of the project Kitchen performance Test. The applied frequency and calculation method is in line with the applied methodology/ 2/.
SDG 13	Weighted average Usage rate in project scenario p	VPA 1 85%	Annual	The CME has anticipated the highest

		during year y, $U_{p,y}$			possible value of 85% for the parameter but the actual value will be calculated ex-post using monitoring and survey methods. The applied frequency and calculation method is in line with the applied methodology/ 2/. Hence the applied values were found to be appropriate by the assessment team.
	SDG 13	Number of project technology-days included in the project database for baseline b/project p pair in year y, $N_{p,b,y}$	For ex-ante estimation, the value has been assumed that every stove was operational for 365 days.	Annual	The total number of appliances deployed will be monitored continuously and captured in the project database. The applied frequency and calculation method is in line with the applied methodology/ 2/.
	SDG 13	Leakage in project scenario p during year y, $LE_{P,Y}$	0.05 tCO2/Yr	Every 2 years	The CME has estimated the potential leakage to be quite low and has estimated a value as 0. The actual

						value will however be captured using baseline and monitoring surveys. The applied frequency and calculation method is in line with the applied methodology/ 2/. The calculation approach for leakage emission has been mentioned under Section 3.10 of the applied methodology.
	SDG 1	Monetary savings related to the purchase of charcoal	VPA 1	61%	Biennially	An elaborate database will be maintained which will capture the details related to all clean energy products distributed as part of the VPA. The applied frequency and calculation method is in line with the applied methodology/ 2/.
	SDG 3	Perceived air quality	VPA 1	100%	Biennially	An elaborate database will be maintained

					which will capture the details related to percentage of households confirming less smoke with the use of project stove. as part of the VPA. The applied frequency and calculation method is in line with the applied methodology/ Revised/.
	SDG 4	Number of people trained/ year	VPA 1 30	Biennially	The total number of people trained will be cross-checked through the training records and participation lists.
	SDG 5	Average number of minutes saved while collecting firewood in project scenario	VPA 1 43	Biennially	An elaborate database will be maintained based on Statistical average of the end-user reported difference between the number of minutes spent collecting firewood in the project scenario compared to baseline conditions for similar meals.

	SDG 7	Number of sold/distributed ICS in use	VPA 1 110,616	Continuous	The total number of persons using ICS within the project area will be captured in the project database. The applied frequency and calculation method is in line with the applied methodology/ 2/.
	SDG 8	Total number of jobs created	VPA 1 30	Annually	The total number of jobs created will be cross-checked through the employee list, contracts and pay slips.
	SDG 15	Total amount of non-renewable fuel savings due to displacement or energy efficiency improvements of baseline technology	VPA 1 46,153.4	Annually	An elaborate database will be Computed as a function of specific fuel savings for an individual technology multiplied by the total number of operational technologies (discounted for usage rate in the monitoring period) and the non-renewable Biomass fraction in Somalia.

Sampling Plan

According to the requirements of TPDDTEC version 4.0., the CME will conduct Usage survey and Monitoring Survey.

For usage survey the usage parameter will be weighted to be representative of the quantity of project technologies of each age being credited in each project scenario. The minimum total sample size is 100 randomly selected households, with at least 30 samples for project technologies of each age being credited.

For Monitoring Survey, a survey is carried out annually to assess end-user characteristics such as technology use, fuel consumption and seasonal variation. The sample size is appropriately sampled from each age group and enough so that the results comply with the 90/10 rule for single sample tests and 90/30 rule in case of a paired or independent sampling. In case of not meeting the required confidence/precision, lower bound value will be used. The WBT shall be carried out along with the project KPTs prior to 1st issuance and then subsequently WBTs shall be carried out annually to monitor the degradation in the efficiency of the ICS.

Sampling Plan for monitoring parameters

The objective of the sampling plan for this VPA is to determine:

(i) $\eta_{new,i}$: Efficiency of the project cookstove. This parameter will be monitored with 90% confidence and 10% precision annually for each VPA, or 95/10 in case of cross-VPA sampling or biennial monitoring (when applicable).

(ii) $U_{p,y}$: Usage rate in project scenario p during year y. This would be based on usage survey, to be conducted upon the representative sample of operational stoves.

(iii) μ_y: Adjustment to account for any continued use of pre-project devices (baseline stove) in the project scenario during the year y. Survey questionnaires administered to a sample of end users will elicit visual inspections of the household and if necessary an interview to confirm whether they are still using a baseline stove and, in that case, to obtain self-reported estimates of the amount of non-renewable biomass consumed per day in traditional stoves in parallel to the project stove.

(iv) $P_{p,y}$: Specific fuel consumption for an individual technology in project scenario. The actual value will be determined based on the Kitchen Performance Test to be carried out in accordance with Annex 4 of the applied methodology TPDDTEC version 4.0.

(v) $N_{p,y}$: Project technology-days for project database for project technology. This parameter will be monitored with 90% confidence and 10% precision annually for each VPA, or 95/10

	in case of cross-VPA sampling or biennial monitoring (when applicable). (vi) $P_{p,y}$: Quantity of fuel consumed by a baseline technology y in project scenario. This will be based on survey questionnaire, to be conducted upon the representative sample of project technologies. The assessment team confirmed that the monitoring parameters are sufficient to calculate the emission reductions in accordance with the methodology. The parameters will be calculated or measured as mentioned above section. The validation team confirms that list of parameters identified by the CME and as mentioned in the VPA-DD/20/are in line with the monitoring methodology and SDG monitored parameters will be assessed on the basis of monitoring frequency mentioned.
Findings	CL#12 and CAR#02 were raised and resolved.
Conclusion	The SDGs chosen by CME are accurate & the monitoring of all the parameter align with the methodology of TPDDTEC version 4.0/2/.

D.7 Estimation of SDG impacts or net anthropogenic removals

D.7.1 Equations and parameters applied to calculate SDG impacts

Means of validation

The VPA applies methodology for ICS. The methodological choices have been explained below:
The applied methodology TPDDTEC version 4.0/2/ defines the methodological steps to determine the project emissions, baseline emissions, leakages and anthropogenic emissions by the proposed project activity.

(1) SDG 13:

Baseline Scenario Fuel Consumption Calculation

According to the paragraph 3.10.4 of the applied methodology TPDDTEC version 4.0/2/, since in both the VPA, the baseline and project fuel are the same and the baseline emission factor and project emission factor are considered to be same. The overall reduction achieved by the project activity in year y are calculated as follows:

$$ERy = \Sigma_{b,p}(N_{p,y} * U_{p,y} * P_{p,b,y} * NCV_{b,fuel} * (f_{NRB,b,y} * EF_{fuel,CO2} + EF_{fuel,nonCO2})) - \Sigma LE_{p,y}$$

Where:

ER_y	358,068	Emission reduction per stove per year (tCO_2e/year)
$N_{p,y}$	110,616	Cumulative number of project technology-days included in the project database for project scenario p against baseline scenario b in year y

$U_{p,y}$	85%	Cumulative usage rate for technologies in project scenario p in year y, based on cumulative adoption rate and drop off rate revealed by usage surveys (fraction)
$SFS_{p,b,y}$	0.65	Specific fuel savings for an individual technology of project p against an individual technology of baseline b in year y, in tons/year, as derived from the statistical analysis of the data collected from the field tests
$f_{NRB,b,y}$	64%	Fraction of biomass used in year y for baseline scenario b that can be established as non-renewable biomass
$NCV_{b,fuel}$	0.0295	The Net calorific value of the fuel that is substituted or reduced. (IPCC default for Charcoal, 0.0295 TJ/ton)
$EF_{b,fuel,CO2}$	197.15	CO_2 emission factor of the fuel that is reduced. (IPCC default for charcoal fuel, 197.15 tCO_2/TJ)
$EF_{b,fuel,nonCO2}$	92.29	Non-CO_2 emission factor of the fuel that is reduced
$LE_{p,y}$	0.05	Leakage for project scenario p in year y (tCO_2e/yr)

(2) SDG 1
The contribution of the VPA to SDG 1 will be confirmed through a random sample survey (in conjunction with the annual monitoring survey for the project) with a representative number of households. Households will be asked to confirm if there has been monetary savings through use of product as compared to the baseline scenario. In case that households confirm, the same can be used to confirm that the project contributes positively to SDG 1.

(3) SDG 3
The contribution of the VPA to SDG 3 will be confirmed through a random sample survey (in conjunction with the annual monitoring survey for the project) with a representative number of households. Households will be asked to confirm if there has been reduction in smoke with the use of improved stove in the project scenario as compared to the baseline scenario. In case that households confirm, the same can be used to confirm that the project contributes positively to SDG 3.

(4) SDG 4
The contribution of the VPA to SDG 4 will be confirmed through the training records, signed attendance lists and locations will be provided as evidence of the total number of people trained for the project activity.

(5) SDG 5

	The contribution of the VPA to SDG 5 will be confirmed through a random sample survey (in conjunction with the annual monitoring survey for the project) with a representative number of households. Households will be asked to confirm if there has been reduction in time with the use of improved stove in the project scenario as compared to the baseline scenario. In case that households confirm, the same can be used to confirm that the project contributes positively. (6) SDG 7 The contribution of the VPA to SDG 7 will be confirmed through the number of ICS distributed and in operation. (7) SDG 8 The contribution of the VPA to SDG 8 will be confirmed by the number of jobs or new entrepreneurship activities created due to the project. 8) SDG 15 The contribution of the VPA to SDG 15 will be confirmed by the project database, monitoring and usage surveys.
Findings	CAR#02 and CL#14 were raised and resolved.
Conclusion	The methodological choices are justifiable and appropriate as per GS4GG requirements. All the values applied, and calculations are reviewed from the SDG calculation sheet/21//59/, baseline survey sheet/25/ and the fnrb value has been verified the UNFCCC CDM Tool 33: Default values for common parameters Version 3.0 /61/ which is in line with GS rule update dated 24/04/2025 (https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/ru2025-fnrb-application-for-gs4gg-certification/). Therefore, the value is found to be acceptable by the VVB and cross-checked from data from the UNFCCC information note: "Development of default values for fraction of non-renewable biomass" version 02.0and were found to be acceptable by the assessment team.

D.8: Start date, crediting period type and duration

Means of Validation	According to GS4GG Principles and Requirements version 2.0 /03/, "For distributed technology projects, the start date is the date of distribution of the first unit under the project". The VPA 1 has crediting period of 5 years, renewable twice. The first unit proposed to be installed under the VPA is listed below: VPA 1: 02/10/2024 This marks the start date of the above listed VPA. The start date of the VPA 1 has been cross checked from the document titled "24FEB2025_GS10789_VPA 01_RCP_Evidence for Project Start Date" /54/ which mentions the name of recipient of first project ICS and the date of installation of ICS '01/07/2019'. The expected certification cycle of the VPA is 15 years. The first crediting period of the VPA are as follows: VPA 1- 02/10/2019 – 01/10/2024 Second crediting period of the VPA is as follows:

	VPA 1- 02/01/2024 – 01/10/2029 The crediting period is found to be in line with para 6.3.1 of GHG Emission Reductions and sequestration product requirements/5/ and para 4.1.5 of CSA requirements/06/. The evidence for start date of the VPA 1 i.e., first sales records in KoboCollect will be verified duting the time of verification of the project.
Findings	No findings were raised.
Conclusion	The lifetime and crediting period of the VPA lies within the crediting period of the PoA and is in accordance with GS4GG Principles and Requirements/3/.

D.9 Environmental impacts

Means of validation	This is deemed appropriate in the context of the ECOA_BURN MULTI-COUNTRY CLEAN COOKING PROGRAMME PoA and as per the description of basic principles relating to the protection of the environment of Ministry of land, environment and rural development of Somalia states, infrastructure projects that may have an impact on the environment are subject to an environmental and social impact pre-study. Projects implementing improved cook stoves are not considered as infrastructure projects with environmental impacts. The validation team confirms that improved/efficient cook stove are not categorised as infrastructure projects, hence the EIA is not required for this type of projects. No negative impacts can be identified. It has been indicated in the VPA-DD/20/.
Findings	No findings were raised.
Conclusion	No EIA is required by the host country for ICS project activities and there are no negative impacts from the distributed/sold improved cook stoves, as there are not considered as infrastructure projects with environmental impacts/28/.

D.10 Stakeholder consultation

Means of validation	The CME has conducted a stakeholder consultation meeting for VPA 1 on 20/10/2020, 21/10/2020 and 22/10/2020 to comply with the stakeholder consultation and engagement requirement/45/. VVB has assessed the SCR report and topics discussed were found to be fulfilling the criteria set out in stakeholder consultation and engagement requirement/45/. It was confirmed from the on-site interviews with the CME representatives that during the meeting, a detailed objective of the project activity was given to attendees and the transfer of product ownership was also discussed. Since, this is a retroactive project, Stakeholder feedback round (SFR) was also initiated along with the LSC invite. The filled SFR forms were checked to confirm that all comments in the SFR too have been taken under confirmation. The stakeholder feedback round (SFR) started on 19/01/2021 and completed on 19/03/2021. There were 86 participants who attended the SFR. The date of invitation was on 17/03/2021 and the means of invitation was made through phone calls. This information was confirmed from the LSC Report /22/. The participant list enclosed the name, job/position, organisation, email, and phone number of the participants cross checked from LSC Report /22/. No new LSC was conducted as there was no requirement. Hence, for renewal of the crediting period, LSC conducted during from 20/10/2020 to 22/10/2022 was considered.

	Furthermore, the assessment team conducted interviews with participants of LSC and it was confirmed that they attended the consultation and SFR rounds. It was confirmed that all the interviewed stakeholders were part of the LSC and SFR. The feedbacks and comments raised by the participants were addressed accordingly by the CME. The VVB team confirms that there were no negative comments received from the stakeholder consultation rounds and all the queries or concerns raised by the stakeholder were satisfactorily resolved by the CME. The grievance mechanism for VPA1 was checked from the supporting document titled '10JUNE2024_GS10789_VPA 01_Grievance Tracker 1' and '10JUNE2024_GS10789_VPA 01_Grievance Tracker 2' which mentions details on name, telephone number of the stakeholders along with comment from stakeholder, action requested from the project followed by response from BURN. The issue faced by the stakeholders are registered by local representative of BURN and addressed within a stipulated time /28/.
Findings	CL#06 was raised and resolved.
Conclusion	Stakeholder consultation report has been reviewed and the validation team confirm that local stakeholder consultation meeting has been conducted by CME and grievance mechanism has been included to address grievances related to the project and contact details has been provided in local stakeholder consultation report /22/.

D.11. Safeguarding principles Monitored

Means of verification	Principle 6.1: Labour Rights The safeguarding principle is described as Project Developer shall ensure that all employment is in compliance with national labour occupational health and safety laws and with the principles and standards embodied in the ILO fundamental conventions. The information has been assessed from the ILO labour laws and regulations /40/ and the interview of BURN Manufacturing and on ground personnel employed from the native areas during onsite audit /23/ confirms that all the personnel involved in the implementation of this project activity are covered within these labour laws and same is followed on ground during distribution, monitoring, and grievance redressal mechanism. The project activity employs 42 personnel which was cross checked from the enumerators list /60/.
Findings	CL#06, CL#07, CAR#01 and CAR#02 were raised and resolved.
Conclusion	Not applicable.

D.12. Stakeholder Inputs and Legal Disputes

Means of verification	During the current crediting period no inputs/ grievances were received so none is reported in the VPA DDand the grievance report for the VPA 1/28/. CME collects feedback on a regular basis and during the on-site survey with end-users no issues/ complaints were identified. PD confirmed in section G.3 of the MR that the activity is in compliance with the Host Country's legal, and social regulation /41/ and has not reported any challenges related to the same in the concerned monitoring period. There were no legal disputes with respect to the project activity.
Findings	No findings were raised.
Conclusion	The validation team confirms that the VPA receives no negative feedback on the WPS units distributed to households.

D.13. Continuous input and grievance mechanism

Means of verification	The CME has provided various means through which the end-users can contact them. The continuous Input or Grievance Expression Process Book/28/ is part of the project implementation and has been made available at office of the BURN and the same has been uploaded to an online record system of BURN Manufacturing. The stakeholder also has the option of contacting the CME via post or email to details provided below: **BURN Manufacturing** Contact number- BURN Mozambique Customer Care Line: +254 870 193 311 GS Contact (mandatory): help@goldstandard.org Email: info@burnmfg.com
Findings	CL#08 was raised and resolved.
Conclusion	The validation team confirms that the VPA receives no negative feedback on the WPS units distributed to households. The validation team confirms the expression book which is available in all sites & a working email ID, reflects the good practice in the host country.

Section E: Internal Quality Control

The draft validation report prepared by the validation team was reviewed by an independent technical review team to confirm if the internal procedures established and implemented by Earthood Services Ltd. were duly complied with and such opinion/conclusion is reached in an objective manner that complies with the applicable GS4GG rules/requirements. The technical review team is collectively required to possess the technical expertise of all the technical area/sectoral scope the project activity relates to. All team members of technical review team were independent of the validation team.
The technical review process may accept or reject the validation opinion or raise additional findings in which case these must be resolved before requesting for registration. The technical review process is recorded in the internal documents of Earthood Services Ltd., and the additional findings get included in the report.

The final report approved by the technical reviewer is authorized by Managing Director and issued to CME and/or submitted for request for registration, as appropriate on behalf of Earthood Services Ltd.

Section F: Validation Opinion

Earthood Services Ltd. was contracted by BURN Manufacturing for validation of the VPA "GS10789 VPA1: Efficient and Clean Cooking for households in Somalia". The validation was performed based on rules and requirements defined by GS4GG/3/.
The VPA aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by distribution of highly efficient ICS that will replace inefficient traditional cookstoves in the rural households of host countries and installing ICS in rural areas of host countries. The VPA is assessed against latest valid GS4GG requirements/3//6/.

The proposed GS VPA is likely to achieve the anticipated emission reductions stated in the VPA-DD /20/ provided the underlying assumptions do not change.
Earthood Services Ltd. has informed the project participants of the validation outcome through the draft validation report.
Earthood Services Ltd. applied the following validation process and methodologies using a competent validation team.

- The desk review of documents and evidence submitted by the project participant in context of the reference GS4GG and guidelines issued by GS secretariat,
- Undertaking/conducting onsite visit, interview or interactions with the representative of the project participant,
- Reporting audit findings with respect to clarifications and non-conformities and the closure of the findings, as appropriate and
- Preparing a draft validation opinion based on the auditing findings and conclusions

The review of the VPA DD, supporting documentation, subsequent follow-ups actions (onsite-site interviews) has provided Earthood Services Ltd. with sufficient evidence to determine the fulfilment of stated criteria, and the gold standard certified project design status will be achieved by successfully undergoing validation and design review.

The emission reductions (average) from the VPA 1 is estimated to be as given in the table below over the crediting period.

SDG Impacts	VPA 1
SDG13: Climate Action	358,068 tCO_2eVERs/ annum
SDG 1: No Poverty: End of Poverty in all its forms everywhere	61%
SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	100%
SDG 4: (Quality Education) Ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational, and tertiary education, including university	30
SDG 5: (Gender Equality) Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household	43
SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all	110,616

SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	30
SDG 15: (Life on land) Promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase	46,153.24

The monitoring plan explained in the VPA-DD is in compliance with the registered PoA DD. It adequately provides for the ex-post monitoring of the project's emission reductions and sustainable indicators as defined in GS VPA-DD. The monitoring arrangements described in the monitoring plan are feasible within the project design and it is Earthood's opinion that BURN Manufacturing Co shall be able to implement the monitoring plan.

In summary, "GS10790 (VPA 1)" as described in the VPA-DD and, meets all relevant GS requirements and correctly applies the baseline and monitoring methodology TPDDTEC v4.0 /2/. Therefore, Earthood requests the inclusion of GS10790 (VPA 1) under the registered PoA "GS10789: ECOA_BURN MULTI-COUNTRY CLEAN COOKING PROGRAMME".

Appendix I: Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Full Texts
CAR	Corrective Action Request
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CER	Certified Emission Reduction
CL	Clarification Request
CME	Coordinating / Managing Entity
CO2	Carbon dioxide
CO2e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
VVB	Validation and Verification Body
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FAO	Food and Agriculture organization
FAR	Forward Action Request
GHG	Greenhouse gas(es)
ICS	Improved Cook Stoves
CWT	Community Water Treatment
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LSC	Local Stakeholder Consultation
PA	Project Activity
PoA	Programme of Activities
PoA DD	GS Programme of Activities Design Document
UID	Unique Identification number
RFID	Radio-Frequency IDentification
VPA	Voluntary Project Activity
VPA DD	Voluntary Project Activity Design Document
ERSDWS	Emissions Reductions from Safe Drinking Water Supply
TPDDTEC	Reduced Emissions from Cooking and Heating – Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralised Thermal Energy Consumption

Appendix II: Documents Reviewed

S.No.	Author	Title	References to the document	Provider
1.	Burn Manufacturing Co.	PoA-DD	Version 5.1 Dated 20/06/2025	CME
2.	The Gold Standard Foundation	Reduced Emissions from Cooking and Heating (TPDDTEC)	version 4.0	Others
3.	The Gold Standard Foundation	Principles and requirements for GS4GG	Version 2.1 Dated 31/01/2025	Others
4.	The Gold Standard Foundation	Programme of Activities Requirements	Version 3.0 Dated 12/11/2024	Others
5.	The Gold Standard Foundation	GHG Emission reduction & Sequestration Product Requirements	Version 3.0 Dated 12/11/2024	Others
6.	The Gold Standard Foundation	Community Services Activity Requirements	Version 1.2 Dated Oct 2019	Others
7.	The Gold Standard Foundation	GS4GG Stakeholder consultation and engagement requirements	Version 2.1 Dated 14/06/2022	Others
8.	UNFCCC	Standard for Sampling and surveys for CDM project Activities	Version: 9.0	Others
9.	UNFCCC	Guidelines for sampling and surveys for CDM project standard for programmes of activities	Version 4.0	CME
10.	The Gold Standard Foundation	VPA DD template form	Version 2.3,	Others
11.	Burn Manufacturing Co.	Distribution Database: 20FEB2024_GS10789_VPA01_Somalia_Database Technology Days and Stoves in Use 20FEB2024_GS10789_VPA01_Somalia_Database Technology Days and Stoves in Use	-	CME
12.	Burn Manufacturing Co.	No Double Counting Declaration	Dated- 30/06/2020	CME
13.	United Nations	UN list of LDC	-	CME
14.	United Nations	UN SDG framework https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/Global%20Indicator%20Framework%20after%202022%20refinement_Eng.pdf	-	Others

15.	Burn Manufacturing Co.	Carbon waiver strip on box: 24FEB2025_GS10789_VPA 01_Carbon Waiver Sticker on Box 24FEB2025_GS10789_Somalia_Sticker on Box 24FEB2025_GS10789 VPA 01 Somalia_Carbon Title Waiver Sticker Customer Agreement	-	CME
16.	The Gold Standard Foundation	TPDDTEC, V4.0 ER Calculation Tool version 1.3.	Dated – 7/7/2024	CME
17.	Burn Manufacturing Co.	Manufacturer specifications, warranty and lifespan details for ICS	-	CME
18.	Burn Manufacturing Co.	No ODA Declaration	Dated- 30/06/2020	CME
19.	Burn	GS10789 VPA1: Efficient and Clean Cooking for households in Somalia (GS10790)	Dated–15/10/2024 Version 6.0	CME
20.	Burn Manufacturing Co.	VPA-DD	Version- 8.1 05/08/2025	CME
21.	Burn Manufacturing Co.	Ex ante ER Calculation sheet	-	
22.	GS4GG	Approved Stakeholder Consultation Report - 20SEPT2021 GS10790 VPA01 Somalia_Local Stakeholder Consultation Report_final - GS10789_LSC Invitation_Facebook Social Media Platform - GS10789_VPA 01_Somalia_Email Invitation - GS10789_VPA01_Newspaper invitation_Somaliland	Dated- 20/09/2021	CME
23.	VVB	Onsite Audit: - Attendance List - Baseline user interviews	Dated – 03/03/2025 to 07/03/2025	Others

24.	ECOA	Independent Contract Agreement (Objective Observer Verification Contract) between ECOA Climate Capital and Abdillahi Mohamed Hersi	-	CME
25.	BURN	Baseline Survey Baseline Literature: Credit, Attention, and Externalities in the Adoption of Energy Efficient Technologies by Low-Income Households" by Susanna B. Berkouwer and Joshua T. Dean	-	CME
26.	BURN	Signed MoU between SustainCert, BURN and Objective Observer	20/05/2024	CME
27.	GS4GG	GS4GG Approved Preliminary review form		CME
28.	Burn Manufacturing Co.	Grievance and repair logbook (GS10790 VPA1)	-	CME
29.	GS4GG	Approved Annual report form		Others
30.	Burn Manufacturing Co.	VPA inclusion letter (GS10790 VPA1)	Dated-30/06/2020	CME
31.	Others	National Strategy for Adaptation and Mitigation of Climate Change, 2013-2025 (https://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/en/c/LEX-FAOC185538/)	Dated – 28/10/2014 Last checked – 14/01/2025	Others
32.	United Nations	UN SDG indicators framework (URL- https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/)	Last checked – 14/04/2025	Others
33.	Burn Manufacturing Co.	MoU between Burn and Distributor for Somalia	Dated- 01/12/2019	CME
34.	BURN Manufacturing Co.	Manufacturer's specifications of ICS-Jikokoa G3, Jikokoa Xtra, and Ecoa Char MMJ	-	CME
35.	BURN Manufacturing Co.	Data recording sheet for Project KPT survey	-	CME
36.	GS4GG	Applicability of global warming potential for gold	-	CME

		standard for the global goals projects		
37.	BURN Manufacturing Co.	WBT test report of ICS	-	CME
38.	UN	UN Declaration on the rights of indigenous people	2001	CME
39.	BURN Manufacturing Co.	Gender equality and human resource policy	-	CME
40.	International Labour Organization: Ratifications for LDCs	https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:103500/	Last accessed: 14/04/2025	CME
41.	BURN Manufacturing Co.	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change https://moecc.gov.so/policies-and-strategies/#	-	CME
42.	BURN Manufacturing Co.	GS10789 VPA 81: Efficient and Clean Cooking for households in Somalia– Real Case VPA	-	CME
43.	UNFCCC	UNFCCC information note: "Development of default values for fraction of non-renewable biomass" version 02.0	Version 2.0	Others
44.	UN	UN Declaration on the rights of Indigenous people	2001	Others
45.	GS4GG	Stakeholder consultation and engagement requirement	-	Others
46.	BURN Manufacturing Co.	Baseline surveys trainings, Baseline KPT	-	CME
47.	UNFCCC	UNFCCC information note: "Development of default values for fraction of non-renewable biomass" version 02.0		Others
48.	BURN Manufacturing Co.	Weighing scale receipts	-	CME
49.	BURN Manufacturing Co.	Evidence_Terms_and_Conditions_signed	-	CME
50.	BURN Manufacturing Co.	No ODA Declaration	-	CME
51.	IPCC	Wood to charcoal conversion factor		other

		https://www.ipccnggip.iges.or.jp/public/gl/guidelin/ch1ref3.pdf		
52.	BURN Manufacturing Co.	Tracking SDG 7: The Energy Progress Report 2023: Access to Clean Fuels and Technologies for Cooking https://trackingsdg7.esmap.org/data/files/download-documents/sdg7-report2023-ch2._access_to_clean_cooking.pdf	Dated:	
53.	BURN Manufacturing Co.	Geocoordinates of Federal Republic of Somalia https://latitude.to/map/so/somalia	Last accessed: 07/04/2025	-
54.	BURN Manufacturing Co.	Evidence of Start Date 24FEB2025_GS10789_VPA 01_RCP_Evidence for Project Start Date	01/07/2019	-
55.	Earthood Services Limited	HOUSEHOLD ACCESS TO RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ADVANCED COOKING TECHNOLOGIES (HAREACT) (ESIA) Study Report: By Federal Government of Somalia https://www.afdb.org/fr/documents/somalia-households-access-modern-energy-and-clean-cooking-technologies-p-so-fa0-003#:~:text=Accueil-,Somalia%20%2D%20Households%20access%20to%20modern%20energy%20and%20clean%20cooking%20technologies,P%2DSO%2DFA0%2D003&text=This%20document%20contains%20Environmental%20and,and%20advancing%20cooking%20technologies%20project.&text=Somalia.&text=1.&text=2.&text=cooking%20technologies%20project).&text=safeguards%2C%20the%20proposal%20should%20state,process%20has%20classified%20the%20project.&text=B.,be%20categorized%20as%20Ca		VVB

		tegory%20C.&text=sociall y%2C%20thus%20not%2 0requiring%20full%20ESI As.&text=country's%20an d%20Bank's%20ESIA%2 0regulations%20and%20 supervision.&text=Manag ement%20&%20Monitori ng%20Plan%20(ESMMP) %20proposed.&text=case %2C%20if%20needed.		
56.	IPCC	Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Volume 2, Chapter 2	-	-
57.	BURN Manufacturing Co.	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change https://moecc.gov.so/poli cies-and-strategies/#	-	-
58.	Earthood Services Limited	Global Forest Assessment Report FAOSTAT Forestry Production (https://www.fao.org/fao stat/en/#data/FO)	-	-
59.	BURN Manufacturing Co.	25FEB2025_430_V1.3_IQ _SDG-Impact-tool_Som VPA 001	-	-
60.	BURN Manufacturing Co.	24FEB2025_Enumerators List 24FEB2025_Enumerator training photos and list 24FEB2025_Enumerators Attendance Sheet		
61.	UNFCCC EB 125, Annex 2	CDM Tool 33: Default values for common parameters https://cdm.unfccc.int/me thodologies/PAmethodolo gies/tools/am-tool-33-v3.pdf	Version 3.0 Dated: 12/06/2025	-

Appendix III: Competence Statements of the team

Competence Statement	
Name	Anvesha Verma
Education	B. Tech Biotechnology Masters in Sustainability Sciences
Experience	1.8 + Year
Field	Climate Change

Approved Roles			
Team Leader	YES (VM only)		
Validator	YES (VM only)		
Verifier	YES (VM only)		
Methodology Expert	NO		
Local expert	YES		
Financial Expert	NO		
Technical Reviewer	NO		
TA Expert (X.X)	YES (TA 3.1)		
Reviewed by	Shifali Guleria (Quality Manager)	**Date**	08/01/2025
Approved by	Deepika Mahala (Technical Manager)	**Date**	08/01/2025

Name	Abdillahi Mohamed Hersi		
Education	B.Sc Business Adminstration & Management		
Experience	2 Year		
Field	Climate change		
Approved Roles			
Team Leader	NO		
Validator	NO		
Verifier	NO		
Methodology Expert	NO		
Local expert	YES (Somalia)		
Financial Expert	NO		
Technical Reviewer	NO		
TA Expert (X.X)	NO		
Reviewed by	Shifali Guleria (Quality Manager)	**Date**	31/05/2022
Approved by	Deepika Mahala (Technical Manager)	**Date**	31/05/2022

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

CAR: Corrective Action Request
CL: Clarification Request
FAR: Forward Action Request

Table 4. Remaining FAR from validation and/or previous verification

e.g., There is no finding from validation or previous verification report or from Design Consultation report.

Table 5. CL from this verification

CL ID	01	**Section no.**		**Date :** 08/08/2024
Description of CL				
1. For the values considered in VPA-DD, under Table 1 – Estimated Sustainable Development Contributions, PD is requested to clarify the source and assumptions based on which the values are mentioned. 2. As per para 7.1.1 of the PoA Requirements: i. PD shall implement and operate the registered PoA in accordance with the description in the registered PoA-DD and included VPA-DD, including all physical features. ii. monitor the registered PoA and its VPA and its GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals and SDG impacts in accordance with the registered monitoring plan. 3. In Section A.1.1 of VPA DD, it has been mentioned that "The scenario existing prior to the implementation of the project is the use of inefficient traditional cookstoves or 3- stone fires, consuming a lot of non-renewable charcoal." PP is requested to clarify if only 3 stone fire stoves were considered, or traditional charcoal stoves or mud stoves are considered as well. PD is requested to clarify. 4. As per the VPA-DD available on Sustain-cert application platform, the version of VPA-DD is mentioned as '1.0' dated 30/06/2020. However, in VPA DD of GS ID 10790 titled, 'GS10789 VPA1: Efficient and Clean Cooking for households in Somalia' mentions version 5 dated 26/07/2024. PD is requested to kindly provide the updated VPA-DD applicable to this real case project and clarify the inconsistency in version of VPA DD between Project webpage and VPA DD of GS10790.			
Project participant response				**Date :** 17/02/2025
1. The values for the estimation for Sustainable Development Contributions have now been corrected and considered from the similar project implemented in Somalia (GS12285) for ex-ante estimation. 2. The implementation and monitoring of the stoves under the current VPA have been conducted in accordance with the registered PoA-DD and included VPA-DD, as stipulated in para 7.11 of the PoA requirements. 3. As reported in section A.1.1 of the VPA DD, all types of inefficient traditional cookstoves are considered to be replaced under the current VPA. 4. Please refer to the VPA DD (Version 4) uploaded on the Sustain-cert application platform under the 'Design Review' section. For the renewal of the crediting period, the revised VPA DD has been updated to Version 5. However, while addressing the VVB findings, the PP made additional changes to the VPA DD, resulting in the current version being updated to Version 6.				
Documentation provided by project participant				
Revised VPA DD ver. 6				
VVB assessment				**Date :** 24/02/2025
1. As per assessment of VPA-DD Version 3.1 dated 18/12/2024 from https://assurance-platform.goldstandard.org/project-documents/GS12285 it has been observed that the values are entirely different and the correlation between the values is not visible. Kindly provide supporting documents for SDGs for assessment purposes. **OPEN** 2. The documents are still pending 3. As per assessment of Section A.1.1 of the revised VPA-DD, it has been observed that all the inefficient traditional cookstoves within the project boundary are included are considered for this project activity hence, this comment is closed.				

4. As indicated on Key Project Information page number 2, the revised date is 17/02/2025 and the version is 1.0. Therefore, this comment is closed.
Project participant response **Date :** DD/MM/YYYY
Documentation provided by project participant
VVB assessment **Date :** 25/03/2025
1. As per assessment of the VPA-DD Version 3.1 dated 18/12/2024 from the Gold Standard platform, the values are found to be appropriate. Therefore, CL#01 is Closed.

CL ID	02	**Section no.**	Section A	**Date :** 08/08/2024
Description of CL				
1. As per PoA Requirements v2.0, page number 50 states, "7.3. Description of implemented registered PoA and real case VPA 7.3.1. The CME shall provide a description of the implemented registered PoA and its VPA as follows: a. Description of how the management system of the PoA was implemented b. Description of the installed technologies, technical processes and equipment for the included VPA c. Information on the implementation and actual operation of the included VPA, including relevant dates (e.g. construction, commissioning, start of operation). The CME shall; i. Describe the status of implementation and start date of operation for each site for a VPA that consists of more than one site. ii. indicate the progress of the VPA". Hence, PD is requested to include the information as per above requirement. 2. As per PoA Requirement v2.0 dated 05/05/2022 on page number 25: When describing the real case VPA, the CME shall provide, inter alia, the following information: Para 5.2.1-point b states, "The sectoral scopes linked to the methodology(ies) applied and relevant to VPA" 3. PD is requested to clarify as to how the Stakeholder Feedback Round which was conducted between 19/01/2021 to 19/03/2021 amounts to the duration of 30 days.				
Project participant response				**Date :** 17/02/2025
1. All the information required under Section 7.3.1 of the PoA Requirement v2.1 has been reported in Section A of the VPA DD. 2. BURN has applied the 'Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC)' methodology, version 4.0, for the current VPA. As there is no sectoral scope associated with this methodology, it has not been reported in the VPA DD. 3. The duration of stakeholder feedback round has been corrected in the revised VPA DD.				
Documentation provided by project participant				
Revised VPA DD ver. 6				
VVB assessment				**Date :** 13/03/2025
1. As per assessment of the revised VPA-DD Version 6.0, the following points are missing, a. Description of how the management system of the PoA was implemented. PD is requested to mention details with respect to point (a). **OPEN** 2. As per assessment of the response provided by PD, the information is found to be appropriate and acceptable. 3. As per assessment of Section A.1.1 of the revised VPA-DD Version 6.0, the information is found to be appropriate and acceptable.				
Project participant response				**Date :** 20/03/2025
1. Management system has been reported in section A.3 of the revised VPA DD.				
Documentation provided by project participant				

VVB assessment	Date : 25/03/2025
1. As per assessment of Section A.3 of the revised VPA-DD, it has been observed that the management system of the PoA is mentioned properly and addressed by PD. Therefore, CL#02 is Closed.	

CL ID	03	Section no.	B.6	Date : 08/08/2024
Description of CL				
1. PD is requested to share the Completed SDG Impact Tool (Information for Step 1-5 SDG Impact Tool is completed) as per PoA Requirements v2.0 Section 8.2.6-point f, "f. Completed SDG Impact Tool (information for Step 1-5 of SDG Impact Tool is completed, whereas draft monitoring plan may be included later)" on page number 54 for assessment purpose. PD is requested to clarify.				
Project participant response				**Date :** 17/02/2025
SDG impact toolkit has been submitted to VVB.				
Documentation provided by project participant				
VVB assessment				**Date :** 25/03/2025
As per assessment of the SDG Toolkit provided by PD, the toolkit is found to be appropriate although few inconsistency comments have been raised in the SDG Toolkit for PD which has been addressed by PD there only. Therefore, CL#03 is Closed.				

CL ID	04	Section no.	B.6.1	Date : 08/08/2024
Description of CL				
4. In Section B.6.1, Methodological choices/approaches related to SDG 1, CME has mentioned "a random sample survey with a representative number of households in which the money spent for charcoal for preparing meals in the project scenario will be compared to the baseline scenario". However, no data/ evidence to substantiate the same could be established from the Baseline Survey Records provided by the CME. CME is requested to clarify.				
Project participant response				**Date :** 17/02/2025
The money spent for charcoal for preparing meals in the baseline scenario has been monitored during baseline survey. Please refer to the baseline survey data worksheet included in the ex-ante ER calculation sheet for detailed information.				
Documentation provided by project participant				
VVB assessment				**Date :** 13/03/2025
As per assessment of the above response and the spreadsheet baseline survey Column 'FL' mentioned in the excel sheet titled "13FEB2025_GS10789_VPA 01_Somalia_CP2_Ex Ante ER calculations", the question has been mentioned hence the information has been assessed and found to be appropriate. CL#04 is Closed.				

CL ID	05	Section no.	A.3	Date : 08/08/2024
Description of CL				
1. On page number 25 of under Section A.3, 'Technologies and/ or measures', PD is requested to confirm how the life of the project was validated based on the "Manufacturer's declarations for lifetime of ICS" as the VPA-DD only provides a range or years. PP shall confirm whether the stoves will start to be dropped at age 7 or at age 10. 2. PD shall provide an auditable, reliable and transparent method on how to determine and remove stoves whose life has ended from 7 years onwards from the database for cases where the end user details are not available.				
Project participant response				**Date :** 17/02/2025

1. As per manufacturer specification the life of the stove can be anywhere between 7-10 years and any attrition happening during the life of the project shall be accounted for during annual usage surveys. Further, the lifetime of the stoves may go beyond the indicated lifetime. Hence, depending on the usage rate of the stoves, stoves will be either removed from the database after the end of its lifetime and not credited anymore or remain in the database for crediting until the moment a significant drop in usage rate is observed during the annual surveys. 2. The PD will monitor stove usage rates during the annual usage survey. The observed usage rate will be uniformly applied across the entire database to calculate ERs. Stoves that reach the end of their 10-year life cycle will be removed from the database and excluded from ER calculations.
Documentation provided by project participant
VVB assessment **Date :** 13/03/2025
1. As indicated in the manufacturer's specification, the expected lifetime of the improved cookstove is between 7-10 years and go beyond the mentioned lifetime. In such scenario, as mentioned by PD, for such ICS depending on the usage rate, will be removed from the project database till the crediting period and remain within database until a significant drop-in usage rate has been seen. For this project activity, the usage rate is 85%. 2. As per assessment of the response provided by PD, it has been observed that during annual usage survey, the usage rate of the ICS will be monitored to check in alignment with the lifetime of the ICS and if the ICS technical lifetime goes beyond the expected lifetime, then those ICS will be removed from the project database and emission reductions will not be considered. CL#05 is Closed.

CL ID	06	**Section no.**	E.1	**Date :** 08/08/2024
Description of CL				
1. As mentioned under Section E.1 on page number 78, 'The Grievance mechanisms discussed have been summarized in section E.2 of this VPA DD.' After assessing Section E.2 for Grievance mechanism, it has been observed that the information provided is insufficient to substantiate the same. Hence, PD is requested to further elaborate on how all the end-users were made aware of grievance redressal mechanism, complaints/ suggestions/ feedback addressal process. 2. The Local Stakeholder Consultation Report v1.0 dated 30/06/2020 for VPA 1 does not mention the dates in the report i.e., 20/10/2020, 21/10/2020 and 22/10/2020 on which LSC was conducted. PD is requested to clarify on why the dates are not mentioned and what mode of communication was considered to inform the end-users regarding LSC. 3. As mentioned under Section E.1 point 8. On page number 78, "Some concerns that were raised during the meetings were about the affordability of the stove, accessibility across the entire country for the project stove, lifespan of the stove and employment opportunities for the local communities in the project. All these topics were addressed to the satisfaction of all the stakeholders in the meeting as described in the LSC report section C.3". As per the VPA-DD Template guidelines, Section E.1 should "Summarize all concerns that were raised by stakeholders during the stakeholder consultations for which mitigation measures were proposed. Detail how the mitigation measure (s) will be monitored (if required or a commitment to stakeholders was made). The CME shall include details in the Stakeholder Consultation Report on how stakeholder comments are taken into account and summaries changes, if any, following the stakeholder feedback received. The CME shall provide justification when any comments have not been incorporated or addressed." CME is requested to provide a brief description of the LSC under section E.1				
Project participant response				**Date :** 17/02/2025
1. In section E.1 of the VPA DD, the information concerning the awareness of the grievance mechanism for all stakeholders refers specifically to those who attended the stakeholders' meeting. However, contact information for end users to address grievances is provided in the warranty booklet that accompanies the cookstove. 2. PD has submitted the revised LSC report ver. 1.1 to Sustaincert in response to the finding raised during design review. The dates of the LSC meeting have been reported in the revised report. The updated LSC report has been submitted to VVB for further review.				

3. Please refer to the updated LSC report, all the concerns raised by the stakeholders have been addressed and reported under section C.3 of the report.				
Documentation provided by project participant				
Updated LSC report				
VVB assessment				**Date :** 13/03/2025
1. After assessment of the response provided by PD, the information is found to be appropriate as the Section comprises of the grievance mechanism, as well as the participating stakeholder were made aware of how to reach the project representative in case of any complaint/issue/grievance resolution required. 2. As the revised LSC report has been submitted to GS for review due to finding raised during Design Review. This assessment will be considered complete once the revised LSC report has been received from GS. **OPEN**				
Project participant response				**Date :** DD/MM/YYYY
Documentation provided by project participant				
VVB assessment				**Date :** 25/03/2025
2.As per response provided by PD, the LSC Report has been considered from previous crediting period and subsequent revisions has been approved by GS which is found to be appropriate. Therefore, CL#06 is Closed.				

CL ID	07	**Section no.**		**Date :** 08/08/2024
Description of CL				
1. PD shall also compare the calculated fNRB value with other registered projects in the country and demonstrate the comparison in PD				
Project participant response				**Date :** 17/02/2025
The applied methodology, TPDDTEC version 4.0, references Tool 30 for determining the fNRB value. The PD has chosen option b of Tool 30 for determination of fNRB. Consequently, there is no need to compare the calculated fNRB value with other registered projects in the country.				
Documentation provided by project participant				
VVB assessment				**Date :** 13/03/2025

PD is requested to kindly consider the Section 6 (b) of Tool 30 and cross-check the fnrb value as per Bailis report 2015 or 2024 .

(a) Use the default value as provided in TOOL33;[2] or

(b) Calculate f_{NRB} by determining the share of renewable and non-renewable woody biomass in the total quantity of woody biomass consumption for the country/region or the project area (hereinafter referred as the applicable area) following the

[1] In context of this methodological too, the term project participant also includes coordinating and managing entities for a PoA.

[2] The default f_{NRB} value of 0.3 may be used irrespective of the versions of the applicable methodology (e.g. AMS-I.E., AMS-II.G., AMS-III.Z., AMS-III.AV., AMS-III.BG.).

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TOOL30
Methodological tool: Calculation of the fraction of non-renewable biomass
Version 04.0

procedure and requirements in the paragraphs below. The project participants shall compare and analyse the calculated values against the values for fNRB reported in relevant scientific literature and justify any differences. This analysis shall be included in the appropriate section of the PDD. The relevant scientific literature should include at least:

(i) Bailis, R.; Drigo, R.; Ghilardi, A. & Masera, O. (2015). The carbon footprint of traditional woodfuels. Nature Climate Change, 5(3), pp. 266–272.

OPEN

Project participant response	**Date :** 20/03/2025
Please refer to the section 4 of the fNRB report for cross check of fNRB value with Bailis report.	
Documentation provided by project participant	
VVB assessment	**Date :** 25/03/2025
As per assessment of the third-party fnrb Report, the parameters and values have been considered in with Bailis's 2015 literature and is found to be appropriate. Therefore, CL#07 is Closed.	

CL ID	08	**Section no.**	Safeguarding Principle Assessment	**Date :** 08/08/2024

Description of CL

1. PD is requested to elaborate further on how it is ensured that there is no discrimination with regards to participation and inclusion during the implementation of project activity.
2. The link provided on page number 88 Footnote 21 is not an active link. PD is requested to provide clickable and workable link.
3. PD is requested to further elaborate on the waste disposal mechanism generated during the implementation of project activity.
4. As per PoA Requirement v2.0 Section 8.2.4, PD is requested to mention the Expert Stakeholder Opinion and recommendations that are pre-defined for the safeguarding principle assessment.

Project participant response	**Date :** 17/02/2025
1. The VPA-DD states that the project will not discriminate in terms of participation and inclusion; the improved cookstoves (ICS) are available for purchase and use by everyone within the project boundary who wishes to participate in the program. This non-discriminatory approach has been	

consistently applied during the implementation phase of the stoves under this VPA. The VVB can verify this by reviewing the distribution database, which shows that stoves have been distributed to both male and female users. 2. Active link has now been provided in footnote 21 of the revised VPA DD. 3. The waste disposal mechanism is not required for the current VPA as the project will not include any hazardous chemicals or other hazardous material. 4. Expert Stakeholder Opinion and recommendations are not required for safeguarding principle assessment of the current VPA.
Documentation provided by project participant
VVB assessment **Date:** 13/03/2025
1. After assessment of the distribution database, it has been confirmed that no such discrimination has been observed, hence the response is found to be appropriate. 2. It has been found to be appropriate 3. The information is found to be appropriate and acceptable. 4. The information is found to be appropriate and acceptable CL#08 is Closed.

CL ID	09	**Section no.**	A.3	**Date :** 08/04/2025
Description of CL				
1. PD is requested to Kindly provide the feasibility studies				
Project participant response				**Date :** 09/04/2025
Feasibility study was done before implementation of the VPA. This is not required at the time of RCP.				
Documentation provided by project participant				
VVB assessment				**Date :** 11/04/2025
As per assessment of the baseline survey, the feasibility study is not required as it was conducted before the implementation of the project activity. CL#09 is Closed.				

CL ID	10	**Section no.**	A.3	**Date :** 08/04/2025
Description of CL				
There are 13 households who reported using LPG during KPTs. Kindly clarify why those households are accounted for in the VPA.				
Project participant response				**Date :** 09/04/2025
Please refer to the usage survey data sheet and KPT sheets. All types of fuels used in the sample household have been monitored for the ER calculation. However, usage of the fuels other than Charcoal is low and hance, have been excluded as outliers in KPT analysis.				
Documentation provided by project participant				
VVB assessment				**Date :** 11/04/2025
As per assessment of the revised VPA-DD, ER sheet and the KPT sheet, the households are accounted for and their ER calculation will be discounted. CL#10 is Closed.				

CL ID	11	**Section no.**	B.2	**Date :** 08/04/2025
Description of CL				
As observed from the baseline survey conducted by the CME, there are households who cook outside during dry season and rainy season, no separate kitchen. How will CME ensure that the applicability criterion is met for the VPA. Evidence shall be provided for the same.				
Project participant response				**Date :** 09/04/2025

The users continued to follow the same cooking practices during the dry and rainy seasons before and after the distribution of the project stoves. As a result, there has been no shift from outdoor to indoor cooking due to the introduction of project technology. Therefore, this condition is not applicable to the current project activity.
Documentation provided by project participant
VVB assessment **Date :** 11/04/2025
As per assessment of the revised VPA-DD and the response provided by PD, there observed to be no shift from outdoor to indoor due to ICS introduction hence this condition is not applicable. CL#11 is Closed.

CL ID	12	**Section no.**	B.6.2	**Date :** 08/04/2025
Description of CL				
1. There were households identified the baseline survey and KPT surveys which use LPG. However, LPG is not considered in any of the parameters. Kindly clarify 2. PP shall include Data/Parameter IDs of all the parameters in the VPA-DD in line with the applied methodology version v4.0. 3. Data/Parameter ICS 1, ICS 2, ICS 3,ICS 5, ICS 6, ICS 7 are not included in the VPA-DD. PP shall include these parameters in line with the applied methodology para 3.14. 4. This is not the methodology default value. It is the methodology capped value which can be applied only when the PP can demonstrate that their calculated emission factor is higher than 197.15 tCO_2/TJ. PP shall clarify if EF was calculated for charcoal using the methods described in the methodology and provide evidence for the same. Additionally, the default value applied in the previous CP is 112 tCO_2/TJ Similarly for parameter $EF_{b,f,non\text{-}CO2}$ and $EF_{p,f,non\text{-}CO2}$.				
Project participant response				**Date :** 09/04/2025
1. Parameters related to LPG consumption have been included in the VPA-DD. 2. Data/Parameter IDs of all the parameters have been included in the VPA-DD. 3. Data/Parameter ICS 1, ICS 2, ICS 3,ICS 5, ICS 6, ICS 7 are now included in the VPA-DD. 4. BURN ran an internal study to compare the Charcoal EF between a literature review, the CLEAR Meth and TPDDTEC V4/MMECD caps. The comparative combined charcoal emission factors are very similar across the multiple studies that tested kiln emissions as well as the values that have been applied in both the CLEAR and TPDDTEC methodologies. The “cap” values are more reflective of the academic papers referenced in our assessment, to avoid the potential for significant under-crediting risks. The related supporting documents have been submitted to the VVB.				
Documentation provided by project participant				
VVB assessment				**Date :** 11/04/2025
1. As per assessment of Section D.2 of the revised VPA-DD, the parameters are observed to be added in the VCS-PD for point 1, 2,3, 4. Therefore, CL#12 is Closed.				

CL ID	13	**Section no.**		**Date :** 31/07/2025
Description of CL				

PD is requested to keep the lifespan of the Project ICS to be 7 to 10 years in accordance with the manufacturer specification as observed below even though the lifetime of 10 years (Option 3) has been chosen. The justification for selecting 10 years must be properly defined, clearly stating the replacement approach beyond 7 years of ICS lifetime or whenever, the ICS is found to be damaged.

Parameter	Unit	Value
Thermal Efficiency (average of cold start and hot start)	%	48.1%
Firepower	kW	2.05
Boil Time	minutes	27.72
Lifetime		
Warranty	2 years	

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Estimated Lifetime[1]	7 to 10 years

As per GS finding, to choose Option 3 mentioned by GS, the following has to be considered,
Option 3: Utilize a longer lifetime (up to 10 years). **Action required:**

- Document a systematic stove replacement approach beyond the 7-year technical life
- Specify replacement triggers (e.g., performance thresholds, physical damage criteria)
- Detail monitoring procedures for stove condition assessment
- Establish verification methods to ensure timely replacements

As per review of the revisions across the VPA-DD, the replacement triggers (e.g., performance thresholds, physical damage criteria) and monitoring procedure are not properly defined. Therefore, PD is requested to provide justification and clearly document all the actions required for Option 3.

Project participant response | **Date :** 05/08/2025

PD has mentioned the lifespan as 7-10 years in technical specification.
However, in response to the GS comment, the PD has opted for Option 3, adopting a 10-year technical lifetime for the project stove. To ensure compliance with the applied methodology and maintain environmental integrity, the following systematic approach has been implemented and is reflected in the revised VPA DD:
- Systematic stove replacement approach: The PD will adopt a structured stove management strategy to ensure that only functional stoves are credited throughout the 10-year lifetime. Stoves that reach the end of their technical life or are no longer in use—due to damage or user discontinuation—will be excluded from emission reduction calculations. This exclusion policy is clearly outlined in Section B.7.1 of the VPA DD.
- Replacement triggers: Stoves will be removed from the crediting pool if they:
  • Exceed the 10-year technical lifetime;
  • Are found non-functional during follow-up assessments;
  • Are voluntarily discontinued by users due to damage or preference.
- Monitoring procedures: As detailed in Section B.7.2, the PD will conduct annual usage surveys and performance assessments on a representative sample of households. These surveys will assess stove condition, functionality, and continued usage.
- Verification and maintenance measures: Stoves identified as requiring repair will be promptly serviced, with all maintenance records systematically documented. This ensures that only stoves in proper working conditions are included in emission reduction calculations throughout the crediting period.
These measures collectively justify the adoption of a 10-year stove lifetime and demonstrate compliance with the methodology's requirements, thereby ensuring robust monitoring and maintaining environmental integrity

Documentation provided by project participant

VVB assessment | **Date :** 06/08/2025

1. As per assessment of the above response provided by CME, it has been observed that that in response to the GS Registry's comment to select and substantiate one of the three options regarding stove lifetime, the PD has opted for Option 3, adopting a 10-year technical lifetime for the project stove. This selection necessitates an approach for stove replacement, monitoring, and verification to ensure compliance with the applied methodology.

   The following have been observed:

   Systematic Stove Repair or Exclusion Approach: The PD has outlined a clear exclusion policy for stoves that have reached the end of their technical life or are no longer functional. Only operational stoves are included in emission reduction calculations, as specified in Section B.7.1 of the revised VPA DD.

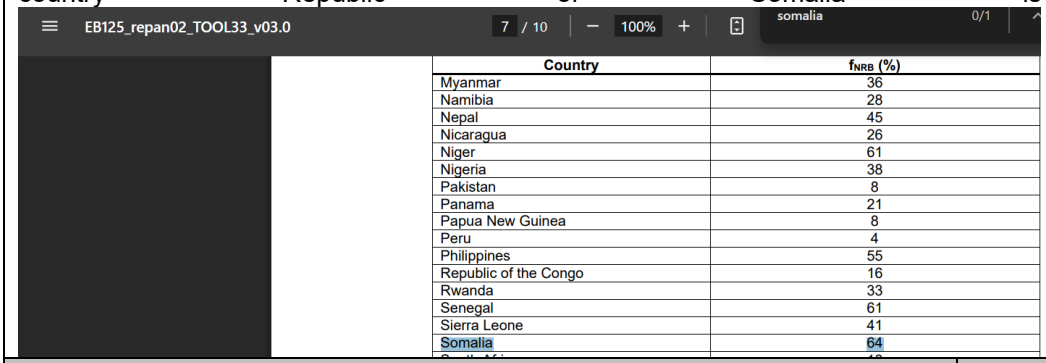
   Defined Replacement Triggers: The PD has established explicit criteria for stove removal, including:

   a. Completion of the 10-year technical lifetime
   b. Non-functionality identified during follow-up assessments
   c. Voluntary discontinuation due to user preference or stove damage.

   Monitoring Procedures: As described in Section B.7.2, the PD will implement annual usage surveys and performance assessments on a statistically representative sample of households. These procedures ensure continuous tracking of stove condition and usage.
   Functional integrity will be maintained through prompt servicing of identified stoves, with maintenance activities thoroughly documented. This supports the ongoing validity of stoves included in the crediting calculations.

Based on the documented measures and systematic implementation plan, the PD's adoption of a 10-year stove lifetime under Option 3 is consistent with the methodology's requirements. The planned approach aims to provide sufficient assurance of proper monitoring of stove repair and exclusion throughout the crediting period.
CL#13 is Closed

CL ID	14	**Section no.**		**Date :** 31/07/2025
Description of CL				
The fnrb value of 64% earlier confirmed from the secondary source 'UNFCCC Information Note: Development of Default Values for Fraction of Non-Renewable Biomass, Version 02.0.' Currently, PD is requested to mention UNFCCC CDM Tool 33 as the primary source wherein the fnrb value for the host country 'Republic of Somalia' is 64%.				



Country	f_{NRB} (%)
Myanmar	36
Namibia	28
Nepal	45
Nicaragua	26
Niger	61
Nigeria	38
Pakistan	8
Panama	21
Papua New Guinea	8
Peru	4
Philippines	55
Republic of the Congo	16
Rwanda	33
Senegal	61
Sierra Leone	41
Somalia	64

Project participant response	**Date :** 05/08/2025
UNFCCC CDM tool 33 version 03.0 has been referenced in the updated PDD as the primary source for fNRB value.	
Documentation provided by project participant	
VVB assessment	**Date :** 06/08/2025

As per assessment of the revision undertaken by CME under Section B.6.2 of the VPA-DD, it has been observed that the primary source for fnrb value has now been mentioned as UNFCCC CDM Tool 33: Default values for common parameters Version 3.0 stating fnrb value for Republic of Somalia to be 64%. The information was cross checked from this link https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/standards/113_V2.0_PAR_Validation-and-Verification-Standard.pdf and the same has been mentioned in the Validation Report. The earlier confirmed source is considered as a secondary source from UNFCCC Information Note: Development of Default Values for Fraction of Non-Renewable Biomass, Version 02.0 for this project. CL#14 is Closed

Table 6. CAR from this validation

CAR ID	**01**	**Section no.**		**Date :** 08/08/2024
Description of CAR				
1. CME is requested to add all the ex-ante parameters as well as estimated and monitored parameters in the ER Sheet in line with the VPA-DD. 2. VPA DD shall clearly include a statement that the project is not registered with any other voluntary or compliance schemes in section A.1.1 of PDD. PD shall include a confirmation that Somalia does not have an emission reduction cap enforced OR have the possibility to trade emissions that include the scope of the proposed project activity in section A.1.				
Project participant response				**Date :** 17/02/2025
1. All the ex-ante and monitored parameters have been reported in the VPA DD. 2. The statement that the project is not registered as a separate GS project activity, nor included as part of another registered GS (or other carbon standard) PoA nor that the project activity has been deregistered, is mentioned under section A.1.1 of the VPA DD. Further confirmation statement that “there are no mandatory caps enforced in the host country of Federal Republic of Somalia for use of issued GS VERs for cookstove projects” has been mentioned in section A.1.2 of the VPA DD.				
Documentation provided by project participant				
VVB assessment				**Date :** 13/03/2025
For statement 1. The parameters have been included in the VPA-DD and found to be appropriate. **For statement 2.** The information is found to be appropriate and acceptable. CAR#01 is Closed.				

CAR ID	02	**Section no.**		**Date :** 19/02/2024
Description of CAR				
1. PD is requested to provide approved Preliminary Review documents for VPA 01 to the VVB for review.				
Project participant response				**Date :** 17/02/2025
Approved Preliminary Review document ahs been submitted to VVB				
Documentation provided by project participant				
Approved Preliminary Review document				
VVB assessment				**Date :** 13/03/2025
1. Preliminary review has been provided and found to be acceptable CAR#02 is Closed				

Table 3. FAR from this validation

FAR ID	01	**Section no.**		**Date :** 11/04/2025
Description of FAR				
FAR has been raised for the for the future VVB to check the presence or absence of LPG in the household via monitoring activities (survey) and confirm if outlier approach has been considered and households with LPG are not accounted for ER calculation.				
Project participant response				**Date :** DD/MM/YYYY

Documentation provided by project participant	
VVB assessment	**Date:** DD/MM/YYYY