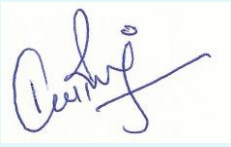
Validation report form for validation of project activities

Gold Standard for Global Goals

BASIC INFORMATION	
Title and GS reference number of the project	GS 879 – Energy Efficient Cook Stoves for Siaya and Busia Communities, Kenya
Version number of the validation report	3.0
Completion date of the validation report	18/02/2026
Version number of the PDD to which this report applies	Version 3.5 dated 16/02/2026
Applied methodologies and standardized baselines for the PA	**PA No.** / **Applied Methodologies** GS 879 / Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC), version 4.0
Project Developer	Tembea Youth Centre for Sustainable Development
Project Representative	Foundation myclimate
Host Parties	Republic of Kenya

Estimated SDG Impacts

SDG Impacts	Estimated Annual Average	Units or Products
Amount of GHGs emissions avoided or sequestered	142,863	VERs tCO_2e
Average household savings i.e., decrease in expenditure service such as cooking	3,543	Money Savings in KES
Number of employees provided skill development training	30	Number
Number of women serving in managerial/leadership/ownership role	5	Number

	Number of beneficiaries: households	133,184	Number
	Total number of jobs	50	Number
Name of the VVB	Earthood Services Limited		
Name, position and signature of the approver of the validation report	 Dr. Kaviraj Singh Chief Executive Officer (CEO)		

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SECTION A. Executive Summary

A.1: Purpose of the PA

The purpose of the project activity is to construct and install energy efficient cook stoves (rocket stoves) for rural communities in Siaya and Busia Counties located in the western part of Kenya. These households which are located in the rural parts of Kenya mostly rely on locally available biomass fuels such as firewood and occasionally charcoal to meet their basic energy requirements. Most households in Siaya and Busia Counties use traditional three stone open fire stoves for cooking. These cookstoves have many drawbacks, including low thermal efficiency (thus high consumption of biomass fuel); significant time required for cooking and fuel (firewood) collection (especially for women); creation of indoor air pollution and the resulting health impacts; generation of greenhouse gas emissions; pressure on surrounding forests for biomass fuel; and several others. By installing improved cook stoves, these drawbacks can not only be mitigated, but it can also positively affect the climate, forests, women's time and livelihoods, health, and air quality. Cost remains the main barrier for households and artisans to access improved cookstoves in this region (especially those that are most vulnerable), and incentives and projects to address this are urgently needed to address this barrier, fulfilling the requirements of the applied methodology TPDDTEC Version 4.0/5/.

Parameter	Validated Information
GS ID of the project to be included	GS 879
Title of the project	Energy Efficient Cook Stoves for Siaya and Busia Communities, Kenya
Methodology applied	Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC), version 4.0
Crediting period	7 years (renewable twice, current crediting period - 3)

This project aims at the availability of efficient cooking system to the people of Siaya and Busia Counties in western Kenya by installing a rocket-type ICS which consists of two cooking units that can be separately fired. The project involves Foundation myclimate and is coordinated and implemented by Tembea Youth Centre for Sustainable Development/49/.

The improved cookstoves deployed under this project offer enhanced combustion efficiency and significantly reduce fuelwood demand, thereby decreasing emissions from the burning of non-renewable biomass. In the absence of the project activity, the baseline scenario would consist of continued use of inefficient cooking technologies, leading to higher fuel consumption and GHG emissions.

This is the third crediting period of this project, and the start date of the crediting period is 11/11/2025. The previous certification cycle (CP 2) ended on 31/12/2024. Due to a delay in

completion of re-validation, the 3rd crediting period commences on 11/11/2025, in line with para 5.1.45 of the Gold Standard Principles and Requirements version 2.1/01/. In accordance with para 5.1.46, the project does not claim emission reductions for the intervening period from 01/01/2025 to 10/11/2025. The certification cycle of the project is considered as 7 years (renewable twice), this is the third crediting period (i.e., 21 years in total, which is in line with the crediting period for transition projects as per GS4GG Principles & Requirements version 2.1/1/, Transition Requirements version 2.0/41/, and Community Services Activity Requirements version 1.2/3/. The start date, length and type of the crediting period is also consistent with the PA description in PDD/4/.

The project i.e., GS 879 envisage an estimated annual GHG emission reduction and other SDG impacts over the crediting period as given in the table below.

SDG Impacts	Estimated Annual Average	Units or Products
Amount of GHGs emissions avoided or sequestered	142,863	VERs tCO_2e
Average household savings i.e., decrease in expenditure service such as cooking	3,543	Money Savings in KES
Number of employees provided skill development training	30	Number
Number of women serving in managerial/leadership/ownership role	5	Number
Number of beneficiaries: households	133,184	Number
Total number of jobs	50	Number

A.2: Scope of Validation

The scope of the services provided by Earthood Services Limited is to perform validation of the GS 879 "Energy Efficient Cook Stoves for Siaya and Busia Communities, Kenya". The scope of validation is to assess the claims and assumptions made against the GS4GG criteria and UNFCCC's CDM, including but not limited to GS4GG Programme of Activity Requirements and Procedures version 3.0/2/, Community Services Activity Requirements version 1.2/3/, applied methodology TPDDTEC version 4.0 /5/, GS4GG Principles & Requirements version 2.1/1/, GHG Emissions Reductions & Sequestration Product Requirements version 3.1/7/. In addition, the CDM PS for PoA version 3.0/11/ and CDM VVS for PoA version 3.0/6/ have been referred to as guidance documents wherever relevant.

A.3: Validation Process

The validation process is undertaken by the validation team that involves the following:

1. The desk review of documents and evidence submitted by the project participant in the context of GS4GG criteria along with the reference CDM rules and guidelines issued by CDM EB,
2. An onsite audit to assess the baseline practices followed by interviews with the PD and the PA Implementers,
3. Reporting audit findings concerning clarifications and non-conformities and the closure of the findings, as appropriate,
4. Preparing a draft validation report for the inclusion of PA complying with the Gold Standard requirements.

An independent Technical Review team reviews the validation report prepared by the validation team. The final validation report that is accepted by Technical Reviewer is then approved on behalf of Earthood Services Limited and processed further as per GS4GG procedures.

A.4: Conclusion

The review of the PDD/4/, 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 project titled "Energy Efficient Cook Stoves for Siaya and Busia Communities, Kenya", GS ID 879 as described in the PDD/4/ meet all relevant requirements of GS4GG, meets host country criteria and has correctly applied the methodology GS TPDDTEC v4.0/5/ for application to efficient cooking system distributed/sold through the PD. Therefore, the project is being recommended for registration under GS4GG.

Table 1: Validated Sustainable Development Contributions

SDG Impacts	Estimated Annual Average	Units or Products
Amount of GHGs emissions avoided or sequestered	142,863	VERs tCO_2e
Average household savings i.e., decrease in expenditure service such as cooking	3,543	Money Savings in KES
Number of employees provided skill development	30	Number

training		
Number of women serving in managerial/leadership/ownership role	5	Number
Number of beneficiaries: households	133,184	Number
Total number of jobs	50	Number

SECTION B. Validation Team, Technical Reviewer and Approver

B.1: Validation Team Member(s)

No.	Role	Type of Resource	Last Name	First Name	Affiliation (e.g. Name of central or other office of VVB or outsourced entity)	Involvement in			
						Desk/Document Review	On Site Inspection*	Interviews	Validation Findings
1.	Team Leader & Validator	IR	Verma	Anvesha	Central Office	Y	Y	Y	Y
2.	Trainee (Validator)	IR	Perret	Soham	Central Office	Y	N	N	Y
3.	T.A. Expert (3.1) & (GS Approved Auditor)	IR	Verma	Anvesha	Central Office	Y	Y	Y	Y
4.	Local Expert	ER	Okre	Martin Luther King	Kenya	N	Y	Y	N

B.2: Technical Reviewer and Approver of the Validation Report

No.	Role	Type of Resource	Last Name	First Name	Affiliation (e.g. Name of central or other office of VVB or outsourced entity)
1.	Technical reviewer	IR	Vashisht	Sushant	Central office
2.	TA Expert to TR (3.1)	IR	Vashisht	Sushant	Central office
3.	Approver	IR	Singh	Kaviraj	Central office

SECTION C. Means of Validation

C.1: Desk/Document Review

The validation of the project is performed primarily as a document review of the Project Design Document (PDD)/04/, Ex-ante ER sheet/23/, the baseline survey forms (Analysis sheet)/24/ and independent research on several platforms. The cross checks between information provided in the PDD/4/ and information from sources other than those used, if available, 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: On Site Inspection

Interviews were conducted onsite by the VVB to achieve reasonable levels of assurance. The sampling approach for the same has been expounded in C.4

The details are included in the table below.

C.3 Interviews

No.	Interviewee				Date	Subject	Team Member
	First Name	Last Name	Affiliation	Gender			
1.	Erick	Otieno	Program Officer, TYCSD	Male	27/05/2025 to 28/05/2025	Discussion on Programme Design and eligibility criteria	Anvesha Verma, Soham

2.	Emilly	Okello	Project Officer, TYCSD	Female		Proposed Technology to be used in the PA Discussion on the PDD and ER Sheet Sustainability aspects of the PA (SDG Impacts) Baseline Scenario Technical description Project boundary, Ex-ante and Ex-post parameters. Program design and QA/ QC procedures Training plans for monitoring personnels Compliance with local laws	Perret*, & Martin Luther King Okre
3.	Caroline	Adhiambo	Field Officer, TYCSD	Female			
4.	Stephen	Otieno	Field Officer, TYCSD	Male			
5.	Victor	Omondi	Monitoring Coordinator, TYCSD	Male			

Type of Questions Asked by the Validation Team

No.	Questions Asked by Team Leader to Baseline Users	Nature of Responses Received
1.	Name of the Household	Details provided and observations found consistent

* Team member(s) who are part of the assessment team but not the on-site inspection.

		with the baseline survey data.
3.	Phone no. of HH/ identity proof of HH	Details provided and observations found consistent with the baseline survey data.
4.	Name of Region/address	Details provided and observations found consistent with the baseline survey data.
5.	Do you remember being visited and asked questions about the stoves you use to cook by a TYCSD representative	Details provided and observations found consistent with the baseline survey data.
6.	What was your MAIN cooking stove at the time you were visited by the TYCSD representative during Baseline survey	Details provided and observations found consistent with the baseline survey data.
7.	Were you using any other stove for cooking besides the MAIN stove? Yes/No. If yes, please mention the other stoves that were in use	Details provided and observations found consistent with the baseline survey data.
8.	What is the Fuel used in the main cooking stove? How many meal cooked in a day?	Details provided and observations found consistent with the baseline survey data.
9.	What is the Source of fuel (e.g., biomass or charcoal)	Details provided and observations found consistent with the baseline survey data.
10.	Is there Any difference in cooking between rainy season and dry season?	Details provided and observations found consistent with the baseline survey data.
11.	Is there any Feedback for the project activity?	Details provided and observations found consistent with the baseline survey data.
12	Any other remarks	Details provided and observations found consistent with the baseline survey data.
13.	Are there any health issues caused by exposure to smoke while cooking on a traditional stove?	Details provided and observations found consistent with the baseline survey data.
14.	Chimney is installed or any other means to control the smoke in the baseline stove?	Details provided and observations found consistent with the baseline survey data.

15.	Who is responsible to collect wood/charcoal/biomass? (Male / Female / Children) How much time does it take to bring the fuel?	Details provided and observations found consistent with the baseline survey data.
16.	Are there are any problems while obtaining the fuel?	Details provided and observations found consistent with the baseline survey data.
No.	**Questions Asked by Team Leader to Local Stakeholders**	**Nature of Responses Received***
1.	Name of Local Stakeholder	Details provided found consistent with the LSC meeting conducted.
3.	Phone no. of Local Stakeholder	Details provided found consistent with the LSC meeting conducted.
4.	Email ID of Local Stakeholder	Details provided found consistent with the LSC meeting conducted.
5.	Occupation of Local Stakeholder	Details provided found consistent with the LSC meeting conducted.
6.	Name of Region/Address	Details provided found consistent with the LSC meeting conducted.
7.	Were you a participant of the LSC Meeting?	Details provided found consistent with the LSC meeting conducted.
8.	Date of LSC Meeting	Details provided found consistent with the LSC meeting conducted.
9.	Mode of LSC invitation	Details provided found consistent with the LSC meeting conducted.
10.	Brief description of discussions held during LSC	Details provided found consistent with the LSC meeting conducted.
11.	Any questions asked by LS during LSC? If yes, were those resolved?	Details provided found consistent with the LSC meeting conducted.
12	Point of View on Project	Details provided found consistent with the LSC meeting conducted.
13.	Any idea about how to get in touch with TYCSD in case you need to be assisted on use of the stove? E.g., phone number, email, or location of the TYCSD office near you? How to register grievances/complaints?	Details provided found consistent with the LSC meeting conducted.
14.	Any negative impacts of the project / Any feedback/ grievance for the project activity?	Details provided found consistent with the LSC meeting conducted.

15.	Any other remarks	Details provided found consistent with the LSC meeting conducted.

C.4: Sampling Approach

C.4.1: CME's Sampling Approach

As per the applied methodology Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption, Version 4.0/05/, the baseline survey must include in-person interviews with a robust, representative sample of end users who do not have access to the project technologies and who are representative of the target population. The requirements for sampling are defined as follows:

- Group size < 300: 30 or total population (whichever is smaller)
- Group size 300–1000: 10% of total group size
- Group size > 1000: minimum of 100 respondents

In line with these requirements, a baseline survey was conducted by the PD within the defined geographical boundary of the project, targeting end-users who have not started using the project technologies and who were representative of end-users targeted in the project activity. A random sample of 281 households were surveyed in Busia County, which satisfies the minimum sample size requirement for group sizes exceeding 1000. Additionally, a random sample of 53 households were also conducted in Siaya County for proper representation of the baseline[1].

The sampling approach undertaken by the PD is duly explained under section B.4 and B.7.2 of the PDD/4/, which has been assessed by the validation team and found to be correct and in-line with the methodology TPDDTEC v4.0/5/.

C.4.2: VVB's Sampling Approach

Baseline survey database was provided by the PD. As per para 28, Standard: Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and Programme of Activities version 9.0/12/, VVB has applied acceptance sampling, in order to review the data collection and appropriateness of monitoring plan.

Baseline scenario till date was checked for the purpose of validation scope of the project during the on-site audit conducted from 27/05/2025 to 28/05/2025. Since the baseline scenario for Siaya County was already established during the previous Crediting period only

[1] Since the baseline scenario for Siaya County was already established during the previous crediting period only 53 samples were taken from this County during the current crediting period (CP 3).

samples from the newly added Busia County were considered (281 Households). Considering that the samples for baseline and KPT were common, 11 random samples out of the surveyed samples by the PD were picked from project boundary within the County of Busia and Siaya.

The validation team determined the sample size 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' /12/:

- The proportion of discrepancies between the PD'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): 0.5% was considered in this validation.
- The proportion of discrepancies between the PD's data and validation team's (field or on site inspection results) data that would be considered unacceptable. This is the UQL (Unacceptable Quality Level): 20% was considered in this validation.
- The producer risk and consumer risk of 10% each was considered respectively.

Considering the above input values, a sample size of 11 was required as per Table 1 in the referred Standard for this monitoring period. Accordingly, acceptance number (c) thus determined for the sample size is 0.

PA Ref no.	AQL	UQL	Producer Risk	Consumer Risk	Sample Size; Min	Acceptance No.
GS 879	0.5%	20%	10%	10%	11	0

Also, VVB considered 3 households extra as backup for the purpose of on-site inspection to check the acceptability of the PD's sampling results or otherwise.

During the on-site survey, it was observed that the sampling survey results of the PD for all the CEPs checked were consistent with VVB's survey results. The sampling method used is in line with Standard: Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and Programme of Activities v9.0/12/ and Guideline: Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and Programme of Activities v4.0/10/. According to para 4.1.1 d in Site Visit and Remote Audit Requirement and Procedures v2.0/33/, the validation team conducted on-site surveys for 11 households.

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
Proposed PAs and corresponding generic PAs	-	-	-
FARs raised during previous rounds	-	-	-

Compliance with PDD form	CL#01, CL#02	-	*FAR#05 *FAR#06
General description of the PAs	CL#02 CL#04 CL#05	-	-
Assessment of the eligibility of the PAs under Gold Standard	CL#01, CL#05	-	*FAR#05 *FAR#07
Application of methodologies and standardized baselines	CL#02, CL#04, CL#05, CL#06, CL#07	CAR#01	FAR#01 *FAR#02 *FAR#04
Reference of methodologies and standardized baselines	-	-	-
Project boundary, sources and GHGs	CL#01	-	-
Baseline scenario	CL#02, CL#03, CL#04, CL#07	CAR#01	-
Ongoing financial need	-	-	-
Prior consideration	-	-	-
Demonstration of additionality	-	-	-
SDG outcome assessment	CL#03, CL#06	-	-
Data and parameters	CL#03, CL#02, CL#04, CL#05, CL#06, CL#07	CAR#01	FAR#01
Estimation of SDG impacts or net anthropogenic removals	CL#07	-	-
Equations and parameters applied to calculate SDG impacts	-	CAR#01	-
Ex ante calculation of SDG impacts or net anthropogenic GHG removals	CL#07	CAR#01	-
Start date, crediting period type and duration	-	-	*FAR#03
Environmental impacts	-	-	-
Local stakeholder consultation (Interviews)	-	-	-
Sustainability Assessment	-	-	-
Safeguarding principles assessment	CL#06	-	-
Gender Sensitive requirements	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-
Total	**07**	**01**	**07**

*FAR from Gold Standard Design Review

C.6: Compliance with PDD Form

Means of Validation	The PDD/4/ has been prepared using the applicable version of GS4GG PDD, i.e., version 1.5/8/. It has been verified from the Gold Standard website/51/(https://registry.goldstandard.org/projects/details/1243) that the form used is correct and applicable version for the project activity. Each section of the PDD/4/ was also checked with the guidelines stated in the PDD template/8/ and was found to be in accordance with it.
Findings	CL#01 and CL#02 were raised and closed successfully.
Conclusion	The PDD/4/ is found to be complying with the applicable form and all the sections filled are in line with the form guidelines.

SECTION D. Validation Assessment

D.1: General Description of the PA

Means of Validation	The PA aims to construct and install 42,000 ICS during the seven years crediting period of the project in the Siaya and Busia Counties of western Kenya with an expected annual usage rate of 90% for the PA respectively during this 3rd crediting period as verified from the ex-ante ER sheet/23/ which is in compliance with the registered, PDD and applicable standard. According to the PDD, PA will involve the construction and installation of ICS (rocket stove) named 'Tembea stove' in rural households across the Counties of Siaya and Busia. The ICS (rocket stoves) are constructed using materials which are locally available, such as mud, bricks, and sawdust/26/. For the construction local artisans in the village are identified and trained/36/. The PD of the PA is Foundation myclimate along with the implementer Tembea Youth Centre for Sustainable Development Group. The geographical boundary of PA is confined to Kenya which is the host country as per the registered PDD/04/. The key information related to the technology to be installed has been confirmed from the construction brochure (page-3) of similar fixed technologies, provided by the PD/26/. **Technology:** The details of the ICS (rocket stoves) constructed and installed under the PA are as follows:

Product Name	Tembea Stove
Materials used	Mud, bricks, sawdust
Portable/Fixed	Fixed Rocket Stove
Technology Type	Wood fuel
Rated thermal Efficiency	39%
Service Level	Domestic
Lifespan	10 years

The improved cookstove is a biomass rocket stove that consists of two cooking units that can be separately fired and is designed for burning firewood. The stove has been found to reduce firewood consumption by 57.67% on average compared to the baseline stoves /23/24/47/. The ICS have an average lifespan of 10 years which is deemed appropriate and conservative by VVB as per the assessment of the monitoring survey data which confirms that stoves aged 13-14 years are still used and reported to be in good condition/4/43/. Furthermore, VVB has reviewed the monitoring report and the verification report of the last monitoring period of previous crediting period (6th MP of 2nd CP) and found the usage rate to be 88.07 /45/46/, thereby making 10 years a conservative, evidence-based assumption. The thermal efficiency of 39% of the ICS has been confirmed from the WBT test report of similar fixed rocket stove models/34/ shared by PD.
The installed technologies will follow the host country norms/9/. The ICS will be constructed/sold & maintained by TYCSD.

Implementation Status:
The first crediting period of the project started from 01/01/2011 to 31/12/2017 the second crediting period ran from 01/01/2018 to 31/12/2024, and the third crediting period started from 11/11/2025 and will go until 31/12/2031. The previous certification cycle (CP 2) ended on 31/12/2024. Due to a delay in completion of re-validation, the 3rd crediting period commences on 11/11/2025, in line with para 5.1.45 of the Gold Standard Principles and Requirements version 2.1/01/. Similarly, in accordance with para 5.1.46 the Gold Standard Principles and Requirements version 2.1/01/ the project does not claim emission reductions for the intervening period from 01/01/2025 to 10/11/2025.

The implementation plan of the PA for this crediting period is:

Project Year	Dates	New Stoves Disseminated	Stoves in Operation	Emission Reduction

	Stove from 2nd Crediting period	135372[2]	135372	
1	1-Jan 2025- 31 Dec 2025	6000	136710	27,352
2	1-Jan 2026- 31 Dec 2026	6000	137571	164,992
3	1-Jan 2027- 31 Dec 2027	6000	138384	166,009
4	1-Jan 2028- 31 Dec 2028	6000	137544	166,810
5	1-Jan 2029- 31 Dec 2029	6000	129358	165,087
6	1-Jan 2030- 31 Dec 2030	6000	127539	156,002
7	1-Jan 2031- 31 Dec 2031	6000	125179	153,790

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

SDGs Targeted	Value	Unit for PA
SDG13: Climate Action (Mandatory)	142,863	VERs tCO_2e
SDG 1: No poverty	3,543	Money Savings in KES
SDG 4: Quality Education	30	Number
SDG 5: Gender Equality	5	Number
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	133,184	Number
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	50	Number

No-ODA

[2] This represents all stoves installed and still in use by end of 2024.

	The PA is not being funded by any Annex-I party which could be verified through the 'No ODA' declaration provided by PD to the validation team /19/. **Grievance Mechanism:** According to GS4GG Principle and Requirements v2.1/1/ 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." PD has established the grievance mechanism at the PA level, and the following means can be used by the stakeholders to submit their grievances: 1. mail id: info@tembea.or.ke 2. Contact number: +254727649967 For the grievances, the use of Continuous Input / Grievance Expression books are placed in open and accessible areas within the Tembea Youth Centre for Sustainable Development offices/52/. All the details related to the management system and the grievance mechanism were confirmed from the PD representatives during the on-site audit conducted from 27/05/2025 - 28/05/2025 /25/.
Findings	CL#02, CL#04, and CL#05 were raised and resolved successfully.
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 PDD/4/ and is following the GS4GG Principles and Requirements/1/ including a description of the purpose of the PA and explanation on how the PA 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 PA 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 PA, 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 monitoring plan which is in line with the requirements outlined in the applied methodology/05/.

	Thus, the implementation of the PA is meeting the requirements of Gold Standard Programme of Activities Requirements /02/ and GS4GG Principles and Requirements, version 2.1/01/.

D.1.1: Assessment of the Eligibility Criteria of the PA with GS4GG Principles & Requirements

Means of Validation	Eligibility Criteria Category as per Gold Standard	Required Condition	Project Developer's Justification	Means of Validation
	1.Types of Project	Eligible projects shall include physical action/implementation on the ground. Pre-identified eligible project types are identified in the Eligibility Principles and Requirements section.	The project involves dissemination of improved cook stoves (ICS). The project applies GS approved "Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption", ver 4.0. Hence as per the GS4GG Principles and Requirements version 2.1 section 4.1.3, the project becomes automatically eligible.	The aim of the project is to provide efficient cooking systems to households in the Counties of Siaya and Busia in Kenya, declared by the PD under Section A.1 of the PDD/4/. The project applies GS approved "Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption", version 4.0 which has been verified from the PDD/4/. Thus, the PDD is eligible to be included under GS4GG. This is also in accordance with GS4GG Principles and Requirements paragraph 3.1.1 (a)/1/. VVB has verified that the project involves the construction and installation of ICS which has been verified through the ICS Sales

				Record database/20/, Stove Purchase Agreement (Sales receipt)/14/, and construction brochure /26/ of similar fixed technologies (ICS). The same has also been confirmed during the onsite audit.
	2.Location of Project	Projects may be located in any part of the world.	The project is located in Kenya in Siaya and Busia Counties.	The boundaries of the proposed PA is within the Counties of Siaya and Busia in Kenya, Africa. The baseline survey, /24/ and the Onsite audit conducted confirm the same.
	3.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	The project is located in Kenya Siaya and Busia counties the boundaries of the counties form the project boundary. The project is not included in any other voluntary or compliance standards programme. The project is a large scale project activity. To avoid inclusion of any ICS which is a part of another	The aim of the project is to provide efficient cooking system to households in the Counties of Siaya and Busia in Kenya, declared by the PD under Section A.1 of the PDD/4/ and confirmed from the geo coordinates of the baseline users/24/ and those of the ICS users from the ICS Sales Record Database/20/ as cross-checked against https://www.latlong.net/ /58/. This is in line with para 3.1.1 (d) of Community Services Activity Requirements (version 1.2)/3/. The project is considered a large-scale project as

		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 there is no double counting of impacts at design and performance certification (for example use of similar technology or	registered carbon project/ programme, all units under this programme shall be associated with a unique logo/brand/ product ID number / unique household or institutional ID number / Tag number / invoice number / receipt number etc. to uniquely identify each unit distributed/installed to avoid any double counting of ICS.	can be verified from the ex-ante ER sheet/23/ calculations that the annual energy saving will exceed 180 GWh per year and therefore as per GHG Emissions Reduction and Sequestration Product Requirement version 3.1/22/ is considered a large scale project. The project is not included in any other voluntary or compliance standards programme and the same has been confirmed through the declaration submitted by the PD about the provision to eliminate double counting /19/. Additionally, VVB has checked various registry webpages like UNFCC, VERRA, GCC etc. to confirm that no project with similar title exists in neither of the registries. Further, each unit will be provided with unique logo/brand/ product ID number / unique household or institutional ID number / Tag number / invoice number / receipt number for unique identification of each unit as specified by the PD in the PDD/4/. This ensures that no

		practices through which the potential arises for double counting or misestimation of impacts amongst projects)		double counting is taking place.
	4.Host Country Requirements	Projects shall be in compliance with applicable Host Country's legal, environmental, ecological and social regulations.	The PA complies with the legal, environmental and ecological, and social regulations of the host country, Kenya. Kenya does not have an emission reduction cap enforced OR have the possibility to trade emissions that include the scope of the proposed project. If in future the risk of double counting exists, the project developer shall commit to retiring eligible units equal to the quantity of Gold Standard VERs.	The PA complies with the legal, environmental and ecological, and social regulations of the host country that it is based in. This has been confirmed from reviewing applicable regulations: The National Council for Law Reporting of Kenya on their website (Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act - Kenya Law) categorizes projects requiring an EIA in the Second Schedule of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act based on risk levels (Low, Medium, High)/55/. Improved cookstove projects are not listed and are not considered infrastructure projects. The validation team confirms that the construction of improved/efficient cook stove are not

				categorised as infrastructure projects, hence the EIA is not required for this type of projects. VVB has reviewed the 'The Energy (Improved Biomass Cookstoves) Regulations, 2013' under 'THE ENERGY ACT, 2006'/57/ of Kenya and confirms that the project complies with the regulations regarding Improved Biomass Cookstoves. The host country (Kenya) does not have an emission reduction cap enforced nor a mechanism for trading emissions that would cover the scope of the project activity, The Climate Change (Carbon Markets) Regulations, 2024, establish a framework for carbon projects but do not impose emission caps or trading obligations for improved cookstove projects/38/.
	5.Contact Details	As part of the Project Documentation the Project Developer shall provide (i) name and	The name and contact details of project developer is provided in the Appendix 2.	Name and Contact details of Project Developer are given under the Appendix 2 of PDD/4/.

		(ii) contact details of all Project Participants; AND in case of an organisation (iii) the legal registration details (defined as being a legal or other appropriate entity registered in or allowed to operate within the required jurisdiction and with no evidence of 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.		
	6.Legal Ownership	Full and uncontested	Criteria for transfer full and	Criteria for transfer of carbon credit ownership:

		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	uncontested legal ownership of carbon credit from project beneficiaries to TYCSD and subsequently to Myclimate foundation. The full and uncontested legal ownership of GS VERs that are generated under Gold Standard Certification, shall be transferred from project beneficiaries to the TYCSD via sales receipt/beneficiary agreement.	The carbon credit ownership will be ensured through the stove purchase agreement between TYCSD and end-users where it is clearly stated that all emission reductions resulting from using the stove(s) constructed under the project shall be transferred to and owned by Tembea (TYCSD)/14/. The Emission Reductions from the Project will be eventually transferred from TYCSD to Foundation myclimate, PD has provided an Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement between TYCSD and Foundation myclimate where it is mentioned that all ERs generated by the project will be sold by TYCSD (seller) to Foundation myclimate (buyer) /49/.

		Product Requirements. All projects shall immediately report to Gold Standard any land title/tenure disputes arising.		
	7.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, access rights, water rights etc.). Any known disputes or contested rights must be declared immediately to Gold Standard by	Not applicable	Not applicable

		the Project Developer and resolved prior to further project implementation in affected areas.		
	8.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	No ODA is involved in the project A declaration has been submitted by the project developer on the same.	No ODA is involved in the PA. The PD has also provided a declaration meeting the stipulated criteria/19/.

		Requirements and submit the declaration at the time of Design Certification.		
Findings	CL#01 and CL#05 was raised and successfully closed.			
Conclusion	The VVB has validated and accepted the general eligibility criteria that applies to all PA seeking Gold Standard Certification. The eligibility of the PA is found to be valid in accordance with the section 3.1.1 of GS4GG principles and requirements version 2.1/1/.			

D.1.2: Assessment of the Eligibility Criteria of Gold Standard Community Services Activity (CSA) Requirements

Means of Validation	Eligibility Criteria Category as per Gold Standard	Required Condition	Project Developer'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	The goal of the project is to distribute improved cookstoves.	The aim of the project is to provide efficient cooking systems to households in the Counties of Siaya and Busia in Kenya, declared by the PD under Section A.1 of the PDD/4/. The project applies GS approved "Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption", version 4.0 which has been verified from the PDD/4/. Thus, the PDD is eligible to be included under GS4GG. This is also in

		and energy, water and sanitation, waste management, housing, etc.		accordance with GS4GG Principles and Requirements paragraph 3.1.1 (a)/1/. VVB has verified that the project involves the construction and installation of ICS which has been verified through the ICS Sales Record Database/20/, sales receipt (Stove Purchase Agreement), and construction brochure of similar fixed stoves (ICS) /20/14/26/. The same has also been confirmed during the on-site audit.
	2.GENERAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA - 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	The project involves the installation of ICS which reduce energy requirements as compared to the baseline scenario without affecting the level and quality of services or products.	The boundaries of the proposed PA is within the Counties of Siaya and Busia in Kenya, Africa. The baseline survey /24/ and the Onsite audit conducted confirm the same. The aim of the project is to provide efficient cooking systems to households in the Counties of Siaya and Busia in Kenya, declared by the PD under Section A.1 of the PDD/4/. The project applies GS approved "Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption", ver

		identified and when the physical intervention is required at the user end. For example, efficient cooking, heating, lighting, etc.		4.0 which has been verified from the PDD/4/.
	3.GENERAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA – Project Area, Boundary and scale	The Project Area and Project Boundary shall be defined in line with the applicable Impact Quantification Methodologies and Product Requirement.	The project area is the point location of ICS beneficiaries in Siaya and Busia counties. The project boundary will be limited to the geographical boundary of Siaya and Busia counties in Kenya. The project being developed is large scale.	The aim of the project is to provide efficient cooking system to households in the Counties of Siaya and Busia in Kenya, declared by the PD under Section A.1 of the PDD/4/ and confirmed from the geo coordinates of the baseline users/24/ and those of the ICS users from the distribution database/20/ as cross-checked against https://www.latlong.net/58/ and this is in line with para 3.1.1 (d) of Community Service Activity Requirements (Version 1.2)/3/. Thus, the PDD is eligible to be included under GS4GG. This is also in accordance with GS4GG Principles and Requirements paragraph 3.1.1 (a)/1/.
	4.GENERAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA – Legal Ownership	(a)Projects involving the distribution of a large number of	(a)The ICS owners transfer their rights on ownership of carbon credits to	Criteria for transfer of carbon credit ownership: The carbon credit ownership to TYCSD will be ensured through the

		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, the proofs that end-users are aware of and willing to give up their rights on Products shall be provided. (b)The transfer of Product ownership shall be discussed during local	TYCSD via sales receipts. Alternative means of achieving carbon rights transfer may involve communicating to the end users, at the time of purchase/distribution via disclaimer on the product packaging. (b) The transfer of Carbon Credits is discussed during local stakeholder consultations for project.	Stove Purchase Agreement between TYCSD and end-users /14/. The same is also discussed and informed during the stakeholder consultation of the project and has been confirmed from onsite interviews with local stakeholders and end-users/13/.

		stakeholder consultations for projects.		
Findings	No findings were raised.			
Conclusion	The VVB has validated and accepted the general eligibility criteria that applies to all PA seeking Gold Standard Community Services Activity Requirements Certification. The eligibility of the PA is found to be valid in accordance with the GS4GG Community Services Activity Requirements version 1.2/3/.			

D.2: Application of Methodology(ies) and Standardized Baselines

D.2.1: Reference to Methodology(ies) and Standardized Baselines

Means of Validation

The methodology applied for the PA is Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC) version 4.0/5/

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

Applicability Criteria as per Methodology	Justification from Project Developer	Assessment
Project shall choose a technology design that has predictable performance in that it is proven to be efficient and durable under field conditions; for cookstoves, the rated thermal efficiency shall be at least 20% (see Parameters ICS 1).	The project is eligible as similar fixed models have shown thermal efficiency of 39%. Project to submit water boiling test by 1st verification.	The Project Activity aims at the construction and installation of improved cookstoves (rocket stoves) in the Siaya and Busia Counties of western Kenya. The ICS constructed are energy efficient since similar twin fixed rocket stove models have shown thermal efficiency of around 39% which has been ascertained from the WBT test report /34/ shared by the PD. This higher thermal efficiency will lead to lesser fuel wood consumption. The

			fixed models are similar to the Tembea stove since both use the same technology with twin combustion chambers (fireboxes and pot rest) and are constructed using bricks and clay. The fuel used is also the same, which is firewood. The Project Developer will be submitting the WBT test report by the 1st verification. Thus, since the efficiency of the stoves are more than 20%, the eligibility condition is met.
	The technology shall have continuous useful energy output of less than 150kW per unit, where "continuous useful energy output" is defined above (see Parameter ICS 2).	The project is eligible as the calculated continuous useful energy output 6.41MWh output. As per the definition in the methodology section 1 (1.1.1) and 2.2.1.b this is below 150kW per unit.	It has been cross-checked from the Construction Brochure of similar fixed models of the ICS (rocket stove)/26/ that the ICS distributed will have a capacity less than 150 kW per unit.
	The project activity is implemented by a project developer and can include additional project participants listed in Appendix 2 of the PDD template. The individual households	Project is eligible as no individuals are acting as project participants. Tembea youth centre for sustainable	Tembea Youth Centre for Sustainable Development is the Project Developer and the beneficiaries do not act as the project participants which was cross-checked from the

	and institutions may be represented collectively by community organizations, etc., but do not individually act as project participants	development is the project participant.	Stove Purchase Agreement between TYCSD and end-users (Sales receipt) /14/ which clearly mentions that all the carbon credits generated from the use of ICS are waived off to TYCSD.
	The project developer must design incentive mechanism(s), which should be effective as fast as possible, for the elimination of inefficient baseline stoves that are replaced by the project cooking devices and describe the incentive mechanism(s) in the PDD/VPA-DD at the time of validation.	The fixed stoves will be installed in kitchens whereby the old baseline stove will be demolished. In some cases, this is to be gradually achieved as there could be cultural issues with traditional stoves. In some cultures three stones are demolished upon death of the household owner. Additionally, during sale, the users are informed on the fuel saving potential of the stove and this will make them not use the old stove which consumes more fuel thereby increasing their expenses on fuel. Surveys will be carried out to determine if the baseline stove is being used and	To effectively implement the plan of distribution, the PD conducted many training and awareness campaigns, photographic evidences have been submitted for the same/36/. The information regarding training programs and awareness was also verified from the local stakeholders during the on-site audit/13/. Thus, the eligibility conditions are met.

		discounts will be applied during ER calculations. Incentive schemes will also be employed to encourage households to shift from baseline technologies including rewards and gifts for households observed to have fully transitioned to project technologies and use of pupils through clubs to boost adoption at their respective homes which are subsequently visited and the pupils rewarded.	
	To avoid double counting or double claiming, the project developer must: i.Clearly communicate its ownership rights and intention of claiming the emission reductions resulting from the project activity to the following parties by contract or clear written assertions in the transaction paperwork: all other project participants;	i. The project is eligible as this information is included in the sales receipts shared to households and beneficiaries willing transfers their carbon rights to TYCSD ii. The owners shall be	PD has submitted the sales receipt (Stove Purchase Agreement) which clearly mentions information claiming VERs from the end users to TYCSD/14/. The Emission Reductions from the Project will be eventually transferred from TYCSD to Foundation myclimate, PD has provided an Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement between TYCSD and Foundation myclimate

	project technology manufacturers; and retailers of the project technology or the renewable fuel in use; and ii.inform and notify the end users that they cannot claim emission reductions from the project, and iii. exclude from the project activity, cooking devices included in any other voluntary market or CDM project activity/PA, and strive not to displace the cooking devices of another CDM or voluntary project/PA. See data and parameters not monitored, Avoidance of double counting or double claiming with other mitigation actions, for details on this demonstration.	informed in the project receipts that the project is claiming carbon and they cannot claim emission reductions from the project individually. iii. Only project stoves in the database and with serial numbers of the project will be counted by the project and be included in its database for VER claims.	where it is mentioned that all ERs generated by the project will be sold by TYCSD (seller) to Foundation myclimate (buyer) /49/. This is in accordance with GS4GG Principles and Requirements paragraph 3.1.1/1/.
	Project activities making use of solid fossil fuel in the project scenario or other improved fossil fuel cookstoves meeting certain conditions described in the footnote to Table 1 (e.g. switch from three-stone fire	Not applicable. The project does not make use of fossil fuels.	As can be assessed through the construction brochure of similar fixed models of ICS (rocket stoves)/26/, the project does not involve any fossil fuel. Thus, this criterion is not applicable.

	biomass stoves to LPG stoves) may only claim emission reductions for energy efficiency improvement aspect and shall assume the same baseline and project fuel for emission reduction calculations		
	Project activities making use of a new solid biomass feedstock in the project situation (e.g. switch to green charcoal or renewable biomass briquettes) must comply with relevant specific requirements for biomass related project activities, as defined in the latest version of the Community Services Activity Requirements. The specific requirements apply to both plantations established for the project activity and/or existing plantations that will supply biomass feedstock.	Not applicable. The project does not make use of fossil fuels	As can be assessed through the construction brochure of similar fixed models of ICS (rocket stoves)/26/, the project does not make use of any biomass feedstock. Thus, this criterion is not applicable.
	Adequate evidence is supplied to demonstrate that indoor air pollution (IAP) levels are not worsened compared	The project doesn't involve fuel switch or change. The fuels used in Project and baseline situation	The ICS constructed are energy efficient, with a reduction in firewood consumption by 57.67% on average /23/24/47/. This will

	to the baseline, and greenhouse gases emitted by the project fuel/stove combination are estimated with adequate precision . Furthermore, for projects where cooking will move from outdoor to indoor or where the project technology reduces ventilation (for example, changing from a stove with chimney to improved stove with no chimney), indoor air pollution (IAP) levels shall not worsen in the project compared to the baseline, including PM 2.5 and carbon monoxide (CO) emissions. This may be demonstrated before project Design Certification or during project operation using the certification resulting from of a manufacturer's test, report of field testing of the technology's PM 2.5 and carbon monoxide (CO) emissions, report of lab testing of the technology, or results of modelling of the technology's	are the same, as such there are no additional harmful gases released in the project scenario. Stoves are distributed in households that previously used a traditional inefficient device. As such, both the volume of greenhouse gases and volume of harmful gases are reduced in the project scenario. Results of surveys to determine end users' responses (qualitative) on reduction of smoke and particulates will be applied to show that there has been a reduction of IAP. Additionally, the project stoves are not moving the cooking from outdoor to indoor and stoves do not have chimneys, which will necessitate IAP measurement.	lead to lesser fuel wood consumption, which will further result in reduction in the amount of indoor air pollution. However, the improved cookstoves (rocket stoves) comes without a chimney which will necessitate IAP measurement. The literature review 'The effect of firewood combustion cookstove types on indoor air pollution and deforestation in selected rural houses of Ethiopia' by Miftah Fekadu, Moges Molla and Birhanu Hailu and 'A review on household air pollution and biomass use over Kenya' by Zablon Weku Shilenje, Scholastica Maloba, and Victor Ongoma/40/ rightly states the effect of three stone fires on IAP.

	operation under field conditions. If none of these are available, reference from published literature or report by independent agencies may be used as evidence, provided it is not more than 5 years old. To make claims on SDG 3.9.1 contributions, the project developer may apply the Gold Standard Methodology to Estimate and Verify ADALYS from Clean Household.	The project does not make claims on SDG 3.9.1	
Findings	CL02, CL04, CL05, CL06, CL07, and CAR01 were raised and closed successfully. FAR01 has been raised where the current crediting period's WBT test will be conducted by the 1st verification.		
Conclusion	The validation team confirms that the PA meets all the applicability conditions of the applied methodology /5/.		

D.2.2: Project Boundary, Sources and GHGs

Means of Validation	The project boundary which defines the physical and geographical extent of the project activity, is described in Section B.3 of the Project Design Document (PDD) being submitted for validation/4/ and the coordinates mentioned in the PDD has been cross checked against official maps/58/. The project boundary includes the community households and institutions to provide efficient cooking system to the locals of the Siaya and Busia Counties of western Kenya. Therefore, the project boundary covers the boundary of these two Counties included in the PA. The project boundary is clearly defined in the PDD/4/ as per the applied methodology/5/. Emissions sources included in the project boundary have been appropriately included in the PDD. 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/5/, where non – CO_2 emission factor of fuels ($EF_{b,fuel,\ nonCO2}$) is taken into consideration for baseline emissions calculation.
Findings	CL#01 was raised and closed.
Conclusion	The project boundary, sources and GHGs have been determined to be in-line with the applied methodology/5/.

D.2.3: Baseline Scenario

Means of Validation	PD has applied the baseline as per the methodology TPDDTEC Version 4.0/5/ which is approved under GS4GG programme. The PA involves construction and installation of ICS to provide efficient cooking system to locals in the Counties of Siaya and Busia in western Kenya. The VVB has assessed the baseline surveys, KPTs/24/ submitted by the PD for the baseline for PA. As per the baseline survey, Two baseline scenarios were identified for households in the project region. The predominant scenario is households using firewood on three-stone stoves, representing 96% of surveyed households (268 households), while a small minority uses charcoal (2%) or LPG (1%). A second baseline scenario includes the small group of charcoal-using households (7 households). Additionally, 53 households were surveyed in the Siaya County where 100% of the population uses firewood as the main fuel. For the baseline KPT a total of 114 households were randomly scouted, with 84 eligible for analysis after excluding those using non-provided fuels or atypical cooking patterns. Fuel consumption for baseline technologies was measured over five days in September 2024 using pre-measured fuel and calibrated digital scales, with daily monitoring for compliance. Moreover, details of the KPTs have been illustrated under section B.4 of the PDD/4/. VVB has reviewed samples of baseline survey sheets and baseline database/24/. The baseline cookstoves and fuel used were also confirmed during the on-site audit conducted by the VVB/13/. The above results are in accordance with the trends identified via baseline survey conducted by the PD & through literature /40/ as per which the primary biomass fuel in rural areas of Kenya is firewood. Further, the presence of other improved cookstoves project in the region was verified from the Baseline survey conducted. The presence of other cookstoves such as LPG stove was taken into consideration although the fuel type is different for these considered stove types i.e., non-renewable biomass is not used as a fuel for LPG stoves, yet these are accounted for in the project.

	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 the on-site audit conducted by the VVB/13/, it is confirmed that the baseline users do not have access to efficient cooking systems which results in increased expenditure on firewood since the baseline stoves are inefficient traditional three - stone stoves. The assessment team has reviewed the PDD/4/ in line with the applied methodology/5/ and it is confirmed that the PD has correctly identified the baseline scenario. To confirm that the details mentioned in the baseline survey and PDD were consistent, an on-site audit was conducted by the VVB. The onsite audit was conducted in the newly added Busia County. As per the on-site audit the baseline users for the PA use three stone stoves with firewood as fuel. As per the baseline survey the primary fuel used by the households is firewood and the secondary fuel used is charcoal, although charcoal use is a minority (2% of households)/24/. Hence, the VVB confirms that the baseline scenario for the PA is correctly identified and is as mentioned in the PDD/4/. The baseline fuel consumption was confirmed by the VVB during the on-site audit, where households with an average size of 6–8 members reported consuming 8–12 kg of fuelwood per day for an average of three meals cooked. This information was cross-checked against published literature on energy consumption in a neighbouring county (Homa-Bay)/44/, which indicates that households consume approximately 4.75 kg of firewood per meal. As per the baseline KPT results, the daily average fuel consumption per household is 10.08 kg/24/. Hence, the value considered in the PA for baseline firewood consumption is found to be acceptable by the VVB. Further VVB has also reviewed data from other GS registered projects in Kenya and hence the values reported in the PA is found to be acceptable.
Findings	CL02, CL03, CL04, and CL07 were raised and closed successfully.
Conclusion	The validation team based on the description provided above with regards to the assessment of the requirements confirms that: (a) All the assumptions and data used by the project participants are listed in the PDD/4/ 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 PDD/4/.

	(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 PDD/4/. (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 PA. The validation team confirms that it has taken other steps and other sources of information to cross-check the information contained in the PDD/04/, wherever applicable, as listed above.

D.3: Demonstration of Additionality

Means of Validation	Applicability Conditions	Justification by the Project Developer	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).	The project is in compliance with item 1.1.3 of Annex B – positive list mentioned in the 'GS4GG Community Services Activity Requirements Version 1.2, October 2019. This is a large-scale project which is deemed additional under Annex B-Positive List. The project meets the criteria given in 1.1.3 Project activities solely composed of isolated units (improved cookstove) where the users of the technology/measure are households and where each unit results	The PA aims at the construction and installation of ICS in the households. VVB has checked the requirements against the 'GS4GG Community Services Activity Requirements Version 1.2, October 2019 /3/ and confirms that this is a large scale project which is deemed additional under Annex B-Positive List.

		in <= 1.8 GWh_{th} of energy savings per year.	
	Describe how the proposed project meets the criteria for deemed additionality.	As per the ex-ante ER calculation sheet, each cookstove within the project save 6.41 MWh year of energy which is much less than the threshold of 1.8 GWhth/year/unit. Hence, the technology is auto additional. Therefore, the project can be deemed additional through ex-ante calculations.	The PA will be in accordance with item 1.1.3 of Annex B – positive list mentioned in the 'Community Services Activity Requirements', Version 1.2./3/ wherein each unit (stove) in the PA will only be resulting in less than 600 tonnes of emission reductions per year. This demonstration has been confirmed from the ex-ante ER sheet where the total annual emission reduction per unit(stove) is 1.19 tonnes/23/. This is in accordance with GS4GG Principles and Requirements/01/.
Findings	No finding was raised.		
Conclusion	The PA was found to be additional.		

D.3.1: Ongoing Financial Need

Means of Validation	The PA titled "GS 879 – Energy Efficient Cook Stoves for Siaya and Busia Communities, Kenya" is currently undergoing a renewal of its crediting period and has demonstrated Ongoing Financial Need in accordance with Paragraph 4.1.52 of the GS4GG Principles and Requirements, Version 2.1/01/. As confirmed in Section B.5.2 of the PDD/4/, carbon revenue is essential for sustaining the project activity during the third crediting period since 70% of the project budget is derived from Gold Standard (GS) certificate revenues, with the remaining 30% from stove sales, construction, and donations. Expenditure is allocated as 38% for direct stove construction, 25% for staff costs, 22% for administration,

	2% for certification-related costs, and 12% for project delivery. This information was verified from the Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements document/59/, by Tembea Youth Centre for Sustainable Development. The VVB has also reviewed the 'No ODA declaration'/19/ and confirms that no public funding has been allocated for the implementation of the PA. During the on-site audit/13/, interviews with representatives of the PD confirmed that the sole source of revenue for the project apart from the revenue generated through the sale of the constructed cookstoves is from the sale of GSVERs. Based on the above, the VVB confirms that in the absence of carbon credit revenue, the PD would not be able to continue supporting the implementation of the project activities.
Findings	No finding was raised.
Conclusion	The PD has provided the ODA declaration which confirms that there was no provision for public funding available for the PA.

D.3.2: Prior Consideration

Means of validation	The start date of the PA is 04/10/2010 which was confirmed through the Beneficiary agreement of the first stove constructed by the PD and the distribution database /20/. Hence, this section is not applicable.
Findings	No finding was raised.
Conclusion	The Gold Standard requirement have been met.

D.4: SDG Outcome Assessment

Means of Validation

The monitoring plan in the PDD/4/ is correctly applied to the PA. The monitoring plan has been found to be in compliance with the requirements of the applied methodology TPDDEC Version 4.0 /5/ along with the SDG Impact Tool/37/.

Sustainable Development Goals Targeted	SDG Impact Indicator (Proposed or SDG Indicator)	VVB Assessment
13 Climate Action (mandatory)	Amount of GHGs emissions avoided or sequestered	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, Kenya.
	1 No Poverty	Average household savings i.e., decrease in expenditure service such as cooking	Implementation of the PA will help save the fuel & money for the end users, the project stove will decrease the fuel consumption & increase the savings in the Counties of Siaya and Busia in western Kenya.
	4 Quality Education	Number of employees provided skill development training	Implementation of the PA will help in the skill development of the employees involved due to the training provided in the counties of Siaya and Busia in western Kenya.
	5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Number of women serving in managerial/leadership/ownership role.	Implementation of these PA will increase the gender equality in Kenya due to the number of female employees employed by TYSCD and serving in managerial/leadership/ownership role. This has been verified through the employment record which shows the number of female employees in such roles /39/.
	7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for all	Number of beneficiaries: households	The PA will aim to provide access to beneficiaries to clean and affordable energy in the form of improved cookstoves. This has been checked from the sales database pertaining to the current crediting period/20/. The estimated value of 133,184 has been verified from the SDG Impact tool/37/.
	8 Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment	Total number of jobs.	The PA will also create employment and offer jobs to people in the counties of Siaya and Busia in western Kenya and promote entrepreneurship and formalization of small enterprises. This has been verified from the employment records/39/.

	and decent work for all		
Findings	CL#03 and CL#06 were raised and closed successfully.		
Conclusion	The SDGs chosen by the PD are accurate & the monitoring of all the parameter align with the methodology of TPDDTEC version 4.0/5/ and the SDG Impact Tool/37/		

D.4.1: Data and Parameters

Means of Validation

The monitoring plan in the PDD/04/ is correctly applied to the PA. The monitoring plan has been found to be in compliance with the requirements of the applied methodology TPDDTEC Version 4.0 /5/.

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 PDD	Assessment
SDG 13:	Baseline scenario survey results [ICS 1]	NA	The baseline survey/24/ has been conducted by the PD. The value has been derived from the baseline survey, there were 281 households that were surveyed during the baseline survey in the Busia County and 53 households were surveyed in the Siaya County and out of that it has been observed that around 95% of the respondents are using three

				stone firewood stoves. This has been verified from the baseline survey sheet/24/. Similar observations were also made during the on-site audit of the project, households interviewed had three stone firewood stoves.
	SDG 13:	Project Technology Description [ICS 2]	Tembea stove (fixed biomass rocket stove)	The construction brochure of similar fixed models was assessed/26/ along with the thermal efficiency report of similar models which is 39% which was confirmed from the WBT test report /34/ shared by PD. The fixed models are similar to the Tembea stove since both use the same technology with twin combustion chambers (fireboxes and pot rest) and are constructed using bricks and clay. The fuel

				used is also the same, which is firewood. The Project Developer will be submitting the WBT test report of the Tembea stove by the 1st verification.
	SDG 13:	Expected technical life of project technology [ICS 3]	10 years for fixed rocket stoves	The monitoring usage survey data shows that stoves aged 13–14 years remain in use and are reported to be in "good" condition/43/, furthermore, VVB has reviewed the monitoring report and the verification report of the last monitoring period of previous crediting period (6th MP of 2nd CP with dates 01/01/2023 – 31/12/2023) and found the usage rate to be 88.07, thereby making 10 years a conservative, evidence-based assumption.
	SDG 13:	Indoor air pollution (IAP) levels of the	NA	Considering that in the project scenario the

		project technology [ICS 4]		cooking does not move from outdoor to indoor and the project technology demonstrates that the project implementation does not worsens air pollution due to higher thermal efficiency/34/ as compared to baseline stove which further leads to reduced smoke and reduced air pollution. Therefore, the requirement is found to be in accordance with point h. of Section 2.2.1 of the applied methodology TPDDTEC Version 4.0. The information has been further confirmed during the onsite audit/13/ wherein this information was verified via interview and found to be appropriate.
	SDG 13:	Avoidance of double counting	NA	A declaration/19/ has been

		or double claiming among project participants [ICS 5]		provided by the PD confirming about the provision to eliminate double counting. At the time of installation, each product will be assigned a unique serial ID to enable the identification of the product belonging to the PA. TYCSD is the only PP and all the carbon credits generated from the use of ICS are waived off to TYCSD, as confirmed from the Stove Purchase Agreement (Sales receipt) between TYCSD and the end-users /14/.
	SDG 13:	Avoidance of double counting or double claiming with other mitigation actions [ICS 6]	NA	The project activity has been checked against all similar projects that have similar technology and location and it has been concluded that the project activity has not been double

				counted or have been part of any other similar projects. All the similar projects mentioned in Kenya and already registered in GS, VCS or CDM were checked and it was found that there is no double counting or the project is claiming mitigation actions with other registries.
	SDG 13:	Regulatory framework for provision of thermal energy services [ICS 7]	NA	The regulatory framework which manages biomass type clean cookstoves is NDC which specifically mentions goals of improving the efficiency of biomass stoves as a method of reducing emissions and the sustainable management of 'traditional' energy sources like biomass and wood /56/, and the project activity meets the requirement.

				Furthermore, the VVB also confirms that the project aligns with the Kenya National Cooking Transition Strategy/60/ as it serves rural households by providing locally produced stoves at competitive prices , and also incorporates education and awareness activities.
	SDG 13	CO_2 emission factor arising from use of fuels in baseline Scenario, $EF_{b,f,CO2}$ [ICS 8]	Methodology default, 112 tCO_2/TJ	The value for this parameter has been applied as 112 (wood) and it has been obtained through IPCC default value as per 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, volume 2, chapter 2 (Table 2.4 and 2.5)/35/. The applied value has been cross-checked from the Ex-ante ER sheet and was found to be consistent/23/. Thus, it has been verified that the

				value applied is same for the PA.
	SDG 13	Non-CO2 emission factor arising from use of fuels in baseline scenario, $EF_{b,non-CO2}$ [ICS 9]	Fuelwood 9.46 tCO_2e/TJ (AR5 GWP)	The value for this parameter has been applied as 9.46 (wood) and is being sourced from IPCC default value as per 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories /35/. The applied value has been cross-checked from the Ex-ante ER sheet and was found to be consistent/23/. Thus, it has been verified that the value applied is same for the PA/4/.
	SDG 13	CO_2 emission factor arising from use of fuels in project Scenario, $EF_{p,f,CO2}$ [ICS 10]	Methodology default, 112 tCO2/TJ	The value for this parameter is 112 tCO_2/TJ and it has been sourced from IPCC default value as per 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories /35/. The applied value has been cross-checked from the Ex-ante ER sheet and was found to

				be consistent/23/. Thus, it has been verified that the value applied is same for the PA.
	SDG 13	Non-CO_2 emission factor for methane arising from use of fuels in project Scenario, $EF_{p,f,non-CO2}$ [ICS 11]	Methodology default: 9.46 tCO2e/TJ (AR5 GWP)	The value for this parameter has been applied as 9.46 (wood) and is being sourced from IPCC default value as per 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories /35/. The applied value has been cross-checked from the Ex-ante ER sheet and was found to be consistent/23/. Thus, it has been verified that the value applied is same for the PA/4/.
	SDG 13	Net calorific value of the fuels used in the baseline, $NCV_{b,fuel}$ [ICS 12]	0.0156TJ/ton for wood	The value of this parameter has been applied as 0.0156 TJ/ton which is the default value from the IPCC default value for Wood: IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse gas Inventories/35/. It has been

			verified that the value applied is consistent for the PA as per the applied methodology/05 /.
SDG 13	Net calorific value of the fuels used in the project, $NCV_{p,fuel}$ [ICS 13]	0.0156TJ/ton for wood	The value of this parameter has been applied as 0.0156 TJ/ton which is the default value from the IPCC default value for Wood: IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse gas Inventories/35/. It has been verified that the value applied is consistent for the PA as per the the applied methodology/05 /.
SDG 13	Fraction of biomass used that can be established as non – renewable biomass in the project scenario i during year y, $f_{NRB,i,y}$ [ICS 17]	29%	The value of this parameter has been adopted from CDM Tool 33 default values for the host country, Kenya. The same has been verified from the Draft Methodology tool – Tool33: Default values for common parameters CDM document, version 03.0 /30/.

Data and Parameters to be Monitored: Improved Cookstoves

Relevant SDG Indicator	Parameter	Value in PDD	Frequency	Assessment
SDG 13	Avoidance of double counting or double claiming among project technology end users [ICS 15]	NA	Monitored whenever project technology is sold or installed	A declaration/19/ has been provided by the PD 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 PA.
SDG 13	Prescence of stove stacking [ICS 16]	1	Annually	The project developer will track stove stacking by recording the operation levels of project stoves, as low usage may indicate continued use of baseline stoves. This quantitative data will be complemented by a qualitative usage survey, which includes

					specific questions about cooking habits, alternative fuel use, and the number. The use of alternate stoves or baseline stove even once per day is considered as non-use of the project stoves and the emission reductions from the stove will not be accounted. This has been described by the PD under section B.7.3 of the PDD/4/.
	SDG 13	Quantity of fuel that is consumed in the baseline scenario b during year y converted to Kg/household/day, $P_{b,y}$ [ICS 18]	Wood: 0.0101 t/household/day	At the start of crediting period (fixed for one crediting period)	The value of this parameter has been applied as 0.0101t for firewood per household per day for the PA. This was determined based on the baseline fuel test results /24/. This is statistically derived value whose computation is

						explained as follows: The 5 consecutive day consumption of woody biomass (firewood) by the sampled household is calculated using 90/30 rule. The purpose of the calculation is to find the mean value of woody biomass (firewood) consumption in the baseline scenario which is as close to the population mean as possible. The calculation behind this was verified from the baseline fuel test results calculation spreadsheet /24/. The precision attained was 0.05 which satisfies the 90/30 rule/24/. The calculation steps, and the applicability with the methodology/5/ were

						ascertained and found that the value calculated was conservative, as the PD had rejected all upper bound outliers while determining the mean value of fuelwood consumption. During the baseline fuel test, the UOT came to 72.74 kg and LOT came to 30.24 kg, so the quantity of charcoal which are equal to or above 10.62 kg was ignored for arriving at the mean value of the samples. (The calculations were done based on the total biomass consumed during the consecutive 5 days, the values were divided accordingly to arrive at the mean fuel consumption in tonnes per day)

						Thus, the computation is conservative and does not overestimate the woody biomass (firewood) consumption. Furthermore, VVB confirms that the sample size and sampling procedure selected for the baseline KPT as mentioned in the PDD/4/ is in line with the applied methodology/5/ . Additionally, VVB has also checked the calibration certificates of the weighing scales /48/ used to measure the firewood and confirms that the devices were calibrated. The baseline fuel consumption was also confirmed by the VVB during the on-site

					audit. This was also cross checked by the VVB from published literatures /44/. Hence, the value considered in the PA for baseline fuelwood consumption is found to be acceptable by the VVB. Thus, the value has been validated for the current crediting period and has been fixed ex-ante.
	SDG 13	Specific fuel consumption for an individual technology in project scenario p during year y converted to tonnes/household/day, $P_{p,y}$ [ICS 19]	Wood: 0.0043 tons/hh/day	Every two years, or more frequently.	The current value (0.0043 tons/hh/day) has been determined from the Project KPT conducted by the PD in August 2025 /4/47/. VVB has reviewed the Project KPT survey sheet/47/ and upon assessment of the calculations confirm that the value of P,p,y has been

						accurately determined. Furthermore, VVB confirms that the sample size and sampling procedure selected for the Project KPT as mentioned in the PDD/4/ is in line with the applied methodology/5/ . Additionally, VVB has also checked the calibration certificates of the weighing scales/48/ used to measure the firewood and confirms that the devices were calibrated. The value will be updated every two years 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/5/. The fuel consumption values have been calculated in accordance with the general requirements for sampling (Section 4.4), QA/QC (Section 4.5), and Annex 2 – Kitchen Performance Test (KPT) of the applied methodology TPDDTEC Version 4.0. On the basis of baseline household survey, the average household size was determined to be 5.5 persons. Using an annual household fuel consumption of 3.6782 t/household/year, the corresponding per capita fuel consumption is calculated as 0.6630 t/person/year. This value is below the methodology

						default threshold of 0.75 t/person/year and therefore meets the applicable methodology requirement. Therefore, the justification provided by the PD is acceptable, as the derived fuel consumption per person remains conservative when compared to the default threshold prescribed under TPDDTEC (Version 4.0). Furthermore, the VVB has reviewed the baseline fuel test spreadsheet titled "GS 879-3CP baseline fuel test_v1" and confirms that the underlying parameters, including average household size and annual household fuel consumption, are consistently applied and correctly calculated.

						With respect to the finding related to content, the VVB acknowledges that the baseline and project KPT sheets do not explicitly capture moisture content measurements of the firewood. However, given that the calculated fuel consumption value (0.6630 t/person/year) is already below the default threshold, the absence of moisture content adjustment does not result in an overestimation of baseline fuel consumption thus does not lead to overestimation of ERs. In line with the principle of conservativeness, the VVB considers that any adjustment of fuel weight to a dry basis would be expected to further reduce the effective fuel

					consumption value. Therefore, Requirement 3 of the Procedure for fuel consumption measurements has been met in a conservative manner, and the omission does not materially affect compliance with the methodology.
	SDG 13	Specific fuel savings for an individual project technology of baseline b/project p pair in year y, SFSb,p,y [ICS 20]	Value applied : Wood-0.0058	Updated Every two years, or more frequentl y	The current value of SFSb,p,y (0.0058) mass/technolog y*day was determined by the PD through the calculation of Pp,y & Pb,y both of which were determined based on the results of the baseline KPT and the latest project KPT/24/47/. VVB has reviewed the ex-ante ER sheet /23/ and confirms that the value has been

					determined accurately. The value will be updated every two years and 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/5/ .
	SDG 13	Weighted average Usage rate in project scenario p during year y, $U_{p,y}$ [ICS 26]	PA -90%	Annual	The PD has anticipated the highest possible value of 90% 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/5/

	SDG 13	Number of project technology-days included in the project database for baseline b/project p pair in year y, $N_{b,p,y}$ [ICS 27]	365	Anually	The total number of appliances installed will be monitored annually and captured in the project database/20/. The applied frequency and calculation method is in line with the applied methodology/5/ .
	SDG 13	Leakage in project scenario p during year y, $LE_{P,Y}$ [ICS 28]	0.95	NA	The PD has used the default discount value of 0.95. This is in line with the applied methodology/5/ .
	SDG 1	Average household savings i.e., decrease in expenditure service such as cooking	KES 3,543	Annually	The money (KES) saved per households with regards to the purchase of firewood used for cooking will be calculated through the expenditure data collected during the annual monitoring surveys. The applied frequency and calculation method is in line with the applied

					methodology/5/ .
	SDG 4	N_{qe} (Number of employees provided skill development training)	30 persons per year (estimate)	Annually /Biennially	The total number of employees provided with skill development training has been crosschecked with the employee training records/36/ . This is in line with the applied methodology/5/ .
	SDG 5	T_{we} (Number of women serving in managerial/leadership/ownership role)	5 estimate	Annually /Biennially	The total number of female employees employed by TYCSD has been crosschecked with the employment records/39. This is in line with the applied methodology/5/ .
	SDG 7	$S_{households}$ (Number of beneficiaries: households)	133,184 (estimated)	Continuously	The total number of persons using ICS within the project area has been captured in the project database. Each ICS constructed will have a unique serial id

				engraved on it that will be attributed to each beneficiary. The applied frequency and calculation method is in line with the applied methodology/5/ .
SDG 8	TJp Total number of jobs.	50 (estimated)	Annually	The total number of jobs created has been cross-checked through the employee lists and contracts. The total number of people employed by the project will also be checked based on the TYCSD report on the project.

Sampling Plan

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

The usage parameter will be determined through usage surveys and will be weighted to reflect the drop-off rates corresponding to the age distribution of project technologies recorded in the overall sales database. This parameter will account for the gradual decline in usage as stoves age and are replaced. For each verification period (including the first verification), a weighted usage parameter will be established to represent the proportion of technologies of different ages that are eligible for crediting under the project scenario. In addition, the average number of days the stoves will remain in use will be assessed through the usage surveys and considered in the emission reduction calculations.

The minimum total sample size will be 100, with at least 30 samples for project technologies of each age being credited. The majority of interviews in a usage survey will be conducted in person and will include expert observation by the interviewer within the kitchen being assessed. The usage survey will establish the useful lifetime for technologies, after which they will be removed from the project database and will no longer be 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 monitoring survey will follow the same sample sizing and data collection guidelines as the baseline survey but will only include end users representative of the project scenario who are actively using the project technology. Representative sampling techniques, such as clustered random sampling, will be used to ensure coverage of technologies of different ages. Surveys will be conducted annually, capturing seasonal variations in technology and fuel use. As the project expands, monitoring surveys will detect significant differences and, if needed, define new scenarios or adjustment factors.

The Project Fuel Test (PFT) update will be completed every two years and will provide a fuel consumption assessment representative of project technologies currently in use. The update will account for changes in the project scenario over time, including the aging of existing technologies and the addition of new end-users.

The assessment team confirms 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 in the above section. The validation team confirms that the list of parameters identified by the PD and as mentioned in the PDD/04/are in line with the monitoring methodology and SDG monitored parameters will be assessed on the basis of monitoring frequency mentioned.

Assessment of the Mandatory Monitoring Requirements set out in Requirements and Guidelines: Usage Rate Monitoring v2.:

Requirements	Justification	Assessment
Defining Stove Use and Non-use:		
The project developer shall define project technology "use" versus "non-use" to determine who	The project defines non-user as households that use the baseline stove	VVB confirms that "use" versus "non-use" is clearly defined by the PD in the PDD/4/. Households using the baseline stove or any other cooking device apart from the project stove (ICS) at least once a day is considered as "non-

		should be considered eligible for crediting. The definition and criteria applied to define "use" and "non-use" shall be documented in the Project Design Document (PDD) and may be amended with justifications during a given crediting period. Any revisions made shall be documented in the monitoring report along with the justifications. To define the use and non-use of project technology, the project developer should use the criteria such as time since last used, frequency of use, duration of use of cooking device, extent to which the traditional technology is displaced etc. The project developer should refer to baseline survey, project survey and Kitchen Performance Tests (KPTs) results to determine the representative cooking practices in the project boundary and identify the criteria for defining	at least once a day. To imply that any household that reports to use the baseline stove, once, twice, or thrice a day is considered not using the project stove. In addition the monitoring usage survey shall include questions on use of any other cooking devices available in the households. In this regards any household using either baseline or any other cooking device shall be considered 'Non use'. This shall be adopted in the analysis of monitoring and usage survey.	use". This will be determined through the annual monitoring surveys. The applied frequency and calculation method is in line with the applied methodology/5/. During the subsequent verification VVB will review the monitoring survey data to confirm that the defined "use" versus "non-use" criteria have been correctly applied.

	use and non-use of project technology.		
	Household Usage Survey		
	The project developer shall carry out an in-person usage survey to determine the project technology use.	i. Kitchen observation- The enumerators shall be trained on stove use check and are expected to perform the same during the monitoring and usage surveys. The enumerators shall be trained on this inspection criteria and application. ii. Interview with primary cook- The enumerators shall interview the primary cook stove users. There must be an in-person usage survey. iii. Photos of the cooking area-The PP shall take photos of all the households visited for monitoring	During the subsequent verifications, the VVB will confirm adherence to these requirements through the review of annual monitoring surveys, photographic records, and GPS data.
	The minimum sample size for the usage survey shall be determined as per methodology requirements.		
	The surveyor shall visit the household to gather objective information to support the usage survey findings (e.g. if the cooking device is warm to touch, ashes present etc.). This is to counter against survey bias from the respondent answering questions in a way that they think the interviewer wants to hear.		
	The surveyor shall interview the primary cook of the household to gather information on project technology use patterns, including information on duration and frequency of use, as		

	well as information on multiple stove use ('stove stacking') and seasonal trends.	activity. The photos shall capture the kitchen and cooking area with date stamp. iv. GPS coordinates- GPS coordinates for all the households visited for the usage survey shall be collected.	
	The surveyor shall take photographs of the project technology to gather visual data on the status of the project technology; whether the stove is abandoned, damaged, or being actively used shall all be shown using clear photographs. A photo should show the whole kitchen, including all the stoves in use. The photos should be clear and in good light. Photos also serve to provide confirmation that the household was visited. Consent should be taken from primary cook prior to taking		

	photos in the kitchen.		
	The surveyor shall record the GPS coordinates of the household as they provide verification that the household was visited. Alternatively, date stamped, and location specific photos of the household shall be taken as a verification of the household visit. Photographs taken may also be used to meet this requirement.		
	Step 3: Verification Checks		
	The verification checks of survey data shall be performed by the project developer prior to verification by the Verification/Validation Body (VVB). At the conclusion of the data collection phase of the survey, the project developer representative shall telephone a randomly selected 5-10% of the surveyed households to verify that homes were visited by surveyors and the recorded	The PD must conduct after survey verification checks on the data collected by the monitoring teams by making follow up calls with to the survey households. Evidence of the checks must documented with minimum sample size of 5% of the successful surveys.	PD has committed to conducting post-survey verification checks on the data collected by monitoring teams through follow-up calls to survey households. A minimum of 5% of the successfully completed surveys will be selected, and evidence of these checks will be documented. During the subsequent verifications adherence to the post-survey checks by the PD will be checked by reviewing the documentation of verification results and call records.

responses are correct. The project developer shall record the details of the households and responses provided that have been reached via telephone.		

Assessment of the Good Practice Monitoring Requirements set out in Requirements and Guidelines: Usage Rate Monitoring v2.

Requirements	Justification by PD	Assessment
Field Team Training and Supervision		
The project developer shall provide training and supervision necessary to ensure field teams have the capacity required to complete usage survey successfully. The training of the field team is key to obtain a complete and accurate stove use dataset. In some cultures, it may be imperative to have female field workers.	The PD must organize a training for the enumerators and maintain evidence of the same. The training should enable the enumerators to understand the objective of the survey, troubleshooting and all applicable requirements. The PD shall make necessary arrangements for close supervision and regular review of collected data.	During the subsequent monitoring, the training records including the attendance lists, training materials, and field supervision reports will be reviewed to ensure adherence to the training protocols. To ensure consistency data collection performance will be reviewed through consistency checks in the recorded data.
The training workshop shall be conducted immediately before the		

	fieldwork commences. The aim of the training workshop is to ensure that all team members have the knowledge and skills to carry out the required work with confidence and to a high standard. The team members need to understand the usage survey objectives and be proficient with the recruitment procedures, data collection and management processes, and protocols for troubleshooting		
	Detailed written guidelines and instructions for all procedures shall be provided and updated as necessary. There should be close supervision, including direct observations, of the field team members, particularly at the onset of the usage survey.		
	Regular review of the collected data		

	should be carried out, especially in the first days of data collection, to assess enumerator performance and re train/supervise those that fall below the expected standard.		
	To demonstrate compliance with this requirement, the project developer shall keep records of all trainings including the dates, details of the staff trained and other relevant information.		
	End-User Training and Follow up Visits		
	The project developer shall provide locally appropriate end-user training on project technology use via demonstrations and follow-up visits. It includes demonstrations, training at the point-of-sale and post-sale follow-up visits. These visits are critical to ensure correct and sustained use	PP shall train and recruit community mobilizers who train community on stove use, economic empowerment, and climate change. The PD shall also use the stove artisan as earliest contact to train household on stove use immediately after stove construction. Due to budgetary constraints these activities are conducted alongside awareness creation events. Evidence of the awareness activities shall include reports.	During the subsequent monitoring, the training records including the attendance lists, training materials, and field supervision reports will be reviewed to ensure adherence to the training protocols. Since the training will be conducted alongside awareness creation events awareness activity reports will also be reviewed.

	of the project stove.		To ensure consistency data collection performance will be reviewed through consistency checks in the recorded data.
	To demonstrate compliance with this requirement, the project developer shall keep records of all demonstrations, training and follow up visits.		
	Awareness Campaign		
	The developers shall organise the campaign to make end-user aware about the benefits of continuous use of project technology and key product attributes. The awareness campaigns can be carried out together with the sales promotions and end-user training.	This requirement has been met alongside number 2 (End user training and follow up). The campaigns shall include climate change awareness creation and stove maintenance	During the subsequent monitoring period, documentation of campaign activities, including media records, awareness campaign reports and attendance logs will be reviewed.
	To demonstrate compliance with this requirement, the project developer shall keep records of all awareness campaigns organised.		

D.5: Estimation of SDG Impacts or Net Anthropogenic Removals

D.5.1: Equations and Parameters Applied to Calculate SDG Impacts

Means of Validation

The PA applies methodology for ICS. The methodological choices have been explained below:
The applied methodology TPDDTEC version 4.0/5/ 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 4.0/5/, since in the PA both the baseline and project fuel are the same, the baseline emission factor and project emission factor are also considered to be same. The emission reductions are calculated based on the mean fuel savings per stove (household) The overall reduction achieved by the project activity in year y are calculated as follows:

$$ERy = \Sigma_{b,p} (N_{b,p,y} * U_{p,y} * SFS_{p,b,y} * NCV_{b,fuel}) * (f_{NRB,b,y} * EF_{b,f,} CO_2 + EF_{b,f,non}CO_2)) - \Sigma LE_{p,y}$$

Where:

ER_y	Emission reduction per stove per year (tCO_2e/year)
$\Sigma_{b,p}$	Sum over all relevant baseline b/project p pairs
$N_{b,p,y}$	Number of project technology-days included in the project database for baseline b/project p pair in year y (days)
$U_{p,y}$	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)

$SFS_{p,b,y}$	Specific fuel savings for an individual project technology of baseline b/project p pair in year y (mass or volume units/technology*day)
$f_{NRB,b,y}$	Fractional non-renewability status of woody biomass fuel during year y (fraction). For biomass, it is the fraction of woody biomass that can be established as non-renewable
$NCV_{b,fuel}$	Net calorific value of the fuel(s) that is substituted or reduced in baseline b (TJ/mass) (IPCC default for wood fuel, 0.0156 TJ/ton)
$EF_{b,f,CO2}$	CO_2 emission factor from use of fuel f (tCO_2/TJ) (IPCC default for charcoal fuel, 112 tCO_2/TJ)
$EF_{b,fuel,nonCO2}$	Non-CO_2 emission factor arising from use of fuel f, when the baseline fuel f is biomass or charcoal (tCO_2e/TJ)
$LE_{p,y}$	Leakage for project scenario p in year y (tCO_2e/yr)

(2) SDG 1
The contribution of the PA to SDG 1 will be confirmed through the annual monitoring surveys. The project will conduct annual surveys to collect the data related to the expenditure on fuelwood from the households and will subsequently calculate the average household savings.

(4) SDG 4
The contribution to SDG 4 will be confirmed through checking the training data to ascertain the number of employees who received skill development training.

(3) SDG 5
The contribution of the PA to SDG 5 will be confirmed through checking the employment contract data which shows the number of women employed by TYCSD per year serving in managerial/leadership/ownership role.

(4) SDG 7
The contribution of the PA to SDG 7 will be confirmed through the number of beneficiaries who have the ICS installed and in operation.

	(5) SDG 8 The contribution of the PA to SDG 8 will be confirmed by the number of jobs created due to the project annually.
Findings	CL#07 and CAR#01 were raised and closed successfully.
Conclusion	The methodological choices are justifiable and appropriate as per GS4GG requirements. All the values applied, and calculations are reviewed from the SDG Impact tool/37/ and ex-ante ER sheet/23/, baseline survey sheet/24/ and were found to be acceptable by the assessment team.

D.6: Start Date, Crediting Period Type and Duration

Means of Validation	According to GS4GG Principles and Requirements version 2.1 para 4.1.40/01/, "For distributed technology projects, the start date is the date of distribution of the first unit under the project". The PA have a crediting period of 7 years each, renewable twice (21 years in total). The first unit installed under the PA was on 04/10/2010, this marks the start date of the PA. The first crediting period of the PA was from: PA – 01/01/2011 to 31/12/2017 The second crediting period of the PA was from: PA – 01/01/2018 to 31/12/2024 The third (current) crediting period of the PA is from: PA – 11/11/2025 to 31/12/2031. This later commencement of the crediting period is due to a delay in completion of re-validation and is in line with para 5.1.45 of the Gold Standard Principles and Requirements version 2.1/01/. Similarly, in accordance with para 5.1.46 the Gold Standard Principles and Requirements version 2.1/01/ the project does not claim emission reductions for the intervening period from 01/01/2025 to 10/11/2025. The revision is found to be appropriate and acceptable. The crediting period is found to be in line with para 6.3.1 of GHG Emission Reductions and Sequestration Product Requirements/7/ and para 4.1.5 of CSA requirements v1.2/03/. VVB has verified the evidence for start date of the PA i.e., first sales records/20/ and the distribution database/20/.
Findings	No findings were raised.
Conclusion	The lifetime and crediting period of the PA is in accordance with the GS4GG Principles and Requirements version 2.1/1/.

D.7: Environmental Impacts

Means of Validation	As per the description of principles relating to the protection of the environment of National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Kenya, projects that may have an impact on the environment are subject to an environmental and social impact pre-study. The National Council for Law Reporting of Kenya on their website (Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act - Kenya Law), outlines the full list of projects that require EIA (categorized based on risks : Low Risk, Medium Risk, and High-Risk projects) in the Second Schedule of the Environmental Management and Coordination Act/55/. Implementing improved cook stoves are not considered under these projects with environmental impacts. The validation team confirms that the construction of 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.
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 constructed/sold improved cook stoves, as these are not considered as infrastructure projects with environmental impacts.

D.8: Summary of Local Stakeholder Consultation

Means of Validation	The PD conducted the physical stakeholder consultation in both the counties of Siaya and Busia. The LSC meeting in the Busia County was conducted on 16/07/2024 at Farm View Hotel Busia town and was attended by 42 participants (26 males and 16 females). Similarly, the LSC meeting in Siaya County was conducted on 18/07/2024 at Distinction Gardens in Siaya Town with 41 participants (27 males and 14 females). The list of participants of the meeting comprised of local community representatives, local and national government officials, non-governmental organization (NGO) representatives, faith-based organization (FBO) representatives, and people with disability (PWD). Thus, the PA complies with the Stakeholder Consultation and Engagement Requirement/32/. VVB has assessed the SCR report and topics discussed were found to be fulfilling the criteria set out in Stakeholder Consultation and Engagement Requirement/32/. It was confirmed from the on-site interviews with the PD 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. The stake holder feedback meetings were respectively held on 27.08.2024 and 29.08.2024 in Busia and Siaya Counties, at the

	same venues of the first LSC meetings. These were confirmed from the LSC Report/21/. 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 PD. 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 PD.
Findings	No findings were raised.
Conclusion	Stakeholder consultation report has been reviewed, and the validation team confirm that local stakeholder consultation meeting has been conducted by the PD and grievance mechanism has been included to address grievances related to the project and contact details has been provided in Local Stakeholder Consultation Report /21/.

D.8.1: Assessment of Stakeholder Comments

There were 26 comments raised by stakeholders from Busia County and 30 comments raised by stakeholders from Siaya County. However, most comments were general queries/feedback regarding the project and the technology. These include feedback comments regarding the LSC meeting and queries related to the energy efficiency of the stove, durability/repairability, whether the stoves can be modified, time taken for installing the remaining proposed stoves, key challenges faced during past installations, as well as queries related to project such as start date and coordination plan, inclusivity and gender sensitivity. The responses given by the PD was found to be acceptable and in line with the PDD and the LSC report/4/21/.

Apart from the general queries there were few comments concerning the implementation of the project. These are given below:

Comment	PD's Justification	Assessment
More statistical data from credible sources should have been incorporated/Baseline sample size of 367 household may not be representative of Busia households.	The presentation focused more on the non-technical summary of the project with a lot of care to make it palatable to all categories of the participants. The Baseline survey met the required standard in terms of its methodology and the sample size was representative. The random sampling followed the guidelines for minimum baseline sample size by GS4GG's REDUCED EMISSIONS FROM COOKING AND HEATING: Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC), Version: 4.0. However, statistical data from government was further reviewed to enrich the consultations.	The Baseline survey conducted by the PD meets the required standard in terms of its methodology and the sample size was representative since 281 Households were surveyed in the Busia County which satisfies the requirement of minimum 100 samples for group sizes exceeding 1000 as mentioned in para 4.3.3 of the applied methodology TPDDTEC 4.0/5/. The sampling approach undertaken by the PD is duly explained under section B.7.2 of the PDD/4/, which has been assessed by the validation team and found to be appropriate and in-line with the methodology TPDDTEC v4.0/5/.

Risks associated with the project, and mitigation/safety measures taken.	Generally, the project poses no serious risk to the communities' health, safety and working conditions. However, preparing mud from a mixture of anthill soil and sawdust could expose the artisan to body injuries, for example, if pricked on the leg by any sharp object (wood shavings, sticks, metallic objects, broken glasses, etc). The project will undertake to ensure that the artisan have personal protective equipment including gumboots when preparing the mud.	The project is about providing access to clean cooking stoves that are energy efficient and a safer alternative to traditional three stone cookstoves due to decreased emissions. Thus, in fact it reduces air quality related health risks. However, since the construction of the ICS (rocket stoves) involves using mud from a mixture of anthill soil as well as sawdust as one of the raw materials, there can be a risk of injuries due to sharp materials such as metallic particles or glass pieces during collection and mixing. The PD has ensured that the artisans have personal protective equipment including gumboots when preparing the mud for construction. The same has been confirmed from the Occupational Health and Safety Policy of TYCSD/15/.
The stove needs to be redesigned to fairly compete with current technology e.g fixed with chimney.	The stove technology allows for improved combustion with less smoke emission hence can still optimally operate without a chimney. Being a rocket stove, it has a tall combustion chamber that behaves like a chimney, creating more draught than a standard stove.	The ICS implemented in the project are biomass based rocket stoves that are designed to burn firewood more efficiently than traditional three stone cookstoves. The rocket stoves have a relatively tall combustion chamber which helps in more efficient air mixing, which improves the combustion which in turn produces less smoke and can be operated without having the need for a chimney. The same have been confirmed through the construction brochure of similar fixed models/26/.

The stoves are still expensive to many households even with the subsidized costs of KES 1000.	The project has integrated an innovative village-based group savings and loaning methodology to enhance affordability and access to efficient cook stoves through soft loans. Stove owners can pay for the stove by affordable weekly installments through the groups.	Considering the fact that the construction and installation of the project stoves can be expensive to certain households, the project has integrated an innovative village based community savings and loaning (CS&L) mechanism to ensure affordability and access to efficient cookstoves through soft loans. With the help of CS&L mechanism stove owners can pay for the stove through affordable weekly installments. The presence of CS&L mechanism was confirmed from the Stove Credit CSL Asset Repayment Register/42/.

D.9: Sustainability Assessment

D.9.1: Safeguarding Principles that will be Monitored

Means of Validation	Not Applicable.
Findings	CL#06 was raised and closed.
Conclusion	There are no Safeguarding Principles that will be monitored.

D.9.2: Gender Sensitive Requirements

Means of Validation	Question	Justification Provided by the PD	VVB Assessment
	Question 1 - Explain how the project reflects the key issues and requirements of Gender Sensitive design and implementation as outlined in the Gender Policy?	The project complies with Principle 2 – Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment requirements of Safeguarding Principles & Requirements. The project follows the principles of non-discrimination. Access to the project activity is granted to all men and women. The project promotes equal rights for all groups, people from various parts and abilities. The project does not directly or indirectly negatively impact gender equality or women. Particularly, the main beneficiaries of the project are women and the project promotes their rights, with deliberate measures to: • Improve their skills and participation. • Reduce their workload for collecting firewood.	The PA is about access to efficient cooking system & the PA will abide by the respective national gender strategy/53/54/. The PA include women at every step and do not promote gender disparity in any manner which is verified by the PD's Gender Equality and Human Resource Policy/29/. The improved cookstoves will reduce the time and effort needed by women to fetch firewood and cook for their families and reduce risks related to unsafe cooking. Furthermore, the project provides employment for women as artisans for the construction of the improved cookstoves and also as project managers and staffs which has been verified through the PD's employee records/39/. So, the PA does not involve and is not complicit in any form of discrimination based on gender difference and is in line with the National Gender Policy.

		• Reduce the risks and hazards associated with unclean cooking practices including three stone open fire. • Foster women employment not only as artisans but project staff even at management positions. • Pay equal salaries for equal work for women and men Women are adequately engaged during the project Stakeholder Consultation that are conducted following the Stakeholder Consultation Engagement Requirements.	
	Question 2 - Explain how the project aligns with existing country policies, strategies and best practices	The project complies with the national Strategy for Gender Development which is the official government document to promote gender mainstreaming in Kenya. The project adhers to corresponding national legislation labour including maternity	The PA aligns with the goals of the host country with respect to equal rights and they also align with the Constitution of Kenya (Constitution of Kenya) which eliminates gender disparity.

		leaves/paternity and others.	
	Question 3 - Is an Expert required for the Gender Safeguarding Principles & Requirements?	No	It has been confirmed from the Stakeholder Consultation Report that several women from various categories were invited to attend the stakeholder consultation meeting/21/. The VVB checked the feedback matrix during the desk review and ensured that the PD took their feedback into consideration and there was no gender disparity. Since no indication of gender disparity or potential gender-related risks were identified by the VVB an external expert was not deemed necessary for the assessment of the Gender Safeguarding Principles and Requirements.
	Question 4 - Is an Expert required to assist with Gender issues at the Stakeholder Consultation?	No. Government officials from departments/agencies concerned with gender issues participated in the stakeholder consultations and provided the required technical backstopping.	It was confirmed from the Stakeholder Consultation Report/21/ that members of women organizations were invited to the meeting and no other expert's opinion was needed.
Findings	No findings were raised.		
Conclusion	The Validation team confirms that the PA complies with the GS4GG Gender Equality Requirements and Guidelines/50/.		

SECTION E. Internal Quality Control

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

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

SECTION F. Validation Opinion

Earthood Services Limited (Earthood) has performed the Gold Standard (GS4GG) validation and inclusion of the "Energy Efficient Cook Stoves for Siaya and Busia Communities, Kenya". The validation and inclusion were performed on the basis of rules and requirements defined by Gold Standard and UNFCCC, as appropriate.
The review of the PDD, supporting documents and subsequent follow-up actions (independent research of information) has provided Earthood with sufficient evidence to determine the fulfilment of stated criteria.
The PAs will lead to access of clean energy product (ICS) to the population within defined project boundary of The Republic of Kenya. The project results in reduction of CO_2e emissions that are real, measurable and give long-term benefits to the mitigation of climate change. It is demonstrated that the project is not a likely baseline scenario and the emission reductions attributable to the project are, hence, additional to any that would occur in the absence of the proposed GS programme of activities.
The emission reductions (average) from PA are estimated to be as given in the table below over the crediting period.

SDGs Targeted	Estimated Annual Average	Units or Products
SDG13: Climate Action (Mandatory)	142,863	VERs tCO_2e
SDG 1: No poverty	3,543	Money Savings in KES
SDG 4: Quality Education	30	Number

SDG 5: Gender Equality	5	Number
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	133,184	Number
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	50	Number

The emission reduction forecast has been checked, for the selected 7 years of crediting period, and it is deemed likely that the stated amount is achievable given that the underlying assumptions do not change.

The monitoring plan explained in the PDD is in compliance with the registered Project. It adequately provides for the ex-post monitoring of the project's emission reductions and sustainable indicators as defined in GS PDD. The monitoring arrangements described in the monitoring plan are feasible within the project design and it is Earthood's opinion that the PD shall be able to implement the monitoring plan.
In summary, "GS 879" as described in the PDD, meets all relevant GS requirements and correctly applies the baseline and monitoring methodology TPDDTEC v4.0. Therefore, Earthood requests the inclusion of GS 879 under the registered Project "Energy Efficient Cook Stoves for Siaya and Busia Communities, Kenya".

Appendix 1. Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Full Texts
CAR	Corrective Action Request
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CER	Certified Emission Reduction
CL	Clarification Request
CME	Coordinating / Managing Entity
CO_2	Carbon dioxide
CO_2e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
DNA	Designated National Authority
DRB	Demonstrably renewable woody biomass
DO	Distribution Organisation
EB	CDM Executive Board
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FAR	Forward Action Request
GHG	Greenhouse gas(es)
ICS	Improved Cook Stoves
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LAF	Leakage Adjustment Factor
LSC	Local Stakeholder Consultation
NRB	Non-Renewable Biomass
PA	Project Activity
PD	Project Developer
PoA	Programme of Activities
PoA DD	CDM Programme of Activities Design Document
UID	Unique Identification number
VPA	Voluntary Project Activity
VPA DD	Voluntary Project Activity Design Document
TYCSD	Tembea Youth Centre for Sustainable Development
VVB	Validating and Verifying Body

Appendix 2. Competence of Team Members and Technical Reviewers

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

Competence Statement	
Name	Soham Perret
Education	MSc. Environment Science and Technology
Experience	-
Field	-
Approved Roles	
Team Leader	NO
Validator	NO
Verifier	NO
Methodology Expert	NO
Local expert	NO
Financial Expert	NO
Technical Reviewer	NO

TA Expert (X.X)	NO		
Trainee	YES (Trainee Validator/Verifier)		
Reviewed by	Shifali Guleria (Quality Manager)	**Date**	10/04/2025
Approved by	Deepika Mahala (Technical Manager)	**Date**	10/04/2025

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

Competence Statement	
Name	Martin Luther King Okore
Country	Kenya
Education	MSc Environmental Studies
Experience	7 years
Field	Environment, Climate change and Sustainability
Approved Roles	
Team Leader	No
Validator	No
Verifier	No
Methodology Expert	No
Local expert	Yes (Kenya)
Financial Expert	No
Technical Reviewer	No

TA Expert	No		
Reviewed by	Shreya Garg	**Date**	02/05/2018
Approved by	Anshika Gupta	**Date**	02/05/2018

Appendix 3. Documents Reviewed or Referenced

SL. No.	Author	Title	References to the Document	Provider
1.	GS4GG	Principles & Requirements	Version 2.1 dated 31/01/2025	Others
2.	GS4GG	Gold Standard Programme of Activity Requirements and Procedures	Version 3.0 dated 12/11/2024	Others
3.	GS4GG	Community Services Activity Requirements	Version 1.2 Dated Oct 2019	Others
4.	PD	PDD	Version 3.5 dated 16/02/2026	PD
5.	Gold Standard	TPDDTEC V4.0 for ICS	Version 4.0	Others
6.	UNFCCC	Standard: CDM VVS PoA	Version 3.0	Others
7.	GS4GG	GHG Emissions Reductions & Sequestration Product Requirements	Version 3.1 dated 24/04/2025	Others
8.	GS4GG	KEY PROJECT INFORMATION & PROJECT DESIGN DOCUMENT (PDD) Template	Version 1.5 dated 29/06/2023	Others
9.	Earthood Services Limited	National Govt. of Kenya https://www.africa-laws.org/Kenya.php	-	Others
10.	UNFCCC	Guideline for Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities	Version: 4.0	Others
11.	UNFCCC	Standard: CDM PS for PoA	Version 3.0	Others
12.	UNFCCC	Standard for Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities	Version: 09.0	Others
13.	ESL	VVB On Site audit	Dated: 27/05/2025-28/05/2025	VVB

14.	PD	Stove Purchase Agreement between TYCSD and end-users (Sales receipt).	-	PD
15.	PD	Occupational Health and Safety Policy	2024	Others
16.	IPCC	2006 IPCC default values	2006	Others
17.	PD	Project KPT (2023)	-	PD
18.	UN	UN Convention against corruption	2003	Others
19.	PD	- No double Counting - No ODA declaration	-	PD
20.	PD	-ICS Sales Record Database (GS 879 2025 Sales Record)	-	PD
21.	PD	- Stakeholder Consultation Report - LSC feedback meeting evaluation forms - Participants list of LSC meeting in Busia and Siaya - Public radio announcements - Invitation Email - Invitation Letter	LSC Date: 16/07/2024 (Busia Country) & 18/07/2024 (Siaya Country)	PD
22.	Gold Standard	GHG Emissions Reductions & Sequestration Product Requirements	Version 3.1 Dated April 2025	Others
23.	PD	Ex-ante ER sheet of PA	Corresponding to the PDD	PD
24.	PD	Baseline survey Forms (Analysis sheet Baseline KPT survey sheet	Corresponding to the PDD	PD
25.	ESL	VVB On Site audit checklist - Attendance List - Onsite Photos	27/05/2025-28/05/2025	VVB
26.	Energypedia	https://energypedia.info/images/4/42/Description_of_Kenyan_Improved_Cookstove_-_Jiko_Kisasa.pdf	Last accessed: 22/09/2025	PD

27.	GS4GG	Applicability of global warming potential for gold standard for the global goals projects	-	PD
28.	UN	UN Declaration on the rights of indigenous people	2001	PD
29.	PD	Gender Equality and Human Resource Policy	-	PD
30.	UNFCCC	Draft Methodology tool – Tool33: Default values for common parameters	Version 3.0	Others
31.	UN	UN Declaration on the rights of Indigenous people	2001	Others
32.	GS4GG	Stakeholder Consultation and Engagement Requirement	Version 2.1 dated: 14/06/2022	Others
33.	CDM	Site visit and Remote Audit Requirement and Procedures	Version 2.0	Others
34.	PD	WBT of similar fixed models (GS 1167)	Dated: 11/07/2025	PD
35.	IPCC	2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, volume 2	https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gl/guidelin/ch1ref3.pdf	others
36.	PD	• Training Records • Awareness Campaigns Reports	-	PD
37.	PD	SDG Impact Tool (ex-ante)	-	PD
38.	Earthood Services Limited	KENYA LAW - The National Council for Law Reporting - The Climate Change (Carbon Markets) Regulations, 2024	Dated: 07/06/2024	Others
39.	PD	Employment Records - Artisans list 2025 - Artisans Contract - TYCSD Enumerators list 2025 - TYCSD Employee contracts	-	PD
40.	Earthood Services Limited	• 'The effect of firewood combustion cookstove types on indoor air pollution and deforestation in selected rural houses of Ethiopia' by Miftah Fekadu, Moges Molla and Birhanu Hailu	Date published: 24/10/2024	Others

		'A review on household air pollution and biomass use over Kenya' by Zablon Weku Shilenje, Scholastica Maloba, and Victor Ongoma	Date published: 08/11/2022	
41.	GS4GG	Transition Requirements	Version 2.0	Others
42.	PD	Stove Credit CSL Asset Repayment Register	-	PD
43.	PD	Monitoring and Usage Survey 2023	-	PD
44.	Earthood Services Limited	Piloting Biomass Energy Audit for Energy and Environmental Conservation in Homa-Bay County, Kenya - by E. Kitheka, C. Ogutu, N. Oduor, C. Ingutia, M. Muga, J.Githiomi	-	Others
45.	GS4GG registry	Monitoring report (2nd CP - 6th MP)	Version 1.3 dated 19/09/2024	PD
46.	GS4GG registry	Verification Report (2nd CP - 6th MP)	Version 1.3 dated 30/09/2024	PD
47.	PD	Project KPT survey sheet	-	PD
48.	PD	Calibration Certificates - Weighing scale	Dated:27/08/2025	PD
49.	PD	Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement between TYCSD and Foundation myclimate	-	PD
50.	GS4GG	Gender Equality Requirements & Guidelines	Version 2.0 Dated: 16/05/2023	Others
51.	Gold Standard	https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/t-prereview-design-document/	-	Others
52.	PD	Photographs of cover page and inside pages of grievance register	-	PD
53.	Earthood Services Limited	The Republic of Kenya - National Policy on Gender and Development	Dated: October 2019	Others
54.	Earthood Services Limited	The Republic of Kenya - National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC) https://www.ngeckenya.org/	Last accessed: 16/10/2025	Others

55.	Earthood Services Limited	The Republic of Kenya - The Environmental Management and Co-Ordination Act (CAP.387)	Dated: 31/12/2022	Others
56.	Earthood Services Limited	The Republic of Kenya - Kenya's Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (2020-2030) - Kenya's Second Nationally Determined Contribution (2031–2035)	2025 Last accessed: 22/10/2025	Others
57.	Earthood Services Limited	The Republic of Kenya - The Energy (Improved (Improved Biomass Cookstoves) Regulations, 2013	Last accessed: 22/10/2025	Others
58.	Earthood Services Limited	Latitude and Longitude Finder https://www.latlong.net/	Last accessed: 22/10/2025	Others
59.	PD	Annual Report and Audited Financial Statements document (Confidential)	Dated: 31/12/2023	Others
60.	PD	Kenya National cooking transition strategy 2024-2024 by Ministry of Energy & Petroleum https://www.energy.go.ke/sites/default/files/KAWI/Publication/Kenya%20National%20Cooking%20Transition%20Strategy_Signed.pdf	Last accessed: 16/01/2026	Others

Appendix 4. Clarification Requests, Corrective Action Requests and Forward Action Requests

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

There is no finding from previous verification report

1. **Table 2. CL from this validation**

CL ID	01	**Section no.**	C.6 and D.1.1	**Date :** 11/02/2025
Description of CL				
1. According to the GS4GG Transition Annex, the project boundary is specified as "Siaya community, Kenya." The CME must clarify the inclusion of the Busia community, as this constitutes an expansion of the boundary. As Per para 3.5.1(k) of the Optional Requirements - Design Change Request Requirements and Procedure Ver. 2.0, any boundary expansion requires a formal deviation request. 2. According to the KPI of GS4GG transition annex, '**Tembea Youth Centre for Sustainable Developmen**t 'also involved in the project activity. Thus, the CME is requested to ensure the involvement of the community in the project activity. 3. PD shall update the version of the PRINCIPLES & REQUIREMENTS by GS4GG to the latest and make changes throughout the VPA DD.				
Project participant response				**Date :** 01/05/2025
1. it is our understanding that renewal of crediting period or revalidation is the same as design certification, therefore measures introduced at this stage are subject to checks before the project is registered again. Whereas if changes are introduced to registered activity, they require design change? In this case the expansion of boundary only takes effect if the activity is revalidated or registered for 3rd CP. *2.* Tembea Youth Centre for Sustainable Development is involved as project participant. 3. Principles and Requirements version 2.1 applied.				
Documentation provided by project participant				
VVB assessment				**Date:** 05/05/2025
1. As per assessment of the above response provided by PD, it has been observed that during revalidation, the project boundary will be assessed from initial stage hence no requirement of design change even though the project boundary has increased from previous validation. The information is found to be appropriate. **CLOSED**				

2. Under KPI Section, the list of project participants has been revised by mentioning 'Tembea Youth Centre for Sustainable Development' and made consistent with KPI of GS4GG transition annex and the revision is found to be appropriate. **CLOSED**
3. The revisions to the latest version of Principles & Requirement (Version 2.1) have been applied across PDD except Section A.1.1 wherein version 1.2 is used. Hence, the PP is requested to revise the version number under Section A.1.1 of the PDD. **OPEN**

Therefore, CL#01 is **OPEN**.

Project participant response	**Date :** 23/06/2025
3.Revisions in sections A1.1 undertaken.	
Documentation provided by project participant	
VVB assessment	**Date :** 27/06/2025
3.VVB has assessed the updated PDD and has found that Section A.1.1 has been updated as per the latest version (2.1) of Principles & Requirements. **CLOSED** CL#01 is **CLOSED.**	

CL ID	02	**Section no.**	C.6 and D.1	**Date :** 11/02/2025
Description of CL				

1. The CME shall update the reference provided in section B.2 (a), as the existing reference pertains to a cookstove model that is portable and features a metal-clad liner. This design significantly differs from the cookstoves deployed in the present project activity, which adhere to a distinct structural and functional framework. To ensure technical accuracy and alignment with the project specifications, it is imperative to replace the reference with one that accurately reflects the characteristics and design parameters of the implemented cookstoves.
2. According to the 'Baseline Survey Form_2024,' a total of 367 households (HHs) were sampled. Therefore, the CME is requested to clarify the inconsistency observed in the reported sampling data (section B.4).
   Additionally, the CME is required to provide the sample size determination calculation, ensuring transparency in the methodology used. Furthermore, the CME shall furnish details of the random sampling generator employed in the selection process for the assessment.
3. According to the baseline survey conducted, data from column U in the 'Baseline Survey Form_2024' indicate that households reported the use of charcoal stoves and LPG stoves in the baseline scenario. Therefore, the CME is requested to clarify the rationale for considering only traditional cookstoves in the baseline scenario and provide justification for this assumption. Additionally, specific records in row numbers 122, 96, 67, 241, 279, 299, and 366 of the same sheet indicate that fixed improved stoves were already in use during the baseline scenario. The CME shall clarify the methodology adopted to address and mitigate stove stacking, ensuring that the baseline accurately reflects the pre-existing cooking practices and that the impact of the implemented cookstoves is appropriately assessed.
4. According to columns X and Y of the 'Baseline Survey Form_2024,' households reported using charcoal stoves and LPG as their secondary and tertiary cooking devices. Therefore, the CME is requested to clarify the discrepancy in determining firewood as the sole baseline fuel and provide justification for excluding other reported fuel sources from the baseline scenario.

Project participant response	**Date :**01/05/2025
1. *Material resubmitted and highlighted. (Description_of_Kenyan_Improved_Cookstove_-_Jiko_Kisasa.pdf)* 2. *Only 281 responses were considered to eligible. The PDD has been revised to be consistent with the baseline findings.* 3. *Consider revisions in the pdd and the resubmitted baseline file - GS879 -3CP baseline survey analysis.xlsx* 4. *Revised accordingly.*	
Documentation provided by project participant	
VVB assessment	**Date:** 08/05/2025
1. As per assessment of the Footnote 9 link: (https://energypedia.info/images/4/42/Description_of_Kenyan_Improved_Cookstove_-_Jiko_Kisasa.pdf (pg 3)) in PDD, the lifespan of the Rocket stove is mentioned as 5 years. Whereas, in Section A.3 of the PDD, the lifespan has been mentioned as 14 years. Please find the screenshot attached below for your reference. As the two lifespans are contradicting in nature, therefore, PD is requested to clarify the inconsistency and provide supporting documents to substantiate the accurate lifespan of the stove. **Materials used:** The Rocket stove can be built with either good clay soil or fired clay soil bricks with a lifespan of 5 years. It could be more especially for the brick stove. **Rocket stove two pots**  Hence, PD is requested to provide appropriate supporting document as evidence to substantiate the information. **OPEN** 2. As per assessment of the revised PDD, baseline survey of 281 households was conducted but the sample size calculation is missing therefore, CME is required to provide the sample size determination calculation, ensuring transparency in the methodology used. Furthermore, the CME shall furnish details of the random sampling generator employed in the selection process for the assessment. **OPEN** **3.** As per assessment of the the excel sheet titled '1742844684_GS879 -3CP baseline survey analysis', Tab 'Charcoal' rows 55, 76, 220, 291 mentions the presence of fixed improved cookstove captured during baseline survey hence PD is requested to kindly clarify the presence of stove stacking. Following the revised response in GS Pd, how Tembea will ensure that only 3 stone household are considered for construction of project ICS, elaborate on the approach. **OPEN.** 4. As per assessment of the above response and GS PD provided by PD, it has been observed that even though it has been mentioned that 92% of households use firewood yet the other main baseline fuel has not been mentioned. Therefore, PD is kindly requested to mention the number of households using firewood, charcoal and LPG out of 281 sampled households and mention the secondary, tertiary baseline fuels recorded during baseline survey. CL#02 is **OPEN**.	
Project participant response	**Date :** 23/06/2025

1. As per the screenshot attached above the materials note that the lifespan could be more and especially for brick stove. The project is implementing brick stoves and its seeking renewal for 3rd crediting period. Stove past 5-13 years are still in use and in good state. The continuous monitoring activities confirm this as per monitoring report of GS 879 vintage 2023. 2. The sample sizing is explained in section B.4-B that the sample size is minimum of 100 as per guidance of the applied methodology paragraph 4.3.3. The project had no list of the households to be interviewed as such no random list generated. Kindly refer to B4.B 3. Since the project install fixed rocket stoves, this will allow for household assessment and in most cases, households hardly have the space for two fixed rocket stoves. This will be make ensured for all installations. 4. Section B4.B has been revised and details provided.
Documentation provided by project participant

VVB assessment	**Date :** 28/06/2025

1. As per assessment of the above response, the lifespan of the brick made cookstove is mentioned as " It could be more especially for the brick stove" in the provided supporting document (https://energypedia.info/images/4/42/Description_of_Kenyan_Improved_Cookstove_-_Jiko_Kisasa.pdf (pg 3), however, this description doesn't align with nor support the 14-year lifespan claim of the Tembea stoves in section A.3 of the PDD as '14-years' is well beyond the '5 years' claim (almost three times). Considering this, the PD is requested to provide supporting documents to substantiate the mentioned '14-years' lifespan of the Tembea stoves.

However, since the 'Tembea stove' is an ICS built onsite, section 3.4 of the applied methodology (TPDDTEC 4.0) allows the use of field data complying with the general requirements for sampling (section 4.4 of the applied methodology) to determine the average technical life. PD has responded that 'Stove past 5-13 years are still in use and in good state and that the continuous monitoring activities confirm this as per monitoring report of GS 879 vintage 2023'. VVB has cross-checked this information with the past monitoring reports of GS 879.
However, PD is to clarify how they have calculated the life span to be '14-years' in line with section 3.4 of the applied methodology, PD is to calculate the average actual lifespan of the stove and the stoves in use is 5-13 years which doesn't support the claimed '14-years' as it is clearly not a field based lower bound of the lifespan. Thus, PD is to clarify how they have calculated the lifespan to be '14-years'. **OPEN**

2. VVB has reviewed the updated PDD and confirms that the sampling size and sampling methodology outlined in section B4.B adheres to the requirements specified in section 4.3 and 4.4 of the applied methodology and thus is in line with the applied methodology (TPDDTEC v4.0). **CLOSED**.

3. PD's statement that most households cannot accommodate two fixed rocket stoves is understood due to spacing issue. However, PD is requested to further elaborate on this claim of CME ensuring installation of only project ICS by providing records/supporting document to substantiate the same. **OPEN**

4. VVB has reviewed the updated PDD and confirms that the details on the usage of firewood, charcoal, and LPG in the baseline scenario has been reflected under section B4.B. **CLOSED**

CL#02 is **OPEN**

Project participant response	**Date :** 20/07/2025

1. WBT from similar technology performed in june 2025 used as reference. Project to provide WBT results by 1st verification.
2. Closed
3. The PD has defined eligibility assessment for project beneficiaries, only households with no fixed stoves shall be eligible. More details provided in A1.1

Documentation provided by project participant

VVB assessment	**Date :** 24/07/2025

1. WBT from similar technology submitted by the PD has been assessed. As per PD's response the WBT tests has been raised as FAR#01 and will be verified during the 1st verification of the 3rd crediting period (current crediting period).
   However, as per the methodology TPDDTEC 4.0 it is mentioned under 'Data/parameter ID ICS 3' that the technical life of stoves constructed on field can be established using field data on how long that type of stove lasts in real world use (with similar socioeconomic and cultural conditions).
   The screenshot of the same is given below:

   - For stoves built on-site at the end user location, field reports, which comply with the general requirements for sampling (Section 4.4), of average technical life of the same stove type operated under similar conditions (socioeconomic and cultural). Simulation modelling may be applied together with such field reports to estimate the average technical life.

   Thus, considering that the project is in its 3rd crediting period the PD is requested to provide the past monitoring survey documents to substantiate the claimed lifespan of the stove. **OPEN**

2. **CLOSED.**

3. The response given by PD has been crosschecked with section A1.1 of the PDD. However, it has been mentioned under eligibility criteria that "Only households with no fixed **rocket** stoves in their kitchen shall be considered eligible to purchase Tembea stove". However, as per the baseline survey, under the parameter 'Possession of alternative fuels (stove), there are 74 households who possess Charcoal, 4 households who possess LPG, and one household each who possess

kerosene and biogas respectively. Thus, PD is requested to clarify as to how it'll be ensured that no stove stacking takes place in these cases and will not be considered for construction of project ICS and emission reduction will be accounted for. **OPEN.**

Project participant response	**Date :** 13/08/2025
1.the monitoring survey data has been provided. 3.most households indicate having secondary technologies, the project shall during surveys check on the usage of the others stoves if any and based on the definition of use and non use determine how the same shall be accounted for in emission calculations.	
Documentation provided by project participant	

VVB assessment	**Date :** 02/09/2025

1. The VVB has reviewed the uploaded monitoring survey sheet titled *"GS 879_Monitoring_Usage_Survey_2023.V01.1."* Based on the assessment of column 'BA' (Date of stove construction) and column 'BG' (Condition of the Tembea stove - stove user's appraisal), it has been observed that stoves aged 13-14 years are still used and reported to be in good condition. Moreover, the usage rate recorded during the last monitoring period of previous crediting period (6th MP of 2nd CP) was 88.07 as per the monitoring report dated 19/09/2024 (version 1.3) as well as the verification report of the same dated 30/09/2024 (version 1.3).

   Thus, taking this into consideration, the adoption of 10 years as the lifespan has been deemed appropriate and conservative. **CLOSED.**

2. **Closed.**

3. PD's response that the determination of stoves to be included in the emission reduction calculations will be based on the usage status of the secondary cookstoves in accordance with the definitions of "use" and "non-use" is understood. However, how "non-use" will be determined with regard to use of alternate stoves (other than the baseline stove) isn't clear as it is not illustrated in the PDD.
   Similarly, under "Mandatory requirements" in section B.7.3, PD has only defined non-use based on the usage of baseline stove and not the other stoves (Stoves using alternative fuels).

   In the baseline scenario described under section B.4 of the revised PDD dated 26/08/2025, it is shown that 82 households use alternate fuels, with 74 users using charcoal, 4 users using LPG, 2 users using firewood and 1 user each using biogas and kerosene respectively.

   Thus, PD is requested to clarify on how use and non-use is determined for these instances and revise section B.7.3 accordingly to include all the instances falling under the category of "use" and "non-use". **OPEN.**

Project participant response	**Date 08/09/2025**
3.section B7.3 of the PDD revised to define non use of project technology as situation when baseline or any other cooking device is used in the household 1,2 or 3 times in a day.	
Documentation provided by project participant	
VVB assessment	**Date:** 18/09/2025
3. VVB has reviewed the revised PDD (version 3.2.9) dated 15/09/2025 and confirms that the details regarding "use" and "non-use" has been revised to include how non-use will be determined when alternate stoves (stoves other than the baseline) stove is used. As per the revisions, households using baseline stove or any other cooking device apart from the project stove at least once a day is considered as "non-use". **CLOSED.**	

CL ID	03	**Section no.**	D.4	**Date :** 11/02/2025
Description of CL				
1. According to the survey responses recorded in column AI of the 'Baseline Survey Form_2024,' 78.201% of households cook three times per day, 18.801% cook twice per day, 1.63% cook once per day, and 1.08% cook four times per day. Therefore, the CME is requested to clarify the inconsistency observed in the reported cooking frequency data and provide justification for any discrepancies in the survey results. 2. According to the 'Baseline Survey Form_2024,' no questions were raised to the sampled households to assess cookstove usage across different seasons. Therefore, the PD is requested to clarify the basis for determining the absence of seasonal variation in cookstove usage and provide justification for this assumption.				
Project participant response				**Date :** 01/05/2025
1. Baseline data revised. 2. There is information about seasonal variations. Consider the file updated. (GS879 -3CP baseline survey analysis.xlsx)				
Documentation provided by project participant				
VVB assessment				**Date:** 20/05/2025
1. As per assessment of the revised Baseline survey sheet provided by PD, the data has now been revised. Therefore, it has been **closed**. 2. As per assessment of the revised baseline survey sheet titled 'GS879 -3CP baseline survey analysis_final', the data encapsulating seasonal variation has been recorded in Column 'T' and 'U'. The question raised is as follows 'Did you use more or less fuel during the rainy season compared to the dry season', which enunciates the amount of fuel usage during dry and rainy season. However, this question does not imply the cookstove usage during dry and rainy season. PD is kindly requested to clarify on how the baseline survey captures information on cookstove usage with regards to seasonal variation. **OPEN** CL#03 is **OPEN**				
Project participant response				**Date :** 23/06/2025
2.the question asked to households is if they cook more on the baseline/project stove to capture if there is a difference in the stove usage across seasons. Just that the comparison is expressed in the difference in firewood consumption.				
Documentation provided by project participant				

VVB assessment	**Date :** 28/06/2025
2. PD's clarification that the fuel comparisons were used is understood. However, as per para 4.3.4 of the applied methodology (TPDDTEC v4.0), the baseline survey should include seasonal variations in baseline technology and fuel use. Thus, PD is requested to clarify on how the baseline survey captures information on cookstove usage with regards to seasonal variations (must reflect stove usage patterns across seasons, not just fuel differences). **OPEN** CL#03 is **OPEN**	
Project participant response	**Date :** 20/07/2025
2.more details provided in the PDD. The PD sought to collect information from end users on project and baseline technology use across seasons. The households were asked if they have differences in use of baseline and project technology across the seasons of the years. To help them quantify the difference if any this then was equated with how much fuel is used if there is any difference in use across the seasons.	
Documentation provided by project participant	
VVB assessment	**Date :** 24/07/2025
2. The response by the PD has been understood. The stove usage patterns across the seasons were equated with the respective fuel differences (fuel usage). **CLOSED.**	

CL ID	04	**Section no.**	D.1	**Date :** 11/02/2025
Description of CL				
1. The PD shall provide a detailed explanation, supported by technical evidence, to substantiate the claimed 14-year lifetime of the project stove. This should include durability assessments, material specifications, performance testing results, maintenance requirements, and any relevant studies or certifications that validate the projected lifespan. 2. During the calculation of the ex ante parameters, only wood was considered as the fuel source. However, according to the baseline survey, charcoal cookstoves are also present in the baseline scenario. Therefore, the CME is requested to clarify why only wood was considered in the baseline fuel assessment and provide justification for excluding charcoal as a relevant fuel source in the baseline calculation.				
Project participant response				**Date :** DD/MM/YYYY
1. The technology has been previously registered by Gold standard for 14 years. *2. Over 90% of users use wood, the project will only replace wood stoves.*				
Documentation provided by project participant				
VVB assessment				**Date:** 08/05/2025
1. As per assessment of the Footnote 9 link: (https://energypedia.info/images/4/42/Description_of_Kenyan_Improved_Cookstove_-_Jiko_Kisasa.pdf (pg 3)) in PDD, the lifespan of the Rocket stove is mentioned as 5 years. Whereas, in Section A.3 of the PDD, the lifespan has been mentioned as 14 years. Please find the screenshot attached below for your reference. As the two lifespans are contradicting in nature, therefore, PD is requested to clarify the inconsistency and provide supporting document to substantiate the accurate lifespan of the stove.				

Materials used:

The Rocket stove can be built with either good clay soil or fired clay soil bricks with a lifespan of 5 years. It could be more especially for the brick stove.

Rocket stove two pots

As indicated in the document titled 'Description of Kenyan Improved Ccokstove_Jiko_Kisasa', the test report does not include any information on Tembea Youth Centre for Sustainable manufactured stoves or the stove being called as Tembea stoves. Hence, PD is requested to provide appropriate supporting document as evidence to substantiate the information. **OPEN**

2. As observed from the final baseline survey titled 'GS879 -3CP baseline survey analysis_final' made available to VVB from PD, there were 281 households surveyed during baseline survey and main fuel used in the baseline households is wood (272 households) whereas in remaining households, charcoal was recorded as the main fuel. As the presence of charcoal has also been captured during the baseline survey therefore, CME is requested to consider charcoal in the baseline fuel assessment. **OPEN**.

CL#04 is **OPEN**.

Project participant response	**Date :** 23/06/2025
1. Material uploaded *2.* Details included in B4.B	
Documentation provided by project participant	
VVB assessment	**Date :** 28/06/2025
1. Evidence upload pending from PD's side, will proceed with assessment once uploaded. **OPEN** 2. VVB has assessed the updated PDD and has found that the usage of charcoal has been accounted for in the baseline fuel assessment, and the same has been reflected under section B.4 of the updated PDD. **CLOSED.**	
Project participant response	**Date :** 20/07/2025
1.project to submit WBT by 1st verification. WBT for similar technology provided.	
Documentation provided by project participant	
VVB assessment	**Date :** 24/07/2025
1. WBT report for similar technology (GS 1167- Fixed Rocket stove) has been obtained and assessed. As per PD's response, the WBT tests has been raised as FAR#01 and will be verified during the 1st verification of the 3rd crediting period (current crediting period). **CLOSED.**	

CL ID	05	**Section no.**	D.1	**Date :** 08/05/2025
Description of CL				
1. In section A.3 of the PDD, PD shall include the necessary information relevant to the specifications of the fixed rocket stoves. As per the document titled 'Description of Kenyan Improved Ccokstove_Jiko_Kisasa', the thermal efficiency is between 50% – 60%, however, the value is not backed by any WBT results. Therefore, the PD shall				

provide the evidence to verify the thermal efficiency of the rocket stove based on WBT results.

2. The laboratory agency responsible for conducting the WBT of the fixed rocket stoves must be an accredited body under the Clean Cooking Alliance (CCA) program. The Project Developer (PD) shall justify compliance with this requirement and provide evidence to enable the validation team to confirm the accreditation status of the laboratory.
3. Section A.1.1 references a declaration stating that the carbon credits generated are not issued under any other GHG or non-GHG mechanism apart from the Gold Standard. The Project Developer (TYSCD), as the owner of the GSVERs derived from this project activity, must provide a signed declaration on their official letterhead confirming this claim.

Project participant response	**Date :** 23/06/2025

1. *The PD shall provide the WBT by 1st verification as we clarify with rules on WBT.*
2. *The PD shall provide the WBT by 1st verification as we clarify with rules on WBT.*
3. *We have uploaded the declaration.*

Documentation provided by project participant

VVB assessment	**Date:** 08/05/2025

1. Considering the fact that this is a RCP and the 3rd crediting period, PD is requested to provide the WBT test reports (manufacturer specification displaying thermal efficiency), the test should also have been conducted by an accredited body under the Clean Cooking Alliance. As the manufacturer specification has been used as source for ex-ante value hence, PD is requested to provide the name of laboratory which will be conducting or has already conducted the WBT to suffice the information that the testing has been undertaken by an accredited laboratory. **OPEN**

2. Similar as above. **OPEN**

3. Declaration upload pending from PD's side, will proceed with assessment once uploaded. **OPEN**

CL#05 is **OPEN**

Project participant response	**Date :** 20/07/2025

1. WBT to be provided by 1st verification of 3CP (center for energy studies Dedan university of technology)
2. WBT to be provided by 1st verification of 3CP
3. Declaration uploaded (GS 879-Declaration.PDF)

Documentation provided by project participant

VVB assessment	**Date :** 24/07/2025

1. As per PD's response the WBT has been raised as FAR#01 and will be verified during the first verification and the thermal efficiencies will have to be updated by the 1st verification of the 3rd crediting period in accordance with the WBT test reports. Similarly, current thermal efficiency of the cookstoves has been estimated based on

the WBT report of similar fixed technology (GS 1167- Fixed Rocket stove) provided by the PD. **CLOSED.**

2. Similar to the above. **CLOSED.**

3. Declaration received. **CLOSED.**

CL ID	06	**Section no.**	D.4	**Date :** 28/06/2025

Description of CL

1. In the 'Appendix 1 – Safeguarding Principles Assessment' of the PDD the question concerning the generation of waste materials (P.9.5.1) has been marked as "NO". The screenshot of the same is given below:

P.9.5 HAZARDOUS AND NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE		
P.9.5.1	Does the project involve the generation of waste materials (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	☐ YES ☒ NO

However, considering the fact that this is an RCP and the third crediting period, the PD is requested to clarify on how this is marked as "NO" as construction waste will be generated while replacing the older stoves (stoves past their lifespan) since these are fixed models. Similarly, the PD is to provide details of the waste disposal mechanism.

2. As per 'SECTION A. Description of Project', the installed project stove, i.e, Tembea rocket stoves do not come with a chimney. The same was also confirmed during the on-site visit. However, since fireplaces with no chimney can significantly impact indoor air quality levels due to the release of smoke and particulate matter (PM2.5 and PM10). PD is requested to provide IAP (Indoor Air pollution) test report to demonstrate that the installed stoves do not pose any health risk primarily respiratory.

3. In the section B.7.1 Data and parameters to be monitored, the source of data is given as "Assumed" for the parameter-Weighted average usage rate, Up,y (Data/parameter ID-ICS 26). The PD is requested to provide clarification for the same.

Furthermore, as per the GS4GG 'Requirements and Guidelines: Usage Rate Monitoring,' project developers claiming a usage rate of up to 90% should meet all the requirements given under section 2.3 (Good Practice Monitoring Requirement) of the guideline document. The screenshot of the same is given below:

2.3 | Good Practice Monitoring Requirements

2.3.1 | Project developer can claim up to a maximum 90% usage rate following the below monitoring requirements, in addition to the mandatory requirements described in 2.2 |above.

v. Field team training and supervision:

2.3.2 | The project developer shall provide training and supervision necessary to ensure field teams have the capacity required to complete usage survey successfully. The training of the field team is key to obtain a complete and accurate stove use dataset. In some cultures, it may be imperative to have female field workers.

2.3.3 | The training workshop shall be conducted immediately before the fieldwork commences. The aim of the training workshop is to ensure that all team members have the knowledge and skills to carry out the required work with confidence and to a high standard. The team members need to understand the usage survey objectives and be proficient with the recruitment procedures, data collection and management processes, and protocols for troubleshooting.

2.3.4 | Detailed written guidelines and instructions for all procedures shall be provided and updated as necessary. There should be close supervision, including direct observations, of the field team members, particularly at the onset of the usage survey.

2.3.5 | Regular review of the collected data should be carried out, especially in the first days of data collection, to assess enumerator performance and re-train/supervise those that fall below the expected standard.

2.3.6 | To demonstrate compliance with this requirement, the project developer shall keep records of all trainings including the dates, details of the staff trained and other relevant information.

vi. End-User Training and follow up visits:

2.3.7 | The project developer shall provide locally appropriate end-user training on project technology use via demonstrations and follow-up visits. It includes demonstrations, training at the point-of-sale and post-sale follow-up visits. These visits are critical to ensure correct and sustained use of the project stove.

2.3.8 | To demonstrate compliance with this requirement, the project developer shall keep records of all demonstrations, training and follow up visits.

vii. Awareness campaign:

2.3.9 | The developers shall organise the campaign to make end-user aware about the benefits of continuous use of project technology and key product attributes. The awareness campaigns can be carried out together with the sales promotions and end-user training.

2.3.10 | To demonstrate compliance with this requirement, the project developer shall keep records of all awareness campaigns organised.

Thus, the PD is requested to provide and update the information in the PDD as per the requirements.

Project participant response	**Date :** 20/07/2025

1.The project doesn't expect to generate waste as most of the materials are made of clay which is re-used within the home. The stoves are in the homes so waste generated is used to retrofit and repair within the kitchen. The stove is made of 20-25 bricks and clay.
2. the project will conduct this study alongside the WBT for submission during 1st verification of 3rd CP.
3.the project will conduct monitoring usage surveys in accordance with the Good Practice monitoring requirements guidelines. Achieved usage rate must comply with the minimum requirements. Details included in B. 7.1 ICS 26.

Documentation provided by project participant

VVB assessment	**Date :** 24/07/2025

1. PD's responses were found to be acceptable as the materials used are sustainable and are reused to maintain circularity. **CLOSED.**

2. As per PD's response, the indoor air pollution report is not required as the outdoor cooking is not transferred to indoor therefore, the requirement in consistence with the applied methodology. **CLOSED.**

3. VVB has reviewed the parameter ICS 26 in section B.7.1 of the PDD and acknowledge that the section has been revised. However, as pointed out in the previous finding, the PD is supposed to mention their justification against each

requirement given under 'Mandatory Monitoring Requirements' (Section 2.2) as well as 'Good Practice Monitoring Requirements' (section 2.3) set out in the 'Requirements and Guidelines: Usage Rate Monitoring V2'. Thus, the PD is requested to update the PDD (section B.7.3) with justifications supporting each requirements as mentioned. **OPEN.**

Project participant response	**Date :**13/08/2025
1. Details included in section B7.3	
Documentation provided by project participant	
VVB assessment	**Date:** 02/09/2025
3. The VVB has reviewed the updated PDD and confirms that section B.7.3 has been revised to incorporate the requirements of both 'Mandatory Monitoring' and 'Good Practice Monitoring'. However, in adherence to paragraph 2.2.11 of the " *Requirements and Guidelines : Usage Rate Monitoring*" document, PD is requested to kindly include a statement confirming that consent is obtained from the primary cook prior to taking photographs during surveys. Additionally, PD is requested to provide the following supporting document for assessment purpose to help complete the assessment: • Evidence for the after-survey verification checks conducted, as per the mandatory requirements. • Training records to substantiate the training provided to the field team.	

Project participant response	**Date :** 08/09/2025
3.details included in B7.3 on seeking household consent from households before taking photographs. The PD will comply with the requirements during 1MP of 3CP and provide the evidences during verifications.	
Documentation provided by project participant	
VVB assessment	**Date:** 18/09/2025
3. VVB has reviewed the revised PDD (version 3.2.9) dated 15/09/2025 and confirms that the details regarding consent obtained from the primary cook prior to taking photographs have been added under section B.7.3. PD will be providing evidence for the after-survey verification checks and training records of field teams during the 1st verification (1MP of 3CP). **CLOSED.**	

CL ID	07	**Section No.**	D.5	**Date :** 24/07/2025
Description of CL				
1. Under the parameter ICS 18 (Pb,y), the source of data has been cited as data from 2nd crediting period, moreover, under its monitoring frequency it is given that "The project will conduct BFT before 1st MP verification. However, as per the applied methodology *'Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption v4.0'*, specifically section 3.13.1, *"When the project developers apply for crediting period renewal,*				

the baseline fuel consumption must be reassessed, in addition to other relevant methodological parameters as per the latest version of the methodology available at the time of submission of the renewal of the crediting period and GS4GG crediting period renewal requirements." Thus, considering the fact that the crediting period started on 01-Jan-2025, PD is requested to clarify on why the BFT has not yet been conducted.
Project participant response **Date :** 13/08/2025
1.The BFT was already conducted 2024 but the PFT is ongoing in this August. The PD has provided BFT results and updated PDD and ex ante estimation. It was anticipated to use paired sampling, and we considered it appropriate to provide results once both studies are conducted. As per the above section of the Meth we provide the results.
Documentation provided by project participant
VVB assessment **Date:** 02/09/2025
1. VVB has reviewed the submitted BFT results Excel sheet titled '*GS 879-3CP baseline fuel test_v1'* and upon the assessment of the tab '**Wood BFT'** and '**Measurement wood project'** have made the following observations: a) The column **'AY'** in the tab **'Wood BFT'** mentions the value **'50.386'** denotes average of all the values tabulated under the same column. The relevance of these values are not clear as the title is not defined. Similar observation have been noted for the column **'M'** of the tab '**Measurement wood project'.** b) In the tab '**Wood BFT',** the sub title of the column **'F'** is not defined, few cells under this column shows value '0' and cell reference '**F34'** is empty. Similarly in the tab '**Measurement wood project'** the title of column **'N'** is missing. c) In the tab '**Wood BFT'** all the values tabulated under the columns **'AN'** to **'AY'** are punched in values and the source is not clear. PD is requested to provide supporting documents to substantiate the punched in values. Similarly there is no column stating the amount of wood (biomass) used. Thus, PD is requested to clarify on the above observations and make the necessary corrections. VVB has also reviewed the revised PDD dated 26/08/2025 (version 3.2.8) as well as the revised ex ante estimation sheet titled "*GS 879 _3CP_exante _Tembea_Cook Stove _ER Spreadsheet_V1.0"* and confirms that the value of Pb,y has been updated in both the documents. However, under the **'ER _calculation' tab** of the ex ante estimation sheet, the source of baseline fuel consumption (reference cell **'D33**') is mentioned as "Measured BFT 2017".Therefore PD is requested to update this information to reflect the latest BFT.
Project participant response **Date :** 08/09/2025

a) All columns have been provided with headings AY has been deleted (not important the same is covered in AL)-M heading provided. b) This is the household phone number- section revised. Those without phone numbers left empty. c) The source is measurement wood as recorded from household measurements daily. The values have been linked to source. Revisions in the ER sheet undertaken.
Documentation provided by project participant
VVB assessment **Date :** 18/09/2025
VVB has reviewed the revised BFT Excel sheet titled '*GS 879-3CP baseline fuel test_v1'* and upon the assessment of the tabs '**Wood BFT'** and '**Measurement wood project'** confirm the following: a) All the columns of both the tabs (**'Wood BFT'** and '**Measurement wood project')** have been revised with respective headings. VVB also noted that the column '**AY'** has been deleted as the same information is being covered in column **'AL'.** b) PD's response is understood. The column **'F'** corresponds to the phone numbers of the households, and the title has been added. The empty cells correspond to households without phone numbers. c) PD's response is noted. The values were recorded at the source during the measurements. VVB has cross-checked sample household records provided by the PD and confirms that the values in the record are consistent with the values in the BFT Excel sheet. VVB also reviewed the revised ex ante estimation sheet titled "*GS 879 _3CP_exante _Tembea_Cook Stove _ER Spreadsheet_V1.0"* and upon assessment of the tab **'ER _calculation'** confirm that the calculations are consistent with the values from the latest BFT. Similarly, the source of the baseline fuel consumption (reference cell **'D33**') has been revised to reflect the latest BFT. **CLOSED.**

Table 2. CAR from this validation

CAR ID	01	**Section no.**	D.5	**Date :** 28/06/2025
Description of CAR				
The fNRB value mentioned in the PDD (72.88%) has been calculated using the CDM tool 30. However, the validity of tool 30 will end on 30 june 2025 for projects seeking Design Certification or Crediting Period Renewal. The screenshot of the validity of CDM tool 30 is given below:				

RULE UPDATE - fNRB application for GS4GG certification

Copy image

2.2 | Validity of CDM Tool 30

2.2.1 | For design certification or renewal of crediting periods (including standalone activities, PoAs, real or regular case VPAs, VPA/CPAs, or inclusion of regular case VPAs), CDM Tool 30 validity ends on June 30, 2025. For GS4GG design certification or crediting period renewal:

a. the project developer shall not apply CDM Tool 30 for fNRB value estimation after June 30, 2025, and

b. a request for design certification, crediting period renewal, or VPA inclusion (real or regular case) for GS4GG certification shall not be submitted.

2.2.2 | After June 30, 2025, project developers shall use one of the eligible methods listed below to estimate fNRB values for any design certification, crediting period renewal, or VPA inclusion requests.

2.2.3 | The project developer may choose to apply the options listed below to estimate fNRB values for any design certification, crediting period renewal, or VPA inclusion requests before this deadline.

On April 24*th*, 2025, Gold Standard released a rule update to the fraction of Non-Renewable Biomass (fNRB) value application for GS4GG certification. The eligible methods of fNRB estimation are:

1. Updated version of Tool 33 Default values for common parameters (version 2.0 or earlier versions are not valid) after CDM Executive Board approval or revised version of Tool 30 under PACMA6.4, or
2. Modelling Fuelwood Saving Scenario (MoFuSS) derived values, or
3. New method developed for fNRB calculation under PACM-A6.4, approved by Gold Standard.

Thus, the PA is required to apply fNRB values using one of the eligible methods listed above. And, as per Gold Standard's rule update "fNRB APPLICATION FOR GS4GG CERTIFICATION" v1.0, paragraph 2.3.2, "*The project developer may update their chosen fNRB method or value when new methods or default values become available after design certification or crediting period renewal".*

Project participant response	**Date :** 20/07/2025
1. The projects adopt Tool 33 default value for Kenya (29%).	
Documentation provided by project participant	
VVB assessment	**Date:** 24/07/2025
1. The adoption of tool 33's default fNRB value for Kenya (29%) has been found appropriate and in line with the latest GS4GG rule update. **CLOSED.**	

Table 3. FAR from this validation

FAR ID	01	**Section No.**		**Date :** 24/07/2025
Description of FAR				
In response to CL #02 and CL#04 regarding the lifespan of the Tembea stoves as well as CL#05 regarding the thermal efficiency of the Tembea stoves, the PD has responded that: "WBT to be provided by 1st verification of 3CP (center for energy studies Dedan university of technology)" Thus, the subsequent VVB conducting the first verification for the current crediting period (CP3) is requested to verify and ensure that the PD has submitted the WBT test report as mentioned.				
Project participant response				**Date :** 13/08/2025
The PD shall undertake necessary studies by next verification.				

FAR ID	02	**Section No.**	FAR from GS Design Review	**Date :** 16/02/2026
Description of FAR				
The subsequent VVB shall check compliance with parameter ICS 2 (Product Technology Description), ICS 3 (Expected technical lifespan of project technology) and ICS 4 (Indoor Air Pollution) prior to the first verification.				

FAR ID	03	**Section No.**	FAR from GS Design Review	**Date :** 16/02/2026
Description of FAR				
The last date of certification cycle was 31/12/2024; however, the submission for RCP was completed on 11/11/2025. The PD shall ensure that no VERs are claimed for the period from 01/01/2025 to 10/11/2025 in subsequent verification.				

FAR ID	04	**Section No.**	FAR from GS Design Review	**Date :** 16/02/2026
Description of FAR				
The Project Developer (PD) shall conduct the kitchen performance test (KPTs) in line with the KPT protocol considering the moisture content of the wood to calculate weight on dry basis and accounting for seasonal variation.				

FAR ID	05	**Section No.**	FAR from GS Design Review	**Date :** 16/02/2026
Description of FAR				
The subsequent VVB shall reassess full compliance with the laws concerning carbon trading during the first verification if required carbon trading framework is operational.				

FAR ID	06	**Section No.**	FAR from GS Design Review	**Date :** 16/02/2026
Description of FAR				
The subsequent VVB shall check that project information on the GS Assurance Platform, such as project title, crediting period, estimated ERs, SDGs, and name of methodology, is in line with the PDD.				

FAR ID	07	Section No.	FAR from GS Design Review	Date : 16/02/2026
Description of FAR				
The PD shall ensure that the project is updated in accordance with the PA Alignment methodology and requirements published on 22/12/2025 during the performance certification via the issuance track for vintages 2026 and onwards. The verifying VVB, during the next verification, shall provide an assessment of the project's compliance with the PA-aligned methodologies and requirements.				

Appendix 5: Assessment of the Safeguarding Principles

SOCIAL SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES			
Reference requirement	Question	Response	VVB Assessment
P.1 |HUMAN RIGHTS			
P.1.1.1 |	Does the project developer, its representatives and the Project disrespect internationally proclaimed human rights?	☐ YES ☒ NO	The PD and the PA respect laws of the host country and will not lead to violations of human rights or discrimination of any kind. Host country has ratified UN Human Rights Conventions. With respect to international law, the project aligns with internationally recognised human rights, including: i. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), in particular Articles 25 (right to an adequate standard of living, including health and well-being). ii. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), specifically Articles 11 and 12 relating to the right to an
P.1.1.1 |	Is the project involved or complicit in violence or human rights abuses of any kind as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?	☐ YES ☒ NO	
P.1.1.2 |	Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g., during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	☐ YES ☒ NO	
P.1.1.3 |	Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g., Project-affected stakeholders) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	☐ YES ☒ NO	
P.1.1.3 |	Does this project undermine national or regional measures	☐ YES ☒ NO	

	for the realisation of the right to development?	

If the answer to any of the questions above is "yes," please explain the reason and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

Would the project potentially involve or lead to:

P.1.1.1 |	adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalised groups?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.1.1.2 |	inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalised or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.1.1.3 |	restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalised individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.1.1.3 |	exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO

Briefly describe below how the project incorporates a human rights-based approach.

For example, by describing how the project design:

The project incorporates a human right approaches by implementing a measure that assist the government to realise (respect,protect and fulfil) human rights under international law by aiming to reach all communities, targeting the poor, isolated and marginalized to access clean cooking which is fundamental human rights.

adequate standard of living and the highest attainable standard of health.

The PA is about access to improved cooking technologies targeting communities in the Siaya and Busia Counties of Kenya. It will not discriminate with regards to participation and inclusion for both men & women. It actually reduces health risks associated with indoor air pollution as well as empowers women and vulnerable groups by reducing time required to collect fuel and to cook food.

P.2 |GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT			
P.2.1.1 |	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g., during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	☐ YES ☒ NO	
P.2.1.2 |	Does the project undermine the principles of non-discrimination, equal treatment, and equal pay for equal work?	☐ YES ☒ NO	The PA is about access to improved cooking technologies targeting communities in Siaya and Busia Counties of Kenya. The project helps to reduce risks related to gender equality and women empowerment by reducing indoor air pollution and time taken by women to collect fuel wood. Furthermore, the jobs, skill development, and business opportunities created by the project ensures gender equality and women empowerment. So, the PA do not involve and is not complicit in any form of discrimination based on gender difference.
P.2.1.2 |	Does the project prevent men and women from having equal opportunities to participate in identified tasks and activities, whether through paid work, volunteer work, or community contributions, as appropriate?	☐ YES ☒ NO	
P.2.1.2 |	Does the project limit the participation of women or men based on pregnancy, maternity/paternity leave, or marital status?	☐ YES ☒ NO	
P.2.1.2 |	Is information about project objectives being communicated in a way that is inappropriate for the local context and not tailored to the methods of understanding of both women and men, which could hinder their participation?	☐ YES ☒ NO	
P.2.1.3 |	Has the project assessed gender risks without referencing the country's gender strategy or equivalent national commitment?	☐ YES ☒ NO	

P.2.1.4 |	Has expert stakeholder(s) been involved, and has their input been requested for the project design on gender equality and women's empowerment?	☒ YES ☐ NO
If the answer to any of the questions above is "yes," please explain the reason and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.		
Please add text here….		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.2.1.1 |	adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.2.1.1 |	exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc.	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.2.1.2 |	reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.2.1.2 |	limitations on women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO

	communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well-being.	

Briefly describe below how the project is addressing any identified risk to gender equality and women's empowerment.

The project promotes equal opportunity for men and women. It addresses energy poverty that adversely affects women. By providing access to clean cooking that reduces quontity of fuel and time of cooking gender and women empowerment is promoted. Jobs, skills development and business opportunities created by the project are available for men and women with discrimination. In addition the assesment in section P.2 of Appendix 1 indicates the project has no negative impact on gender equality and women's empowerment.

P.3 |COMMUNITY HEALTH AND SAFETY

P.3.1.1 |	Does the project involve potential risks to the health and safety of affected communities during its life cycle?	☐ YES ☐ NO
P.3.1.2 |	Does the project involve any potential risks to the workers' safety and health?	☐ YES ☐ NO

If the answer to any of the questions above is "yes," please explain the reason and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

Please add text here….

Would the project potentially involve or lead to:

P.3.1.1 |	construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g., roads, buildings, dams)?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.3.1.2 |	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO

The PA is about access to improved cooking technologies targeting communities in the Siaya and Busia Counties of Kenya.

Local communities will benefit from the improved cooking technologies. The project activities do not pose risks to the health of the community, the PA will in fact reduce the risk of indoor air pollution and associated respiratory illnesses, particularly among women and children. It will also help in reducing fire accidents associated with three stone open fire stoves due to its closed design.

P.3.1.2 |	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g., collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.3.1.2 |	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g., temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.3.1.2 |	transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g., explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.3.1.2 |	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g., food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO

Briefly describe below how the project is addressing any identified risk related to community health and safety.

The project seeks to promote community health and safety. The project will contribute to reduced household air pollution due to reduced firewood consumption and due to its closed design it will reduce incidences of accidents associated with 3 stone open fire. This will have a positive impact on community health and safety.

P.4 |CULTURAL HERITAGE, INDIGENOUS PEOPLE, DISPLACEMENT AND RESETTLEMENT

P.4.1 |Sites of Cultural and Historical Heritage

P.4.1.1 |	Does the project involve altering, damaging, or removing sites, objects, or structures of significant cultural heritage?	☐ YES ☒ NO

If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain the reason and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.		
Please add text here….		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.4.1.1 |	activities adjacent to or within a cultural heritage site?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.1.1 |	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.1.1 |	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.1.1 |	adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g., knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.1.2 |	utilisation of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g., practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.1.2 |	If answer to question above is "YES" or "POTENTIALLY" - are the communities made aware of their right under the law,	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

	scope and nature of proposed development and its potential consequences?	
P.4.1.3 |	If answer to question above is "YES" - does the project provide equitable sharing of benefits from commercialisation of such knowledge, innovation, or practice, consistent with their customs and traditions?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.1.4 |	If answer to question above is "YES" - are opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder(s) not sought and demonstrated as being included in the project design?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.1.4 |	If answer to question above is "YES", has project design been changed, modified, updated considering opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

Please add text here….

P.4.2 |*Forced Eviction and Displacement*

P.4.2.1 |	Does the project involve any risks related to involuntary relocation of people?	☐ YES ☒ NO

If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain the reason and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

Please add text here….

Would the project potentially involve or lead to:

P.4.2.1 |	risk of forced evictions or involuntary relocation of people?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☐ NO
P.4.2.2 |	temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognisable claims to land)?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.2.2 |	economic displacement (e.g., loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.2.2 |	If answer to question above is "YES" or "POTENTIALLY", - has the project developed Resettlement Action Plan or Livelihood Action Plan in consultation and agreement with affected individual, group or community? - has the project integrated Resettlement Action Plan or Livelihood Action Plan into the Project design?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.2.3 |	If answer to question above is "YES" - are opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder(s) not sought and demonstrated as being included in the project design?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.2.3 |	If answer to question above is "YES", have project design been changed, modified,	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

	updated considering opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder?	

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

Please add text here….

P.4.3 |LAND TENURE AND OTHER RIGHTS

P.4.3.1 |	Does the project involve any risks related to identifying and managing legitimate tenure rights that may be affected by the project?	☐ YES ☒ NO

If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain the reason and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

Please add text here….

Would the project potentially involve or lead to:

P.4.3.1 |	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.3.1 |	uncertainties with regards to land tenure, access rights, usage rights or land ownership? Examples include, but are not limited to water access rights, community-based property rights and customary rights.	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.3.2 |	Changes in legal arrangements, if yes, are the changes done in line with relevant laws and regulations?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

P.4.3.2 |	Changes in legal arrangements, if yes, are these changes agree with free, prior and informed consent of the involved stakeholders?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.3.3 |	Does some other entity (other than the project developer) hold uncontested land title for the entire Project Boundary?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.3.4 |	Are opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder(s) not sought and demonstrated as being included in the project design?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.3.4 |	If answer to question above is "YES", have project design been changed, modified, updated considering opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.3.5 |	Have project developer in consultation with stakeholders established a functioning mechanism to receive, process, resolve, communicate and record grievances?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

Please add text here….

P.4.4 |INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

P.4.4.1 |	Does the project involve Indigenous People within the Project area of influence who may be affected directly or indirectly by the Project?	☐ YES ☒ NO

If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

Please add text here….

Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.4.4.1 |	affect areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.4.1 |	affect areas, land and territory claimed by indigenous peoples?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.4.1 |	impacts (positive or negative) to the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.4.7 |	If answer to above questions is ”YES” or “POTENTIALLY”, - Is it determined that the proposed project may affect the rights, lands, resources, or territories of indigenous people? - Has an "Indigenous People Plan" (IPP) or "Indigenous People Plan Framework" been elaborated and included in the project documentation? - Was the plan developed in accordance with the effective and meaningful participation of indigenous peoples and in accordance with UNDP Guidelines?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.4.3 |	risk of forcibly removing indigenous people from their lands and territories?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY

		☒ NO
P.4.4.4 |	utilisation and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples? Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Principle 4.1 above	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.4.4.5 | P.4.4.6 |	If answer to question above is "YES" or "POTENTIALLY" - Did the project obtain free, prior and informed consent from indigenous people before taking their cultural, intellectual, religious, and/or spiritual property? - Does the project ensure that the indigenous people receive an equitable sharing of benefits resulting from the use of their traditional knowledge and practices? ? - Does the project ensure that the sharing of benefits resulting from the use of	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

	indigenous peoples' traditional knowledge and practices is culturally appropriate and inclusive? - Does the project ensure that the provision of equitable sharing of benefits does not impede land rights or equal access to basic services including health services, clean water, energy, education, safe and decent working conditions, and housing?	
P.4.4.8 |	Does the project lack appropriate feedback and grievance channels for Indigenous Peoples and their representatives?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.4.8 |	Has a grievance mechanism not been established at the beginning of programme or project implementation with due consideration given to customary dispute settlement mechanisms among the Indigenous Peoples concerned	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

	and will it remain operational throughout the project cycle?	
P.4.4.9 |	Are opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder(s) not sought and demonstrated as being included in the project design?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.4.4.9 |	If answer to question above is "YES", have project design been changed, modified, updated considering opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

Please add text here….

P.5 |CORRUPTION

P.5.1.1 |	Does the project involve, or is it complicit in, contributing to or reinforcing corruption or corrupt projects?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.5.1.1 |	Does the project have a risk of encouraging bribery, kickbacks, or other unethical behavior?	☐ YES ☒ NO

If the answer to any of the questions above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

Please add text here….

ECONOMIC SAFEGUARDING PRINCIPLES

P.6 |ECONOMIC IMPACTS

P.6.1 |LABOUR RIGHTS AND WORKING CONDITIONS		
P.6.1.1 |	Does the project involve, facilitate, or condone forced labor, or pose a potential risk of forced labor?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.1 |	Does the project violate any labor or health and safety laws, international obligations, or ILO conventions?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.2 |	Does the project violate the principles of equal opportunity and fair treatment in its employment decisions?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.3 |	Does the project violate national laws, if available regarding non-discrimination in employment?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.4 | P.6.1.5 |	Does the project allow child labor?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.7 | P.6.1.8 |	Does the project have insufficient processes and measures in place to ensure the safety and health of project workers?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.9 |	Does the project have insufficient measures to safeguard and support vulnerable project workers, such as women, people with disabilities, migrant workers, and young workers, and to prevent any kind of harassment, abuse, bullying, or exploitation, including gender-based violence (GBV)?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.10 |	Does the project have no grievance mechanism available for workers to voice workplace concerns? Is information about this mechanism not provided to workers at the time of	☐ YES ☒ NO

	recruitment, or is it not easily accessible?	
If the answer to any of the questions above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.		
Please add text here….		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (NOTE: APPLIES TO BOTH PROJECT AND CONTRACTOR WORKERS)		
P.6.1.1 |	use of forced labour?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.1 |	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.1 |	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.1 |	absence of documented working agreements with all individual workers *if such agreements do not exist, or do not address working conditions and terms of employment, the project developer shall provide reasonable working conditions and terms of employment.*	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.1 |	use of migrant workers? *if engaged, the developer shall ensure that they are engaged substantially equivalent terms and conditions to non-migrant workers carrying out similar work.*	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO

P.6.1.1 |	having no arrangements for basic services[3] for workers? *the project developer shall put in place and implement policies on the quality and management of the accommodation and provision of basic services in a manner consistent with the principles of non-discrimination and equal opportunity. Workers' accommodation arrangements should not restrict workers' freedom of movement or of association*	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.2 |	any form of discrimination or harassment based on factors unrelated to job requirements, such as gender, race, nationality, ethnicity, social or indigenous origin, religion or belief, disability, age, or sexual orientation?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.2 |	any form of discrimination in any aspect of employment, such as recruitment, compensation, working conditions, training, job assignment, promotion, termination, or discipline?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.2 |	harassment, intimidation, and/or exploitation, especially in regard to women?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.3 |	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity where national law provides provision to address non-discrimination in employment?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO

[3] Basic services requirements refer to minimum space, supply of water, adequate sewage and garbage disposal system, appropriate protection against heat, cold, damp, noise, fire, and disease-carrying animals, adequate sanitary and washing facilities, ventilation, cooking and storage facilities and natural and artificial lighting, and in some cases basic medical services.

P.6.1.4 |	use of child labour? (including third-party engaged workers)	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.1.4 |	inadequate and verifiable mechanisms for age verification?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.7 |	no processes and measures in place for the safety and health of project workers?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.7 |	No provision of safety and health training provisions, including on the proper use and maintenance of personal protective equipment conducted by competent persons and the maintenance of training records?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.7 |	No provision to record and document accidents, diseases, incidents, and any resulting injuries, illnesses, or deaths?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.8 |	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.9 |	No measures to protect vulnerable project workers from harassment, exploitation, and gender-based violence (GBV)? This includes women, people with disabilities, migrant workers, and young workers.	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.10 |	No grievance mechanism available for workers to voice workplace concerns.	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.1.11 |	No measures for due diligence and the establishment of policies and procedures to manage and monitor the performance of third-party employees in the project?	☐ YES ☒ NO

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.		
Please add text here….		
P.6.2 |NEGATIVE ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES		
P.6.2.1 |	Is there a risk of project failure during implementation or after project certification due to a lack of financial resources?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.2.2 |	Does the project have potential negative impacts or pose a risk to the local economy?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.6.2.2 |	Are there any potential risks or negative impacts this project may have on vulnerable or marginalised social groups, despite the benefits it may bring?	☐ YES ☒ NO
If the answer to any of the questions above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.		
Please add text here…		
Would the project involve or lead to:		
P.6.2.2 |	economic impacts (negative/detrimental) to the local economy?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.6.2.2 |	negative economic consequences during and after project implementation, e.g., for vulnerable and marginalised social groups in targeted communities?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence		

as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.		
Please add text here….		

P.7 |CLIMATE AND ENERGY

P.7.1 |GHG EMISSIONS

P.7.1.1 |	Does the project have a risk of increasing greenhouse gas emissions over the Baseline Scenario?	☐ YES ☒ NO
If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.		
Please add text here….		
Would the project involve or lead to:		
P.7.1.1 |	increase greenhouse gas emissions over the Baseline Scenario?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to the above question, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.		
Please add text here….		

P.7.2 |ENERGY SUPPLY

P.7.2.1 |	Does the project pose a risk to the availability and reliability of energy supply to other users?	☐ YES ☒ NO
If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.		
Please add text here….		

Would the project involve or lead to:		
P.7.2.1 |	negative impact on the availability and reliability of energy supply to other users?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to the above question, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.		
Please add text here….		
P.8 |WATER		
P.8.1 |IMPACT ON NATURAL WATER PATTERNS/FLOWS		
P.8.1.1 |	Does the project increase water usage to a level that will not allow for the maintenance of environmental flows?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.8.1.1 |	Does the project result in the discharge of wastewater that does not meet the required standard for beneficial reuse and could therefore negatively impact the environmental flow?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.8.1.1 |	Does the project have the potential risk to exceed the rate of recharge for the groundwater source?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.8.1.1 |	Does the project involve any processes or activities that could contaminate the groundwater and render it unsuitable for use?	☐ YES ☒ NO
If the answer to any of the questions above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.		
Please add text here….		

Would the project involve or lead to:		
P.8.1.1 |	affect the natural or pre-existing pattern of watercourses, groundwater and/or the watershed(s) such as high seasonal flow variability, flooding potential, lack of aquatic connectivity or water scarcity?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.8.1.1 |	Wastewater discharge of quality that does not meet the required standard for beneficial reuse?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.8.1.1 |	significant extraction, diversion of ground water? For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.8.1.2 |	Are opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder(s) not sought and demonstrated as being included in the project design?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.		
Please add text here….		
P.8.2 |EROSION AND/OR WATER BODY INSTABILITY		
P.8.2.1 |	Does the project have a risk of negatively impacting the catchment and has it been assessed and addressed?	☐ YES ☒ NO
If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.		
Please add text here….		

Would the project involve or lead to:		
P.8.2.2 | - P.8.2.5 |	negatively impact on the catchment area? *If yes, Erosion prevention measures, including soil and slope protection measures, must be implemented before project commencement. These measures should involve natural terracing, infiltration strips, permanent ground cover, hedge and tree rows, and effective slope length assessment. Regular reassessment of these measures is necessary.*	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.8.2.6 |	Are opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder(s) not sought and demonstrated as being included in the project design?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.		
Please add text here….		
P.9 |ENVIRONMENT, ECOLOGY AND LAND USE		
P.9.1 |LANDSCAPE MODIFICATION AND SOIL		
P.9.1.1 | - P.9.1.3 |	Is there any risk of soil resource degradation or loss of ecosystem services provided by soils in the project?	☐ YES ☒ NO

	If yes, the project shall maintain healthy soils by minimising negative impacts on soil health, productivity, structure, and water retention. Steps to minimise soil degradation include crop rotation, composting, using N-fixing plants, and reducing tillage and ecologically harmful substances.	

If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

Please add text here….

Would the project involve or lead to:

P.9.1.4 |	production, harvesting, and/or management of living natural resources by small-scale landholders and/or local communities?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.9.1.4 |	if answer to above question "yes" or "potentially", does project adopt appropriate and culturally sensitive sustainable resource management practices?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

Please add text here….

P.9.2 |VULNERABILITY TO NATURAL DISASTER

P.9.2.1 |	Does the project have any risks associated with natural or man-made hazards that could result from land use changes due to the project?	☐ YES ☒ NO
If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.		
Please add text here….		
Would the project involve or lead to:		
P.9.2.2 |	any potential risks that require emergency preparedness and response planning?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.9.2.2 |	if answer to above question "yes" or "potentially", did the project developer disclose appropriate information about emergency preparedness and response to affected communities?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.		
Please add text here….		
P.9.3 |BIOSAFETY AND GENETIC RESOURCES		
P.9.3.1 |	Does the project involve the transfer, handling, and use of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms that may result in adverse effects on biological diversity?	☐ YES ☒ NO
If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.		
Please add text here….		

Would the project involve or lead to:		
P.9.3.1 |	the transfer, handling and use of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms (GMOs/LMOs) that result from modern biotechnology	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.9.3.1 |	If answer to above question is "yes" has a risk assessment by a competent Expert stakeholder been carried out in accordance WITH ANNEX III OF THE CARTAGENA PROTOCOL ON BIOSAFETY TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.3.2 |	If answer to above question is "yes" has any risks identified in the risk assessment?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.3.3 |	Forestry (for example Afforestation/Reforestation) involving GMO planting? *Note - Forestry projects (for example Afforestation/ Reforestation) involving GMO planting are not eligible for Certification under Gold Standard for the Global Goals.*	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.		
Please add text here….		
P.9.4 |RELEASE OF POLLUTANTS		
P.9.4.1 |	Does the project have a risk of releasing pollutants to air, water, and land in routine, non-routine, or accidental circumstances?	☐ YES ☒ NO

If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.		
Please add text here….		
Would the project involve or lead to:		
P.9.4.1 |	any potential risk of pollutant release that cannot be avoided?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.9.4.3 |	If answer to above question is "Yes" or "potentially", has the project identified all potential pollution sources that may degrade the quality of soil, air, surface, and groundwater in the project area?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.4.2 |	If answer to above question is "Yes" or "potentially", do the pollution prevention and control technologies and practices applied during the project life cycle align with national regulations or international best practices?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.4.3 |	If answer to above question is "Yes", is there a monitoring plan to ensure that mitigation measures are implemented, and resources are protected?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.		
Please add text here….		
P.9.5 |HAZARDOUS AND NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE		
P.9.5.1 |	Does the project involve the generation of waste materials	☐ YES ☒ NO

	(both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	
P.9.5.3 |	Does the project involve risk of release of hazardous materials resulting from their production, transportation, handling, storage, or use?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.9.5.5 |	Does the project involve the use of any chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?	☐ YES ☒ NO
If the answer to any of the questions above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.		
Please add text here….		
Would the project involve or lead to:		
P.9.5.1 |	the generation and management of waste materials?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.9.5.1 |	treatment, destruction, or disposal of waste material?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.5.1 |	If answer to above question is "Yes", does the project involve an environmentally friendly method that includes appropriate control of emissions and residues resulting from the handling and processing of waste material?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.5.3 |	risk of release of hazardous materials resulting from their production, transportation, handling, storage, or use?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.5.3 |	If answer to above question is "yes", does project has	☐ YES ☐ NO

	measures in place to address health risks?	☒ NA
P.9.5.4 |	Involve manufacture, trade, and use of chemicals and hazardous materials subject to international bans or phase-outs due to their high toxicity to living organisms, environmental persistence, potential for bioaccumulation, or potential for depletion of the ozone layer	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

Please add text here….

P.9.6 |PESTICIDES & FERTILISERS

P.9.6.1 |	Does the project involve the use of chemical pesticides?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.9.6.5 |	Does the project involve purchase, store, manufacture, trade or use products that fall in Classes IA (extremely hazardous) and IB (highly hazardous)	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.9.6.6 |	Does the project use fertilisers, and if so, are measures being taken to minimise their use and nutrient losses to the environment?	☐ YES ☒ NO

If the answer to any of the questions above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

Please add text here….

Would the project involve or lead to:

P.9.6.1 |	chemical pesticides use for pest management?	☐ YES

		☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.9.6.4 |	If answer to question above is "yes" or "potentially", does project has documented Chemical Pesticides Policy in place?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.6.5 |	purchase, store, use, manufacture, or trade in Class II (moderately hazardous) pesticides?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.9.6.5 |	If answer to question above is "yes" or "potentially", does project has appropriate controls on manufacture, procurement, or distribution and/or use of these chemicals?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above questions, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

Please add text here….

P.9.7 |HARVESTING OF FORESTS

P.9.7.1 |	Does the project have a risk of unsustainable forest management, including timber harvesting?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.9.7.1 |	Does the project pose a risk of depleting biodiversity and ecosystem functionality in areas where improved forest management is undertaken?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.9.7.1 |	Does the project risk not meeting requirements for environment-friendly, socially beneficial, and economically viable plantations using native species whenever possible?	☐ YES ☒ NO

If the answer to any of the questions above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.		
Please add text here….		
P.9.8 |FOOD SECURITY		
P.9.8.1 |	Does the project involve the risk of negatively influencing access to and availability of food for people affected?	☐ YES ☒ NO
If the answer to the question above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.		
Please add text here….		
Would the project involve or lead to:		
P.9.8.1 |	modification of the quantity or nutritional quality of food available such as through crop regime alteration or export or economic incentives?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to the above question, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.		
Please add text here….		
P.9.9 | ANIMAL WELFARE		
P.9.9.1 |	Does the project involve any risks to animal welfare? Animal welfare shall be ensured by providing access to water and food, appropriate environment, humane treatment, and staff training. Evidence of mistreatment will be treated as an immediate non-conformity.	☐ YES ☒ NO

P.9.9.2 |	Does the project involve any potential risk of excessive or inadequate use of veterinary medicines?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.9.9.4 |	Does the project involve the risk of administering synthetic growth promoters, including hormones?	☐ YES ☒ NO
If the answer to any of the questions above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.		
Please add text here….		
Would the project involve or lead to:		
P.9.9.1 |	animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?[4]	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.9.1 |	limiting access for animals to basic needs like drinking water, adequate food, daylight, appropriate shelter etc.?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.9.9.3 |	inadequate measures to isolate sick animals and control the spread of disease, especially zoonotic diseases?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.9.5 |	inadequate low-stress methods, equipment, and facilities that facilitate calm animal movement.	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.9.6 |	inadequate measures to ensure that animals are exposed to the least stress possible during transportation and slaughtering?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.9.7 |	inappropriate spacing per animal and stocking rates per land unit?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

[4] 'Involve' means if the project mechanism and/or impact(s) are achieved via changing animal husbandry practices in some way.

P.9.9.8 |	inadequate measures to address the specific needs of aquatic animals?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.9.9 | P.9.9.10 |	primary production of living natural resources such as animal husbandry, aquaculture, and fisheries? If the answer is yes, implement industry-standard sustainable management practices in line with to one or more relevant and credible standards and utilise available technologies.	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above question, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

Please add text here….

P.9.10 |HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE AREAS AND CRITICAL HABITATS

P.9.10.1 |	Does the project have the risk of negatively impacting HCV areas and/or critical habitats?	☐ YES ☒ NO
P.9.10.2 |	Does the project in the project area or area of downstream impacts have risks to the following: native tree patches, individual native trees, freshwater resources (including rivers, lakes, swamps, temporary water bodies, and wells), habitats of rare, threatened, and endangered species, and biodiversity-enhancing areas?	☐ YES ☒ NO

If the answer to any of the questions above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

Please add text here….

Would the project involve or lead to:		
P.9.10.1 |	identified habitats as HCV areas and or Critical habitats?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.9.10.1 |	If answer to above question is "yes", does the project have any risks that could negatively impact the catchment, project success, and surrounding HCV and ecological assets, as well as any measurable adverse impacts on the criteria or biodiversity values for which the critical habitat was designated, and on the ecological processes supporting that biodiversity?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA
P.9.10.1 |	If answer to above question is "yes", is a robust, appropriately designed, and long-term Habitats and Biodiversity Action Plan absent which will make the project unable to achieve net gains of those biodiversity values for which the critical habitat was designated?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ N/A
P.9.10.2 |	Does the project area or area of downstream impacts have native tree patches, individual native trees, freshwater resources (including rivers, lakes, swamps, temporary water bodies, and wells), habitats of rare, threatened, and endangered species, and biodiversity-enhancing areas?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.9.10.2 |	If the answer to the above question is "yes", will the project have any adverse effects on these areas?	☐ YES ☐ No ☒ NA
P.9.10.3 |	If the answer to above question is "yes", does the project has opportunities to minimise unwarranted	☐ YES ☐ No

	conversion or degradation of the habitat and to enhance the habitat as part of its development?	☒ NA
P.9.10.4 |	Is the project applying Land Use & Forest Activity Requirements and managing a minimum 10% of the project area to protect or enhance the biological diversity of native ecosystems following HCV approach as per the given requirements?	☐ YES ☐ No ☒ NA
P.9.10.5 |	Are opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder(s) not sought and demonstrated as being included in the project design?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above question, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

Please add text here….

P.9.11 |ENDANGERED SPECIES

P.9.11.1 |	Does the project lead to the reduction or negative impact on any recognised Endangered, Vulnerable or Critically Endangered species?	☐ YES ☒ NO

If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

Please add text here….

Would the project involve or lead to:

P.9.11.2 |	distortion of habitats of endangered species?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NA

P.9.11.2 |	If answer to the above question is "yes", does the project plan to protect and enhance them?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☐ NO ☒ N/A
P.9.11.2 |	Are opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder(s) not sought and demonstrated as being included in the project design?	☐ YES ☐ NO ☒ NA

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above question, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

Please add text here….

P.9.12 |INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES

P.9.12.1 |	Does project introduce any alien species (not currently established in the country or region of the project) into new environments?	☐ YES ☒ NO

If the answer to question above is "yes," please explain project situation and how the project will ensure compliance with applicable requirements.

Please add text here….

Would the project involve or lead to:

P.9.12.1 |	risk of introducing any alien species with a high risk of invasive behaviour regardless of whether such introductions are permitted under the existing regulatory framework?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO
P.9.12.1 |	risk of potential accidental or unintended introductions including the transportation of substrates and vectors (such as soil, ballast, and plant	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY

	materials) that may harbour alien species.	☒ NO
P.9.12.2 |	risk of spreading alien species into areas in which they have not already been established?	☐ YES ☐ POTENTIALLY ☒ NO

If the answer is "yes" or "potentially" to any of the above question, please provide a brief description of the project situation below. Also, provide justification and/or evidence as necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable requirements.

Please add text here….

History of the document						
Version	Date	Nature of Revision	Prepared by		Reviewed by	
			Name	Date	Name	Date
2.0	16/10/2015	In line to UN reports	Abhishek Mahawar	16/10/2015	Ashok Gautam	16/10/2015
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