



Sustainable Development Verified Impact Standard

INSTALLATION OF HIGH-EFFICIENCY WOOD-BURNING COOKSTOVES IN KENYA



Document Prepared by

Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd.

Report title	Installation of High-Efficiency Wood-Burning Cookstoves in Kenya (VCS 2349)
Date of Issue	09-May-2024
Version	06
Report ID	CC IPL991/VCS/VAL-VER/IHEWC/20210907
Prepared By	Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd.
Contact	Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd. Registered office: 2071/38, 2nd floor, Naiwala, Karol Bagh, New Delhi- 110005, India. Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd. Corporate office: Unit No. 1701, Logix City Centre Office Tower, Plot No. BW-58, Sector 32,

	Noida, Uttar Pradesh – 201 301 India www.carboncheck.co.in
Approved By	Priya Suman, Compliance Officer
Work Carried Out By	Pallavi Ganesh Gedam (Team Leader, Technical Expert) Campal Kadam (Trainee Assessor) Pradnya Vernekar (Trainee Assessor) Willis Austine Ochieng Okumu (Local Expert) Sanjay Kumar Agarwalla (Technical Reviewer)
Client	C-Quest Capital SGS Stoves Private Limited
Project Title	Installation of High-Efficiency Wood-Burning Cookstoves in Kenya
Project Location	Republic of Kenya

Summary

A brief description of the project

C-Quest Capital SGS Stoves Private Limited has appointed /17/ Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd., to carry out the validation of the project “Installation of High-Efficiency Wood-Burning Cookstoves in Kenya”, with regard to the relevant requirements of SD VISTA Standard /B01-a/.

The project “Installation of High-Efficiency Wood-Burning Cookstoves in Kenya”, is a grouped project which employs VCS methodology; VMR0006 (version 1.1) /B02/. The project involves distribution/construction of fuel-efficient stoves in Kenya. The project results in reducing the amount of non-renewable biomass used for cooking. Through reduction in non-renewable biomass consumption, the project will decrease greenhouse gas emissions.

The project contributes to the achievement of 07of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of United Nations through the positive impacts generated by the project activities. Additionally, the project is expected to achieve ~73.83 tCO₂e emissions reductions per stove in the grouped project activity over 10 years crediting period. This will contribute to SDG target 13 which is related to climate action.

The purpose and scope of validation

Purpose: The purpose of a validation is to have a thorough and independent assessment of the proposed project activity against the applicable SD VISTA requirements, in particularly, the project’s baseline, monitoring plan and compliance with the relevant SD VISTA and host party criteria. These are validated in order to confirm that the project design, as documented, is sound and reasonable and meets the identified criteria. Validation is a requirement for all SD VISTA projects and is seen as necessary to provide reasonable level of assurance to all the stakeholders of the quality of the project and its intended generation of emission reductions and real and measurable contribution to the SDG goals.

Scope: Validation scope is defined as an independent and objective review of the SD VISTA Project Description (PD)/01-g/. The SDVISTA PD is reviewed against the relevant criteria and guidance documents provided by SD VISTA which include the following: SD VISTA Program Guide /B01-b/, SD VISTA Standard /B01-a/, SD VISTA Program Definitions /B01-c/ applicable at the time of project registration, also assess the claims and assumptions made in the SD VISTA PD without limitation on the information provided by the project participants.

The method and criteria used for validation

The validation consists of the following four phases:

- I. A desk review of the project description documents
 - A review of data and information.
 - Cross checks between information provided in SD VISTA PD and information from sources with all necessary means without limitations to the information provided by the project proponent.
- II. Onsite interviews with project stakeholders
 - Interviews with relevant stakeholders in host country with personnel having knowledge with the project development via telephone, email or onsite interviews.
 - Cross checking between information provided by interviewed personnel with all necessary means of the information provided by the project proponent.

III. Reference to available information relating to projects or technologies similar to project under validation and review based on the approved methodology being applied for the appropriateness of formulae and accuracy of calculations.

IV. The resolution of outstanding issues and the issuance of the final validation report and opinion.

The number of findings raised during validation

During the validation 03 Corrective Action Requests (CARs) and 14 Clarification (CLs) were raised. All the raised findings need to be resolved by the PP.

Uncertainties associated with the validation: There are no uncertainties associated with the validation of the project activity. The validation has been done with a reasonable level of assurance.

Summary of the validation conclusion

Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd. concludes the validation with a positive opinion that the SD VISTA Grouped Project “Installation of High-Efficiency Wood-Burning Cookstoves in Kenya” as described in the SD VISTA PD /01-g/, conforms with all criteria applicable for validation set by the Sustainable Development Verified Impact Standard and the SD VISTA Program Guide, without any qualification nor limitation.

CONTENTS

1	VALIDATION PROCESS	1
1.1	Objective	1
1.2	Scope and Criteria	1
1.3	Level of Assurance	2
1.4	Summary Description of the Project	2
1.5	Audit Team Composition	2
1.6	Method and Criteria	4
1.7	Document Review	4
1.8	Interviews	5
1.9	Site Inspections.....	12
1.10	Public Comments.....	13
1.11	Resolution of Findings	13
1.12	Forward Action Requests	13
2	VALIDATION FINDINGS	13
2.1	Summary of SDG Contributions	13
2.2	Project Design	21
2.3	Stakeholder Engagement.....	33
2.4	Project Management	42
3	BENEFITS FOR PEOPLE AND PROSPERITY	46
4	BENEFITS FOR THE PLANET	58
7	VALIDATION CONCLUSION	63
	APPENDIX 1.1: REFERENCE DOCUMENTS	64
	APPENDIX 1.2: BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS	66
	APPENDIX 2: ABBREVIATIONS	68
	APPENDIX 3: CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCE	69
	APPENDIX 4: FINDINGS LOG	72

1 VALIDATION PROCESS

1.1 Objective

C-Quest Capital SGS Stoves Private Limited has appointed /17/ the VVB, Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd. to perform SD VISTA Validation for the project titled “Installation of High-Efficiency Wood-Burning Cookstoves in Kenya”. This report summarizes the findings of validation of the project, performed on the basis of the SD VISTA Program Guide /B01-b/, SD VISTA Standard /B01-a/, SD VISTA Program Definitions /B01-c/. This report contains the findings and resolutions from the validation of the grouped project.

The purpose of a validation is to conduct an independent assessment of the Project design in order to determine its compliance with the requirements of the SD VISTA Standard, as set out by the guidance documents listed in Appendix 1.2 of this report, including the appropriateness of the SD VISTA claims and the plan design for their monitoring. These are validated in order to confirm that the project design, as documented, is sound and reasonable and meets the identified criteria.

1.2 Scope and Criteria

The scope of the validation is the review of the sustainable development impacts generated by the project, their contribution to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and the benefits for people and prosperity and the benefits for the planet that they imply. With this aim, the audit assessed the project design, its management, the conditions of the stakeholders and the natural and ecosystem services at the project start, as well as the plans design for the monitoring of the project’s impacts. The SD Vista PD is reviewed against the relevant criteria and decisions by the SD VISTA Program. Carbon Check has employed a risk-based approach in the validation, focusing on the identification of significant risks and reliability of project monitoring and generation of emission reductions.

The validation is not meant to provide any consulting towards the project participants. However, stated requests for clarifications and/or corrective actions may have provided input for improvement of the project design.

The validation is carried out based on of the following requirements, applicable for this SD VISTA grouped project:

- SD VISTA Program Guide (v1.0, dated 22-January-2019) /B01-b/,
- SD VISTA Standard (v1.0, dated 22-January-2019) /B01-a/,
- SD VISTA Program Definitions (v1.0, dated 22January2019) /B01-c/
- Other relevant rules, including the host country legislation/14-6/

1.3 Level of Assurance

Reasonable level of assurance

Limited level of assurance

The threshold for quantitative materiality with respect to the aggregate of errors, omissions and misrepresentations, individually or in the aggregate, for the reported SD VISTA claim was limited to five percent, as required by section 5.2.3 of the SD VISTA Standard /B01-a/.

1.4 Summary Description of the Project

The project “Installation of High-Efficiency Wood-Burning Cookstoves in Kenya”, located in Republic of Kenya, was initiated by C-Quest Capital SGS Stoves Private Limited – the Project Proponent (PP).

As per the SD Vista PD /01-g/, the objective of the project is to reduce emissions in Kenya by providing installing, and maintaining to sustainable energy technology i.e., energy efficient improved cookstoves (ICS) /04/, reducing demand for wood fuel, slowing local deforestation and empowering the community. In the project area traditional cooking methods use a three stone fire (TSFs) to prepare meals, driving unsustainable wood consumption. By replacing TSFs with energy efficient ICS technology and performing energy efficiency improvements in existing baseline cookstoves, the project reduces the emissions of GHGs through reduction in consumption of non-renewable biomass in individual households of Kenya.

The aim of the project is to:

- Reduce GHG emission from atmosphere by reducing the consumption of non-renewable biomass in individual households of Kenya through replacement of three stone fire cook stoves (TSFs) with energy efficient ICS technology.
- Contribute to reduction in deforestation and overall pressure on forest reserves through the reduction of demand for wood fuel, reduction of the erosion rate and biodiversity conservation.
- Contribute to the local sustainable development by offering training and working opportunities for the local population during and after implementation of the project activity.

1.5 Audit Team Composition

Composition of Audit Team

According to the technical scopes and experiences in the sectoral or national business environment Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd, (herein after CCIPL) has composed a project team in accordance with the appointment rules of the CCIPL. The team collectively has knowledge of the requirements of CDM, VCS and GS. Carbon Check confirms that the audit team has no conflict of interest and furthermore is fully independent from all other aspects of the project.

The assessment team of CCIPL consists of the following personnel:

Table 01: Audit Team members

Role/Qualification	Last Name	First Name	Country
Team leader & Technical Expert	Gedam	Pallavi	India
Trainee Assessor	Kadam	Campal	India
Trainee Assessor	Vernekar	Pradnya	India
Local Expert	Okumu	Willis	Kenya
Technical Reviewer	Agarwalla	Sanjay Kumar	India

Audit Team Experience:

The team composition is linked to the methodology and local experience in the host country.

Pallavi Gedam: She is qualified as Assessor in TA 1.2 and 3.1 and involved in various validations and verifications under CDM, VCS and Gold Standard (GS) projects. She has also attended Several Gold Standard DOE webinar trainings including training on GS4GG. She holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Chemistry and Master of Science degree in Environmental Science from the University of Mumbai. She is also a qualified Lead Auditor in ISO 14001:2015 Environmental Management System. She has been involved in number of VCS validation and verification projects (as trainee Assessor) VCS 2384, VCS (2342,2372, 2366, 2340,2370) and GS validation and verification projects (as trainee Assessor) GS10898 PoA (GS 10899 to GS 10921) VPA 001 to VPA 023, GS7776 PoA (GS 10716 (VPA 01), GS 916 PoA (GS5417 (VPA 12) GS 5418 (VPA 13).

Campal Kadam: Campal Kadam is qualified as Trainee Assessor and involved in various validations and verifications under CDM and VCS projects. He has also attended VERRA & DOE webinar training. He has completed ISO 14064-1 & 2 training successfully. He holds a Master of Science degree in Physics from the University of Mumbai.

Pradnya Vernekar: Pradnya Vernekar is qualified as Trainee Assessor and involved in various validations and verifications under VCS and GS projects. She has also attended VERRA & Gold Standard DOE webinar training. She is also a qualified Lead Auditor in

ISO 14001:2015 Environmental Management System. She holds a Master of Science degree in Environmental Studies from the University of Mumbai.

Willis Austine Ochieng Okumu: Willis Okumu is the local expert of Kenya. He has relevant social and cultural expertise of the host country.

Sanjay Kumar Agarwalla: He is an appointed Team Leader and Technical Expert for technical areas 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 3.1, 4.1, 5.1, 5.2, 8.1, 9.1, 9.2 and 13.1. He is having more than 25 years of experience, which involves more than 10 years of industrial experience and fifteen years in climate change. He worked in various capacities at Kesoram Rayon, Durgapur Chemicals Limited, Gensol Consultants, TUV Rheinland India Pvt. Ltd. and LRQA. He is involved in more than 300 GHG audits including validation/verification/post registration changes.

1.6 Method and Criteria

The validation includes a thorough and independent assessment of the proposed grouped project against the applicable SD VISTA requirements, in particular, SDG Impacts, project's baseline, monitoring plan and the project's compliance with relevant SD VISTA and host party criteria.

CC IPL confirms that sufficient evidence was presented for the SD VISTA claims and that there is a clear audit trail that contains the evidence and records that validate the stated contributions to the project activity the SDG Goal, targets and chosen indicators.

The validation involves assessment of the project and confirming that the project meets the applicability conditions and also assessing the SDG claims and assumptions made in the PD, without limitation on the information provided by the project participants.

1.7 Document Review

During the document review, CC IPL has applied standard auditing techniques including but not limited to document reviews and onsite interviews, review of the applicable/applied methodology and its underlying formulae and calculations to assess the quality of information provided.

This report contains the findings and resolutions from the validation and a validation opinion on the proposed grouped project thus confirming the project design as document is sound and reasonable and meets the stated requirements and identified criteria.

The SD VISTA project description, emission reduction calculation spread sheet and supporting documents related to the project design and baseline were reviewed as per SD VISTA Standard /B01-a/ requirements. The desk review included:

- A review of the data and information presented to verify completeness and consistency in accordance with SD VISTA Standard /B01-a/ requirements.

- A review of the project description and monitoring criteria, paying particular attention to the SDG impacts claim for this project activity related requirements.
- A review of the monitoring plan and the project's compliance with relevant SD VISTA criteria.

Furthermore, the assessment team of CCIPL used additional documentation by third parties like host-party legislation, technical reports referring to the project design or to the basic conditions and technical data.

The SD VISTA PD /01-a/ was initially reviewed and CCIPL requested the PP to present the supporting information and documents. The documents reviewed by CCIPL are listed below in Appendix 1.1 and 1.2. Through the process of validation, the revised SD VISTA PD /01-g/ and the supporting documents were evaluated to confirm the actions taken by the PP to the CARs and CLs issued by the assessment team of CCIPL.

The table in Appendix 1.1 and 1.2 outlines the documentation reviewed during the validation.

1.8 Interviews

The table below describes the onsite interview process and further identifies personnel, including their roles, who were interviewed and/or provided information additional to that provided in the SD VISTA project description /01-g/ and any supporting documents.

Table 02: On site interview details

Sr. no	Date	Name	Organisation	Topic	Interviewer
/01/	21-April-2023	Tridip Goswami	C-Quest Capital (CQC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion/introduction on the stated goal and policy of the Grouped project activity. • Discussion on the SDG Contributions (Qualitative & Quantitative) of the project. • Discussion on the expected impacts on the stakeholders. • Discussion on the local stakeholders meeting, stakeholder's engagement process and grievance addressal mechanism. 	Campal Kadam and Willis Okumu

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start date of the Grouped project activity. • Discussion on SDG monitoring plan of the project. 	
/02/	21-April-2023	Pooja Verma	C-Quest Capital (CQC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on the SDG Contributions (Qualitative & Quantitative) of the project. • Discussion on the expected impacts on the stakeholders. • Discussion on the local stakeholders meeting, stakeholder's engagement process and grievance addressal mechanism. • Start date of the Grouped project activity. • Discussion on SDG monitoring plan of the project. 	Campal Kadam and Willis Okumu
/03/	21-April-2023	Vijaybhai Patel	C-Quest Capital (CQC)-CSAT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on the SDG Contributions (Qualitative & Quantitative) of the project. • Discussion on the expected impacts on the stakeholders. • Discussion on the local stakeholders meeting, stakeholder's engagement process and grievance addressal mechanism. • Start date of the Grouped project activity. • Discussion on SDG monitoring plan of the project. 	Campal Kadam and Willis Okumu

/04/	21-April-2023	Tanya Sharma	C-Quest Capital (CQC)-CSAT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on the SDG Contributions (Qualitative & Quantitative) of the project. • Discussion on the expected impacts on the stakeholders. • Discussion on the local stakeholders meeting, stakeholder's engagement process and grievance addressal mechanism. • Start date of the Grouped project activity. • Discussion on SDG monitoring plan of the project. 	Campal Kadam and Willis Okumu
/05/	21-April-2023	Peris Ruru	C-Quest Capital (CQC)-Country Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion/introduction on the stated goal and policy of the Grouped project activity. • Discussion on the SDG Contributions (Qualitative & Quantitative) of the project. • Discussion on the expected impacts on the stakeholders. • Discussion on the local stakeholders meeting, stakeholder's engagement process and grievance addressal mechanism. • Start date of the Grouped project activity. • Discussion on SDG monitoring plan of the project. 	Campal Kadam and Willis Okumu
/06/	21-April-2023	Sunny Michael	C-Quest Capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion/introduction on the stated goal and policy of 	Campal Kadam and

			(CQC) - CSAT	<p>the Grouped project activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on the SDG Contributions (Qualitative & Quantitative) of the project. • Discussion on the expected impacts on the stakeholders. • Discussion on the local stakeholders meeting, stakeholder's engagement process and grievance addressal mechanism. • Start date of the Grouped project activity. • Discussion on SDG monitoring plan of the project. 	Willis Okumu
/07/	21-April-2023	Chispine Leual	C-Quest Capital (Operations team)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on the SDG Contributions (Qualitative & Quantitative) of the project. • Grievance addressal mechanism. • Installation of the ICS and the type of stove been replaced. 	Campal Kadam and Willis Okumu
/08/	21-April-2023	Josphine Ndegwa	C-Quest Capital (Operations team)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on the SDG Contributions (Qualitative & Quantitative) of the project. • Installation of the ICS and the type of stove been replaced. • 	Campal Kadam and Willis Okumu
/09/	21-April-2023	Benard Maundu Nzai	Stove Champion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on the SDG Contributions (Qualitative & Quantitative) of the project. • Installation of the ICS and the type of 	Campal Kadam and Willis Okumu

				stove been replaced. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainings to the end users. • 	
/10/	21-April-2023	Mary Nzilani	Local Stakeholder	Discussion on sustainability aspects of the grouped project activity and feedback on the project.	Campal Kadam and Willis Okumu
/11/	21-April-2023	Catherine Mbithi	Local Stakeholder	Discussion on sustainability aspects of the grouped project activity and feedback on the project	Campal Kadam and Willis Okumu
/12/	21-April-2023	Syombua Ndolo	Local Stakeholder	Discussion on sustainability aspects of the grouped project activity and feedback on the project	Campal Kadam and Willis Okumu
/13/	21-April-2023	Emmanuel Mutinda	Local Stakeholder	Discussion on sustainability aspects of the grouped project activity and feedback on the project	Campal Kadam and Willis Okumu
/14/	22-April-2023	Christine Mwendwa Stove 1 ID: CQCVKE 0102626 Stove 2 ID: CQCVKE 0102627	End User and Village head	Discussion on sustainability aspects of the grouped project activity and feedback on the project.	Campal Kadam and Willis Okumu
/15/	21-April-2023	Regina Kalekye Stove 1 ID: CQCVKE 0103861 Stove 2 ID: CQCVKE 0103834	End user	SDG impacts, feedback on the project stove, baseline scenario and any grievances while using the project stove.,.	Campal Kadam and Willis Okumu

/16/	21-April-2023	Nicholas Muindi Stove 1 ID: CQCVKE 0133445 Stove 2 ID: CQCVKE 0133446	End user	SDG impacts, feedback on the project stove, baseline scenario and any grievances while using the project stove	Campal Kadam and Willis Okumu
/17/	21-April-2023	Nthenya Mutunga Stove 1 ID: CQCVKE 0103835 Stove 2 ID: CQCVKE 0103836	End user	SDG impacts, feedback on the project stove, baseline scenario and any grievances while using the project stove	Campal Kadam and Willis Okumu
/18/	21-April-2023	Terisia Katee Mutsiya Stove 1 ID: CQCVKE 0132868 Stove 2 ID: CQCVKE 0115796	End user	SDG impacts, feedback on the project stove, baseline scenario and any grievances while using the project stove	Campal Kadam and Willis Okumu
/19/	21-April-2023	Muoki Musyimi Stove 1 ID: CQCVKE 0069297 Stove 2 ID:	End user	SDG impacts, feedback on the project stove, baseline scenario and any grievances while using the project stove	Campal Kadam and Willis Okumu

		CQCVKE 0069299			
/20/	21-April-2023	Zippora Mueni Stove 1 ID: CQCVKE 0069298 Stove 2 ID: CQCVKE 0069300	End user	SDG impacts, feedback on the project stove, baseline scenario and any grievances while using the project stove	Campal Kadam and Willis Okumu
/21/	22-April-2023	Esther Mueni Stove 1 ID: CQCVKE 0069435 Stove 2 ID: CQCVKE 0069436	End user	SDG impacts, feedback on the project stove, baseline scenario and any grievances while using the project stove	Campal Kadam and Willis Okumu
/22/	22-April-2023	Judith Mutheu Stove 1 ID: CQCVKE 0069293 Stove 2 ID: CQCVKE 0069294	End user	SDG impacts, feedback on the project stove, baseline scenario and any grievances while using the project stove	Campal Kadam and Willis Okumu
/23/	22-April-2023	Mwethya Nzai Stove 1 ID: CQCVKE 0074903	End user	SDG impacts, feedback on the project stove, baseline scenario and any grievances while using the project stove	Campal Kadam and Willis Okumu

		Stove 2 ID: CQCVKE 0074904			
/24/	22-April- 2023	Teresiah Kamene Stove 1 ID: CQCVKE 0075684 Stove 2 ID: CQCVKE 0075683	End user	SDG impacts, feedback on the project stove, baseline scenario and any grievances while using the project stove	Campal Kadam and Willis Okumu
/25/	22-April- 2023	Christine Mwendwa Stove 1 ID: CQCVKE 00102626 Stove 2 ID: CQCVKE 00102627	End user	SDG impacts, feedback on the project stove, baseline scenario and any grievances while using the project stove	Campal Kadam and Willis Okumu

1.9 Site Inspections

Carbon Check has conducted an on-site inspection from 21-April-2023 to 22-April-2023. In line with paragraph 26 of the Sampling Standard, the validation team has applied an acceptance sampling approach during on-site interviews.

Applying paragraph 39 of the sampling standard, version 09 /B04/, a sample size of 11 households was chosen. A sample size of 11 was determined, based on an AQL of 0.5% and UQL of 20%, producer risk 10% and consumer risk 10%. Acceptance number thus determined for the sample is 0.

The validation team carried out on-site interviews with representatives of PP in order to assess the information included in the project documentation and to gain additional information regarding the compliance of the project with the relevant criteria applicable for the SD VISta requirements.

1.10 Public Comments

The public commenting period for the project was from 19-September-2022 to 19-October-2022.

No comment has been received during the public comment period.

1.11 Resolution of Findings

This section summarizes the findings from the validation of the project activity. In this section the findings from the document review, assessments and onsite interviews are provided.

Material discrepancies identified in the course of the validation are addressed either as CARs, CLs or FARs.

Corrective action requests (CAR) are issued, where:

- The project participants have made mistakes that will influence the ability of the project activity to achieve real, measurable, verifiable, and additional emission reductions and SDG claims.
- The applicable SD VISTA requirements have not been met.
- There is a risk that emission reductions and SDG claims cannot be monitored or calculated/quantified.

A **Clarification request (CL)** may be issued if information is insufficient or not clear enough to determine whether the applicable SD VISTA requirements have been met.

A total of three 03 CARs and 14 CLs had been raised. Please refer to Appendix 4 below for the details of the CARs/CLs and their closure.

1.12 Forward Action Requests

A Forward Action Request (FAR) is raised during validation to highlight issues related to project implementation that require review during the first verification of the project activity. FARs shall not relate to the SD VISTA requirements for registration.

CC IPL has not raised any FAR during this validation.

2 VALIDATION FINDINGS

2.1 Summary of SDG Contributions

The project contributes to the achievement of 07 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of United Nations through the positive impacts generated by the project activities. Please refer the table below for detailed assessment:

Table 03: SDG goals addressed with assessment

S.No	Estimated Project Contribution by the End of Project Lifetime	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Net Impact on SDG Indicator	Claim, Asset or Label	Assessment
1	The project activity by replacing 500,000 traditional cookstoves with energy-efficient project cookstoves will contribute to improved health and well-being brought about by reduced levels of fine particulate matter (PM _{2.5}) emissions within households by approximately 47% below baseline emission level of 3.9 g/kg fuel.	3.9	Project-specific indicator: Proportion of individuals reporting improved health status after adoption of project stoves (attributable to reduced exposure to air pollution during cooking)	Implemented activities to increase	SD VISTA labelled VCUs	<p>Assessment team confirms that the information provided in this table is complete with respect to SD VISTA requirements/B01/.</p> <p>Additionally, this is the project's self-defined indicator for tracking benefits and does not correlate with an official UN specified SDG indicator which is as per the SD VISTA PD template guidelines.</p> <p>VVB has validated and confirmed that a project-specific indication is relevant to the most appropriate SDG target.</p> <p>Furthermore, the benefits of the indicator will be quantified directly by monitoring the number of end users reporting decreases in indoor air pollution post project activity, PP has written <i>"implemented activities to increase"</i>; which complies with the SD VISTA requirement /B01/.</p> <p>The above conclusion is based on review of the SD Vista PD /01-g/, supporting documents /14-1/,</p>

						<p>interviews with representatives of the PP and end-users (recipient of the ICS).</p> <p>Thus, assessment team confirms that the information provided in the SD VISTA PD/01-g/ substantiates the SD VISTA- labeled VCUs.</p>
2	<p>Contribute to increasing vocational and relevant skills of local individuals by providing non-formal education and training on issues related to climate change, with specific skill building in operations and surveying activities related to stove distribution and its monitoring under VCS.</p> <p>The project program will lead to producing 50 trained professionals in Kenya.</p>	4.3	<p>Project specific indicator: Number of individuals who received any informal training to enable their employment in project activity or elsewhere.</p>	Increase	SD VISTA labelled VCUs	<p>Assessment team confirms that the information provided in this table is complete with respect to SD VISTA requirement /B01/.</p> <p>Additionally, this is the project's self-defined indicator for tracking benefits and does not correlate with an official UN specified SDG indicator which is as per the SD VISTA PD template guidelines. VVB has validated and confirmed that a project-specific indication is relevant to the most appropriate SDG target.</p> <p>Furthermore, the benefits of the indicator will be quantified directly by monitoring the number of individuals receiving any informal training to enable their employment in project activity, PP has written "increase" which complies with the SD VISTA requirement /B01/.</p> <p>The conclusion above is based on review of the SD Vista PD /01-</p>

						<p>g/, review of records of training conducted /09/. interviews with representatives of the PP and project staff.</p> <p>Thus, assessment team confirms that the information provided in the SD VISTA PD/01-g/ substantiate the SD VISTA- labeled VCUs.</p>
3	<p>Contribute to reducing drudgery and reducing gender inequality, especially for women and children by saving time spent in collecting fuel wood and cooking, considered at an average of 2 hour/day, per household, for rural areas using an open fire or similar traditional cook stove. The project will lead to time savings by approximately one hour every day and associated reduction in drudgery in 0.25 million households translating to benefiting an equal number of women as they are primary cooks and fuelwood collectors in most of the households.</p>	5.4	<p>Project specific indicator : Time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age, and location.</p>	Decrease	SD VISTA labelled VCUs	<p>Assessment team confirms that the information provided in this table is complete with respect to SD VISTA requirement /B01/.</p> <p>Additionally, this is the project's self-defined indicator for tracking benefits and does not correlate with an official UN specified SDG indicator which is as per the SD VISTA PD template guidelines. VVB has validated and confirmed that a project-specific indication is relevant to the most appropriate SDG target.</p> <p>Furthermore, the benefits of the indicator will be quantified directly by monitoring the number of end users reporting time savings post project activity, PP has written "decrease"; which complies with the SDVISTA requirement /B01/.</p> <p>The conclusion above is based on review of the SD Vista PD /01-g/, supporting</p>

	<p>The women can use the time saved for doing more productive activities or personal care.</p>					<p>documents /14-2/. interviews with representatives of the PP and end-users (recipient of the ICS).</p> <p>Thus, assessment team confirms that the information provided in the SD VISta PD/01-g/ substantiate the SD VISta- labeled VCUs.</p>
4	<p>Contribute to increasing access to clean cooking technology with TLCRS installations in approximately 0.5 million Kenya households that have been using traditional three-stone fire, over the project lifetime.</p>	7.1	<p>Project Specific Indicator: Number of improved cookstoves distributed in the project area.</p>	Increase	SD VISta labelled VCUs	<p>Assessment team confirms that the information provided in this table is complete with respect to SD VISta requirement /B01/.</p> <p>Additionally, this is the project's self-defined indicator for tracking benefits and does not correlate with an official UN specified SDG indicator which is as per the SD VISta PD template guidelines. VVB has validated and confirmed that a project-specific indication is relevant to the most appropriate SDG target..</p> <p>Furthermore, the benefits of the indicator will be quantified directly by monitoring the number of individuals receiving clean cooking technology in project activity, PP has written "increase" which complies with the SD VISta requirement/B01/.</p> <p>The conclusion above is based on review of the SD Vista PD /01-</p>

						<p>g/, interviews with representatives of the PP and end-users (recipient of the ICS).</p> <p>Thus, assessment team confirms that the information provided in the SD VISta PD/01-g/ substantiate the SD VISta- labeled VCUs.</p>
5	<p>Contribute to generation of employment in informal sector (total economy, agriculture and non-agriculture) by contracting locals with a target employment of 50 employees for varying lengths of time over the project lifetime with a focus on hiring females.</p> <p>Employment comprises all persons of working age who, during a short reference period (minimum one week), or full time (more than 6 months) will be engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit.</p>	8.3	<p>Project Specific Indicator: Number of local individuals employed during the project lifetime.</p>	Increase	SD VISta labelled VCUs	<p>Assessment team confirms that the information provided in this table is complete with respect to SD VISta requirement /B01/.</p> <p>Additionally, this is the project's self-defined indicator for tracking benefits and does not correlate with an official UN specified SDG indicator which is as per the SD VISta PD template guidelines. VVB has validated and confirmed that a project-specific indication is relevant to the most appropriate SDG target.</p> <p>Furthermore, the benefits of the indicator will be quantified directly by monitoring the number of employments created in project activity through employment records, PP has written "increase" which complies with the SD VISta requirement/B01/.</p> <p>The conclusion above is based on review of the SD Vista PD /01-g/, supporting documents /08/ /14-3/,</p>

						<p>interviews with representatives of the PP, project staff and implementing partners.</p> <p>Thus, assessment team confirms that the information provided in the SD VISTA PD/01-g/ substantiate the SD VISTA- labeled VCUs.</p>
6	<p>Contribute to GHG emission reduction through an estimated reduction of ~73.83 tCO₂e per stove due to replacement of baseline stoves with TLCRS over 10 years of crediting period.</p>	13.0	<p>Tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions avoided or removed.</p>	Increase	<p>SD VISTA labelled VCUs</p>	<p>Assessment team confirms that the information provided in this table is complete with respect to SD VISTA requirement /B01/.</p> <p>Additionally, this is the project's self-defined indicator for tracking benefits and does not correlate with an official UN specified SDG indicator which is as per the SD VISTA PD template guidelines. VVB has validated and confirmed that a project-specific indication is relevant to the most appropriate SDG target.</p> <p>Furthermore, the benefits of the indicator will be quantified directly by monitoring reduction in GHG emissions as a result of project activity compared to the baseline scenario (open fire), PP has specified the net impact on SDG indicator as "<i>Increase</i>", which reflects an increase in tonnes of GHG emissions avoided or</p>

						<p>reduced. This complies with the SD VISTA requirement /B01/.</p> <p>The conclusion above is based on review of the SD Vista PD /01-g/, supporting documents /02/, interviews with representatives of the PP and end-users (recipient of the ICS).</p> <p>Thus, assessment team confirms that the information provided in the SD VISTA PD/01-g/ substantiate the SD VISTA- labeled VCUs.</p>
7	<p>Contribute an estimated reduction in removal of non-renewable woody biomass to the tune of ~36.04 tons per stove over the 10 years of crediting period, from forests surrounding the communities thereby leading to an increase in above ground biomass in these forests.</p>	15.2	<p>15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management by increasing above ground biomass in forests.</p>	Implement ed activities to increase	SD VISTA labelled VCUs	<p>Assessment team confirms that the information provided in this table is complete with respect to SD VISTA validation template.</p> <p>However, PP follows the SD Vista PD template requirement, the project's measure for tracking benefits is aligned with an official SDG indicator, hence PP has rightly provided the SDG indicator number 15.2.1. The same has been checked and deemed appropriate to the VVB.</p> <p>Furthermore, the benefits of the indicator will be quantified directly by monitoring the amount of fuel wood used by the project stoves in the project activity, PP has written <i>"Implemented activities to increase"</i> which complies with</p>

						<p>the SD Vista requirement/B01/.</p> <p>The conclusion above is based on review of the SD Vista PD /01-g/, supporting documents /14-4/, interviews with representatives of the PP and end-users (recipient of the ICS).</p> <p>Thus, assessment team confirms that the information provided in the SD VISTA PD/01-g/ substantiate the SD VISTA- labeled VCUs.</p>
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

CC IPL confirms that the SDG impacts have been transparently identified and that the contribution of project activity to SDG indicators and targets has been appropriately attributed. PP has provided information throughout the SD Vista PD /01-g/, as well as the additional evidence /02/,/04/, /07/,/08/, /10/, /11/,/14/,/15/,/16/, to the assessment team of CC IPL, which were reviewed to validate the claims made by the PP. The assessment team of CC IPL confirms that all information presented regarding the estimated project contribution by the end of project lifetime to the SDG, associated SDG indicators and the net impact is real, transparent, accurate, complete and in compliance with the requirements of SD VISTA /B01/.

The assessment above identifies, discuss and justify conclusions regarding the summary of SDG Contributions for each column of Table 1 in the SD VISTA PD/01-g/. VVB deemed the information in the table 1 of SD Vista PD /01-g/ as complete with the information required by the SD VISTA Project Description Template and further confirms that information provided in the SD VISTA project description substantiates all claims made.

2.2 Project Design

2.2.1 Project Objectives

The Project has clearly stated its objectives in section 2.1.1 of the SD VISTA PD /01-g/. The objective stated in the Table 1 of the SD VISTA PD /01-g/ is in line with the SDG contributions. The Project aims to reduce GHG emission through reduction in consumption of non-renewable biomass by replacing traditional stove three stone fire (TSFs) with energy efficient ICS technology in individual households of Kenya. As verified /02/,/04/, /07/,/08/, /10/, /11/,/14/,/15/,/16/, the project is also designed to contribute to the local biodiversity conservation through the reduction of demand for wood fuel, slowing local deforestation, reduce the drudgery of collecting wood fuel by women and children at significant distances from villages, reduce time spent cooking over three stone fire (TSFs) inhaling toxic smoke, increase time spent on improving life status i.e., through

economic endeavours, education, improve the health status through reduced exposure to household air pollutants (HAPs) and improve the nutrition status through a myriad of ways including nutrient retention from decreased cook times ,achieving a more sustainable land use and the increase of biodiversity rate and the increase of biodiversity, the local sustainable development by offer training and working opportunities for local population.

CCIPL confirms that the project activity involves following sustainable development objectives as mentioned in section 2.1.1 of the SD VISta PD /01-g/:

- a) The project will provide job opportunities /08/, /10/ to the villagers and community members with the focus on women empowerment.
- b) Reduced emission of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) resulting in lowering of household air pollution due to use of the TLCRS, improving well-being for women and children (3.9) Apart from improving the health of women, the stoves also reduce severe accidental burns in infants and children due to its design comprising of a closed combustion chamber and stable base.
- c) Provide trainings /01-g/, /09/ for all its employee's those hired from local villages and community and help them to develop their skills.
- d) Ensure sustainable energy security in approximately 0.25 million Kenya households by providing clean cooking technology /02/, /03/, /04/ during the project lifecycle.
- e) Reduce carbon emissions by approximately ~73.83 tCO₂e per stove over the ten-year project crediting period from the reduction consumption of non-renewable biomass for cooking and heating in the household.
- f) Increase awareness /01-g/ of climate change's impacts on health, nutrition status, and well-being, through formal and informal training which will enhance their avenues for getting decent jobs and employment opportunities (4.3) /01-g/, /08/ with direct links to the project activity to promote adoption rates of the clean cooking technology.
- g) Promote gender equality by reducing /14-1/, /14-2/ women and children's labour through reducing the time spent in cutting, collecting, and carrying firewood from trees far removed from households and reduce time spent cooking over toxic smoky open fires.
- h) Reduce demand for wood fuel /02/, /14-4/ which results in reduced deforestation within the project area, thus contributing to a net positive increase in forest area as a proportion of total land area.

Assessment team of CCIPL confirms that the PP has transparently defined the sustainable development objectives of the project, which are appropriate to the nature of the project and the sustainable development context in which it is developed. The stated objectives are aligned with the logic of the SDG in promoting people's well-being, conservation and protection of ecosystem and biodiversity protection, strengthening institutions, and promoting global partnerships in a sustainable and non-discriminatory way.

2.2.2 Project Activities

The primary objective of the project activity is the distribution and installation of the TLC Rocket Stove (TLCRS), in Kenya. CCIPL has noted that apart from the primary objective, project proponent has structured several initiatives, designed to achieve the sustainable development goals as detailed in the previous section. The primary objective and other associated initiatives involved in the project as listed below are assessed by CCIPL based on review of SD VISTa PD /01-g/, provided evidence and interviews with the representative of PP and stakeholders.

Primary Project activity is;

- **Improved Cookstoves.** The primary project activity is the distribution and installation of the TLC Rocket Stove (TLCRS). CCIPL based on review of technical specification of the TLC Rocket Stove (TLCRS) /04/, confirms that it is efficient cookstove made of metal and brick (made from local material). This involves the transitions of households away from traditional three stone fire (TSFs) to cleaner, more efficient cooking solutions with biomass fuels. CCIPL noted that CQC uses a digital platform to track and manage the ICS project implemented under the distribution of ICS and implementation of project activity.

Secondary Project Activities are listed below;

- **Stove Champions Program.** CCIPL during the onsite interview and document review /01-g/, /08/,/10/ confirmed that CQC provides both short and long-term contracted positions. In the short term, CQC pays teams of men and women in local communities to make bricks and build stoves following rigorous training. Staff is paid on a monthly retainer and incentive performance payment per stove built and registered. The roles and responsibilities of Stove Champion program (SC) is detailed in SD Vista PD /01-g/.
- **Training.** CCIPL during the onsite interview and document review /01-g/, 09/ confirmed that CQC imparts training on several levels. The training /09/ of trainers includes a one-day course on climate change including impacts of household pollution on health and well-being, as an introductory background to the efficient cookstove intervention. In the opinion of CCIPL, these training as detailed in SD VISTa PD /01-g/ can contribute to several socio-economic benefit including the skill developments of the women.

Please refer to the assessment in section 2.1 of this report for project's contributions to the relevant UNSDGs (goal, target and indicators).

The project activities cover a wide range of aspects of community development and ecosystem conservation and in the opinion of the assessment team based on onsite interviews and document review /02/,/04/, /07/,/08/, /10/, /11/,/14/,/15/,/16/, the project will cause a positive net result in wellbeing of people and natural capital protection.

2.2.3 Implementation Schedule

In section 2.1.3 of the SD VISTA PD/01-g/ the key dates and milestones in the project's development and implementation has been duly listed by the PP. The project start date /03/ is the date on which activities that led to the generation of sustainable development benefits are implemented. It is appropriate and consistent with the definition, as provided under section 2.1.4 of SD VISTA Standard /B01-a/ and SD VISTA Program Definitions /B01-c/.

The verified implementation details of the project are as below:

Table 04: Implementation schedule for the project

Date	Milestone(s) in the Project's Development and Implementation
06-October-2020	Project Start date: Project Activities commence with TLCRS installations
28-October-2020	Listing of VCS PD on VERRA
13-May-2022	Registration of project under VCS
25 May 2022	CQC submits the projects documents to VERRA for listing under SDVISTA Program
20 September 2022	Listing of SD VISTA PD
20 November 2021 to 13 December 2021	Monitoring for MP 06-October-2020 to 31-August-2021
23 May 2022 to 17 June 2022	Monitoring for MP 1-September-2021 to 28-February - 2022
28 November 2022 to 14 December 2022	Monitoring for MP 1-March-2022 to 15-September -2022
26 May 2023	Issuance for the third Monitoring Period
October 2020 – October -2030	Concurrent monitoring and evaluation
05-October-2030	The 10-year project validation period concludes with a projected 0.5 million additional stoves installed.

2.2.4 Project Proponent and Other Entities Involved in the Project

The project proponent /01-g/ is C-Quest Capital SGS Stoves Private Limited. No other entities are involved in the project. During the validation process the assessment team of CCIPL has verified that C-Quest Capital SGS Stoves Private Limited is the only entity involved in the project and is able to confirm their participation in the project and their responsibilities. The assessment team of CCIPL noted that contact and entity information provided in the PD /01-g/ conforms to the SD VISTA requirements /B01/.

2.2.5 Project Type

The Project is a non AFOLU grouped project. The sectoral scope for this project activity is primarily energy efficiency as defined in the section 2.1.6 of the PD /01-g/. This has been confirmed by the assessment team of CCIPL.

Table 05: SD VISTA Sectoral scopes

Sustainable Development Verified Impact Standard Sectoral Scopes	U.N. Sustainable Development Goals
Sectoral Scope 2 – Climate Change Adaptation	SDG 13 Climate Action (13.0), SDG 15 Life on Land (15.2)
Sectoral Scope 3 – Education	SDG 4.0 Vocational Training for Implementation Partners (4.3)
Sectoral Scope 4 – Energy	SDG 7 Affordable energy (7.1)
Sectoral Scope 7 – Health	SDG 3 Good Health and Wellbeing (3.9)
Sectoral Scope 10 – Livelihoods	SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth (8.3)
Sectoral Scope 14 – Women's Empowerment	SDG 5 Gender Equality (5.4)

2.2.6 Project Location

The project is developed within the geographic boundaries of the Republic of Kenya (0°1'24.8" S latitude and 37°54.372' E longitude) /01-g/.

Republic of Kenya is divided into 8 provinces. To facilitate the management, implementation, monitoring and sampling stages of the project, the project proponent divides the project boundary into 4 project areas according to the provinces.

No.	Project Area	Provinces
1	North-Eastern Area	North-Eastern, Coast
2	Central Area	Eastern, Central
3	Rift Valley Area	Rift Valley, Nairobi
4	Western Area	Western, Nyanza

VVB has assessed the KML file with set geodetic co-ordinates representing multiple project locations and confirms that project location is sufficiently defined/18/. Additionally, PP has also included the list of geodetic coordinates representing multiple project locations in section 2.1.7 of the SD VISta PD/01-g/. VVB has confirmed the project locations based on following set of geodetic coordinates:

S. No.	Name of the project location	Latitude (°)	Longitude (°)
1	Elgeyo-Marakwet	1.04643	35.4839
2	Busia	0.434316	34.2433
3	Siaya	0.062629	34.2878
4	Kakamega	0.282729	34.7519
5	Kisumu	-0.091702	34.768
6	Nandi	0.183365	35.1275
7	Uasin Gishu	0.552702	35.3027
8	Nakuru	-0.303099	36.08
9	Nyeri	-0.437099	36.958
10	Murang	-0.783887	37.0401
11	Kiambu	-1.17481	36.8304
12	Kirinyaga	-0.659025	37.3826
13	Embu	-0.538838	37.4596
14	Tharaka-Nithi	-0.29653	37.7238
15	Kajiado	-1.84207	36.7919
16	Machakos	-1.51768	37.2634
17	Kitui	-1.37508	37.9952
18	Makueni	-2.25587	37.8937
19	Kilifi	-3.0023	39.8167

Based on the onsite visit , interviews and with the review of SD VISta PD /01-g/ and VCS PD /02/, assessment team of CCIPL verified the location of the project activity and the correctness of the location of the project activity and project boundaries.

2.2.7 Baseline Scenario

The social and economic conditions prior to the project start was defined in section 2.1.8 of the SD VISta PD /01-g/. A summary of the reported baseline scenario in Kenya (a country in eastern Africa where the main economy is rainfed agriculture and tourism) is use of traditional three stone fire /15/ common to much of sub-Saharan Africa. 24% of the households have access to clean fuels and technologies for cooking which includes stoves/ cookers using electricity, LPG/ natural gas/ biogas, solar etc. However, the use of clean fuels in urban areas is substantially higher as against the rural areas (59% versus 6%). Fire still held to be an important aspect of daily life, this reverence for fire and the three-stone hearth, along with key economic factors, have preserved the use of three stone fire within the home for cooking. Smoke inside the home exposes women and children to harmful HAP levels. According to the World Bank Data of 2020 , poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15 a day stands at 35%. With such poverty, its unemployment rate is at 5.6% and the affordability for purchasing consumer goods is affected with an inflation

of 5.4%. The personal remittances received in percentage of GDP is 3.6%. The environment is also affected with 0.4 metric tons per capita of CO₂ emissions and a forest area of 6.3% of the total land area surviving. Kenya has 71.5% of its population with access to electricity while its GDP per capita stands at \$1,936. As per the 2022 Demographic and Health Survey, the composition of households in Kenya is such that women head 34% of them and each household has an average member of 3.7. 40% of the total population of Kenya is under 15 years of age.

The validation method of the assessment team to assess the appropriateness of the baseline scenario defined by the PP was the directly through interviews with the local stakeholders (including end users) during the onsite assessment and was based on the review of provided evidence namely f_{NRB} report prepared by third party /15/ and sources supporting the statistical data specified above/14/. The assessment team of CCIPL confirms the accuracy and the credibility of the description of the social, economic, and natural capital conditions at the start of the project provided by the PP in the SD VISTA PD /01-g/.

2.2.8 Causal Chain(s)

The assessment team of CCIPL assessed the casual chain mentioned by the project participant in the Appendix A of the SD VISTA PD /01-g/, through observations made during the onsite interviews and by reviewing the relevant documents /02/, /04/, /07/, /08/, /10/, /11/, /14/, /15/,/16/. The project's causal chain has been justified the segregation of the Planet, People, and their Prosperity as well. The project has identified the following benefits in the causal chain /02/, /04/, /07/, /08/, /10/, /11/, /14/, /15/, /16/, that will lead to the generation of the assets:

1. Employment generation
2. Technology transfer and skill building
3. Increased incomes and livelihood
4. Economic prosperity and development in the region
5. Reduction in carbon emissions
6. Sustainable development

According to assessment team of CCIPL, PP has appropriately and comprehensively described the cause-and-effect relationships of the project activity, correctly tracing all the direct positive and negative, intended, and unintended impacts on the Planet and on the People and Prosperity, as required by § of 2.1.5 of the SD VISTA Standard /B01-a/. PP has transparently documented in the causal chains, which impacts of the project activities relate to People and their Prosperity and which relate to Planet. No SD VISTA assets /01-g/ are expected to be generated by the project.

2.2.9 Threats to the Project

The assessment team of CCIPL has checked the identified threats to the expected sustainable development benefits during the project lifetime and found acceptable. All

the identified threats are comprehensive and the measures to mitigate these threats are reasonable.

Table 06: Identified threats and solutions with assessment.

Threats identified	Solution	Conclusion
Human-Induced Threats		
Stove users' lack of upkeep of stove resulting in either malfunctioning of the stove as designed or lack of stove use.	<p>CQC conducts routine spot audits early in the process of construction of stoves in each main geographic focus for mass stove installation to detect defects in stove construction, maintenance, and sub-optimal stove use. CQC requires its Implementing Partners (IPs) to hire, train, and supervise stove builders and users, including Stove Champions, to visit each household to inspect their stoves, up to 2 times per year. This dramatically reduces the threat listed above. Additionally, CQC contracts independent third-party auditors or local CQC staff to perform spot checks or sample size reviews to identify lapses in stove upkeep. Upon receiving these reports CQC contracts sub-proponents, called Stove Champions, to perform follow-up visits to households to provide additional education and encourage stove upkeep and use. Where metal parts of ICS's commonly found on the market are made of low-grade steel, CQC has upgraded the metal parts for the TLCRS are made of higher-grade heat resistant steels, determined by extensive stress testing by Colorado State University, USA, to have a lifespan of a minimum of 10 years. Metal parts include a fuel shelf that doubles as a brick mould, pot skirt, and stovetop.</p>	<p>The threat of non-use of stove due to malfunctioning or faults or damage are negligible as the ICS are built using higher-grade heat resistant steels having a lifespan of a minimum of 10 years (certified through extensive stress testing by Colorado State University, USA).</p> <p>Furthermore, the threat of non-use of stove by end-users are mitigated through creating awareness on benefits of using the ICS and through training on how to use and maintain the stoves by CQC stove champions team.</p> <p>Furthermore, a minimum of 2 spot checks per year are conducted by CQC team to constantly monitor and mitigate any threats.</p> <p>Based on the interviews and review of SD VISTA PD /01-g/ the assessment team concludes that the mitigation measures as proposed by the PP are robust and reasonable and implementable. Thus, the threats of non-use of ICS due to malfunctioning of stove or lack of stove usage by end-users are negligible.</p>
Failure of Behavior Change resulting in high levels of non-adoption	CQC continuously researches the impacts of behavior change for successful adoption. Study outcomes, whether formal or informal, are included in future	During the onsite interviews it was observed by the assessment team of CCIPL that adaptation of

	<p>training and community sensitizations to continue to positively, shape knowledge, enhance positive peer-to-peer influence, and increase women's sense of empowerment feeding into social cognitive theory on identity and self-belief. Non-adopters and non-implementors are specifically engaged to understand the barriers to success, these outcomes and conclusions are included in future training and disinformation in countered through community sensitization.</p>	<p>new technology is self-behavior. Furthermore, CQC stove champions team will provide training on how to use and maintain the stoves and create awareness and spread positivity on benefits of using the ICS.</p> <p>Based on the interviews and review of SD VISta PD /01-g/ the assessment team concludes that the mitigation measures as proposed by the PP are robust and reasonable and implementable. Thus, the threats of failure of Behavior Change resulting in high levels of non-adoption by end-users are negligible.</p>
<p>Carbon-financed stove distribution is not shown to have an increased impact on household uptake.</p>	<p>The co-benefits like time savings and increased health benefits (decreases in acute respiratory illness for mothers and children, decreased morbidity/mortality from HAP, and increased nutrition status through retention of nutrients due to decreased cook times) aligned with the adoption of ICS work as prominent incentives for increased uptake of these stoves. The training conducted by CQC highlights that even though CQCs ICS is provided at subsidized rates, yet factors like time savings, health benefits, previous users reasons for adoption (cleanliness of pots, increased social standing, appearance, safety, less smoke), etc. are more important in large scale adoption. Furthermore, awareness of these impacts of cooking using ICS is used to counter this threat</p>	<p>Assessment team of CCIPL during the onsite interviews with the beneficiaries received positive replies in regards with health benefits due to reduced smoke, money and time saving (in cooking and collection of firewood) improves the adoption rate of ICS.</p> <p>Furthermore, CQC stove champions team will provide training on how to use and maintain the stoves and create awareness and spread positivity on benefits of using the ICS.</p> <p>Based on the interviews and review of SD VISta PD /01-g/ the assessment team concludes that the mitigation measures as proposed by the PP are robust and reasonable and implementable. Thus, the threats of carbon-financed stove</p>

		distribution not having an increased impact on household uptake of the ICS is negligible.
Envisaged lobbying by fuel vendors to restrict communities from switching to project cookstoves as they might experience a loss in their income levels	This threat is not of practical significance, ~56% of rural population in Kenya relied on wood fuel as primary source of cooking fuel. With the majority of people depending on wood for cooking it is unlikely that the reduction in demand for wood within project boundary would greatly impact the stakeholders involved in selling wood. So, any reduction in demand for wood fuel within project boundary will shift the stakeholders selling wood to outside project boundary, without causing significant reduction in their business as there would still exist a considerable demand for the product.	Based on the interviews and review of SD VISTA PD /01-g/ the assessment team concludes that the mitigation measures as proposed by the PP are robust and reasonable and implementable. Thus, the threats of envisaged lobbying by fuel vendors to restrict communities from switching to project cookstoves as they might experience a loss in their income levels is negligible.
Nature-Induced Threats		
Climate Crisis induced displacement/migration (shock-related drought or flood) causing households to change location	Although the ICS installed under the project are fixed type of stoves, however, the main body which consists of bricks made of commonly found local elements (5L each of clay, sand, dung, and water) can be easily reconstructed whereas the steel parts can be easily removed and used again in newly constructed stoves. This technology can travel easily with the household in their migration and can be rebuilt at a new location using the steel brick mould which is provided to each end user at the time of stove installation. The end user is also provided with the knowledge and requisite training on construction of the bricks as well as stove assembly should the need arise for them to reconstruct the stoves.	As confirmed by assessment team of CCIPL, during the onsite interviews and document review; the technical specification of stoves reveals that the project stove can easily be built with the available material in the village premises. Furthermore, the masons and the end-users are trained and involved in the construction of stoves. Based on the interviews and review of SD VISTA PD /01-g/ the assessment team concludes that the mitigation measures as proposed by the PP are robust and reasonable and implementable. Thus, the threats due to climate Crisis induced displacement/migration of the ICS is negligible.

<p>Continued deforestation and degradation making firewood an untenable source of biomass.</p>	<p>Although increased scarcity would support the use of the TLCRS, there is the potential that as the population continues to expand, particularly on the African Continent, there may be a point when firewood becomes an untenable source. Although access to modern fuels may not be physically or financially accessible to ICS households in the future, creating more dependence on biomass cooking. CQC trains on the use of small branches and twigs and use of crop residues such as maize cobs to ensure a close-to-home source of regenerative biomass. Where possible, CQC will advocate for policy changes and the inclusion of regenerative forestry in governments' low-carbon action plans to support forest protection and regenerative woodlots for sustainable consumption</p>	<p>As confirmed by the assessment team of CCIPL during the onsite interviews and document review, the TLCRS make use of twigs, small branches and woody crop residues as firewood for this project stoves. Hence support reducing deforestation and degradation of firewood.</p> <p>Thus, the threats due to continued deforestation and degradation making firewood an untenable source of biomass is negligible.</p>
--	---	--

2.2.10 Benefit Permanence

The PP states that the project is focused on a program of education and supports a system of maintenance that helps extend the lifespan of the environmental technologies deployed.

To ensure the project's long-term viability and the permanence of ICS and other program benefits, CQC has following long-term aims:

1. Associating the project under VCS & SD VISTA to ensure that it is operational and yields carbon credits throughout project lifetime. The VVB has assessed the measure taken and confirms that the project is operational and yields carbon credits under the VCS program of VERRA.
2. Stove design complementing the cooking needs of target communities ensuring easy adjustment with the new technology. The VVB has interviewed the end-users during the on-site visit and confirms that the end-user is able to use the ICS for all their cooking requirements.
3. Provision of improved cookstove free of cost incentivizing the community members to shift to improved cookstoves. The VVB has interviewed the end-users who received the ICS and confirms that the ICS was installed free of cost.
4. Provision of secondary stove in every household thereby prohibiting the end-users to shift to traditional cookstoves. VVB has inspected the end-users kitchen with their prior permission and confirms that every household is provided with two ICS.
5. Self-sustainable cookstove design enabling the end-users to independently repair and sustain the stoves beyond project lifetime. The VVB has interviewed the end-users and confirms that the end-users are able to repair cracks on the ICS if any, by themselves using mud.
6. Awareness generation and training sessions for stove usage among end-users and local communities through information dissemination regarding benefits and co-benefits associated with project stove usage and provision of technical trainings related to stove construction and maintenance.
7. Implementation and spot audit teams will be hired to conduct year-round audits to ensure continued use of the ICS. This team will be provided with forms of transportation and smart mobile phones that meet the physical mobility and remote connection requirements of the positions. The VVB has interviewed the representatives of the PP and confirmed that spot audits will be conducted regularly to ensure continued use of ICS.
8. A grievance redressal mechanism has been developed by CQC which addresses challenges associated with distribution of cookstoves or any concern related to project activity and also to create a sense of belongingness and trust among the beneficiaries. VVB has assessed the grievance reporting mechanism and confirms that the mechanism is exhaustive.
9. Technical training is provided to IPs and local staff to ensure effective implementation of the project. This includes knowledge dissemination regarding the benefits and co-benefits aligned with the adoption of ICS. The VVB has

assessed the training material/09/ and confirms that training is adequately provided to the IPs and local staff.

The assessment team of CCIPL verified the benefit-permanence activities through the desk review and during the onsite interviews and considers the measures will likely achieve the sustainable development goals of the project and that these will last beyond its lifetime.

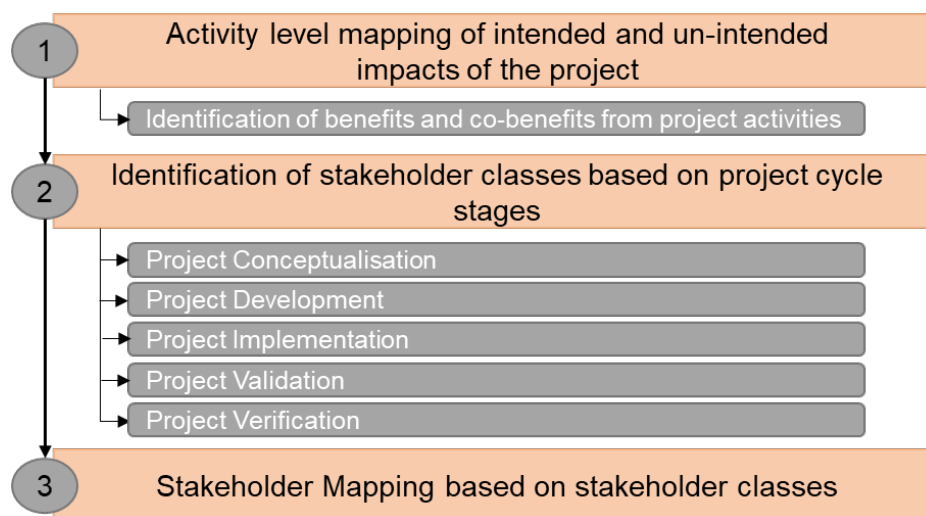
2.3 Stakeholder Engagement

2.3.1 Stakeholder Identification

The following steps has been taken by the VVB to assess the process of stakeholder's identification and also to check analysis used to identify stakeholder's and the stakeholder groups:

- Review of the SD VISTA PD /01-g/.
- Review of stakeholder's consultation meeting records
- Interviews with the PP and the sample stakeholders

This assessment focuses on evaluation of the three-step approach that is adopted by CQC for identifying the relevant stakeholders associated. The following figure describes the approach adopted by PP for stakeholder identification:



Stakeholder Identification Process

VVB confirms that the first step involves identification of intended and un-intended impacts associated with the project activities. Once the impacts are identified, probable stakeholders affected by these impacts were mapped. This approach is deemed acceptable to the VVB.

The different stages considered for stakeholder identification are:

- *Project conceptualization*- stakeholders would include self-help groups, academia, community representatives who can help the project promoter make ingress within the community etc. The list deemed to be complete to the VVB.
- *Project Development*- government representatives, community development groups, investors, employable youth, NGOs working in similar sector etc. would be the stakeholders at this stage. The list deemed to be complete to the VVB.
- *Project implementation*- end users, implementing partners, stove part manufacturers etc. would comprise of the stakeholders during implementation. The list deemed to be complete to the VVB.
- *Project monitoring*- surveyors, database developers etc could be some of the main stakeholders during project monitoring. The list deemed to be complete to the VVB.

The identification of stakeholders are under two broad classes: directly affected parties and indirectly affected parties.

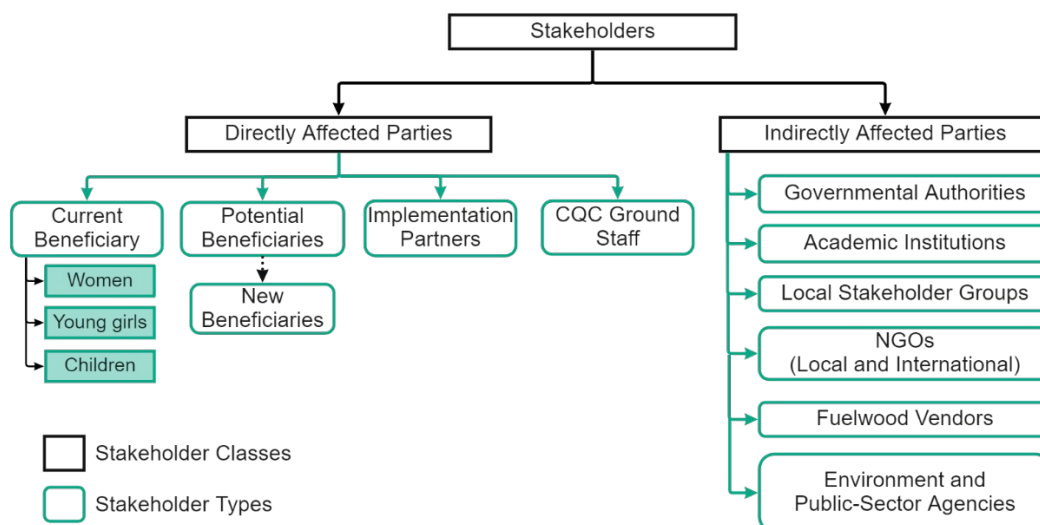
The final step includes stakeholder mapping and identification of representative individuals from each stakeholder class identified in step 2. PP has focused on identifying stakeholders within each of the following categories: end users, government organizations, international government agencies, non-governmental organizations, religious aid agencies, academic, current, and potential future implementing partners, stove manufactures, carbon sector organizations, partner donors, the media, and individuals, and their families.

Furthermore, it is confirmed that specific focus was made to include individuals and groups who may be directly or indirectly adversely affected by project activities. The approach is deemed appropriate as by the definition of stakeholders, those who are directly or indirectly adversely affected by project activities are relevant.

The assessment team of CCIPL concludes the process /07/ used by the project to identify all stakeholders /07/ who will be impacted by the project activities is sufficient.

2.3.2 Stakeholder Description

As assessed in the previous section, the stakeholders identified through the process described in above are grouped under two broad categories as represented in the figure below:



The assessment team confirms that all the stakeholders and stakeholder groups /07/ that are included / may be included in the project were found appropriate as verified during the onsite interviews.

Table07: Direct & Indirect affected parties

Stakeholder groups (Direct/Indirect affected by project activity)	Relevance to the project	Justification by the assessment team of CCIPL
Directly Affected Parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current Beneficiaries (individual, household, and community level) • Potential Beneficiaries and Community Groups (individual, household, and community level) • Implementing Partners • CQC on ground staff 	The assessment team of CCIPL confirms that the stakeholder group /07/ included in the project is appropriate and relevant to the type of the project activity and described transparently in the project description of the SD-VISTA PD /01-g/.
Indirectly Affected Parties	Governmental Authorities, Environment, Health and Nutrition public-sector agencies, Academic Institutions, Local and International NGOs, and Others as applicable and interested.	The assessment team of CCIPL confirms that the stakeholder group /07/ included in the project is appropriate and relevant to the type of the project activity and described transparently in the project description of the SD-VISTA PD /01-g/.

2.3.3 Stakeholder Consultation

The SD VISTA PD (section 2.2.3) /01-g/ thoroughly discusses extensive outreach, public communication and additional engagements to identify potential interested stakeholders.

Based on onsite interviews, observations, and review during the entire audit process, CCIPL confirms that /07/

- A local stakeholder consultation (LSC) process between 26 October-2020 and 25-November-2020.
- The project's process was appropriate for each stakeholder group; information about potential costs, risks and benefits was appropriately shared with each group. The means of sharing the information with each kind of stakeholder is specified in section 2.2.3 of the SD VISTA PD/01-g/.
- Project proponent has taken due account of inputs received during the LSC. However, the project design has not been affected by the feedback of the stakeholders. VVB during the on-site visit has interviewed attendees of the LSC meeting to assess the effectiveness of LSC and get feedback regarding the project design. However, no feedback was received that suggested an impact on project design.
- Stakeholders are encouraged to share their views (positive or negative) with the PP, implementation partner, with village authorities depending upon their comfort and convenience. This measure is taken to provide an ongoing opportunity for self-identification of stakeholder groups that are vulnerable or marginalized

CC IPL confirms the stakeholder identification process /07/, as outlined in the SD VISTA PD /01-g/, sufficiently allows all interested stakeholders to engage, participate, and communicate with the project throughout the lifetime of the project.

2.3.4 Continued Consultation and Adaptive Management

Following steps have been taken to assess the project's plan for continuing communication and consultation with all stakeholder groups.

- Review of SD Vista PD /01-g/
- Interview with the sample stakeholders of the project and with the PP

The project plans to engage in continued stakeholder consultation and adaptive management of the project, as described in section 2.2.4 of the SD VISTA PD /01-g/. This occurs through the comment and grievance process locally, through the project's website and social media on an on-going basis and includes meetings with interested stakeholders on a periodic basis. Public meetings may occur when new or sufficient information if arises to interest the stakeholders. Specific protocols for communication with each interested stakeholder sub-group are depicted in the SD VISTA PD/01-g/. These protocols will achieve continued consultation and adaptive management requirements of SD VISTA /B01/. In the opinion of VVB, the chosen consultation channels and the project's plan for adapting its management processes (based on stakeholder input) as explained in the SD Vista PD /01-g/ is appropriate.

The information gathered during these consultations will be adaptively included in management plans, when applicable. In the opinion of CCIPL, overall project's plan /01-g/ for continued consultation and adaptive management is sufficient to ensure these components are included, in accordance with the SD VISTA program/B01-b/.

2.3.5 Anti-Discrimination

The Project Proponent has developed equal opportunity policy /10/ ensuring that the project will not engage in or be complicit in any form of discrimination. The project has developed a grievance mechanism /11/ that will provide all project employees, stakeholders, community members, and participants to have a recourse method if any discriminatory actions or sexual harassment does occur. PP has assured the measures /01-g/, /10/ ensure that no entities involved in project design or implementation are involved in, or complicit in, any form of discrimination (gender, race, religion, sexual orientation, or other habits) or sexual harassment. As per SD Vista PD /01-g/ and further confirmed during onsite interviews, detailed description of these policies /10/ are presented in the employee handbook of CQC, which is provided to every individual at the time of employment to make them aware about the provisions for their welfare within the organisation. Similarly, while appointing IPs under any specific project, CQC provides formal training to third parties/IPs to maintain same policies with their employees who will be working on CQC projects. The assessment team of CCIPL checked and confirms that the PP has developed a strict policy /10/ prohibiting any form of discrimination or harassment has put in place, measures that guarantee equal opportunities for community members, including women and vulnerable and/or marginalized people, in accordance with § 2.2.9 of the SD VISTA standard /B01-a/.

The assessment above by VVB identifies, discuss and justify conclusions regarding;

- the measures /10/ planned to ensure any form of discrimination or sexual harassment and
- it is confirmed that no entities involved in project design or implementation are involved in, or complicit in, any form of discrimination or sexual harassment.

2.3.6 Worker Training

Following steps has been taken to assess the orientation and training conducted by the project for those employed through project activities.

- Review of SD Vista PD /01-g/
- Interview with the PP
- Review of training records /08/,/09/

The Project Proponent states that the TLCRS has designed to focus on the training /09/ and employment /08/ of local people, with a focus on women and marginalized and vulnerable community members and developed an equal opportunity policy ensuring that the project will not engage in or be complicit in any form of discrimination.

Based on interviews with the representatives of the PP, VVB confirms that :

- PP will provide training in the local language keeping into consideration the marginalized and vulnerable communities who may not be equipped with the English language.
- PP will ensure that a local representative is always present throughout the training sessions to minimize communication gap to make the local people comfortable.

The project has developed a grievance mechanism /11/ that will provide all project employees, stakeholders, community members, and participants to have a recourse method if any discriminatory actions such as corruption, bribery, and terrorism procedures, among other elements does occur. During the onsite interviews, it is confirmed employees were trained and well-versed in the skills needed to carry out their jobs. Women involved in different work were trained and using the skills they learned. VVB based on document review /01-g/, /08/,/09/ confirms that the trainings have/will provide special attention to marginalized and/or vulnerable people and build locally useful skills and knowledge for the purpose of increasing local participation in project implementation. Assessment team of CCIPL confirms that the project has properly identified the training needs /01-g/, /08/,/09/ and delivered capacity building to project's workers in order for them to perform their activities in a safe and effective manner and measures are designed to provide orientation and training.

2.3.7 Equal Work Opportunities

The SD VISTA PD /01-g/ describes the policy /10/ for hiring employees, according to the Employment Opportunity Policy /10/ and makes every effort to abide by the laws and regulations of the countries CQC operates in, as well as, US law, and international statutes, as applicable. CQC is dedicated to being an equal opportunity employer as defined by the ILO. This fundamental convention defines discrimination as any distinction, exclusion, or preference made based on race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction, or social origin, which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation.

In section 2.2.7 of the SD VISTA PD/01-g/ PP has specified that following measures will be taken to give members of local communities, including women, and marginalized and/or vulnerable people, fair opportunities to fill positions for which they can be trained:

1. Uniform dissemination of information
2. Fair Employment Practice Policy
3. Appropriate Pay and Benefits
4. Unbiased Interview

During the onsite interviews, the assessment team confirm that many positions were occupied by women. Based on review of provided evidence /01-g/, /08/, CCIPL confirms that the project provides and promotes equal employment opportunities, including women and vulnerable and/or marginalized people.

2.3.8 Workers' Rights

PP makes every effort to contract /08/ each of the workers that states his/her rights and obligations.

Based on the review of employee handbook/08/ and interviews with the employees of the PP, VVB confirms that:

- CQC provides the Employee's Handbook containing details about the worker's rights under all relevant laws and policies
- Every individual working with CQC, irrespective of their position, are required to duly sign and agree to the policies and information provided in the handbook

The assessment team based on review of SD Vista PD /01-g/ and onsite interviews confirms that the project has exceeded /08/ all local labour requirements and ensured that all workers were apprised of their rights, complying with the ILO's Core Labour Conventions of the International Labour Organization. No labour conflicts were evidenced during the interviews to staff.

2.3.9 Occupational Safety Assessment

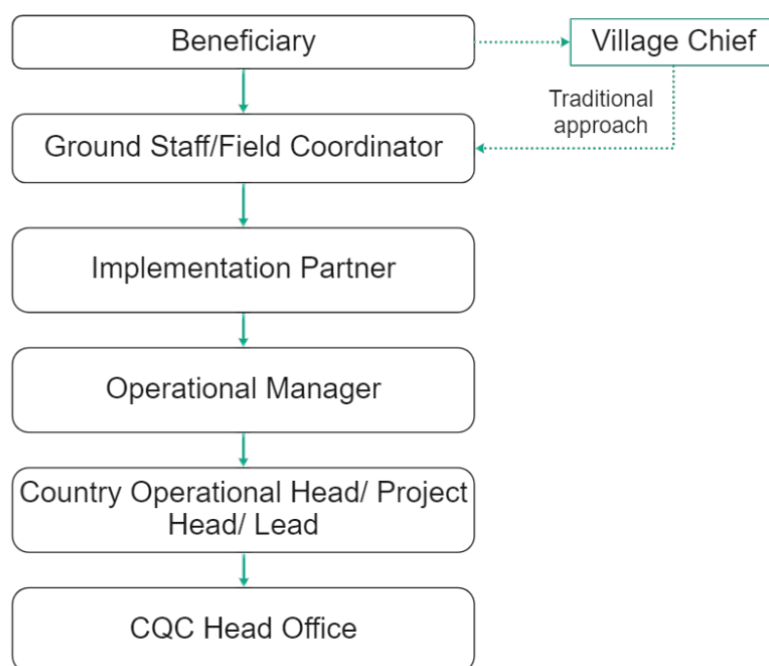
Risks are assessed and mitigated where possible and workers, stakeholders, and others directly involved with the projects are made aware of the potential risks and opportunities to mitigate where possible, yet it should be noted that paid positions or use of the stove do not increase the safety risks that are already present in the landscape of the country. During the onsite interviews, workers interviewed were confirmed to have been informed of risks and instructed how to minimize them. In the opinion of the assessment team, occupational safety assessment was comprehensive, and measures have been put in place to minimize risk to workers.

2.3.10 Feedback and Grievance Redress Procedure

The Project Proponent has reported its feedback and grievance redressal procedure in Section 2.2.10 of the SD VISTA PD /01-g/, and the policy is outlined in the document "Project Grievance Redress Mechanism" /11/. In the opinion of assessment team, based on onsite interviews and observations, the grievance redressal procedure will address issues that may arise during project planning and implementation.

The grievance redressal process has been designed where beneficiaries and stakeholders have PP contact information and the understanding that they should contact the organization with any problems, questions, or grievances.

As per SD VISTA PD /01-g/ and further confirmed during onsite interviews, in case the end-users has a provision to approach CQC through their village chief. The village chief then reports the concerns to the concerned person, i.e., field staff from CQC who takes it further and resolves the issue. In The opinion of VVB, this would protect the traditional sentiments and value system of the villages and help them express their issues without any hesitation and deemed appropriate to the VVB. The typical diagram of this grievance addressal mechanism is as below:



During the onsite interviews and based on document review /01-g/, /11/, it can be confirmed that grievance addressal procedure has been designed and is implemented according to § 2.2.14 of the SD VISTA Standard /B01-a/ and that it is effective in its aim.

2.3.11 Feedback and Grievance Redress Procedure Accessibility

As per section 2.2.11 of the SD VISTA PD /01-g/, PP Grievance Policy and Procedure /11/ is accessible as a phone number of CQC's office/representative is available on the brochure provided to each household, the most accessible manner to provide feedback.

During the onsite interviews, the assessment team was able to confirm that information about the project was available. Interviews with local stakeholders show no evidence of pending grievances. It is the opinion of the assessment team the project is transparent with all stakeholders regarding grievances, or any other feedback and that the procedure is accessible to all of them.

2.3.12 Stakeholder Access to Project Documentation

The assessment below provides the steps taken to assess the project's plan for making full project documentation accessible to all stakeholders as it becomes available through the project lifetime.

VVB based on review of SD Vista PD/01-g/ and onsite inspection interview with the stakeholders confirms that PP has provided a hard copy of all the project related documents with CQC IPs and central office in the host country. This according to PP is accessible to all the stakeholders associated with the project, especially end-users including a non-technical summary detailing the project activities and its outcomes.

Furthermore, as per the SD VISTA PD /01-g/, during the distribution of the project stoves, PP has ensured the verbal communication of the information about accessibility of project documents among CQC implementing partners, staff, and end users. In addition to verbal communications, a dedicated helpline number is provided to the end-users through which they can contact the IPs or CQC ground staff to access the project documents. Further, CQC also posts these reference documents on its website offering open access to all the stakeholders. VVB confirms that PP has ensured all project documents (including a non-technical summary) have been accessible to all the stakeholders.

As per the SD VISTA PD /01-g/, in addition to an enhanced focus on verbally communicating the information about accessibility of project documents among CQC implementing partners, staff, and end users, CQC will include links to monitoring reports on their website. CQC posts annual reports online in addition to project descriptions. Efforts are made to publish links to these materials across CQC's social media footprint. It is the opinion of assessment team, based on the evidence of local stakeholders regarding the well-established communication channels /01-g/,/11/ with the project management, that the project has and will continue to make project documentation accessible to all stakeholders.

Hence, during the onsite interviews with stakeholders, the assessment team was able to confirm that information about the project was available. It is the opinion of the assessment team the project is transparent with all stakeholders regarding project documentation and that the procedure is accessible to all of them.

2.3.13 Information to Stakeholders on Validation and Verification Process

The PP informs the beneficiaries and their families that they are participating in a project that distributes the TCLRS improved cookstove at an in-kind donation (labour and bricks constructed from locally available resources) to improve their respiratory health, food security, family economy through reduced cost of firewood and times saving, and the environment.

Based on review of section 2.2.13 of the PD/01-g/ and further confirmed through interviews with representatives of the PP, VVB confirms the following:

- The identified stakeholders will be provided with an intimation that VVB site visit is expected to be conducted in their project location. Such intimation shall be provided atleast 1 month prior to VVB site visit.
- End users will be informed through hard copy intimation letters.
- Local Government Officials will be informed through emails and personal visit.
- NGO and other institutions will be informed through emails and personal visit.
- Village chiefs will be informed through hard copy intimation letters.

As per the SD VISTA PD /01-g/, as the SD VISTA program progresses, the main forms of communication to stakeholders will be through stove champions, social media, and the CQC website. The PP already announced the participation in SD VISTA project via newsletter, social media publications, blog publications, and on the website. All interviewees were aware of the nature of the audit process. CCIPL deemed that all stakeholders are likely to know of future assessments.

2.4 Project Management

2.4.1 Avoidance of Corruption

As per the SD VISTA PD /01-g/, CQC has provided details of the anti-corruption in regard to the project and in general. CQC's policy /10/ in this regard was assessed and confirmed further during the onsite interviews with the staff of CQC and its associates. No evidence of any form of corruption or illegality was found during the review of the provided evidence /08/, /10/and onsite Interviews.

2.4.2 Statutory and Customary Rights

CQC operates entirely out of a private office space with installation activities taking place in beneficiary homes. CQC staff enter private property only with the explicit permission of the owner. Stove installations take place on customary lands within villages that have been allotted to individual households by Group Village Heads. All project participants have tenure rights associated with the land the ICS is built. This statement was confirmed by the assessment team of CCIPL during onsite interviews by consulting local leaders and local governmental officials. No conflict with any kind of statutory and customary rights was reported to the audit team nor was noticed by them.

2.4.3 Recognition of Property Rights

Following steps has been taken to assess whether all property rights are recognized, respected and supported.

- Review of SD Vista PD /01-g/
- Interview with the PP and the end users

The PP installs a stove only at the property owner's invitation. Most often the home is built on property acquired through inheritance. In the opinion of VVB, no measures need to be designed and implemented by the project to help secure statutory rights as the project does not infringe or interact with property rights.

VVB based on assessment above concludes that all property rights are recognized, respected, and supported and the project (as designed and implemented) is helping secure statutory rights.

2.4.4 Free, Prior and Informed Consent

Following steps has been taken to assess the process by which free, prior and informed consent (will be or has been) obtained from those whose property rights will be or are affected by the project.

- Review of SD Vista PD /01-g/
- Interview with the PP and the end users

As per the SD VISTA PD /01-g/, the project activities will take place with the approval of Village Development Committees and Area Development Committees in a series of consultation meetings as documented. In addition, ICS is a completely voluntary activity and households in participating villages are free to choose whether they take part or not.

Free, prior, and informed consent takes place before installation. This is deemed acceptable to the assessment team of CCIPL.

Based on assessment above, in the opinion of VVB, project has respected property rights and obtained free, prior, and informed consent of those whose property will be or have been affected by the project.

2.4.5 Restitution and/or Compensation for Affected Resources

Following steps has been taken to assess where any parties' lands or access to resources have been or will be negatively affected by the project.

- Review of SD Vista PD /01-g/
- Interview with the PP and the end users

In the opinion of CCIPL, the project does not affect any party's access to resources or their lands. No negative effects have been identified. In the opinion of VVB, no restitution or compensation allocation to said parties occurred and the project is not required to provide restitution or compensation to any parties as none of parties have been, or will be, negatively affected by the project.

2.4.6 Property Rights Removal/Relocation of Property Rights Holders

Following steps has been taken to assess whether project activity lead to involuntary removal or relocation of property rights holders from their lands or territories, or force rights holders to relocate activities important to their culture or livelihood.

- Review of SD Vista PD /01-g/
- Interview with the PP and the end users

As per the SD VISTA PD /01-g/, CQC's ICS installation does not impede, involuntarily remove, or relate the land or property rights of the beneficiaries or their families. ICS installation incentivizes the beneficiaries to end the use of three-stone fire cook stoves and relocate cooking activities to the ICS. Fair compensation or agreement (for free, prior and informed consent of those concerned) is not applicable for the subject project. While this may restructure the cooking activity that is important to culture and livelihood, post-implementation surveys of beneficiaries suggest that the ICS allows them to decrease cooking times while making identical culturally appropriate foods. This is seen as technological adaptation, not removal or relocation of important cultural activities.

The project activities do not involve the removal or relocation of property rights holders from lands or territories, nor do they force rights holders to relocate activities. All ICS activities are voluntary. This concept can reasonably be applied to the stakeholders' awareness of property boundaries and the associated rights.

This is deemed acceptable to the assessment team of CCIPL.

2.4.7 Identification of Illegal Activities

Following steps have been taken to assess to assess any illegal activities identified by the project that could affect the project's impacts and the measures planned to reduce such activities.

- Review of SD Vista PD /01-g/
- Interview with the PP and the end users

Theft and corruption are commonly identified as illegal activities in Kenya. As there is no transfer of funds at the beneficiary level, corruption is mostly eliminated. Theft of metal stove parts has occurred in the past and CQC has since implemented secure storage and direct hand-off of stove parts to reduce this occurrence.

The assessment team concludes that the project has adequately identified all illegal activities and taken measures to ensure that project benefits do not result from illegal activities and is implementing measures /01-g/ to prevent them.

2.4.8 Ongoing Conflicts or Disputes

Following steps have been taken to assess to any ongoing or unresolved conflicts or disputes over rights to lands, territories and resources and any disputes that were resolved during the last twenty years.

- Review of SD Vista PD /01-g/
- Interview with the PP and the end users

No ongoing conflicts or disputes identified as the project scope does not involve rights to lands, territories, and resources. As the project implementation takes place within the private household, project activities would not interfere with the outcome of an unresolved dispute. As there are not any ongoing or unresolved conflicts or disputes, no measures needed and designed to resolve conflicts or disputes. This is deemed acceptable to the assessment team of CCIPL.

2.4.9 National and Local Laws and Regulations

Following steps has been taken to assess whether the project complies with all and any relevant local, regional and national laws, statutes and regulatory frameworks.

- Review of SD Vista PD /01-g/
- Interview with the PP and web-research including opinion from the local expert.

VVB is confirms that the project is a voluntary effort by the project proponent/01-g/ and /02/.

PP has specified the following local, regional, national and international laws which have been cross-checked by the VVB :

- Employment act which provides a basis on which minimum conditions of employment such as wage protection, rights and duties in employment, termination and dismissal etc. are set.
- Labour relations act which guarantees right to freedom of association to the employees, establishes and registers trade unions and other employer's

organizations, facilitates collective bargaining and provides the means to resolve disputes.

- Labour Institutions Act.
- Work Injury Benefits Act provides the means to workers to receive benefits and necessary compensation for work-related injuries.
- Occupational Health and Safety Act which regulates the workplace for health and safety of the employees.

Additionally, following ILO conventions ratified by Kenya are adhered to :

- Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)
- Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)
- Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)
- Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)
- Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)
- Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)
- Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)

Further, Kenya's main environmental regulating statute is the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA), contains general requirements that apply to all environmental sectors and all public and private acts that may have an impact on the environment will be adhered to by the project activity. PP shall demonstrate continued adherence to the above specified laws during the periodic monitoring.

2.4.10 Project Ownership

PP has the legal rights /05/, over the project, the assessment team has checked this during onsite interviews and document review /01-g/, /05/ and acknowledges of the contractual agreement /05/ with the beneficiaries of the ICS project and finds that the PP's project ownership in accordance with SD VISTa requirements /B01/.

2.4.11 Grouped Projects

Section 2.3.11 of the SD VISTa PD /01-g/, establishes the necessary eligibility criteria to ensure that inclusion of all new project activity instances is in accordance with the requirements detailed in the SD VISTa Standard /B01-a/.

3 BENEFITS FOR PEOPLE AND PROSPERITY

3.1.1 Condition of Stakeholders at Project Start

The project proponent has adequately explained the conditions of the stakeholders in Section 3.1 of the SD VISTA PD /01-g/. Their diversity according to the sub-group and impact on the landscape, including the effect of the project on their activities, is elaborated in the table titled “Diversity among stakeholder groups”. The assessment team of CCIPL evaluated whether these descriptions are appropriate based on individuals interviewed during the onsite interviews and confirmed that the stakeholders’ descriptions are accurate.

Additionally, PP has demonstrated the stakeholder interaction through figure 9 included in section 3.1 of the PD. Based on interviews with the relevant stakeholders, VVB confirms that :

- The Project Proponent is directly/indirectly linked to all stakeholders, particularly the beneficiaries, aiming to induce behaviour change by distributing improved cookstoves in rural communities.
- PP associates with implementing partners (IPs) through contractual agreements for project implementation and ultimately lead to project implementation and development.
- PP may also directly associate with local individuals and employee them for activities such as stove distribution, monitoring surveys, and community sensitization.
- PP collaborates with government authorities to create enabling environment for project implementation.
- PP also fosters direct relationship with village development communities, working alongside village chiefs to enable trust among end-users and ensures long term sustenance of the project.

The assessment team concludes that stakeholder descriptions include the conditions at the start of the project, significant changes in the past, the diversity between and within stakeholder groups, and interactions between stakeholder groups.

3.1.2 Expected Stakeholder Impacts

The assessment below provides the steps taken to assess the expected impacts on each stakeholder group resulting from project activities. This assessment consists each of the identified impacts for each group as below:

Impact #1	Improved Health Status
------------------	------------------------

Type of Impact	Positive, Predicted, Direct
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Beneficiaries, Beneficiaries' families, specifically women, children under 5 years of age.
Resulting Change in Well-being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lowered risk of developing COPD or worsening COPD, • Less instance of acute lower respiratory illness, anticipated reduction of burns due to contained flames, • Improved overall respiratory health, • Increased ability to consume safe drinking water by reducing boiling water time.
Assessment by the VVB	VVB based on review of documents and onsite interviews with the end user confirms the expected impact of this project on the Affected Stakeholder Group(s). The description in section 3.2 of the SD Vista PD /01-g/ is deemed appropriate.

Impact #2	Reduction of time spent on unpaid domestic work
Type of Impact	Positive, Predicted, direct
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Beneficiaries (most notably, female, elderly, and children, primarily girls)
Resulting Change in Well-being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Females will have a predicted time saving which can be redirected to income-generating activities or relaxation time. • contributing to enhanced conditions for gender equity.
Assessment by the VVB	VVB based on sectoral expertise and onsite interviews with the implementing partner staff and CQC country staff confirms the expected impact of this project on the Affected Stakeholder Group(s). The description in section 3.2 of the SD Vista PD /01-g/ is deemed appropriate.

Impact #3	Improved Economic Outcomes
Type of Impact	Positive, Predicted, Indirect
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Local population, implementation partners, survey agencies recruited on temporary/permanent basis during the life of the project
Resulting Change in Well-being	New employment opportunities for the locals
Assessment by the VVB	VVB based on review of documents, sectoral expertise and onsite interviews with the end user confirms the expected impact of this project on the Affected Stakeholder Group(s). The description in section 3.2 of the SD Vista PD /01-g/ is deemed appropriate.

Impact #4	Trainings imparted on climate change, project implementation and monitoring procedures
Type of Impact	Positive, Predicted, Indirect
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Implementing Partner Staff, CQC Country Staff
Resulting Change in Well-being	Training and skill development related to community engagement, survey conduction, technical trainings) will be provided to many stakeholder groups which is envisaged to empower their lives by not only providing long-term employability but also through increased awareness levels regarding issues related to climate change, social equity.
Assessment by the VVB	VVB based on review of documents, sectoral expertise and onsite interviews with the end user confirms the expected impact of this project on the Affected Stakeholder Group(s). The description in section 3.2 of the SD Vista PD /01-g/ is deemed appropriate.

Impact #5	Using TLCRS enabling access to clean technology
Type of Impact	Positive, Predicted, Direct
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Project Beneficiaries and their families
Resulting Change in Well-being	Decreased reliance on wood fuel leads to resource conservation and promotes clean technology use.
Assessment by the VVB	VVB based on review of documents, sectoral expertise and onsite interviews with the end user confirms the expected impact of this project on the Affected Stakeholder Group(s). The description in section 3.2 of the SD Vista PD /01-g/ is deemed appropriate.

Impact #6	Reduced income of fuelwood vendors
Type of Impact	Negative, Predicted, Indirect
Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Local fuel wood vendors
Resulting Change in Well-being	There is a possibility that reduction in the demand of wood-fuel associated with usage of energy efficient ICS might affect the vendors selling fuel wood in Kenya. However, considering the significant demand-supply gap and the over reliance of Kenyan population on fuelwood for cooking needs, decrease in the fuel-wood demand in project location is not likely to have a significant negative impact on wood vendors.
Assessment by the VVB	VVB based on sectoral expertise and onsite interviews with PP confirms the expected impact of this project on the Affected Stakeholder Group(s). The description in section 3.2 of the SD Vista PD /01-g/ is deemed appropriate.

Assessment team of CCIPL has reviewed the SD VISTA PD /01-g/ and confirms that the expected stakeholder impacts are identified based on the interested stakeholder groups and their interests and involvement in project activities. The stakeholder impacts are expected to both directly and indirectly affect the interested stakeholder groups. The

expected impacts are based on the Result Chain for the Focal Issues outlined in section 2.1.9 and 3.2 of the SD VISTA PD /01-g/.

VVB concludes that the expected impacts for each stakeholder group identified in the project description are likely to occur.

3.1.3 Mitigation of Negative Impacts on Stakeholders

Assessment team of CCIPL based on document review /02/,/04/, /07/,/08/, /10/, /11/,/14/,/15/,/16/, and onsite interviews confirms that most of the activities initiated during the project period have positive impacts on a large segment of communities in the project area compared to the baseline scenario. PP has detailed a plan in SD VISTA PD /01-g/, which will ensure continuous monitoring and collection of effects that are considered by CQC, and appropriate mitigation steps are taken in project design if unintended negative impacts arise.

The assessment team based on document review /01-g/ and onsite interviews, further concludes that the project has measures in place to mitigate and minimize the stakeholder negative impacts.

3.1.4 Stakeholder Monitoring Plan

In SD VISTA PD /01-g/, a stakeholder monitoring plan is developed by the Project Proponent based on the expected stakeholder impacts from the project activities. The CQC TLCRS project are implementation and adoption of the ICS and intended to have direct household-level change with a scope of a results-based theory of change framework. More detail about the Stakeholder Impact Assessment Monitoring Plan can be found in Section 3.3 of the SD VISTA PD /01-g/.

The assessment team of CCIPL team reviewed stakeholder impact assessment monitoring plan set forth in the SD VISTA PD /01-g/ as provided below:

This section explains the monitoring approach that will be undertaken by the PP to monitor the impacts of the designed project activities observed on the key stakeholders associated with the project activity. The impact mapping for every stakeholder has been conducted with respect to the potential SDG claimable for that stakeholder category.

The following tables describes the mapping of project activity with impacts on stakeholder classes and the monitoring parameter that will be used to assess the intended and unintended impacts of the project activities:

S. No	Stakeholder Group Impacted	Impact	SDG target & Indicator	Monitoring parameters	Monitoring Approach	Sampling/monitoring frequency	VVB Assessment				
1	End User Household	Reduced exposure to PM _{2.5} emissions and household air pollution	Targets: 3.9 Project specific indicator: Proportion of individuals reporting improved health status after adoption of project stoves (attributable to reduced exposure to air pollution during cooking)	Reduced PM _{2.5} emissions	$Net\ Benefit = PM_{2.5\ baseline} - PM_{2.5\ project}$ <p>where</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>$PM_{2.5\ baseline}$</td> <td>PM2.5 emissions in baseline stoves (TSF) A value of 52.699 mg/min (or 3.9g/Kg fuel) is considered based on lab test reports of TSF <u>Clean Cooking Catalog</u> (cleancookstoves.org)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$PM_{2.5\ project}$</td> <td>PM 2.5 emissions in project stoves.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: Lab test report of Project stoves providing emission level of PM_{2.5}.</p>	$PM_{2.5\ baseline}$	PM2.5 emissions in baseline stoves (TSF) A value of 52.699 mg/min (or 3.9g/Kg fuel) is considered based on lab test reports of TSF <u>Clean Cooking Catalog</u> (cleancookstoves.org)	$PM_{2.5\ project}$	PM 2.5 emissions in project stoves.	100% of Operational stove data (PM _{2.5} emissions evidenced through secondary literature). Monitored Annually/Biennially	The monitoring approach deemed appropriate, and the variable is directly linked to the project's objective as well as predicted effects as identified in the project casual chain (appendix 1 of SD VISTA PD /01-g/. The stakeholder group impacted by the parameter would be end user household and mainly women, which is deemed appropriate. The proposed monitoring would support the impacts as defined by the project and for the monitoring of SD Vista Labeled VCUs. VVB confirms that aligning this to the Kenya government monitoring of SDG would not be applicable for this parameter, as it is self-defined indicator by the PP.
	$PM_{2.5\ baseline}$	PM2.5 emissions in baseline stoves (TSF) A value of 52.699 mg/min (or 3.9g/Kg fuel) is considered based on lab test reports of TSF <u>Clean Cooking Catalog</u> (cleancookstoves.org)									
$PM_{2.5\ project}$	PM 2.5 emissions in project stoves.										
Primary cook (mainly women and young girls)			Users reporting reduction in smoke thereby leading to improvement in health parameters	$Net\ Benefit = IC_{baseline} - IC_{project}$ <p>Where</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>$IC_{baseline}$</td> <td>Users experiencing inconvenience due to smoke in baseline. Determined once prior to or concurrent with first verification.</td> </tr> </table>	$IC_{baseline}$	Users experiencing inconvenience due to smoke in baseline. Determined once prior to or concurrent with first verification.	Simple Random sampling with 90/95 per cent confidence interval and a 10 per cent margin of error achieved for monitored parameter, as				
$IC_{baseline}$	Users experiencing inconvenience due to smoke in baseline. Determined once prior to or concurrent with first verification.										

					$IC_{project}$ Users experiencing inconvenience due to smoke post project implementation Source: Monitoring surveys conducted to determine percentage of users reporting improved health status due to reduced exposure to air pollution during cooking.	per VMR0006 methodology. Monitored Annually/ Biennially					
2	CQC staff	Skill set development and awareness generation	Target: 4.3 Indicator: Project-specific indicator: Number of individuals who received any informal trainings .	Number of individuals trained.	$Net\ Benefit = Training_{project} - Training_{baseline}$ Where- <table border="1"> <tr> <td>$Training_{project}$</td> <td>Trainings provided in project scenario</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$Training_{baseline}$</td> <td>Trainings provided in baseline. A value of 0 shall be considered as in absence of project activity, no training would be required to be conducted.</td> </tr> </table> Source: Training Records; Feedback forms	$Training_{project}$	Trainings provided in project scenario	$Training_{baseline}$	Trainings provided in baseline. A value of 0 shall be considered as in absence of project activity, no training would be required to be conducted.	100% of data . Monitored Annually/ Biennially	The monitoring approach deemed appropriate, and the variable is directly linked to the project's objective as well as predicted effects as identified in the project casual chain (appendix 1 of SD VISta PD /01-g/. The stakeholder group impacted by the parameter would be CQC staff, which is deemed appropriate. The proposed monitoring would support the impacts as defined by the project and for the monitoring of SD VISta Labeled VCUs. VVB confirms that aligning this to the Kenya government monitoring of SDG would not be applicable for this parameter, as it is self-defined indicator by the PP.
$Training_{project}$	Trainings provided in project scenario										
$Training_{baseline}$	Trainings provided in baseline. A value of 0 shall be considered as in absence of project activity, no training would be required to be conducted.										
3	Women and young girls	Reduced drudgery	Target: 5.4 Project specific indicator:	Number of users reporting time saving due to	$Net\ Benefit = T_{baseline} - T_{project}$ Where- <table border="1"> <tr> <td>$T_{baseline}$</td> <td>Average time spent in fuel collection and cooking in baseline</td> </tr> </table>	$T_{baseline}$	Average time spent in fuel collection and cooking in baseline	Simple Random sampling with 90/95 percent confidence	The monitoring approach deemed appropriate, and the variable is directly linked to the project's objective as well as predicted effects as identified in the project casual chain (appendix 1 of SD		
$T_{baseline}$	Average time spent in fuel collection and cooking in baseline										

			Time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age, and location.	reduction in fuel collection amount and faster cooking on project stoves	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>scenario. Determined once prior to or concurrent with first verification. A fuelwood collection time of 10.5 hrs/week can be assumed (<u>Review of Wood fuel Biomass Production and Utilization in Africa: A Desk Study (unep.org)</u>)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$T_{project}$</td> <td>Average time spent in fuelwood collection and cooking in project scenario</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: monitoring surveys conducted to determine average time saved in project scenario.</p>		scenario. Determined once prior to or concurrent with first verification. A fuelwood collection time of 10.5 hrs/week can be assumed (<u>Review of Wood fuel Biomass Production and Utilization in Africa: A Desk Study (unep.org)</u>)	$T_{project}$	Average time spent in fuelwood collection and cooking in project scenario	interval and a 10 percent margin of error achieved for monitored parameter as per VMR0006 methodology Monitored Annually/ Biennially	Vista PD /01-g/. The stakeholder group impacted by the parameter would be women and young girls, which is deemed appropriate. The proposed monitoring would support the impacts as defined by the project and for the monitoring of SD Vista Labeled VCUs. VVB confirms that the monitoring of this parameter is aligned with the Kenya government monitoring of SDG is applicable, as the PP will ensure TLC Rocket Stove installations in 0.25 million Kenya households that have been using traditional three stone fire will reduce drudgery, over the project lifetime. Thus, the project will achieve SDG Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
	scenario. Determined once prior to or concurrent with first verification. A fuelwood collection time of 10.5 hrs/week can be assumed (<u>Review of Wood fuel Biomass Production and Utilization in Africa: A Desk Study (unep.org)</u>)										
$T_{project}$	Average time spent in fuelwood collection and cooking in project scenario										
4	End User House holds	Affordable and clean energy	Target :7.1 Project Specific Indicator: Number of Improved Cookstoves distributed in project area	Monitor number of ICS distributed and operating under project as an indicator of clean technology	$Net\ Benefit = ICS_{project} \times N_y$ where <table border="1"> <tr> <td>$ICS_{project}$</td> <td>Number of ICS installed representing access to clean technology in project scenario</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N_y</td> <td>Proportion of operational stoves</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: ICS distribution records and ex-post monitoring surveys conducted to determine proportion of operational stoves</p>	$ICS_{project}$	Number of ICS installed representing access to clean technology in project scenario	N_y	Proportion of operational stoves	$ICS_{project}$ - 100% of data of ICS distributed. N_y - Simple Random sampling with 90/95 percent confidence interval and a 10 percent margin of error achieved for monitored	The monitoring approach deemed appropriate, and the variable is directly linked to the project's objective as well as predicted effects as identified in the project casual chain (appendix 1 of SD VISTA PD /01-g/. The stakeholder group impacted by the parameter would be end user Household, which is deemed appropriate. The proposed monitoring would support the impacts as defined by the project and for the monitoring of SD VISTA Labeled VCUs. VVB confirms that the monitoring of this parameter is aligned with the
$ICS_{project}$	Number of ICS installed representing access to clean technology in project scenario										
N_y	Proportion of operational stoves										

						parameter as per VMR0006 methodology /Annually/Biennially	Kenya government monitoring of SDG is applicable, as the PP will ensure TLC Rocket Stove installations in 0.25 million Kenya households that have been using traditional three stone fire, over the project lifetime. Thus, the project will achieve SDG Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all.				
5	Implementation Partners and Survey Agencies	Employment generation	Target :8.3 Project Specific Indicator: Number of local individuals employed during project lifetime.	i. Number of local people employed for ICS distribution activities ii. Number of local people employed for conducting impact survey.	$Net\ Benefit = ES_{project} - ES_{baseline}$ where <table border="1" data-bbox="835 646 1291 1079"> <tr> <td>$ES_{project}$</td> <td>Gainfully employed staff in project scenario.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$ES_{baseline}$</td> <td>Gainfully employed staff in baseline. A value of 0 shall be considered as in absence of project activity there would not have been any increase in employment opportunity</td> </tr> </table>	$ES_{project}$	Gainfully employed staff in project scenario.	$ES_{baseline}$	Gainfully employed staff in baseline. A value of 0 shall be considered as in absence of project activity there would not have been any increase in employment opportunity	100% of data of employed individuals. Monitored Annually/Biennially.	The monitoring approach deemed appropriate, and the variable is directly linked to the project's objective as well as predicted effects as identified in the project casual chain (appendix 1 of SD VISta PD /01-g/. The stakeholder group impacted by the parameter would be implementing partners and survey agencies, which is deemed appropriate. The proposed monitoring would support the impacts as defined by the project and for the monitoring of SD VISta Labeled VCUs. VVB confirms that the monitoring of this parameter is aligned with the Kenya government monitoring of SDG is applicable, as the PP will ensure a target employment of 50 employees for varying lengths of time over the project lifetime with a focus on hiring females. Thus, the project will achieve SDG Goal 8: Promote Sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and
$ES_{project}$	Gainfully employed staff in project scenario.										
$ES_{baseline}$	Gainfully employed staff in baseline. A value of 0 shall be considered as in absence of project activity there would not have been any increase in employment opportunity										

							productive employment and Decent Work for all.
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---

VVB concludes that the Project Proponent will be able to effectively monitor the impacts Project Activities will have on stakeholders. Details are provided on data collection methods for all monitored outputs and can be readily aligned with other framework monitoring of SDGs.

In opinion of the CCIPL team, all necessary parameters required to support all impacts and claims described in the project, expected and net impacts are contained in the monitoring plan and are clearly described. Details on the methods for collection of data for each output that is being monitored, particularly regarding the monitoring frequency and methods and SDG Target or Indicator, are provided. After the review of evidence provided by the PP, the interview, and communications with PP, CCIPL confirms that monitoring arrangements described in the monitoring plan under section 3.3 of the SD VISta PD /01-g/ are feasible within the project design and that the PP will be able to implement the monitoring plan in line with the requirements of SD VISta standard version 1.0 /B01-a/.

3.1.5 Net Positive Stakeholder Wellbeing Impacts

In the SD VISta PD /01-g/, section 3.4, most of the activities initiated during the project period have positive impacts on a large segment of communities in the project area compared to the baseline scenario.

As assessed in section 3.1.2 above, all the impacts identified except the one on the “Fewer wood vendors” generate a positive impact on the stakeholders.

PP has justified that 56% of the rural population of Kenya rely on wood-fuel and there exists a significant demand-supply gap for fuel wood in the country, any reduction in demand for wood fuel within project boundary will shift the stakeholders selling wood to outside project boundary, without causing significant reduction in their business as there would still exist a considerable demand for the product. VVB based on its sectoral and regional expertise, deemed the justification as appropriate.

SD VISta PD /01-g/, impact on fuel sellers is an unintended negative impact because of the project activity, but based on the existing scenario in Kenya, it does not make considerable impact and outweighed by the positive impacts of the following combined, long-term sustainable development benefits observed for the project’s stakeholders:

1. A higher number of population will live in a household with access to basic services and will rely on clean cooking technology for meeting their daily cooking needs.
2. Women and young girls will have to spend less time on hard menial, unpaid and dull work of collecting wood fuel and household chores like cooking.
3. Women and young girls can use the time saved from cooking and fuel wood collection in more productive activities which can generate income as well.
4. Women and children will be exposed to lower levels of HAP, as ICS would reduce the amount of PM_{2.5} emissions being released from cookstoves.

5. Improved health status is expected to be achieved for all the household members due to reduced levels of HAP.
6. Fewer children will be on a risk of experiencing burn injuries associated with open cooking fires.
7. Local individuals will be trained and have better vocational skills enhancing their long-term employability and influencing their overall social and economic well-being.

According to CCIPL, the net impacts of the project activities are likely to be positive (except one which is deemed to be insignificant as assessed above) for each stakeholder group. The assessment team of CCIPL during the course of validation has checked the net impact by their outcomes during the onsite interviews with the representative of CQC, TLC, end users and other stakeholders involved. They confirmed the results mentioned, which is also supported in the documentary evidence /02/, /04/, /07/, /08/, /10/, /11/, /14/, /15/, /16/, provided for the validation (see Appendix 1: Information reference list). Therefore, it can be claimed that the anticipated net impacts of the project activities are positive for interested stakeholder groups and deemed acceptable to the assessment team of CCIPL.

4 BENEFITS FOR THE PLANET

4.1.1 Condition of Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services at Project Start

In the SD VISta PD /01-g/, PP has described the conditions of natural capital and ecosystem services prior to the project start and their potential threats in section 4.1 of the SD VISta PD/01-g/. The assessment team based on review of SD VISta PD /01-g/ and provided evidence /02/,/04/, /07/,/08/, /10/, /11/,/14/,/15/,/16/, confirms the of the appropriateness of these description in the SD VISta PD /01-g/ . The description of the conditions prior to the project starts and the threats faced by the ecosystems were confirmed during the onsite interviews/inspection by CCIPL through interviews local stakeholders/end users. Hence, CCIPL confirms that the PP has described accurately the conditions at the project start date with respect to of natural capital and ecosystem services and includes real and possible threats.

4.1.2 Expected Impacts on Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services

CC IPL has noted that PP has identified the expected impacts on natural capital and ecosystem services through the definition of the causal chains of the project activity as described in section 2.1.9 and appendix 1 of the SD VISta PD /01-g/. Furthermore, the section 4.2 of the SD VISta PD /01-g/ provides expected impacts on natural capital and ecosystem services with associated benefits and methods for monitoring. As per the SD VISta PD /01-g/, the resulting drop fuel wood due to efficient cook stoves deployed under the project would lead to deforestation, thus increasing the renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption of the project area. This would also reduce the negative annual net change rate of forest area in Kenya and thus increase forest area as a proportion of the total land area. The project also enhances knowledge and interest in avoided deforestation through education of sustainable forest management and collection of woody biomass, twigs, and crop by-product. The project also enhances the air quality in the households as well as surroundings by decreasing the fuelwood required for combustion during the cooking activity.

After reviewing the evidence provided by the PP and collecting the information through onsite interviews/inspections, the assessment team confirms that expected impacts on natural capital and ecosystem services resulting from project activities identified in the PD are likely to occur. In opinion of CCIPL, the PP has appropriately estimated the type and magnitude of the project's impacts on the on natural capital and ecosystem services, as required by section 3.2.4 of the SD VISta Standard v1.0 /B01-a/.

4.1.3 Mitigation of Negative Impacts on Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services

Following steps has been taken to assess the measures needed and designed to mitigate any negative impacts on natural capital and ecosystem services.

- Review of SD Vista PD /01-g/

- Interview with the PP and the end users

No negative impacts /01-g/ have been identified on natural capital and ecosystem services on implementation of project activities.

VVB concludes that the project is not expected to mitigate any negative impacts on natural capital and ecosystem services. This is deemed appropriate to assessment team of CCIPL.

4.1.4 Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services Monitoring Plan

The PP has designed a monitoring plan to track the effects of the project activities on the natural capital and ecosystem services, which is described in section 4.3 of the SD VISTA PD /01-g/. As verified from the SD VISTA PD /01-g/ and through onsite interviews, VVB confirms that project intends replacement of TSF with ICS in 0.5 million Kenya households. This will reduce an estimated ~36.04 tons of woody biomass/stove over the ten-year project crediting period. The methodological equations used for estimations of the woody biomass savings can be referred from Monitoring Report for the corresponding SD VISTA period of VCS Project ID 2349.

As per the SD VISTA PD /01-g/, the following data and parameters will be monitored under the project to assess the impacts on the natural capital and ecosystem. The sampling approach adopted for collecting the corresponding data has been presented in section 4.3 of the SD VISTA PD /01-g/.

S. No.	Natural Capital Impacted	Impact	SDG Target & Indicator	Monitoring parameters	Monitoring Approach	Sampling/ Monitoring Frequency	VVB Assessment
1	Atmosphere	Reduced levels of emissions and household air pollution	13.0 Tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions avoided or removed.	Reduced GHG emissions	$ER_{y,i,j} = B_{y,sav,i,j} \times n_{y,i,j} \times f_{NRB,y} \times NCV_{biomass} \times (EF_{wf,CO2} + EF_{wf,non\ CO2}) \times 0.95$ Source-Monitoring Report for the corresponding SD VISTA period of VCS Project ID 2349	Simple Random sampling with 90/95 per cent confidence interval and a 10 per cent margin of error achieved for monitored parameter, as per VMR0006	The monitoring approach deemed appropriate, and the variable is directly linked to the project's objective as well as predicted effects as identified in the project casual chain (appendix 1 of SD Vista PD /01-g/. The natural capital impacted by the parameter would be atmosphere which is deemed appropriate. The proposed monitoring would support the impacts as defined by the project and for the monitoring

						methodology. Monitored Annually/ Biennially	of SD Vista Labeled VCUs. The verification team has assessed the monitoring report, verification report of VCS project ID 2349 and confirms that the reported value of emission reduction is in line with the corresponding monitoring period in VCS. VVB confirms that aligning this to the Kenya government monitoring of SDG would not be applicable for this parameter, as it is self-defined indicator by the PP.
2	Forest Ecosystem adjoining project implementa tion area	Increase in Above Ground Biomass	15.2	Fuelw ood saved by the projec t stoves	B_{agb} $= B_{y,sav,i,j}$ $\times f_{NRB,y}$ Source- Monitoring Report for the correspondi ng SD VISTA period of VCS Project ID 2349	Simple Random sampling with 90/95 per cent confidence interval and a 10 per cent margin of error achieved for monitored parameter, as per VMR0006 methodolo gy. Monitored Annually/ Biennially.	The monitoring approach deemed appropriate, and the variable is directly linked to the project's objective as well as predicted effects as identified in the project casual chain (appendix 1 of SD Vista PD /01-g/. The natural capital impacted by the parameter would be forests in the adjoining area, which is deemed appropriate. The stakeholder group impacted by the parameter would be End User Household, which is deemed appropriate. The proposed monitoring would support the impacts as defined by the project and for the monitoring of SD Vista Labeled VCUs. The verification team has assessed the

The assessment team of CCIPL based on a comparison of the baseline and project scenarios, there is evidence that the key drivers to the focal Issues are likely to worsen in absence of the project activity. The condition of Nature Capital and Ecosystem services are mentioned in section 4.1 of the SD VISTA PD /01-g/ By replacing three-stone and other traditionally used fuel-inefficient fire cook stoves with ICS technology the primary project activity, will generate an estimated ~73.83 tCO₂e GHG emission reduction per stove over the ten-year project crediting period. This will reduce an estimated ~36.04 tons of non-renewable woody biomass/stove over the crediting period. Thus, CCIPL deemed that the estimated net impacts of the project activities are likely to be positive for natural capital and ecosystem services.

7. VALIDATION CONCLUSION

The Project Participant, C-Quest Capital SGS Stoves Private Limited, has commissioned the VVB, Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd. to perform an independent validation of the SD VISta Project Activity “Installation of high efficiency wood burning cookstoves in Kenya”. This report summarizes the findings of the validation of the project, performed on the basis of SD VISta criteria, as well as criteria given to provide for consistent project operations, monitoring and reporting.

The validation process was performed on the basis of all guidance and criteria as provided in SD VISta Standard /B01-a/ and SD VISta Program Guide /B01-b/.

The project activity provides the information in SD VISta PD/01-g/ line with the SD VISta Standard /B01-a/ requirements. As per the CCIPL opinion, the project meets the requirements of the applied baseline and monitoring methodology, VMR0006 version 1.1 /B02/and is likely to achieve estimated emission reductions. The validation has been performed using a risk-based approach, as described above. The expected average emission reduction over the 10 year of crediting period from the project activity is approximately ~73.83 tCO₂e per stove.

The validation is based on the SD VISta PD /01-g/, proof of title, proof of right, additional documents related to SDG impacts; the subsequent background investigation, follow-up onsite interviews and supporting documents /02/,/04/, /07/,/08/, /10/, /11/,/14/,/15/,/16/, made available to the assessment team of CCIPL by project proponent.

Validation team confirm that the project complies with the validation criteria for project set out in the Sustainable Development Verified Impact Standard /B01/ and the SD VISta Program Guide /B01-b/, including

As a result of the validation, the assessment team of CCIPL confirms that:

- The project fulfils criteria of SD VISta Standard /B01-a/.
- The project is in line with all relevant SD VISta requirements /B01/.
- The project SDGs are sufficiently justified in the SD VISta PD /01-g/.

APPENDIX 1.1: REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

Ref	Document
/01/	a) SD Vista PD, version 01,dated;257-May-2022 b) SD Vista PD, version 1.2,dated; 20-June-2023 c) SD Vista PD, version 1.3,dated; 24-July-2023 d) SD Vista PD, version 1.4,dated; 01-September-2023 e) SD Vista PD, version 1.5,dated; 11-March-2024 f) SD VISTA PD, version 1.6, dated;11-April-2024 g) SD VISTA PD, version 1.7, dated; 06-May-2024
/02/	VCS PD, ER estimation spread sheet and correspond Validation report to VCS PD
/03/	Evidence for the start date of the grouped project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • kenya-first-stove-2020-10-06
/04/	Technical specifications of the TLC-CQC Rocket Stove including the life span. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WBT_Aprovecho_TLC_15_Brick_RocketStove (1) • TLC Contrction brochure English co (2)
/05/	Proof of right of VERs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • kenya-first-stove-2020-10-06
/06/	Evidence to demonstrate free of cost ICS in distribution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • kenya-first-stove-2020-10-06
/07/	Records of Local stakeholders' consultation meeting as per the SD Vista requirements. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Stakeholder Consultation Deck_VCS and SDVISTA_FINAL_KENYA
/08/	a) Sample employment contract/agreement with contractor as an evidence for compliance of labour laws of the company including minimum wages etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CQC - Independent Contractor Agreement (executed) (1 Nov 2021)_Redacted • CQC - Independent Contractor Agreement (execution) (19 July 2022)_Redacted b) EMPLOYEE HANDBOOK with all details of employment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of employment CQC-Kenya
/09/	Records of all training conducted by the project proponent as listed in the SD Vista PD. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) HH SURVEY TRAINING SIGN-IN FORM 2) ODK Form Training Manual 3) Training evidence (4) 4) Training evidence TOT-1 5) Training Evidence Tot-2 6) Training Evidence tot-3

	7) Training evidences (1) 8) Training evidences (2) 9) Training evidences (3) 10) VOGIS_Enumerator Manual	
/10/	Project Proponent policy & procedure for following: 1) Health and Safety Policy Sheet (final) 2) Environment and Social Policy Sheet (final) 3) Supplier Governance Guidelines Sheet (final) 4) Fair Employment Practices Policy Sheet (final) 5) AML Sanctions Policy Sheet (final) 6) ABAC, AML Training (ver 7 Mar 2022) 7) AntiCorruption Policy Sheet (final) 8) CQC_FCPA_Presentation_ver_2020 9) Env and Social Training (ver 7 Mar 2022) 10) Supplier Governance Training (ver 7 Mar 2022)	
/11/	Grievance addressal policy and mechanism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DS_Construction and Maintenance Brochure - Kenya - English (1) • Grievance Redressal-Register _Kenya_2349 • Incident and Grievance Reporting Policy Sheet (final) 	
/12/	Procedure/provision of ICS maintenance & replacement. DS_Construction and Maintenance Brochure - Kenya - English (1)	
/13/	Evidence for the baseline details <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of High Efficiency Wood Burning Cookstoves in Kenya-English • https://www.worldatlas.com/maps/kenya • https://data.worldbank.org/country/KE • https://www.dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/SR277/SR277.pdf 	
/14/	Literature records w.r.t relevant SDGs:	
	SDG	Reference used
	Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being /14-1/	a) Amegah, 2020 b) Executive Summary: Impact Analysis of Malawi Rural Wood Stove and Jet Flame Kit Program c) Clean Cooking Catalog d) Sharma & Jain 2019 e) Mortimer et al., 2017 f) Rosenthal et al., 2017
Goal 5: Gender Equality, /14-2/	a) K das et al., 2019 b) Berkeley Air Monitoring Group, 2020. c) Makonese et al., 2017 d) Clean Cooking Alliance	

	Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth /14-3/	a) Onsomu, E.N., 2021. b) EANHS, T., 2017. Nature Kenya- the East Africa Natural History Society (EANHS).
	Goal 15: Life on Land /14-4/	a) Parry et al 2012 b) https://www.climatelinks.org/sites/default/files/asset/document/2018_USAID-ATLAS-Project_Climate-Risk-Profile-Kenya.pdf
	Kenya specific reference /14-5/	a) https://www.geodatos.net/en/coordinates/kenya b) Waswa F et al 2020 c) Anon., 2020. Maps of World. [Online] https://www.mapsofworld.com/kenya/kenya-political-map.html d) Anon., 2022. The World Bank e) Demographic and Health Survey, Kenya, 2014 f) Anon., 2018. USIAD.
/15/	Report and Calculation spread sheet of fNRB prepared by C4 EcoSolutions (Pty) Ltd.	
/16/	Non-Tech Summary- English _ Local Language 1) Installation of High Efficiency Wood Burning Cookstoves in Kenya 2) Installation of High Efficiency Wood Burning Cookstoves in Kenya-English	
/17/	Contract between the CCIPL (VVB) and CQC (PP) for the SD Vista validation of the grouped project	
/18/	KML file with set geodetic co-ordinates representing multiple project locations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2349_Kenya Data_n 	

APPENDIX 1.2: BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

Ref	Document
/B01/	SD VISTA Requirements <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. SD VISTA Standard (v1.0, dated 22-January-2019) b. SD VISTA Program Guide (v1.0, dated 22-January-2019) c. SD VISTA Program Definitions version (v1.0, dated 22-January-2019) d. SD VISTA PD template version (v1.0, dated 22-January-2019)
/B02/	Applied baseline and monitoring methodology.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ VMR0006. version 1.1, “Methodology for Installation of High Efficiency Firewood Cookstoves”
/B03/	<p>Website and links:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IPCC (http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp) 2. https://verra.org/project/sd-vista/ 3. https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/
/B04/	Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities version 09.0

APPENDIX 2: ABBREVIATIONS

BE	Baseline Emission
CAR	Corrective Action Request
CC IPL	Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd.
CL	Clarification Request
CO₂	Carbon Dioxide
CO_{2e}	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
EF	Emission Factor
ER	Emission Reduction
FAR	Forward Action Request
FVR	Final validation Report
GHG	Greenhouse gas(es)
NA	Not Applicable
PD	Project Description
PP	Project Proponent
QC/QA	Quality control/Quality assurance
TR	Technical Review
TSFs	Three Stone Fire cook stoves
VCS	Verified Carbon Standard
VCSA	Verified Carbon Standard Association
VCU	Verified Carbon Unit
SD VISta	Sustainable Development Verified Impact standard

APPENDIX 3: CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCE



Carbon Check (India) Private Limited

Certificate of Competency

Ms. Pallavi Gedam

has been qualified as per CCIPL's internal qualification procedures in accordance with the requirements of CDM AS (V7.0), ISO/IEC14065:2020, ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and other applicable GHG programs:

for the following functions and requirements:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Validator	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Verifier	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Team Leader	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technical Expert
<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Reviewer	<input type="checkbox"/> Health Expert	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender Expert	<input type="checkbox"/> Plastic Waste Expert
<input type="checkbox"/> CCB Expert	<input type="checkbox"/> Legal Expert	<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Expert	<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental, Health and Safety financial matters
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SDG+	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social no-harm(S+)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environment no-harm(E+)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Expert for India			

in the following Technical Areas:

<input type="checkbox"/> TA 1.1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TA 1.2	<input type="checkbox"/> TA 2.1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TA 3.1	<input type="checkbox"/> TA 4.1
<input type="checkbox"/> TA 4. n	<input type="checkbox"/> TA 5.1	<input type="checkbox"/> TA 5.2	<input type="checkbox"/> TA 7.1	<input type="checkbox"/> TA 8.1
<input type="checkbox"/> TA 9.1	<input type="checkbox"/> TA 9.2	<input type="checkbox"/> TA 10.1	<input type="checkbox"/> TA 13.1	<input type="checkbox"/> TA 13.2
<input type="checkbox"/> TA 14.1	<input type="checkbox"/> TA 15.1	<input type="checkbox"/> TA 16.1		

Issue Date 5th December 2023	Expiry Date 31st December 2024
--	--

 <hr/> Ms. Priya Suman Compliance Officer	 <hr/> Mr. Sanjay Kumar Agarwalla Technical Director
---	---

Revision History of the document:

Revision date	Summary of changes
2022 ¹	Annual revision
Jan 2023	Annual revision
Dec 2023	Change in the template due to revision in TA and function

CCIPL_FM 7.9 Certificate of Competency_V4.0_112023
¹ Please refer to previous version of FM 7.9 for the revision history



Carbon Check (India) Private Limited

Certificate of Competency

Mr. Willis Austine Ochieng Okumu

has been qualified as per CCIPL's internal qualification procedures in accordance with the requirements of CDM AS (V7.0), ISO/IEC14065:2020, ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and other applicable GHG programs:

for the following functions and requirements:

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Validator | <input type="checkbox"/> Verifier | <input type="checkbox"/> Team Leader | <input type="checkbox"/> Technical Expert |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Technical Reviewer | <input type="checkbox"/> Health Expert | <input type="checkbox"/> Gender Expert | <input type="checkbox"/> Plastic Waste Expert |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CCB Expert | <input type="checkbox"/> Legal Expert | <input type="checkbox"/> Financial Expert | <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental, Health and Safety financial matters |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SDG+ | <input type="checkbox"/> Social no-harm(S+) | <input type="checkbox"/> Environment no-harm(E+) | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Expert for Kenya | | | |

in the following Technical Areas:

- | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> TA 1.1 | <input type="checkbox"/> TA 1.2 | <input type="checkbox"/> TA 2.1 | <input type="checkbox"/> TA 3.1 | <input type="checkbox"/> TA 4.1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> TA 4. n | <input type="checkbox"/> TA 5.1 | <input type="checkbox"/> TA 5.2 | <input type="checkbox"/> TA 7.1 | <input type="checkbox"/> TA 8.1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> TA 9.1 | <input type="checkbox"/> TA 9.2 | <input type="checkbox"/> TA 10.1 | <input type="checkbox"/> TA 13.1 | <input type="checkbox"/> TA 13.2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> TA 14.1 | <input type="checkbox"/> TA 15.1 | <input type="checkbox"/> TA 16.1 | | |

Issue Date

1st December 2023

Expiry Date

31st December 2024

Priya Suman

Ms. Priya Suman
Compliance Officer

Sanjay Agarwalla

Mr. Sanjay Kumar Agarwalla
Technical Director

Revision History of the document:

Revision date	Summary of changes
May 2023	Initial Adoption
Dec 2023	Template changes to include additional functions and TA

CCIPL_FM 7.9 Certificate of Competency_V4.0_112023

¹ Please refer to previous version of FM 7.9 for the revision history



Carbon Check (India) Private Limited

Certificate of Competency

Mr. Sanjay Kumar Agarwalla

has been qualified as per CCIPL's internal qualification procedures in accordance with the requirements of CDM AS (V7.0), ISO/IEC14065:2020, ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and other applicable GHG programs:

for the following functions and requirements:

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Validator | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Verifier | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Team Leader | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technical Expert |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technical Reviewer | <input type="checkbox"/> Health Expert | <input type="checkbox"/> Gender Expert | <input type="checkbox"/> Plastic Waste Expert |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CCB Expert | <input type="checkbox"/> Legal Expert | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial Expert | <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental, Health and Safety financial matters |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SDG+ | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social no-harm(S+) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environment no-harm(E+) | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Expert for India and Bangladesh | | | |

in the following Technical Areas:

- | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TA 1.1 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TA 1.2 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TA 2.1 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TA 3.1 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TA 4.1 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> TA 4. n | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TA 5.1 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TA 5.2 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TA 7.1 | <input type="checkbox"/> TA 8.1 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TA 9.1 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TA 9.2 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TA 10.1 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TA 13.1 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TA 13.2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> TA 14.1 | <input type="checkbox"/> TA 15.1 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TA 16.1 | | |

Issue Date

05th December 2023

Expiry Date

31st December 2024

Priya Suman

Ms. Priya Suman
Compliance Officer

Revision History of the document:

Revision	Summary of changes
2022 ¹	Annual revision
Jan 2023	Annual revision and template change
Dec 2023	Change in the template due to revision in TA and function

CCIPL_FM 7.9 Certificate of Competency_V4.0_112023

¹ Please refer to previous version of FM 7.9 for the revision history

APPENDIX 4: FINDINGS LOG

Table 1. CARs from this validation

Finding	CAR 01		
Classification	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CAR	<input type="checkbox"/> CL	<input type="checkbox"/> FAR
Description of finding (VVB)	<p>As per the VCS template guideline, PP need to change date format to DD-Month-YYYY.</p> <p>In section 1 – “Summary of SDG contributions”, column # 6 – ‘section reference’ PP to update references as specified in the PD template.</p>		
Corrective Action or clarification #1 <i>(PP shall write a detailed and clear corrective action or further information for clarification as per finding)</i>	The comment has been duly noted by PP and the same has been addressed in the revised SD VISta PD.		
VVB Assessment #1 <i>The assessment shall encompass all open issues in the finding. In case of non-closure, additional corrective action and VVB assessments (#2, #3, etc.) shall be added.</i>	PP has provided the revised SD VISta PD with section 1 – “Summary of SDG contributions”, column 6 being updated according to template guidelines. This has been checked and confirmed by the VVB.		
Conclusion <i>Tick the appropriate checkbox</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> To be checked during the next periodic verification <input type="checkbox"/> Outstanding finding (not closed) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The finding is closed		

Finding	CAR 02		
Classification	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CAR	<input type="checkbox"/> CL	<input type="checkbox"/> FAR
Description of finding (VVB)	<p>In section 2.1.6 of the PD for SDVISta sectoral scope 14: ‘Women’s Empowerment’ the respective UN SDG mentioned is of climate change.</p> <p>PP needs to rectify and provide relevant UN SDG pertaining to that sector.</p>		
Corrective Action or clarification #1 <i>(PP shall write a detailed and clear corrective action or further information for clarification as per finding)</i>	The comment has been duly noted by PP and the same has been addressed in the revised SD VISta PD.		

Finding	CAR 02
VVB Assessment #1 <i>The assessment shall encompass all open issues in the finding. In case of non-closure, additional corrective action and VVB assessments (#2, #3, etc.) shall be added.</i>	The VVB has checked the changes made in section 2.1.6 of the revised SD VISTA PD which is found to be correct. Hence CAR 02 is closed.
Conclusion <i>Tick the appropriate checkbox</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> To be checked during the next periodic verification <input type="checkbox"/> Outstanding finding (not closed) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The finding is closed

Finding	CAR 03		
Classification	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CAR	<input type="checkbox"/> CL	<input type="checkbox"/> FAR
Description of finding (VVB)	As per the § 2.1.1 of the VCS standard v1.0, “A project’s location shall be specified in the project description to the extent that the single location (e.g., geodetic coordinate) or geographic boundary (e.g., multiple geodetic coordinates or shapefile) projects are defined and can be assessed.” in Section 2.1.7 ‘Project location’ of the SDVISTA PD, PP has provided coordinates for Kenya defining the geographical boundary of the project. However, the latitude is in DMS, and longitude is in DDM system. PP to rectify the same.		
Corrective Action or clarification #1 <i>(PP shall write a detailed and clear corrective action or further information for clarification as per finding)</i>	The comment has been duly noted by PP and the same has been addressed in the revised SD VISTA PD.		
VVB Assessment #1 <i>The assessment shall encompass all open issues in the finding. In case of non-closure, additional corrective action and VVB assessments (#2, #3, etc.) shall be added.</i>	PP has provided the revised SDVISTA PD with section 2.1.7 ‘Project location’ being updated. The validation team has reviewed this and concludes that both latitude and longitude are in uniform format. (In Decimal Degrees).		
Conclusion <i>Tick the appropriate checkbox</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> To be checked during the next periodic verification <input type="checkbox"/> Outstanding finding (not closed) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The finding is closed		

Table 2. CLs from this validation

Finding	CL 01		
Classification	<input type="checkbox"/> CAR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CL	<input type="checkbox"/> FAR
Description of finding (VVB)	<p>In “Table 1 – Summary of SDG contributions”, row # 1 PP has claimed for SDG indicator 1.4.1 - Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services – Clean Technology, however as per Metadata this component can be captured under SDG 7.1.2 - Percentage of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology.</p> <p>SDG indicator 1.4.1 also includes 9 components of basic services out of which only 1 has been considered.</p> <p>In “Table 1 – Summary of SDG contributions”, row # 2, PP needs to change SDG target as 2.2.</p> <p>Also, in section 3.3 “stakeholder monitoring plan” – Table row # 5, “<i>Proportion of children reporting height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards in baseline. Fixed ex-ante through survey. Alternatively default value of 35% can be used (ST_{baseline})</i>”, PP to provide a reference for the default value used.</p> <p>In “Table 1 – Summary of SDG contributions”, row # 3, PP to provide a baseline value and quantifiable target for the claimed SDG.</p> <p>As per the SDVISta PD template guide section 3.3 - PP to provide a monitoring plan identifying the monitored stakeholder groups, type of measurement, sampling methods with frequency of monitoring and reporting.</p> <p>In section 3.3 – “Stakeholder monitoring plan” Table row # 2 – PP has mentioned as ‘Not applicable’ for sampling of Reduced PM2.5 emissions.</p> <p>PP to clarify the same.</p>		
Corrective Action or clarification #1 <i>(PP shall write a detailed and clear corrective action or further information for clarification as per finding)</i>	<p>The SDG contributions reported in row 1 has been removed from the table in Section 1.</p> <p>The SDG contributions reported in row 2 pertaining to child stunting has been removed from the table in Section 1.</p> <p>SDG contribution reported in row 3 pertaining to reduction in PM 2.5 levels and row 5 related to reduced</p>		

Finding	CL 01
	<p>time spent have been revised to include a baseline target in the revised PD.</p> <p>The SDG indicators in row 5 and 7 have been updated in the revised SD VISta PD.</p> <p>The net impact on SDG contribution for row 4 and 8 has been updated in the revised SD VISta PD.</p> <p>Details pertaining to monitoring plan identifying the monitored stakeholder groups, type of measurement, sampling methods with frequency of monitoring and reporting has already been provided in Section 3.3 of the SD VISta PD.</p> <p>The sampling for PM 2.5 has been updated in the revised SD VISta PD.</p>
<p>VVB Assessment #1</p> <p><i>The assessment shall encompass all open issues in the finding. In case of non-closure, additional corrective action and VVB assessments (#2, #3, etc.) shall be added.</i></p>	<p>PP has provided the revised SD VISta PD with the following changes being implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PP is not claiming SDG 1.4 hence removed from the table. • PP is no more claiming SDG 2.2 hence it is removed from the table. • PP has revised row #3 and 5 of the SDG contribution table and added baseline targets. • PP has updated section 3.3 as per the SD VISta PD template requirements. <p>The above changes have been checked and confirmed by the VVB. Hence CL01 is closed.</p>
<p>Conclusion</p> <p><i>Tick the appropriate checkbox</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> To be checked during the next periodic verification</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Outstanding finding (not closed)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The finding is closed</p>

Finding	CL 02		
Classification	<input type="checkbox"/> CAR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CL	<input type="checkbox"/> FAR
Description of finding (VVB)	<p>PP has provided the following references which needs to be corrected.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damte et al 2012: Ethiopia study • Schuenemann et al 2018: Malawi study 		

Finding	CL 02
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brouwer et al 1996: Malawi study • Heltberg 2004, Kees & Feldman 2011: Uganda study • Makungwa et al., 2013; • Ref 8.0: Study conducted in Tanzania. • Ref 10.0: Study conducted in Nepal. • Ref 13: Study conducted in Angola, Malawi, Namibia, Zambia & Zimbabwe • Ref 14: Study conducted in Malawi • Ref 15: Study conducted in India <p>PP to provide relevant references specific to the host country where the project is implemented. Also a few of the references though mentioned in footnote are missing in the appendix section.</p>
Corrective Action or clarification #1 <i>(PP shall write a detailed and clear corrective action or further information for clarification as per finding)</i>	The comment has been duly noted by PP and country specific references has been added in revised SD VISTA PD
VVB Assessment #1 <i>The assessment shall encompass all open issues in the finding. In case of non-closure, additional corrective action and VVB assessments (#2, #3, etc.) shall be added.</i>	PP has provided the revised SD VISTA PD with the changes being implemented. This has been checked and confirmed by the VVB.
Conclusion <i>Tick the appropriate checkbox</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> To be checked during the next periodic verification <input type="checkbox"/> Outstanding finding (not closed) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The finding is closed

Finding	CL 03		
Classification	<input type="checkbox"/> CAR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CL	<input type="checkbox"/> FAR
Description of finding (VVB)	PP need to clarify whether it is 0.5 million households (SDG target 5.4 & 7.1) or 0.5 million cookstoves (SDG target 1.4 & 3.9) as mentioned in Table 1 - Summary of SDG contributions.		
Corrective Action or clarification #1 <i>(PP shall write a detailed and clear corrective action or further information for clarification as per finding)</i>	The project aims at installing 0.5 million ICS throughout the project lifecycle, which will benefit 0.25 million households. The numbers have been updated in the revised SD VISTA PD.		
VVB Assessment #1 <i>The assessment shall encompass all open issues in the finding. In case of non-closure,</i>	The clarification provided by PP is deemed acceptable to the validation team. The changes are made accordingly in the revised SD VISTA PD. This has been checked and confirmed by the VVB.		

Finding	CL 03
<i>additional corrective action and VVB assessments (#2, #3, etc.) shall be added.</i>	
Conclusion <i>Tick the appropriate checkbox</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> To be checked during the next periodic verification <input type="checkbox"/> Outstanding finding (not closed) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The finding is closed

Finding	CL 04
Classification	<input type="checkbox"/> CAR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CL <input type="checkbox"/> FAR
Description of finding (VVB)	<p>In section 2.1.1 of the SDVISta page no 14, PP to rectify the following:</p> <p>Goal 13: This value differs from that mentioned in Table 1: Summary of SDG contributions and Section 4.4.</p> <p>Goal 15: This value differs from that mentioned in Table 1: 'Summary of SDG contributions'.</p> <p>Also, SDG Indicator to be corrected.</p>
Corrective Action or clarification #1 <i>(PP shall write a detailed and clear corrective action or further information for clarification as per finding)</i>	The comment has been duly noted and the same has been updated in the revised SD VISta PD
VVB Assessment #1 <i>The assessment shall encompass all open issues in the finding. In case of non-closure, additional corrective action and VVB assessments (#2, #3, etc.) shall be added.</i>	PP has provided the revised SD VISta PD with the changes being done. This has been checked and confirmed by the VVB.
Conclusion <i>Tick the appropriate checkbox</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> To be checked during the next periodic verification <input type="checkbox"/> Outstanding finding (not closed) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The finding is closed

Finding	CL 05
Classification	<input type="checkbox"/> CAR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CL <input type="checkbox"/> FAR
Description of finding (VVB)	In section 2.1.10 - "Threat to the Project" PP has mentioned "~80% of rural population in Kenya relied on wood fuel as primary source of cooking fuel".

Finding	CL 05
	<p>However according to the reference (Waswa et.al. 2020) provided its 100% for rural and 80% for urban poor relying on charcoal.</p> <p>PP to clarify the same.</p>
<p>Corrective Action or clarification #1 (PP shall write a detailed and clear corrective action or further information for clarification as per finding)</p>	<p>As per the Demographic and Health Survey, Kenya, 2014, ~56% of the rural population relies on fuel wood for cooking purpose. The same has been updated in the revised SD VISta PD.</p>
<p>VVB Assessment #1 <i>The assessment shall encompass all open issues in the finding. In case of non-closure, additional corrective action and VVB assessments (#2, #3, etc.) shall be added.</i></p>	<p>PP has provided the revised SD VISta PD with changes implemented in section 2.1.10. This has been checked and confirmed by the VVB,</p>
<p>Conclusion <i>Tick the appropriate checkbox</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> To be checked during the next periodic verification</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Outstanding finding (not closed)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The finding is closed</p>

Finding	CL 06		
Classification	<input type="checkbox"/> CAR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CL	<input type="checkbox"/> FAR
Description of finding (VVB)	<p>In section 2.2.14 of the SD VISta Standard, v1.0 states that project proponents shall “<i>establish a clear feedback and grievance redress procedure to address disputes with stakeholders that may arise during project planning and implementation. The feedback and grievance redress procedure shall take into account traditional methods that stakeholders use to resolve conflicts.</i>”</p> <p>In section 2.2.10 of the project description provides details on the grievance redress procedure but does not provide assurances that traditional conflict resolution procedures are being implemented.</p> <p>The project proponent needs to update Section 2.2.10 to include details on how the grievance redress procedure is accounting for traditional conflict resolution methods.</p>		
<p>Corrective Action or clarification #1 (PP shall write a detailed and clear corrective action or further information for clarification as per finding)</p>	<p>One of the traditional ways of resolving disputes in a village is through the involvement of village council or village head. For this project, CQC has also maintained the same mechanism. The end-user can report their complaints, or any feedback on project to the PP through either ‘Farmer care number’ or reporting to village head or village council. The complaints</p>		

Finding	CL 06
	<p>received to the head is therefore reported to CQC's Operation Team, who will then take necessary actions to address the reported grievance.</p> <p>The same has also been explained in the Feedback and Grievance Redress Procedure flowchart, in Section 2.2.10 of the SD VISTA PD.</p>
<p>VVB Assessment #1</p> <p><i>The assessment shall encompass all open issues in the finding. In case of non-closure, additional corrective action and VVB assessments (#2, #3, etc.) shall be added.</i></p>	<p>The justification provided by PP is deemed acceptable to the VVB. Hence CLO6 has been closed.</p>
<p>Conclusion</p> <p><i>Tick the appropriate checkbox</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> To be checked during the next periodic verification <input type="checkbox"/> Outstanding finding (not closed) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The finding is closed

Finding	CL 07		
Classification	<input type="checkbox"/> CAR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CL	<input type="checkbox"/> FAR
Description of finding (VVB)	<p>In section 2.1.4 of the SD VISTA Standard, v1.0 states that project proponents shall “document in the project description key dates in its implementation, including the project start date (the date on which activities that lead to the generation of sustainable development benefits are implemented) and other milestones in the project’s development.”</p> <p>Section 2.1.3 of the SD Vista PD do not comply with the standard nor with the SD Vista Project Description template filling guidelines. PP to clarify the same.</p>		
<p>Corrective Action or clarification #1</p> <p><i>(PP shall write a detailed and clear corrective action or further information for clarification as per finding)</i></p>	<p>Details pertaining to project start date and verification schedule has been incorporated in Section 2.1.3 of the revised SD VISTA PD.</p>		
<p>VVB Assessment #1</p> <p><i>The assessment shall encompass all open issues in the finding. In case of non-closure, additional corrective action and VVB assessments (#2, #3, etc.) shall be added.</i></p>	<p>PP has provided the revised SD VISTA PD with section 2.1.3 being updated. This has been checked and confirmed by the VVB.</p>		
<p>Conclusion</p> <p><i>Tick the appropriate checkbox</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> To be checked during the next periodic verification <input type="checkbox"/> Outstanding finding (not closed) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The finding is closed		

Finding	CL 08		
Classification	<input type="checkbox"/> CAR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CL	<input type="checkbox"/> FAR
Description of finding (VVB)	<p>In section 2.2.3 of the PD, PP needs to fill the section as per the template filling guideline “Describe the stakeholder consultation process, specifying the different consultation processes required for different stakeholder groups. Describe how information about potential cost, risks and benefits was shared with each stakeholder group.</p> <p><i>Document consultations and indicate whether and how project design has been affected by stakeholder input.</i></p> <p><i>Demonstrate special attention paid to optimizing benefits for any marginalized and/or vulnerable groups”</i></p>		
Corrective Action or clarification #1 <i>(PP shall write a detailed and clear corrective action or further information for clarification as per finding)</i>	<p>Before initiating any project, CQC mandatorily conducts a Local Stakeholder’s Consultation Meeting, where the communities are appraised about the project. During this Stakeholder’s meeting, information pertaining to potential cost, risks and benefits of the project is being shared with the beneficiaries through PowerPoint presentations. The same can be shared with the VVB for their reference.</p> <p>During the Stakeholder’s Consultation Meeting, after CQC Team made their presentations related to project information, the floor was opened for Question and Answers session, where the stakeholders were encouraged to clarify their doubts pertaining to the implementation of the project and share their suggestions.</p>		
VVB Assessment #1 <i>The assessment shall encompass all open issues in the finding. In case of non-closure, additional corrective action and VVB assessments (#2, #3, etc.) shall be added.</i>	<p>PP has provided the revised SD VISta PD with section 2.2.3 being updated as per the template guideline. This has been checked and confirmed by the validation team.</p>		
Conclusion <i>Tick the appropriate checkbox</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> To be checked during the next periodic verification <input type="checkbox"/> Outstanding finding (not closed) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The finding is closed		

Finding	CL 09		
Classification	<input type="checkbox"/> CAR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CL	<input type="checkbox"/> FAR

Finding	CL 09
Description of finding (VVB)	In section 2.2.4 of the PD, PP needs to fill the section as per the template filling guideline <i>“Describe the plan for continuing communication and consultation between the project proponents and stakeholder groups about the project and its impacts. Explain the processes the project will use throughout the life of the project to solicit and consider stakeholder input on an ongoing basis and adapt management accordingly”</i>
Corrective Action or clarification #1 <i>(PP shall write a detailed and clear corrective action or further information for clarification as per finding)</i>	CQC Team will continue to collect input from beneficiaries through touchpoints over a year, up to 5 times. Informal consultation discussions, formal surveys with specific questions on use and adoption will be carried out to record stakeholder’s input and incorporate the same in the project. The same has been incorporated in Section 2.2.4 of the revised SD VISta PD.
VVB Assessment #1 <i>The assessment shall encompass all open issues in the finding. In case of non-closure, additional corrective action and VVB assessments (#2, #3, etc.) shall be added.</i>	PP has provided the revised SD VISta PD with section 2.2.4 being updated as per the template guideline. This has been checked and confirmed by the VVB.
Conclusion <i>Tick the appropriate checkbox</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> To be checked during the next periodic verification <input type="checkbox"/> Outstanding finding (not closed) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The finding is closed

Finding	CL 10		
Classification	<input type="checkbox"/> CAR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CL	<input type="checkbox"/> FAR
Description of finding (VVB)	In section 2.2.5 of the PD, PP needs to fill the section as per the template filling guideline <i>“Describe the measures planned to ensure that no entities involved in project design and implementation are involved in, or complicit in, any form of discrimination (e.g., discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or other habits) or sexual harassment with respect to the project”</i>		
Corrective Action or clarification #1 <i>(PP shall write a detailed and clear corrective action or further information for clarification as per finding)</i>	CQC as an organisation do not promote any kind of discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation, or any other basis. The project respects all the rights to the beneficiaries, particularly women, conferred to them by the Government of Republic of Kenya. The project does not directly or indirectly reinforce gender-based		

Finding	CL 10
	<p>discrimination and does not lead to/contribute to adverse impacts. The project also ensures the attainment of gender equality by ensuring equal opportunities to jobs and trainings for men and women.</p> <p>Any form of discrimination, harassment, or assault, if reported, leads to the dismissal of employment, termination of the contract, an immediate discreet investigation of the reported incident, and where warranted, reports to the applicable authorities.</p> <p>The section has been updated in the revised SD VISTA PD.</p>
<p>VVB Assessment #1</p> <p><i>The assessment shall encompass all open issues in the finding. In case of non-closure, additional corrective action and VVB assessments (#2, #3, etc.) shall be added.</i></p>	<p>PP has provided the revised SD VISTA PD with section 2.2.5 being updated as per the template guideline. This has been checked and confirmed by the VVB.</p>
<p>Conclusion</p> <p><i>Tick the appropriate checkbox</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> To be checked during the next periodic verification</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Outstanding finding (not closed)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The finding is closed</p>

Finding	CL 11
Classification	<input type="checkbox"/> CAR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CL <input type="checkbox"/> FAR
Description of finding (VVB)	<p>In section 2.2.12 of the SD VISTA standard version 1.0, states “<i>Project proponents shall provide assurance in the project description and monitoring report that a project meets or exceeds all applicable laws and/or regulations covering worker rights⁵ and, where relevant, demonstrate in the project description and monitoring report how compliance is achieved. Measures shall be taken and documented in the project description and monitoring report to inform workers about their rights</i>”.</p> <p>PP needs to provide the same as per the SD VISTA standard and template filling guideline.</p>
<p>Corrective Action or clarification #1</p> <p><i>(PP shall write a detailed and clear corrective action or further information for clarification as per finding)</i></p>	<p>Keeping in mind the rights of the employees, CQC provides a detailed employee handbook, which contains (i) the way CQC works, (ii) pay and progress, (iii) time away from work and other benefits, (iv) on the job conduct, (v) data security, (vi) safety in the workplace, (vii) anticorruption, antibribery, and anti-terrorism procedures, among other elements. Also, as</p>

Finding	CL 11
	<p>per the Core Labour Conventions of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), does not encourage, or practice forced or child labour, discrimination in respect to gender, caste, or creed.</p> <p>The Section has been updated in the revised SD VISta PD.</p>
<p>VVB Assessment #1</p> <p><i>The assessment shall encompass all open issues in the finding. In case of non-closure, additional corrective action and VVB assessments (#2, #3, etc.) shall be added.</i></p>	<p>PP has provided the revised SD VISta PD with the changes implemented accordingly as per the SD VISta Standard and template guideline. This has been checked and confirmed by the VVB.</p>
<p>Conclusion</p> <p><i>Tick the appropriate checkbox</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> To be checked during the next periodic verification</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Outstanding finding (not closed)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The finding is closed</p>

Finding	CL 12		
Classification	<input type="checkbox"/> CAR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CL	<input type="checkbox"/> FAR
Description of finding (VVB)	<p>In section 3.3 – “Stakeholder monitoring plan” row 1 of the table , PP has mentioned monitoring parameter - “<i>proportion of users reporting money saving due to reduction in purchase of fuelwood post project implementation</i>” which is not mentioned anywhere else in the PD.</p> <p>PP needs to include this aspect in the sections relevant to this SDG claim.</p>		
<p>Corrective Action or clarification #1</p> <p><i>(PP shall write a detailed and clear corrective action or further information for clarification as per finding)</i></p>	<p>PP is not claiming SDG 1, i.e., reduction in monetary saving. Hence, this section from the table has been removed in the updated SD VISta PD.</p>		
<p>VVB Assessment #1</p> <p><i>The assessment shall encompass all open issues in the finding. In case of non-closure, additional corrective action and VVB assessments (#2, #3, etc.) shall be added.</i></p>	<p>PP has provided the revised SD VISta PD with section 3.3 being updated.</p> <p>VVB has checked and confirms that PP is not claiming SDG 1 anymore and hence it is removed.</p>		
<p>Conclusion</p> <p><i>Tick the appropriate checkbox</i></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> To be checked during the next periodic verification</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Outstanding finding (not closed)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The finding is closed</p>		

Finding	CL 13		
Classification	<input type="checkbox"/> CAR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CL	<input type="checkbox"/> FAR
Description of finding (VVB)	<p>As per section 3.2.1 of the SD VISTA Program guide version 1.0. “ Projects shall undergo at least one 30-day public comment period per assessment (i.e., per validation, verification, and independent expert evaluation). While a project is open for comment, stakeholders (including interested stakeholders) are invited to provide feedback on the design or implementation of a project, either from personal knowledge or as the design or implementation is represented in the project description or monitoring report.”</p> <p>PP needs to provide the public comments received if any to the validation team as the window of public commenting period is closed.</p>		
Corrective Action or clarification #1 <i>(PP shall write a detailed and clear corrective action or further information for clarification as per finding)</i>	The Project Proponent has not received any public comment from VERRA on the listed PD.		
VVB Assessment #1 <i>The assessment shall encompass all open issues in the finding. In case of non-closure, additional corrective action and VVB assessments (#2, #3, etc.) shall be added.</i>	The VVB accepts the clarification provided by PP regarding any public comments received from VERRA on the listed PD. Hence finding CL13 is closed.		
Conclusion <i>Tick the appropriate checkbox</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> To be checked during the next periodic verification <input type="checkbox"/> Outstanding finding (not closed) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The finding is closed		

Finding	CL 14		
Classification	<input type="checkbox"/> CAR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CL	<input type="checkbox"/> FAR
Description of finding (VVB)	<p>As per Table 1: Summary of SDG contributions row # 7 - ‘Contribute to the generation of employment in the informal sector (total economy, agriculture, and non-agriculture) by contracting locals with target employment of 50 employees for varying lengths of time over the project lifetime with a focus on hiring females’, PP is requested to provide evidence for direct and indirect employment along with the number of male and female employees hired for this project.</p>		

Finding	CL 14
	PP has provided some documents which are not assessable. PP needs to submit the same.
Corrective Action or clarification #1 <i>(PP shall write a detailed and clear corrective action or further information for clarification as per finding)</i>	The document has been shared with the VVB
VVB Assessment #1 <i>The assessment shall encompass all open issues in the finding. In case of non-closure, additional corrective action and VVB assessments (#2, #3, etc.) shall be added.</i>	VVB has assessed the evidence provided by the PP and founds to be correct and relevant.
Conclusion <i>Tick the appropriate checkbox</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> To be checked during the next periodic verification <input type="checkbox"/> Outstanding finding (not closed) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The finding is closed