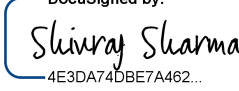
 Verification report form for Gold Standard for Global Goals	
BASIC INFORMATION	
GS ID of VPA	1. GS 3445 (VPA1 – Iridimi) 2. GS 12011 (VPA2 – Touloum)
Title and GS reference number of the project activity	1. Solar Cooking in Chad, Iridimi (VPA-01) 2. Solar Cooking in Chad, Touloum (VPA-02)
GS ID of PoA and title	GS 1075 Solar Cooking in Chad
Version number of the verification report	2
Completion date of the verification report	04/11/2025
Version and date of monitoring report	4.0, 18/09/2025
Monitoring period	6th for Iridimi (VPA-01) 2nd for Touloum (VPA-02)
Monitoring Period duration	Iridimi (VPA-01): 01/01/2024 to 31/12/2024 (both days included) Touloum (VPA-02): 01/01/2024 to 31/12/2024 (both days included)
Project participants	FairClimateFund
Host Party	Republic of Chad
Applied methodologies and standardized baselines	The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves v1.1 (April 2020)
Mandatory sectoral scopes	SS 3: Energy demand
Conditional sectoral scopes, if applicable	NA
Amount of GHG emission reductions achieved during the current MP	Iridimi (VPA-01) - 6,137 Touloum (VPA-02) - 10,000 (11,644)
Name of the VVB	SustainCERT S.A.
Name, position and signature of the approver of the verification report	<p>DocuSigned by:</p>  <p>4E3DA74DBE7A462...</p> <p>Shivraj Sharma, Senior Director Quality & Compliance</p>

Contents

A.	SECTION A.Executive summary.....	4
B.	SECTION B.Verification team, technical reviewer and approver	6
	B.1.Verification team member.....	6
	B.2.Technical reviewer and approver of the verification report on PRCs	7
C.	SECTION C.Consideration of materiality in conducting the verification	7
D.	SECTION D.Means of verification.....	8
	D.1.Desk/document review.....	8
	D.2.On-site inspection.....	9
	D.3.Interviews.....	10
	D.4.Sampling approach.....	12
E.	SECTION E.Verification findings.....	12
	E.1.Compliance of the monitoring report with the monitoring report form	12
	E.2.Remaining forward action requests from validation and/or previous verifications.....	13
	E.3.Location of the project.....	13
	E.4.Reference of applied methodology.....	13
	E.5.Description of implemented project.....	13
	E.6.Post-Design Certification changes.....	14
	E.7.Corrections and changes to crediting period	15
	E.8.Permanent changes from the Design Certified monitoring plan, applied methodology or applied standardized baseline..	15
	E.9.Changes to project design of approved project	15
	E.10.Description of Monitoring system applied to the project	15
	E.11.Implementation of sampling plan.....	16
	E.12.Data and parameters fixed at ex ante.....	16
	E.13.Data and parameters monitored.....	17
	E.14.Comparison of Monitored parameters with last Monitoring period	19
	E.15.Calculation of SDG impacts.....	21
1.	E.16.Comparison of actual SDG Impacts with estimates in approved PDD.....	21
2.	E.17.Stakeholder inputs and legal Disputes.....	22
3.	SECTION F.Internal quality control.....	22
4.	SECTION G.Verification opinion.....	23

APPENDIX 1.ABBREVIATIONS.....24

APPENDIX 2.COMPETENCE OF TEAM MEMBERS AND TECHNICAL REVIEWERS25

APPENDIX 3.DOCUMENTS REVIEWED OR REFERENCED .27

APPENDIX 4.CLARIFICATION REQUESTS, CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUESTS AND FORWARD ACTION REQUESTS29

SECTION A. Executive summary

Objective:

The Project Developer FairClimateFund has contacted SustainCERT S.A. to perform a verification of VPA GS3445 (VPA 1 - Solar Cooking in Chad, Iridimi) and GS 12011 (VPA 2- Solar Cooking in Chad, Touloum). The Solar Cooking in Chad project, implemented in the Iridimi (VPA 1) and Touloum (VPA 2) refugee camps, provides solar cookers to reduce dependence on firewood, mitigating deforestation and improving health and safety for refugees. It contributes to SDGs 1, 3, 7, and 13 by reducing poverty, improving well-being, expanding access to clean energy, and cutting emissions. The project is managed by FairClimateFund and implemented by ADES (Association for the Development of Solar Energy), the project empowers refugees through training, employment, and sustainable energy access.

The verification of the VPAs have been undertaken according to:

- Principles and Requirement, version 2.1/1/
- Verification and Verification Standard, version 2.0/2/
- Programme of Activity requirements and procedures, version 3.0/5/
- Site visit and Remote audit requirement and procedures, version 2.0/3/
- Community Service Activity Requirement, Version 2.1/4/
- Methodology - The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves v1.1/6/
- Relevant requirements of the ISO 14064-2 and ISO 14064-3, as well as applicable criteria for consistent project operations, monitoring and reporting

Purpose and scope:

The scope is defined as an independent and objective review of the project to perform verification of the VPA 1 (Iridimi) and VPA 2 (Touloum) for the monitoring period 01/01/2024 to 31/12/2024 (MP6) and 01/01/2024 to 31/12/2024 (MP2) respectively. The verification of the project is an independent review and ex-post determination by SustainCERT of the monitored reductions in GHG emissions that have occurred, against the GS4GG criteria, including but not limited to, all relevant requirements of Gold Standard. The verification considers both quantitative and qualitative information on emission reductions. The verification also considers the monitoring of SDG goals as per the requirement of GS4GG guideline. The verification is not meant to provide any consulting towards the PD. However, stated requests for clarifications and/or corrective actions may have provided input for improvement of the project design document.

The Scope of the verification is to establish that:

- The VPAs have been implemented and operated as per the approved registered POA-DD/10/ and VPA-DDs/9/.
- All Physical features of the project are in place according with VPA-DD/9/ and PoA-DD/10/
- The monitoring report and supporting evidence are complete as per the GS requirements.
- The actual monitoring systems and procedures comply with the monitoring systems and procedures described in the monitoring plan, any registered monitoring plan, the approved methodology including applicable tool(s) and/or, where applicable, the approved standardized baseline.
- The data recorded and stored as per the monitoring methodology including applicable tool(s) and, where applicable, the standardized baseline.

Verification Process:

The project assessment is based on the requirement of Gold Standard and is conducted using standard auditing techniques to assess the correctness of the information provided by the project developer.

Before the assessment begins, members of the team covering the technical scope(s), sectoral scope(s), and relevant host country experience for evaluating the project activity are appointed.

Following steps are performed by the team member:

- a) A desk review of the project monitoring report;
- b) Site visit/Follow-up interviews with project stakeholders.
- c) The resolution of outstanding issues and the issuance of the final verification report and opinion for verification process.

As per the VVB procedure verification report has undergone through the internal quality control before issuance of final opinion.

Appointment of the Verification team:

According to the applicable sectoral scope / technical area and experience in the sectoral or national business environment, SustainCERT S.A. has appointed the verification team in compliance with the SustainCERT S.A. internal Quality Management System as well as applicable requirements in the Accreditation Standard ensuring that the required skills and capabilities are covered.

The details of the Assessment Team members are presented in Section B below.

Document review:

The Monitoring report and Emission Reduction calculation sheet submitted by the CME was reviewed against the approved methodology and other relevant criteria to verify the correctness, credibility, and interpretation of the presented information. Furthermore, a cross-check between information provided and information from other sources (as mentioned in appendix 3 of the report) has been done.

Follow-up interviews:

A remote interviews with the PD and their team, and relevant discussions with project stakeholders were conducted by SustainCERT S.A.'s verification team to verify the claims made in the monitoring report and emission reduction calculation sheet regarding the ER and SDGs.

Resolution of Clarification and Corrective Action Request:

The objective of this phase of the verification was to resolve the requests for corrective actions and clarification and any other outstanding issues which need to be clarified for SustainCERT S.A. positive conclusion on the Monitoring report. The Corrective Action Requests and Clarification Requests raised by SustainCERT S.A. were resolved during communications between the client and SustainCERT S.A. to guarantee the transparency of the verification process, the concerns raised and responses given, can be found in appendix 4 of the report.

The final revised version of Monitoring report /7/ submitted by CME serves as the basis for the final assessment presented. Additional changes to the project during the verification process are not considered to be significant with respect to the main GS4GG objectives. The main objectives are the reduction of anthropogenic GHG emissions and the contribution of sustainable development to the host country.

Level of assurance:

The verification of the project activity is conducted by doing a detailed assessment of Monitoring report/8/, emission reduction calculation sheet/9/ and all the relevant documents, and Distribution Database’17/ (as mentioned in appendix 2) of the report against the applied methodology/6/. The level of assurance achieved for the project verification falls under a reasonable level of assurance.

Enough evidence was gathered by the assessment team to reduce the risk associated with the audit process. This means that there is some uncertainty arising from the use of sampling since it is possible that a material misstatement is missed.

Internal quality control:

As a final step of verification, the verification report has undergone through an internal quality control by the independent Technical Reviewer.

Conclusion:

SustainCERT S.A. has performed a verification for the VPA GS3445 (VPA 1 - Solar Cooking in Chad, Iridimi) and GS 12011 (VPA 2- Solar Cooking in Chad, Touloum) for the monitoring period 01/01/2024 to 31/12/2024 (MP6) and 01/01/2024 to 31/12/2024 (MP2) respectively. The verification for the project was performed in accordance with the GS4GG requirements, related Standards/Guidance and host country criteria, as well as criteria given to provide for consistent project operations, monitoring and reporting.

The review of the project design documentation and the subsequent follow-up interviews have provided SustainCERT S.A. with sufficient evidence to determine the fulfilment of stated criteria. In our opinion, the project meets all relevant Gold Standard and host country criteria.

SECTION B. Verification team, technical reviewer and approver

B.1. Verification team member

No.	Role	Type of resource ¹	Last name	First name	Affiliation (e.g. name of central or other office of DOE or outsourced entity)	Involvement in			
						Desk/document review	On-site/Remote inspection	Interviews	Verification findings
1.	Team Leader & Technical Expert	IR	Chawla	Muskan	SustainCERT S.A.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
2.	Validator, Verifier and GS Approved Auditor	IR	Chawla	Muskan	SustainCERT S.A.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3.	Local Expert	IR	Botquin	Gregoire	SustainCERT S.A.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

¹ IR: Internal Resource, EI: External Individual

No.	Role	Type of resource ¹	Last name	First name	Affiliation (e.g. name of central or other office of DOE or outsourced entity)	Involvement in			
						Desk/document review	On-site/Remote inspection	Interviews	Verification findings
4.	Trainee Auditor	IR	Patel	Karsh	SustainCERT S.A.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

B.2. Technical reviewer and approver of the verification report on PRCs

No.	Role	Type of resource	Last name	First name	Affiliation (e.g. name of central or other office of DOE or outsourced entity)
1.	Technical reviewer	IR	Takarkhede	Dr. Atul	SustainCERT S.A.
2.	Approver	IR	Sharma	Mr. Shivraj	SustainCERT S.A.

SECTION C. Consideration of materiality in conducting the verification

Risk category	Description of Risk	Risk level	Response/Mitigation of verification plan
Human error in the quantification of emissions	Possible inaccuracies in emission reduction calculations due to data entry errors or limited understanding of monitoring procedures by field staff (ADES enumerators).	Medium	The risk can be mitigated by Conducting detailed cross-checks of emission reduction spreadsheets against raw data (Sales Records, MUS results); review training records of ADES staff; verifier to perform recalculation of sample data to confirm consistency.
Undue reliance on poorly designed information systems	Project data (sales and monitoring) maintained in Excel-based databases could be prone to version control or formula errors if not properly managed.	Medium	The risk can be mitigated by review version control measures and quality assurance procedures of the database maintained by ADES and FairClimateFund; confirm data integrity through spot checks and document review; ensure data backups and secure transfer protocols are in place.
Manual adjustment of automatically	The project relies entirely on manually	Medium	The risk can be mitigated by verify

Risk category	Description of Risk	Risk level	Response/Mitigation of verification plan
recorded activity levels	collected data (no automated meters), so any post-entry adjustments (e.g., replacement record updates, user list corrections) may introduce inconsistencies.		audit trail of all data modifications; confirm replacement records through beneficiary sampling and cross-verification with physical documentation; ensure all manual adjustments are documented and justified.

The project comes under the microscale category of the project with total annual emission reductions to be less than or equal to 10,000 tCO₂e. The materiality threshold applied for the project is 10%. The materiality for the project is demonstrated using the guidelines – application of materiality in verification, version 2.0 and GS validation verification standard, V2.0/2/. This threshold represents the quantitative boundary above which any individual or cumulative error, omission, or misstatement could materially affect the reported GHG emission reductions or SDG impacts.

For the current monitoring period, the total reported emission reductions amount to 6,137 tCO₂e for GS3445 (Iridimi) and 10,000 tCO₂e (capped at microscale limit) for GS12011 (Touloum). Accordingly, any discrepancy exceeding 613.7 tCO₂e and 1,000 tCO₂e, respectively, would be considered material.

During the verification, potential sources of material risk were evaluated:

- Human error in data entry or quantification
- Reliance on spreadsheet-based databases without version control
- Manual adjustments to sales or replacement records

These risks were addressed by cross-checking of source data, review of monitoring and usage survey datasets, recalculation of emission reductions, and validation of sampling integrity.

Based on this assessment, the verifier concludes that residual uncertainty is within the 10% materiality threshold for both VPAs, and no material discrepancies are expected to affect the verification conclusion. Therefore, a reasonable level of assurance was achieved.

SECTION D. Means of verification

D.1. Desk/document review

>>

As part of verification, the primary activity performed was the strategic review and risk assessment of the documents submitted. A detailed review of MR/7/ and ER calculation/8/ was performed to check:

- The completeness of the information with reference to the VPA DD/9/.
- Review of project information, monitoring plan specifically monitoring frequency, quality assurance and quality control system against the VPA-DD.
- A review of the QA/QC procedures was conducted to make sure the implementation is as per the VPA-DD/9/
- Project specific assessment against applicable national framework and legislation requirement.

All the other evidence reviewed is mentioned in Appendix 3 of this report. The cross checks between information provided in the Monitoring report/7/ and information from sources other than

those used.

D.2. Method and Criteria

The method and criteria used for verification consist of following phases. A risk-based approach has been applied for the process.

Desk review:

- A document review of the monitoring report/8/, emission reduction calculation sheet and other evidence like monitoring survey data/20/, signed user agreements/14/, project distribution database/17/ (as mentioned in Appendix 3 of the report) were strategically reviewed and risk assessment was undertaken.
- Project activity sources contributing to the leakage as well as project emissions are assessed.
- The frequency of measurements, QA/QC procedures and other relevant documents are verified.

A remote audit for the project was conducted from 21/07/2024 to 22/07/2024. Further details regarding the process have been mentioned in section D.3 and D.4 of the report.

- Interview of the project representatives were conducted to discuss the implementation and operational status of the project with respect to the registered monitoring plan/10//9/.
 - Discussion of QA/QC procedure, data collection, storage and transfer.
 - Interview and visual observation on the condition of the project technology stove through photographic and video evidence/14/, perceived opinion on SDG claim's of the projects, grievances if any.
 - Monitoring period claimed (01/01/2024 to 31/12/2024) was verified from the ER calculation/9/, as well as from the previous monitoring period/5/ and its verification report/6/ to ensure that the period claimed is continuing from the last monitoring period and no double claim made.
- Resolution of all the issues and findings raised, and the final verification statement was issued.

D.3. On-site inspection

As part of the verification a remote audit was conducted for the project from 21/07/2025 to 22/07/2025. PD took a deviation/11/ from gold standard, to conduct a remote audit for the project due to security risk and travel restrictions in Iridimi and Touloum regions of Republic of Chad. The deviation date 03/06/2025 was approved by gold standard, based on the approval as remote audit was conducted for the project following requirement of 'Site Visit and Remote Audit Requirements and Procedures' version 2.0/03/.

Risk of not conducting the onsite visit and Mitigation measures:

Potential Risk	Description (Specific to Project Context)	Risk Level	Mitigation / Response Measures in Verification Plan
Reduced ability to directly verify project implementation and equipment use	Without an onsite visit, the verifier cannot physically inspect the solar cookers, observe their condition or confirm active usage in Iridimi and Touloum camps. This may limit confidence in the reported number of functioning units and overall project operation.	Medium	The risk can be mitigated by conducting remote verification using video evidence, geo-tagged photographs, and virtual interviews with ADES field staff and beneficiaries. Cross-check evidence against the Sales Record database and Monitoring and Usage Survey results.

Potential gaps in verifying data authenticity and traceability	Data such as replacement records and end-user lists are maintained manually; without in-person checks, there is risk of undetected inconsistencies or transcription errors.	Medium	The risk can be mitigated by performing enhanced data triangulation comparing digital survey results, Excel records, and scanned paper forms. Require submission of randomly selected beneficiary files for remote audit.
Limited stakeholder interaction and grievance verification	Onsite visits often include stakeholder consultations; omission could reduce assurance that stakeholder feedback and grievances have been properly addressed.	Medium	The risk can be mitigated by reviewing grievance logs and meeting records remotely, and interview ADES focal points from both camps via teleconference to confirm that the continuous input mechanism is operational and responsive.
Reduced verification of contextual risks (e.g., camp conditions, energy access, social co-benefits)	Physical presence helps assess real implementation environment and cross-verify SDG impacts like time savings, safety, and health.	Low	The risk can be mitigated by Supplement remote verification with photo and video documentation of living conditions, testimonies from camp representatives, and third-party reports on local refugee conditions to substantiate context consistency.

To mitigate these risks, the verification team will rely on remote audit methods, including geo-referenced photographic and video evidence of the end users showing the stoves and house condition, virtual interviews with ADES staff and sampled beneficiaries, triangulation of digital and paper records, and cross-verification of data with the Monitoring and Usage Survey. These measures ensure that verification objectives are met and that overall assurance remains within reasonable level.

D.4. Interviews

No.	Interviewee			Date	Subject	Team member
	Last name	First name	Affiliation			
1.	Costenoble	Victor		21/07/2025	Project implementation & execution, organizational structure, project distribution, SDGs, maintenance records,	Muskan Chawla Gregoire Botquin Karsh Patel
2.	Mountaha	Ahmet	Women supervisor	21/07/2025	replacement, monitoring,	

3.	Patallet	Gilhoube	ADES	22/07/2025	grievance procedure, Training, compliance of monitoring plan and applied methodology, stakeholder feedback, sustainable development assessment, safeguarding principles assessment	
4.	Brahim	Halil Ahmat	ADES	22/07/2025	grievance procedure, Training, compliance of monitoring plan and applied methodology, stakeholder feedback, sustainable development assessment, safeguarding principles assessment	

Interview with beneficences was also performed as a part of the remote audit for both the VPAs as per the sampling plan detailed in section D.4 of the report.

Date: 21/07/2025 GS3445 VPA 2 – Solar cooking in Chad, Touloum			
S.No	End user information ²	Topic discussed	Team Member
1	Kaltouma Hassan Chogar 160-05H02791	Operationality of solar cooker, Kitchen observation to understand if project ICS stove was recently Used (through Video and photograph/14/), usage rate, Benefits of using project stoves and related SDGs impact, Repair/maintenance aspect, Feeback opinion on project and related communication channels to address the grievances, Identification card and stove ID numbers	Muskan Chawla Gregoire Botquin Karsh Patel
2	Hayat Ousman Ahmat 339-22-00989		
3	Aziza Idriss Issa 160-05H03034		
4	Ardjoun Ali Ibrahim 160-06H00145		
5	Amma Mahamat Nour 160-05H02132		
6	Souleyman Mahamat Sidik 160-05H03062		
7	Dahab Yaya Mahamat 160-09H00083		
8	Mariam Souleyman Abdelkerim 160-10H00322		
9	Kaltouma Ibrahim Hamat 160-05H00056		
10	Maka Haran Beguira 339-22-01265		
11	Djawair Mahamat Izerick 160-09H00044		

Date: 22/07/2025 Gs12011 VPA 1 – Solar cooking in Chad, Iridimi			
S.No	End user information	Topic discussed	Team Member
1	Soukar Ismail Adam B2799347	Operationality of solar cooker, Kitchen observation to understand if project ICS stove was recently	Muskan Chawla Gregoire Botquin Karsh Patel
2	Kaltouma Idriss Ahmat B2800087		
3	Hadai Ibrahim Nour B2775432		

² A verbal consent was obtained during the remote audit.

4	Hawa Abdallah Adam B2831772	Used (through Video and photograph/14/), usage rate, Benefits of using project stoves and related SDGs impact, Repair/maintenance aspect, Feeback opinion on project and related communication channels to address the grievances, Identification card and stove ID numbers	
5	Nadia Abdou Adam B2775419		
6	Awatif Tidjani Atteib B2800017		
7	Aziza Moustapha Mahamoud B2799284		
8	Hadamallah Mahamat Nour B2892445		
9	Tidjani Choumou Haroun YA077978		
10	Fadoul Arbab Amina A7423860		
11	Mariam Adam Haroun B2792385		

Based on the interview conducted with the end users during remote audit and then further cross checking the videographic evidence and photographs evidence/14/, it can be concluded that project solar cookers are actively used by the households. It was observed that lot of end users informed about the time saving and effective cooking. CAR 4 was raised and closed successfully after reviewing the appropriate evidence. Therefore, a reasonable level of assurance was achieved.

D.5. Sampling approach

>>

The assessment team has applied the sampling for the selection of households for the remote audit. The sampling has been applied in line with CDM sampling and survey for CDM project activities and programmes of activities, 4.0/16/. Inline with para 28 of the standard, "When the project participants or the coordinating/managing entity have not applied a sampling approach, the DOE may apply a sampling approach, choosing a different confidence/precision than the ones indicated in paragraph 11 above, provided that samples are randomly selected and are representative of the population." Acceptance sampling has been applied for the VPAs. AQL of 0.5% and UQL of 20% with producer risk of 10% and Consumer risk of 10% has been taken to reach the sample number of 11 with acceptance number as 0.

A random sampling was performed for both VPA 1 and VPA 2 on the PP monitoring database to select 11 samples for each of the VPA (as mentioned in section D.3). 3 extra samples were also chosen for any case of uncertainty.

Therefore, on the basis of the sampling performed and evidence verified a reasonable level of assurance was met.

SECTION E. Verification findings

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

Means of verification	The guideline for completing GS4GG MR template is checked by the assessment team.
Findings	CAR 01 raised and closed successfully during the verification process. Please refer Appendix 4 for the detail closure of the CAR. The monitoring period are consecutive manner inline with section 9.4.2 of the VVS. Previous verification report are available on the GS project webpage.
Conclusion	The latest version of GS4GG MR available in the Gold Standards for Global Goals (GS4GG) standards documents web site is used for the Monitoring report/8/. The

	information from registered MR to latest version transferred correctly https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/templates/ . Monitoring form is appropriately used therefore it is acceptable. Additionally, all the latest applicable manuals, instructions and guidelines are used inline with Para 9.4.4 of VVS.
--	---

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

There were 2 FARs from the previous verifications performance review of the project, details can be found in CAR1, appendix 4 of the report.

E.3. Location of the project

Means of verification	The project location was verified through project documentation review (PoA-DD/11/ and VPA-DDs/10/), maps and coordinates provided in the monitoring report/8/, and supporting photographic evidence from the remote verification. The coordinates for the two VPAs were cross-checked with publicly available Google Earth datasets/16/ to confirm the presence of the Iridimi and Touloum refugee camps in the Wadi Fira region, Eastern Chad. VPA1 GS 3445 is located in Iridimi VPA2 GS 12011 is located in Touloum
Findings	No finding were raised.
Conclusion	The project location is correctly identified and consistent with the information provided in the registered VPA-DDs. The verifier confirms that both Iridimi and Touloum camps fall within the approved project boundary and that no relocation or boundary modification has occurred during this monitoring period. Verification of location is satisfactory.

E.4. Reference of applied methodology

Means of verification	The applied methodology was verified through review of the registered PoA-DD/11/, VPA-DDs/10/ for GS3445 (Iridimi) and GS12011 (Touloum), and the current Monitoring Report/8/. The methodology The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves v1.1 /7/ was cross-checked against the Gold Standard methodology library to confirm applicability and validity for the reporting period.
Findings	No finding raised
Conclusion	The applied methodology is appropriate, valid, and correctly referenced. It has been consistently implemented for both VPAs within the PoA, and no methodological discrepancies were identified during the verification. Verification of the applied methodology is satisfactory.

E.5. Description of implemented project

Means of verification	The verification team reviewed the registered VPA-DDs for GS3445 (Iridimi) and GS12011 (Touloum), the PoA-DD (GS1075), and the Monitoring Report/8/. Supporting evidence reviewed included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution records and Sales Registers maintained by ADES for both camps/17/. • The Monitoring and Usage Survey (MUS) conducted in February–March 2025/9/. • Replacement records and workshop production logs/22/. • Photos, video evidence, and GPS data shared as part of the remote audit (Deviation Request DVRQ-88)/14/. • Data management and QA/QC procedures reviewed through the project's Excel-based database and Kobo Collect survey tools/19/. Interviews with ADES staff and FairClimateFund (CME) were held remotely to confirm field operations, monitoring consistency, and adherence to methodology.
Findings	CL 1, CL 2, CL 6 and CL 7 were raised and closed successfully.
Conclusion	Summary of implementation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project provides solar cookers to households in Iridimi (VPA-01) and Touloum (VPA-02) refugee camps in Eastern Chad to replace firewood for daily cooking needs. - Activities during the monitoring period (01/01/2024–31/12/2024) included manufacture, distribution, replacement, training, and monitoring of solar cookers

	<p>for both the VPA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By December 2024, 2,904 beneficiaries in Iridimi and 4,278 beneficiaries in Touloum had received solar cookers/17/. Only cookers less than two years old were included in emission reduction calculations. - Awareness and training sessions were held for both male and female household heads, supported by ADES artisans and educators recruited from the refugee communities/13/ and /24/. - Maintenance and repair workshops were operational in both camps, with clear procedures for replacement and recordkeeping/24//13/. <p>Roles and responsibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FairClimateFund (CME): Responsible for overall coordination, monitoring oversight, QA/QC, and VER issuance. • ADES (local NGO): Responsible for on-ground implementation — manufacturing, training, distribution, and local monitoring. <p>Contract between ADES and FCF have been verified/23/</p> <p>No deviations from the registered design were identified, and the activities in both camps correspond to those described in the validated VPA-DDs. The transition from in-person to remote verification due to security restrictions in Eastern Chad was approved through Deviation Request DVRQ-88, ensuring continued compliance.</p> <p>Therefore, the project has been implemented in accordance with the registered design and remains operational, with active engagement of ADES and FairClimateFund/23/. The implementation approach encompassing manufacturing, distribution, monitoring, and stakeholder engagement is consistent with the PoA objectives to reduce firewood dependency and improve health and safety among refugees. All verification evidence supports the conclusion that project activities were executed as planned, data systems are robust, and emission reductions and SDG benefits are being achieved. Therefore, the project implementation is deemed satisfactory and in full compliance</p>
--	--

E.6. Post-Design Certification changes

Means of verification	Review of the Monitoring Report/8/, deviation approval documents (Deviation Request DVRQ-88 issued by Gold Standard)/12/, Additional cross-checks were performed with the VPA-DDs (GS3445 and GS12011) and the PoA-DD (GS1075) to identify any permanent or temporary deviations from the certified design. The verification team also reviewed implementation logs, monitoring survey procedures/19/, and correspondence confirming the remote audit approval.
Findings	No finding raised.
Conclusion	<p>To address this, the project developer (FairClimateFund) submitted a Deviation Request (DVRQ-88) to the Gold Standard Secretariat, requesting authorization for a remote site visit in accordance with Gold Standard Site Visit and Remote Audit Requirements and Procedures v2.0. The deviation was formally approved for the verification of VPAs GS3445 and GS12011 for the 2024 monitoring period. Under the deviation, verification activities were conducted remotely through photographic and video evidence, digital review of monitoring data, and virtual interviews with ADES field staff and selected beneficiaries. All other monitoring and reporting requirements including the Monitoring and Usage Survey (MUS) and database quality controls were implemented in full accordance with the registered methodology and design.</p> <p>Therefore, the project underwent a temporary deviation limited to the site visit procedure, which was formally approved by Gold Standard. No permanent modifications to the project design, methodology, or monitoring plan were made. The applied deviation was properly justified, documented, and compliant with Gold Standard procedures. Therefore, the verification team concludes that the project</p>

	continues to conform to the registered design and monitoring requirements, and the deviation does not affect the integrity of emission reductions or SDG impact claims.
--	---

E.7. Corrections and changes to crediting period

Means of verification	NA
Findings	NA
Conclusion	NA

E.8. Permanent changes from the Design Certified monitoring plan, applied methodology or applied standardized baseline

Means of verification	NA
Findings	NA
Conclusion	NA

E.9. Changes to project design of approved project

Means of verification	NA
Findings	NA
Conclusion	NA

E.10. Description of Monitoring system applied to the project

Means of verification	The monitoring system was verified through the review of the Monitoring Report/8/ the Monitoring and Usage Survey (MUS) results/19/ the project database ('VPA-1_Iridimi and VPA-2_Touloum DB and Sampling 20250207')/17/, and supporting Excel emission reduction (ER) calculation sheets/9/. The system was cross-checked against the monitoring plan described in the registered VPA-DDs/10/ and the Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves v1.1/7/. Remote interviews were conducted with ADES project coordinators and FairClimateFund technical staff to assess implementation, QA/QC practices, data flow, and record-keeping procedures/13/.
Findings	No finding was raised
Conclusion	<p>The key components of monitoring systems includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data Collection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiary and sales data/17/ are recorded continuously by ADES field staff during distribution and replacement of solar cookers/22/. Each record captures the household's WFP ID, household size, gender, and date of distribution or replacement/17/. • Data are collected using Kobo Collect mobile surveys, stored on the Kobo Humanitarian server, and periodically transferred into an Excel-based master database managed by ADES and FairClimateFund/17///20/. 2. Monitoring and Usage Surveys (MUS): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual MUS were conducted between February–March 2025/20/, covering Iridimi and Touloum camps. Sampling followed the random selection process defined by the methodology, using the random.org generator tool/25/. • The survey verified usage rates/20/, condition of cookers, continued use of baseline stoves, and user training effectiveness. Photographic verification and field validation were included/13//14/. • Usage rates were reported at 98.6% (AG 0–1) and 99.2% (AG 1–2), with high compliance and minimal drop-off. 3. Responsibilities and Oversight: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADES oversees field data collection, workshop tracking, and user engagement. • FairClimateFund is responsible for data quality assurance, emissions calculation, and annual reporting to Gold Standard/13/.

	The monitoring system is appropriately designed, systematically implemented, and compliant with the requirements of the applied methodology/7/ and Gold Standard rules. The data system has been checked inline with the VVS para 9.2.5. Data flow, QA/QC procedures, and sampling design ensure traceability and reliability of emission reduction and SDG impact data. Therefore the information is found to be satisfactory.
--	---

E.11. Implementation of sampling plan

Means of verification	The verification team reviewed the Monitoring and Usage Survey dataset/20/, sampling plan/25/ outlined in the registered VPA-DDs, and implementation details in the Monitoring Report). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sampling frame (list of all eligible households with unique WFP IDs). • Random selection procedures performed using the <i>random.org</i> generator tool. • Stratification by age groups of solar cookers (AG 0–1 year and AG 1–2 years) for both Iridimi and Touloum VPAs. • Documentation of survey implementation, including enumerator training, supervision records, and photographic verification of household visits/20/. 																
Findings	No finding was raised																
Conclusion	<p>Sampling frame as per the methodology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project target population < 300: Minimum sample size 30 - Project target population 300 to 1,000: Minimum sample size 10% of group size - Project target population > 1,000 Minimum sample size 100 - Furthermore, when target population was below 30, the PD sought to survey the entire group <p>PP sampling approach:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 25%;">Age group and VPA</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Total beneficiary</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Min samples</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Samples by PP</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Age group 0-1</td> <td>VPA 1 = 1,657 VPA 2 = 679</td> <td>100</td> <td>130</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Age group 1-2</td> <td>VPA 1 = 1,247 VPA 2 = 3,599</td> <td>100</td> <td>130</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>7,182</td> <td>200</td> <td>200</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>PD performed oversampling during the monitoring survey. The details have been verified and found to be satisfactory.</p>	Age group and VPA	Total beneficiary	Min samples	Samples by PP	Age group 0-1	VPA 1 = 1,657 VPA 2 = 679	100	130	Age group 1-2	VPA 1 = 1,247 VPA 2 = 3,599	100	130	Total	7,182	200	200
Age group and VPA	Total beneficiary	Min samples	Samples by PP														
Age group 0-1	VPA 1 = 1,657 VPA 2 = 679	100	130														
Age group 1-2	VPA 1 = 1,247 VPA 2 = 3,599	100	130														
Total	7,182	200	200														

E.12. Data and parameters fixed at ex ante

Means of verification	The verification team reviewed all data and parameters used in emission reduction calculations as presented in the Emission Reduction (ER) spreadsheet ('PoA GS1075 VPA-01 MP6_VPA-02 MP2_ER Vintage 2024')/9/ and corresponding references in the Monitoring Report/8/. Ex-ante fixed parameters were cross-checked against the requirements of the Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves v1.1/7/. Data consistency and traceability were verified through comparison with the Monitoring and Usage Survey (MUS) 2025 dataset, sales records/17/, and sampling summary/20/.												
Findings	No finding has been raised.												
Conclusion	Data and parameters fixed: <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Parameter</th> <th style="width: 30%;">Value</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Means of verification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EF_{b,fuel,CO2} Emission factors</td> <td>1.747 tCO₂/tonne of firewood</td> <td>Methodology default values/7/</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EF_{b,fuel,non-CO2} Emission factors</td> <td>0.58 tCO₂/tonne of firewood</td> <td>Methodology default values/7/</td> </tr> <tr> <td>η_{p,y} Efficiency of the</td> <td>100%</td> <td>The value has been found to be inline with</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Parameter	Value	Means of verification	EF _{b,fuel,CO2} Emission factors	1.747 tCO ₂ /tonne of firewood	Methodology default values/7/	EF _{b,fuel,non-CO2} Emission factors	0.58 tCO ₂ /tonne of firewood	Methodology default values/7/	η _{p,y} Efficiency of the	100%	The value has been found to be inline with
Parameter	Value	Means of verification											
EF _{b,fuel,CO2} Emission factors	1.747 tCO ₂ /tonne of firewood	Methodology default values/7/											
EF _{b,fuel,non-CO2} Emission factors	0.58 tCO ₂ /tonne of firewood	Methodology default values/7/											
η _{p,y} Efficiency of the	100%	The value has been found to be inline with											

	cookstove being used in the project scenario		the previous monitoring period and registered reports.
	fNRB Fraction of non-renewable biomass	96%	The value has been found to be inline with the previous monitoring period and registered reports.
	Bb,y Baseline firewood consumption	0.5 tonne per capita per year	The value has been found to be inline with the previous monitoring period and registered reports.
	Ly Leakage factor	0.95	The value has been found to be inline with the previous monitoring period and registered reports.
<p>Therefore, it has been observed all data and parameters both ex-ante fixed were found to be consistent, transparent, and compliant with the applied methodology and registered project document/10//11/. The methodology's default values were correctly used. No material discrepancies were identified. The information found is satisfactory.</p>			

E.13. Data and parameters monitored

Means of verification	The verification team reviewed all data and parameters used in emission reduction calculations as presented in the Emission Reduction (ER) spreadsheet ('PoA GS1075 VPA-01 MP6_VPA-02 MP2_ER Vintage 2024')/9/ and corresponding references in the Monitoring Report/8/. Ex-ante fixed parameters were cross-checked against the requirements of the Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves v1.1/7/. Data consistency and traceability were verified through comparison with the Monitoring and Usage Survey (MUS) 2025 dataset, sales records/17/, and sampling summary/20/.											
Findings	CAR 3, CL 4 and CL 5 were raised and successfully closed.											
Conclusion	Data and parameters monitored:											
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Parameter</th> <th>value</th> <th>Means of verification</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SDG 13 Πb Efficiency of the cookstove being used in the baseline scenario</td> <td>Iridimi (VPA-01): 10% Touloum (VPA-02):10%</td> <td>The parameter value is found to be inline with the methodology value. The value has been set inline with the baseline stove that has been used in the households. During the remote interview, it was confirmed for both the VPAs the baseline stove used is 3 stone firewood stove, this was also verified using the video evidences shared by the PP. Therefore, the value applied by the PP is found to be appropriate.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SDG 1, SDG 7 & SDG 13 Up,y</td> <td>Up,AG0-1 = 98.6% Up,AG1-2 = 99.2%</td> <td>Source: Monitoring survey: February and march 2025, previous survey was conducted in</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Parameter	value	Means of verification	SDG 13 Πb Efficiency of the cookstove being used in the baseline scenario	Iridimi (VPA-01): 10% Touloum (VPA-02):10%	The parameter value is found to be inline with the methodology value. The value has been set inline with the baseline stove that has been used in the households. During the remote interview, it was confirmed for both the VPAs the baseline stove used is 3 stone firewood stove, this was also verified using the video evidences shared by the PP. Therefore, the value applied by the PP is found to be appropriate.	SDG 1, SDG 7 & SDG 13 Up,y	Up,AG0-1 = 98.6% Up,AG1-2 = 99.2%	Source: Monitoring survey: February and march 2025, previous survey was conducted in		
Parameter	value	Means of verification										
SDG 13 Πb Efficiency of the cookstove being used in the baseline scenario	Iridimi (VPA-01): 10% Touloum (VPA-02):10%	The parameter value is found to be inline with the methodology value. The value has been set inline with the baseline stove that has been used in the households. During the remote interview, it was confirmed for both the VPAs the baseline stove used is 3 stone firewood stove, this was also verified using the video evidences shared by the PP. Therefore, the value applied by the PP is found to be appropriate.										
SDG 1, SDG 7 & SDG 13 Up,y	Up,AG0-1 = 98.6% Up,AG1-2 = 99.2%	Source: Monitoring survey: February and march 2025, previous survey was conducted in										

	Usage rate in project scenario p during year y		march 2024. Therefore, meeting the annual frequency requirement as mentioned in the methodology/7/ PP has conducted the sampling for the monitoring survey details can be found in E.11 of the report. QC and QA procedures are in control as verified from the documents evidence verified and remote audit interview. the details of end users have also been crosschecked with the database/17/ and replacement record /22/. Therefore, the value applied by the PP is found to be appropriate
	SDG 1, SDG 7 & SDG 13 Np,y Number of active project solar cookers	Iridimi (VPA-01): Np,AG0-1 = 1,035 Np,AG1-2 = 1,757 Np,Total = 2,792 Touloum (VPA-02): Np,AG0-1 = 2,372 Np,AG1-2 = 2,320 Np,Total = 4,692	Verified against distribution logs and replacement records (Iridimi: 2,792; Touloum: 4,692). Cross-checks confirmed that records correspond to actual deliveries, supported by photos, WFP IDs, and timestamps. On the sample basis end users were also interviewed and corresponding video and photographic evidence were also cross checked/13//14/. Replacement records were also verified/22/. Therefore, the value applied by the PP is found to be appropriate.
	SDG 13 DFb,stove,y Discount factor to account for usage of baseline cookstove during the year y in project scenario	DFb,stove,AG0-1 = 48.8% DFb,stove,AG1-2 = 50.9%	The values have been derived using the monitoring survey results. As verified during the remote audit/10/, end users continue to use the baseline stove on a cloudy days and on days they need to prepare large number of meals. he factor reduces emission reductions conservatively. The values have been found to be inline with the Survey result/20/ and remote audit interview information/13/.

			Therefore, the value applied by the PP is found to be appropriate.
SDG 1 Sp,y Cumulated saving from an average household using the project cookstoves in year y	Iridimi (VPA-01): 148 EUR per household per year Touloum (VPA-02): 156 EUR per household per year		The value has been derived from Monitoring and Usage Survey responses conducted in February–March 2025 across both refugee camps. The survey collected data on household income. CL 5 was raised and closed. Therefore, the value applied by the PP is found to be appropriate.
SDG 3 RDp,y Portion of households experiencing fewer respiratory diseases after adopting solar cooking during year y	Iridimi (VPA-01): 98% Touloum (VPA-02): 100%		The value has been derived from Monitoring and Usage Survey responses conducted in February–March 2025 across both refugee camps. The values have been cross checked during the remote audit as solar cooker dies not emit any smoke therefore, the value has been found to be appropriate.
SDG 3 EDp,y Portion of households experiencing fewer eye infections after adopting solar cooking during year y	Iridimi: 95% Touloum:95%		The value has been derived from Monitoring and Usage Survey responses conducted in February–March 2025 across both refugee camps. The values have been cross checked during the remote audit as solar cooker dies not emit any smoke therefore, the value has been found to be appropriate
<p>All the data and parameters were found to be consistent, transparent, and compliant with the applied methodology and project design. The values have been derived from the usage survey conducted in Feb and March,. Based on the assessment it has been found that values are consistent and appropriate. Findings were raised (can be found in appendix 4) and closed upon review of evidence and information.</p>			

E.14. Comparison of Monitored parameters with last Monitoring period

Means of verification	The assessment team compared monitored parameters reported in the current Monitoring Report (Vintage 2024) with those from the previous Monitoring Report v3.0 (Vintage 2023)/26/. Both datasets were reviewed through their respective Emission Reduction calculation spreadsheets/26/ and sales and replacement records maintained by ADES/22/. Consistency checks were conducted for all key parameters Np,y, Up,y, DFb,stove,y, Sp,y, RDp,y and EDp,y to assess variation, data reliability, and potential impact on emission reductions .
Findings	CL 4 and CL 5 were raised and closed successfully

Conclusion	Parameter comparison:			
	Parameter	Vintage 2023	Vintage 2024	Means of verification
	Up,y (SDG 1, SDG 7 and SDG 13)	Up,AG0-1 = 100% Up,AG1-2 = 100%	Up,AG0-1 = 98.6% Up,AG1-2 = 99.2%	The value has been derived from the usage survey conducted in February and march 2025, the usage was also verified from the remote interview of the end users. The value has decreased a little from the previous MP. Based on assessment and evidence verified the value has been found to appropriate. CL 05 was raised and closed successfully.
	Np,y (SDG 13, SDG 1 and SDG 7))	Iridimi: 4,583 Touloum: 5,702	Iridimi: 2,792 Touloum: 4,692	There are less stove distributed in the project due to shortage of material, it was conformed from the PP interview/13/. CL4 was raised and closed successfully.
	DFb,stove,y (SDG 13)	DFb,stove,AG0-1 = 50.7% DFb,stove,AG1-2 = 50.7%	DFb,stove,AG0-1 = 48.8% DFb,stove,AG1-2 = 50.9%	The value has been derived from the usage survey conducted in February and march 2025, the usage was also verified from the remote interview of the end users. There is minor variation which is found to be conservative, based on evidence reviewed. CL 05 was raised and closed successfully.
	Sp,y (SDG 1)	Iridimi: 125 € Touloum: 121€	Iridimi: 148 € Touloum: 156 €	There is slight variation which is found to be conservative based on evidences/24//22//20/ reviewed.
	RDp,y (SDG 3)	Iridimi: 99% Touloum: 99%	Iridimi: 98% Touloum: 100%	As solar cooker does not release smoke, therefore respiratory problems have decreased.
	EDp,y (SDG 3)	Iridimi: 90% Touloum:83%	Iridimi: 95% Touloum:95%	As solar cooker does not release smoke, therefore eye related problems have decreased. Usage of solar cooker has increased as verified survey records and remote audit/13/.
<p>All monitored parameters show stable or slightly improved values compared to the previous monitoring period. Variations remain within normal operational ranges and do not materially affect emission reduction results. No deviations or anomalies were identified. The monitored parameters for the 2024 period are consistent with the previous monitoring cycle, showing stable trends and confirming ongoing effectiveness of implementation and monitoring systems.</p>				

E.15. Calculation of SDG impacts

Means of verification	The verification of SDG impacts was conducted through a review of the Monitoring Report /8/, the Monitoring and Usage Survey /20/, and the Emission Reduction spreadsheet/9/. Supporting documentation from ADES and FairClimateFund was cross-checked/20//21//22//23/, including survey raw data, SDG indicator calculations, and photographic evidence from beneficiary households. The assessment team verified compliance with the GS requirement and confirmed that the SDG parameters are consistent with those approved in the registered VPA-DDs.
Findings	CL 04 was raised and closed successfully.
Conclusion	<p>The project continues to deliver verified, measurable, and sustained contributions to multiple SDGs. Calculations of SDG impacts were performed using conservative, survey-based and methodological approaches as described below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SDG 13 – Climate Action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GHG emission reductions were calculated based on the Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves v1.1//7/ • Total verified emission reductions for the current monitoring period (2024): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Iridimi (VPA-01): 6,137 tCO₂e — Touloum (VPA-02): 10,000 tCO₂e (microscale cap) • Verification of monitored parameters (N_{p,y}, U_{p,y}, DF_{b,stove,y}) confirmed the correctness of the applied equations. Calculations were independently rechecked, and results were found reproducible. 2. SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The monitoring survey 2025/20/ confirmed significant health benefits among users: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Reduction in respiratory symptoms: 98% of respondents reported fewer cases of coughing, chest pain, or shortness of breath. — Reduction in eye irritation: 95% of users experienced reduced exposure to smoke-related irritation. 3. SDG 1 – No Poverty <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial savings from reduced firewood purchases were assessed through MUS data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Iridimi (VPA-01): 148 EUR/household/year — Touloum (VPA-02): 156 EUR/household/year • Calculations were based on average household firewood expenditure and the prevailing local market price of firewood 4. SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy based on database/17/ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Iridimi (VPA-01): 2,724 — Touloum (VPA-02): 4,692 <p>All SDG calculations were based on verifiable and transparent data. No inconsistencies or overestimations were detected. Methodological formulas were applied correctly, and sampling results were statistically valid.</p>

E.16. Comparison of actual SDG Impacts with estimates in approved PDD

Means of verification	<p>The assessment team compared the actual SDG results reported in the Monitoring Report/8/ and verified through the Monitoring and Usage Survey/20/ with the ex-ante SDG impact estimates presented in the registered VPA Design Documents (VPA-DDs) for GS3445 (Iridimi) and GS12011 (Touloum)/10/. Verification checks included a review of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ex-ante baseline assumptions for SDGs 1, 3, 7, and 13 as per the approved VPA PDDs/10/. • Monitoring data, survey evidence, and calculation spreadsheets used to determine actual SDG results.
------------------------------	---

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistency and reasonableness analysis of deviations between estimated and realized outcomes. <p>All data sources were reviewed for transparency and methodological compliance.</p>
Findings	No finding raised
Conclusion	<p>All monitored indicators remain equal to or above the ex-ante PDD expectations. Minor positive deviations are attributed to improved monitoring precision, higher continued usage, and realistic firewood market conditions. Same details were also verified during the remote audit/13/.</p> <p>These are some of the key observation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher continuity of use as a result of ADES maintenance and replacement services minimized downtime. - Economic inflation and biomass scarcity raised the implicit value of solar energy, amplifying SDG 1 and 7 benefits. <p>The actual SDG impacts achieved by VPAs GS3445 and GS12011 are consistent with, and in most cases exceed, the estimates provided in the approved PDDs. The differences observed are within acceptable variance and demonstrate sustained or improved project performance across environmental, social, and economic dimensions.</p>

E.17. Stakeholder inputs and legal Disputes

Means of verification	The verification team reviewed stakeholder engagement and grievance records provided in the Monitoring Report/8/, the Continuous Input/Grievance Mechanism (CIM) logs maintained by ADES/22/, In addition, the assessment team conducted remote interviews with FairClimateFund and ADES project managers to confirm the operation of stakeholder communication channels and any reported concerns.
Findings	No Finding raised
Conclusion	<p>The stakeholder consultation process is adequately implemented and fully compliant with Gold Standard requirements. The Continuous Input Mechanism is operational, accessible, and responsive. No stakeholder objections, complaints, or legal disputes were identified for the reporting period.</p> <p>End users and stakeholder were interviewed and it was observed that grievance procedure is in place, the grievance book is placed at the local office and was submitted by the PD to VVB/22/ and no gaps were identified during the verification process/10/.The information has been assessed as per para 9.4.9 of the VVS, the grievance received were reviewed there were no major grievances that could impact the project inline with the methodology and registered project design.</p>

E.18. SAFEGUARDS REPORTING

Means of verification	There has been no safeguarding principles deemed during the current monitoring period.
Findings	NA
Conclusion	NA

SECTION F. Internal quality control

>>

Following the completion of the verification process and a recommendation by the verification team, relevant documentation will be forwarded to an independent technical reviewer to confirm that all verification activities has been completed according to the pertinent SustainCERT S.A.'s procedures.

SustainCERT applies its own quality management system and compliance policies for quality control, in accordance with ISO/IEC 17029:2019 – Conformity Assessment Requirements for Validation and Verification

bodies providing environmental information (ISO 14065:2020) and greenhouse gas audit (ISO 14064-3:2019) and certifications, and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal & regulatory requirements.

We have complied with the Gold standard requirement and other requirements mentioned, during the verification engagement and maintained independence. SustainCERT was not involved in the preparation of any statements or reports or data except for this Verification Statement and Report. SustainCERT maintains complete impartiality toward stakeholders interviewed during the verification process. SustainCERT did not provide any services to FairClimateFund Group and its subsidiaries in the scope of verification that could compromise the independence or impartiality of our work

SECTION G. Verification opinion

>>

The Verification of the project titled VPA GS3445 (VPA 1 - Solar Cooking in Chad, Iridimi) and GS 12011 (VPA 2- Solar Cooking in Chad, Touloum), have been undertaken by SustainCERT, as requested by FairClimateFund, project proponent for the monitoring period monitoring period 01/01/2024 to 31/12/2024 (MP6) and 01/01/2024 to 31/12/2024 (MP2) respectively (including both the days) as reported in monitoring report/8/. The project activity is implemented in accordance with the registered monitored plan/10/ and the emission reduction from the project activity from the project activity.

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

In conclusion SustainCERT S.A. is in opinion that the project activity meets all the relevant GS requirements. The proposed GS project activity will result in reductions of greenhouse gas. emissions that are real, measurable and give long-term benefits to the mitigation of climate change.

Impacts:

SDG targeted	Amount achieved
SDG 13 Climate Action (mandatory)	Iridimi (VPA-01) 6,137 tCO2e Touloum (VPA-02) 10,000 (11,644) tCO2e
SDG 1 No Poverty	Iridimi (VPA-01): 148€ Touloum (VPA-02): 156€
SDG 3 Good health and well-being	Iridimi (VPA-01): Respiratory –98% Eye – 95% Touloum (VPA-02): Respiratory –100% Eye – 95%
SDG 7 Affordable and clean energy	Iridimi (VPA-01): 2,724 Touloum (VPA-02): 4,692

Appendix 1. Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Full texts
MR	Monitoring report
PD	Project Developer
MP	Monitoring Period
PP	Project Proponent
PAI	Project Instances
VCS	Verified Carbon Standard
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
VCU	Verified Carbon Unit
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
AQI	Acceptable Quality Level
UQL	Unacceptable Quality Level
GP	Grouped Project
CAR	Corrective Action Request
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CDM EB	CDM Executive Board
VER	Verified Emission Reduction
CL / CR	Clarification Request
CMP	Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
DNA	Designated National Authority
EF	Emission Factor
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ER	Emission Reduction
FAR	Forward Action Request
GHG	Greenhouse Gas(es)
GS4GG (or GS)	Gold Standard for Global Goals
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
KP	Kyoto Protocol
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
TAC	Gold Standard Technical Advisory Committee
ICS	Improved Cooked Stove
CME	Coordinating and Managing Entity
PS	Project Standard
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change
VVB	Verification and Verification Body
VVS	Verification and Verification Standard

Appendix 2. Competence of team members and technical reviewers

Competency Statement	
Name	Muskan Chawla
Years of Experience	3+
Qualifying Roles	
Team Leader	Yes
Auditor	Yes
Country Expert	Yes, CE Region 1 (English) / CE Region 6 (Hindi)
Technical Expert	Yes (1.2, 3.1)
Financial Expert	No
Independent Reviewer	Yes
Approval	
Approved by	Head of Quality and Compliance, SustainCERT
Date	5/9/2023

Competency Statement	
Name	Grégoire Botquin
Years of Experience	-
Qualifying Roles	
Team Leader	No
Auditor	No
Country Expert	Yes, CE Region 1 (English) / CE Region 3 (French)
Technical Expert	No
Financial Expert	No
Independent Reviewer	No
Approval	
Approved by	Head of Quality and Compliance, SustainCERT
Date	9/5/2025

Competency Statement	
Name	Karsh Patel
Years of Experience	-
Qualifying Roles	
Team Leader	No
Auditor	No
Country Expert	Yes, CE Region 1 (English) / CE Region 6 (Hindi)
Technical Expert	No
Financial Expert	No
Independent Reviewer	No
Approval	
Approved by	Head of Quality and Compliance, SustainCERT
Date	10/31/2024

Competency Statement	
Name	Atul Takarkhede
Years of Experience	-
Qualifying Roles	
Team Leader	Yes
Auditor	Yes
Country Expert	Yes, CE Region 1 (English) / CE Region 6 (Hindi)
Technical Expert	Yes (TA 1.1,1.2,3.1 and 13.1)
Financial Expert	No
Independent Reviewer	Yes
Approval	
Approved by	Head of Quality and Compliance, SustainCERT
Date	22/05/2025

Appendix 3. Documents reviewed or referenced

S.no	Document	Version	Date
1.	Principles and Requirement https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/all-documents/	2.1	31/01/2025
2.	Verification and Verification Standard https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/all-documents/	2.0	12/11/2024
3.	Site visit and Remote audit requirement and procedures https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/all-documents/	2.0	
5.	Community Service Activity Requirement https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/all-documents/	2.1	
6.	Programme of Activity requirement https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/all-documents/	3.0	12/11/2024
7.	Methodology - The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/all-documents/	1.1	-
8.	Monitoring report	4.0	18/09/2025
9.	Emission Reduction calculation sheet		Corresponding to MR
10.	VPA -DD	VPA 1 : 11 VPA 2 : 2.0	VPA 1: 23/09/2020 VPA 2: 22/01/2024
11.	PoA-DD	10	23/09/2020
12.	Deviation request form (DEVRQ -88)	-	03/06/2025
13.	Remote audit	-	21/07/2025 to 22/07/2025
14.	Video users of end users and photographic evidence of the stoves in use	-	-
15.	CDM sampling and Survey requirements https://cdm.unfccc.int/Reference/Standards/index.html	9.0	
16.	Google earth database		


17.	VPA-1_Iridimi and VPA-2_Touloum DB and Sampling 20250207_v1.0		
18.	SDG-Impact-tool_GS12011-MP2_v1.0		
19.	PoA GS1075_MS2025 Sample_VPA-01 MP6_VPA-02 MP2_v1.0		
20.	PoA GS1075_MS2025 results_VPA-01 MP6_VPA-02 MP2_v1.0		
21.	Carbon waivers_en translation		
22.	Registre_des_replacements_202500205 Registre de réparation des camps_clean repair records		
23.	Contact ADES		
24.	Training records		
25.	Random sampling sheet		
26.	Previous monitoring period report and emission reduction sheet	6.0	22/01/2025

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

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 1	Developer Response
Principle and requirements, V2.1	To verify if there are proper contracts in place and also double counting	PD shall submit the contract between FairClimateFund and ADES (local NGO) to ensure there is no double counting of the emissions generated by the project. The contract should clearly demonstrate the transfer of carbon rights. Additionally, a declaration stating the VPAs are not part of any other project or carbon registry to avoid any double counting.	<p>The 2025 contract between FairClimateFund (FCF) and ADES is found in document : "CSC Contract ADES-FCF 2025_FINAL" (for internal use only). On the second page of the document, the roles and responsibilities of ADES are outlined and the last point mentions: <i>Ensuring beneficiaries agree to sign carbon waivers and transfer their emission reductions rights to the CME.</i>"</p> <p>The mentioned carbon waiver and English translation is found in document "Carbon waivers_en translation". This document is signed by the beneficiaries upon reception of the solar cookers. It mentions : <i>I, the undersigned, declare that: (Tick box)</i> <i>I am aware that my solar cooker operates as part of a carbon program, "Solar Cooking in Chad", and I am not participating in any other carbon project or program (...)</i> <i>I assign all rights arising from any future Gold Standard certified carbon credit certificates obtained through the use of solar cookers, to FairClimateFund, Arthur van Schendelstraat 752. 3511 MK Utrecht, The Netherlands, who will use the funds to continue to support the solar cooker project and its participants in any way possible and appropriate."</i></p> <p>The contracts are submitted as part of the review process.</p>
	Rd 2	<p>PP has provided the explanation, however, the documents related CSC Contract ADES-FCF 2025_FINAL could not be found, PD shall submit the document as a confidential document.</p> <p>Additionally, PP shall submit the original contract document signed by the end users for the project. Specifically for these end users: For Iridimi: B2800017 B2831014 B2800327 B2865562</p> <p>For Touloum 160-05H02791</p>	<p>The document 'CSC Contract ADES-FCF 2025_FINAL' was sent by email to the auditor as part of Round 1 replies. It has now been uploaded on SC platform.</p> <p>Additionally, the samples of the original contracts requested by the VVB are found in document 'Carbon waivers sample' submitted for review.</p>

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 1	Developer Response
		339-22-00989 339-22-01265 160-05H05130	
	Rd 3	<p>PD has provided the contract name CSC Contract ADES-FCF 2025_FINAL, however the contract mentions ADES (local NGO) and transfer of GHG benefits, but the contract is only signed by FCF as seen on page 8 of the contract and contract is effective from 1st Jan 2025, which is after the MP period as mentioned on page 1 of the contract. PD shall submit contract signed by both the parties and also covering the monitoring period. #open</p> <p>PP has submitted the carbon waivers for the requested households, the information has been cross checked from the data base, therefore, the finding stands closed. #closed</p>	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 2	Developer Response
Principle and requirements, V2.1	To verify the Replacement of the solar cooker during the monitoring period	<p>Section A.1 mentions:</p> <p>Users are instructed to contact members of ADES (local NGO) or to go directly to the manufacturing facility, in each respective camp, if they require a replacement solar cooker. Any maintenance takes only a matter of minutes to complete. If they require a new solar cooker, receipt of the replacement cooker is recorded in a Replacement Record, which confirms the user's name, WFP food ration number, batch number of the cooker and the date of receiving the replacement.</p> <p>PD shall provide the record of the replacement that took place during the current monitoring period for the purpose of cross check for the assessment team.</p> <p>PD shall also submit the records of maintenance of the stove.</p>	<p>The records of stove replacements during the current monitoring period are provided in the document "3._Registre_des_replacements_202500205". This Excel workbook is an extract from the project database, created through the KoboCollect data collection tool. It captures data for households that received a solar cooker as a replacement. The file includes details such as the user's name, WFP unique ID and the replacement date.</p> <p>This dataset serves as a source for updating the replacement dates in the master project database, available in the document "VPA-1_Iridimi and VPA-2_Touloum DB and Sampling 20250207_v1.0". Relevant data can be found in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tab "Master Database Iridimi VPA-1", columns N to X • Tab "Master Database Touloum VPA-2", columns BV to BZ <p>Regarding maintenance activities, records are maintained in physical logbooks stored at the ADES workshops in both Iridimi and Touloum camps. Sample scanned pages of these maintenance records are provided in the document "Registre de réparation des camps"</p>
	Rd 2	<p>PD has provided the explanation regarding the stove change and the maintenance record that is maintained at the site and the distribution database updating procedure, The same was also cross</p>	<p>The document 'Registre de réparation des camps' was sent by email to the auditor as part of Round 1 replies. It has now been uploaded on SC platform.</p>

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 2	Developer Response
		verified during the remote audit that was conducted for the project activity, regarding the replacement from the distribution partner. However, Sample scanned pages of these maintenance records are provided in the document “Registre de réparation des camps” couldnot be found in the mentioned document. Therefore, the finding is open.	
	Rd3	<p>PD shall resubmit the evidence in a readable format</p>  <p>#open</p>	The document was shared again under ‘Registre de réparation des camps_clean’.
	Rd4	<p>PP has submitted the revised documents related to the maintenance and change of stove, and information has been verified from the records and similar information was also verified from remote audit conducted for the project. therefore, the finding stands closed.</p> <p>#closed</p>	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 3	Developer Response
Principle and requirements, V2.1	Crediting Period for the VPA	<p>Section A.4: As per the PoA requirement, section 5.4.2, For VPA, the CME shall define: a. Start date of VPA b. Expected operational lifetime of VPA c. Crediting period start date of VPA and ensure that crediting period: i. shall be selected and specified at the time of inclusion as per relevant Activity Requirements or applicable methodology in the absence of these, Principles & Requirements. ii. shall start on or after the PoA crediting cycle start date. iii. shall not exceed the end of the duration of the PoA, regardless of the VPA inclusion date or start date.</p> <p>As per section A.4 it mentions, “The crediting period for VPA-02 Touloum (GS12011) runs from 21/02/2022 until 20/02/2027 and is based on a 5-year renewable crediting period.” PD shall clarify the difference in the end date for the two VPAs</p>	<p>As mentioned in Section A.4., the crediting periods for both projects the following: <i>The 1st crediting period for VPA-01 Iridimi (GS1075) started on 01/01/2012 and ran for a period of 7 years. The present monitoring period for VPA-01 Iridimi is part of the 2nd crediting period which started on 01/01/2019 (and goes until 31/12/2025).</i> <i>The crediting period for VPA-02 Touloum (GS12011) runs from 21/02/2022 until 20/02/2027 and is based on a 5-year renewable crediting period.</i></p> <p>The VPA-01 was design certified 08/01/2016. As stated in the PDD section A.4.3.2 (document : “PDD_13-10-2014”), the crediting period for the VPA is 7 years, renewable twice for a total of 21 years. This was formally authorized under previous Gold Standard Principles and requirements (choice of crediting period length between 7 years renewable twice and 10 years fixed) and remains valid for projects transitioning to GS4GG, as stated in the Gold Standard Transition Requirements para. 3.1.4.b: <i>A 7 year renewable project shall maintain</i></p>

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 3	Developer Response
			<p><i>the balance of its existing crediting period upon renewal. Its future renewals shall take place as per a 7 year cycle instead of 5 as envisaged under GS4GG, up to the maximum 21 years.</i></p> <p>The VPA-02 (GS12011) was design certified on the 14/02/2024. At that time, the registration process followed the current GS Community Services Activity Requirements and GS Principles and requirements which stipulates a 5 years crediting period, renewable twice.</p> <p>Hence, this explains the distinction in CP lengths for both activities but the rules available at the time of design certification were applied consistently.</p>
	Rd 2	<p>PP has provided the explanation for the different crediting period, it is found to be inline with the GS requirements and Transition requirement for the project, same has also been approved in the previous monitoring period for the project, therefore, the finding stands closed.</p> <p>#Closed</p>	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR 1	Developer Response
Principle and requirements, V2.1	Template requirements	<p>Section B.1.1</p> <p>PD shall complete the section B.1.1 inline with the template requirement and submit the updated monitoring report</p>	<p>Section B.1.1. Forward Action Request has been completed accordingly in the MR v2.0 (track & clean versions).</p>
	Rd 2	<p>PP has updated the report, However, PP shall submit the documents in which this FAR was raised:</p> <p>FAR 01: In accordance with the GS4GG micro scale requirements, the annual emission reductions achieved are capped at a maximum of 10,000 tonnes of CO2 equivalent (CO2eq) for each year of the crediting period. The VVB is responsible for verifying whether this micro scale limit has been adhered to in the upcoming monitoring period. If the VPAs have consistently generated more than 10,000 tonnes of CO2eq in any 12-month period, the VVB must provide a verification opinion on whether the VPAs continue to qualify as micro scale projects.</p> <p>PP shall Clarify the reason for increase in the ERs more than 10,000</p>	<p>The referred FAR the outcome of last GS performance review under : 'GS4GG_GS3445-12011 PR_final_18022025'. The same has been uploaded on SC platform.</p> <p>More details regarding the increase of SDG 13 impact indicator in VPA-02 (Touloum camp) is outlined in Section E.6 of the MR: <i>The increase in SDG 13 (emission reductions) compared to the estimated values is likely due to the rapid distribution of stoves by the ADES team in 2022 and 2023, as well as the relatively fast adoption by the local population. Since the camp was already familiar with the project from the nearby Iridimi camp, adoption occurred more quickly than initially expected, surpassing the conservative estimates.</i></p>

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR 1	Developer Response
		<p>for VPA 2. #open</p> <p>FAR 02: The previous monitoring period (VPA-01 (MP5): 01/06/2022-31/12/2023; VPA-02 (MP1): 21/02/2022–31/12/2023) spanned two calendar years, raising the possibility of overlap in annual emission reductions and requiring careful assessment against the micro-scale threshold. PP shall provide the explanation for the FAR.</p>	<p>The highlighted FAR#02 is the beginning of FAR#01 as seen in the Section B.1.1., so it must not be seen as a second FAR.</p>
	Rd3	<p>The current Monitoring period for the project is from 01/01/2024 to 31/12/2024, which is in the same vintage and in continuation form the previous monitoring period. Therefore the emission reductions are not overlap from the annual emissions. For the current MP, ERs for both the VPAs are VPA 1: 6,137 VPA 2: 11,644 (caped at 10,000)</p> <p>PP has adhered to the microscale requirement of adhering to the 10,000 ERs per annual year. Therefore, meeting the microscale requirement of capping the ERs.</p> <p>Therefore, the finding stands closed. #closed</p>	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 4	Developer Response
Principle and requirements, V2.1	Site visit finding	<p>During the site visit, it was observed that end users are continuing to use the baseline stove to cook at least one meal per day. Additionally, it was noted that many end users are unable to use the project stove consistently due to pot compatibility issues.</p> <p>PD is requested to clarify how the usage rate of the project stove has been calculated, taking into account the continued use of the baseline stove and the limitations arising from pot availability.</p>	<p>The usage rate of the project stove is calculated based on a binary scoring system applied at the household level: each household is classified as either a <i>user</i> (100%) or <i>non-user</i> (0%). A household is considered a <i>non-user</i> if (i) the solar cooker is not used as the main cooking device and/or (ii) the cooker is found to be in an unusable condition, with such assessments supported by photographic evidence collected during the monitoring survey. Detailed monitoring results are provided in the document “PoA GS1075_MS2025 results_VPA-01 MP6_VPA-02 MP2_v1.0”. According to</p>

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 4	Developer Response
			<p>the survey conducted across 260 households, nearly all beneficiaries had used their solar cookers recently (at least within the week of the survey). Only three solar cookers were reported as damaged or unusable. These findings were validated through photo documentation, where the unique serial numbers of the cookers were matched to household IDs.</p> <p>As a result, the calculated usage rates (parameter Up,y) were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 98.6% for the age group 0–1 years (AG 0–1) ● 99.2% for the age group 1–2 years (AG 1–2) <p>It is important to highlight that the methodology also requires a quantitative adjustment for the continued use of baseline cooking technologies through the <i>baseline technology discount factor</i> ($DFb, stove$). This factor reflects the share of meals that are still cooked using traditional stoves due to limitations in solar cooker usability (e.g. night-time, cloudy/rainy conditions).</p> <p>During the monitoring period, traditional cookstoves were used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 48.8% of meals in AG 0–1 ● 50.9% of meals in AG 1–2 <p>This adjustment is directly incorporated into the emission reduction calculations, as per the applied methodology, ensuring that residual baseline stove usage is transparently accounted for.</p> <p>Regarding the pot compatibility issue, it is acknowledged that some end users face challenges due to the unavailability or deterioration of compatible pots. While most users initially received pots when they were first given a solar cooker, the longevity of these pots can be limited under harsh usage conditions. In response, the Project Developers are actively addressing this issue: two shipments of improved Haines Solar Cookers (a more durable alternative to the current cookers) are being delivered. Each shipment includes 6,000 units, each equipped with a compatible pot and lid. The first shipment is scheduled to arrive in July, and the second by end of the year 2025. This intervention is expected to significantly improve user experience going forward.</p>
	<p>Rd 2</p>	<p>Finding remains open, PP shall submit the emission reduction calculation sheet.</p> <p>Additionally, It has been observed that in the monitoring survey sheet that during dry season as well it has been observed that only 50% of the time solar cooker is been used to prepare the food, and rainy season it is very less, PD shall clarify why this data has not</p>	<p>The emission reduction calculation sheet has been re-uploaded on the SustainCERT platform under the file name: 'PoA GS1075 VPA-01 MP6_VPA-02 MP2_ER Vintage 2024_v1.0'.</p> <p>With regard to the observation on seasonality, the use of the solar cooker was assessed through the annual usage survey conducted with a representative sample of 260 randomly selected households across both</p>

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 4	Developer Response
		been used to account for the calculation of the usage rate of the stove.	<p>camps (see document: 'PoA GS1075_MS2025 results_VPA-01 MP6_VPA-02 MP2_v2.0').</p> <p>It is correct that households report cooking fewer total meals during the rainy season (with all types of cookers), as women are occupied with agricultural activities. This is reflected in the responses to Question 32.a:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dry season: average of 14.5 meals/week • Rainy season: average of 8.1 meals/week <p>However, the <i>proportion</i> of meals prepared with the solar cooker remains broadly consistent across seasons at around 50% of meals. This was further confirmed through Questions 32.c and 33.c, which specifically capture the number of meals cooked with "other cookers" (i.e. baseline stoves) during both dry and rainy seasons.</p> <p>On this basis, the continued use of baseline stoves has been conservatively accounted for through the displacement factor (<i>DFb</i>), which was quantified as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 48.8% for age group 0–1 years (<i>DFb,0-1</i>) • 50.9% for age group 1–2 years (<i>DFb,1-2</i>) <p>These discount factors are integrated consistently into the emission reduction calculation sheet mentioned above, ensuring that seasonal cooking patterns and residual baseline stove use are consistently reflected in the ER estimates.</p>
	RD3	<p>PP has provided the explanation, in line with the device distributed end users are using the solar devices and it has been observed inline with the monitoring survey that people are using the solar device, PP has also applied the discount factor for the continued usage of baseline stove. Therefore, the finding stands closed.</p> <p>#closed</p>	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 5	Developer Response
Principle and requirements, V2.1	Site visit finding	<p>SDG 1</p> <p>During the site visit, it was observed that end users are not purchasing firewood but are instead collecting it from nearby areas. It was also noted that a similar practice was followed by end users prior to the implementation of the project.</p> <p>PD is requested to clarify the methodology used to calculate the value reported for SDG 1. Specifically, the PP should explain how the claimed economic savings or benefits were determined, given that</p>	<p>While it is true that some households do not purchase firewood but collect it from surrounding areas, this does not mean the project has no economic benefit. In the camps, collecting wood takes up a large part of the day. Due to fuel scarcity and environmental degradation, households (often women) must travel long distances, sometimes for hours, with donkeys, to find enough wood.</p> <p>Thanks to the use of solar cookers, households report a reduction of up to 50% in their reliance on firewood. This time saved is often used for income-generating activities such as small trade, make baskets to sell, trade, sell water, build houses and weave hair. Although the benefit is</p>

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 5	Developer Response
		there is no actual expenditure on firewood both before and after the project.	not always a direct monetary saving from avoided fuel purchases, some interviewed women translates into time freed up for productive work , which was interpreted by some households as average perceived economic benefit equivalent to approximately 8,400 FCFA in average per month (including savings and economic gain through new income generating activities).
	Rd 2	PP has provided the explanation regarding the ways in which the amount is been earned by the end users, however, the finding is raised regarding the SDG 1 claimed by the project activity – SDG impact for the same is - Average household savings i.e., decrease in expenditure on basic service such as cooking, lighting, drinking- PP shall clarify the procedure used for the calculation of the SDG 1 inline with the impact claimed.	<p>The PD would like to clarify that the SDG 1 indicator reported is not only based on a direct reduction in household expenditure on firewood, as many households rely primarily on self-collection rather than purchase of wood both before and after the project.</p> <p>Instead, the project has quantified the economic value of time savings resulting from reduced reliance on firewood collection thanks to the use of solar cookers. Monitoring surveys confirmed that households save a significant amount of time that was previously spent collecting fuelwood or cooking with firewood. Beneficiaries reported reallocating this time to income-generating activities such as basket weaving, small trade, or agricultural labor.</p> <p>The procedure applied is therefore as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Time savings quantified through monitoring survey responses on changes in cooking practices and reduced need for fuel collection. 2. Household-reported income gains were collected during the surveys, with respondents indicating an average additional income equivalent of 8,400 FCFA per month attributable to direct savings and/or the productive use of saved time. 3. This value was used as a proxy for household economic benefit, in line with the SDG 1 impact indicator, where the impact category is reported as “average household savings” <p>Accordingly, the SDG 1 contribution is mostly interpreted as indirect economic savings arising from time freed from firewood collection, rather than direct reductions in expenditure on cooking fuel.</p>
	Rd3	PP has provided the explanation, the response is found to be satisfactory inline with SDG targets. Therefore, the finding stands closed. #closed	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 6	Developer Response
Principle and requirements, V2.1	Determination of Stove Age and Replacement Procedure	<p>It has been noted that the project stoves have a lifespan of only 2 years and are continuously replaced.</p> <p>The Project Developer is requested to substantiate the procedure implemented for determining the age of the stoves. The clarification should include the method used to track stove age, the replacement schedule, and any records or systems in place to ensure timely replacement.</p>	<p>Upon registration of each beneficiary household in the project database, the date of stove distribution is recorded. This date serves as the reference point for tracking the age and operational period of each solar cooker. During stove distribution, users are trained on the proper use and maintenance of the solar cooker, and they are informed about the ongoing support available from ADES staff through repair workshops located within the camps. These workshops provide repair services such as replacement of aluminum foil or heat-resistant tape when the solar cooker becomes damaged. All repair interventions are recorded in logbooks maintained at the workshops.</p> <p>If a stove is deemed irreparable, it is replaced with a new unit. The replacement event is logged in a dedicated database, and the new distribution date is used as the updated reference for calculating the number of project technology days for that household. As a conservative measure, only stoves with an age of two years or less are included in the emission reduction calculations.</p> <p>The procedures and records related to stove age, replacement, and tracking are detailed in the supporting file: 'VPA-1_Iridimi and VPA-2_Touloum DB and Sampling 20250207_v1.0'.</p> <p>In addition, ADES staff regularly conduct visits across all blocks of the camps to provide ongoing sensitization and user retraining, which also serves to monitor stove conditions and identify needs for maintenance or replacement in a timely manner.</p>
	Rd 2	<p>PP has provided the explanation, and similar information was also received during the remote audit conducted for the project while interviewing the distribution partners involved. Therefore, as information is found to be inline therefore, the finding stands closed.</p> <p>#Closed.</p>	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR 2	Developer Response				
Principle and requirements, V2.1	SDG 7	<p>The value reported for SDG 7 is Iridimi (VPA-01): 2,279 and Touloum (VPA-02): 4,846, however, the sum of total distribution as per the distribution data is not inline with these values, PD shall clarify the reason for stating different value and provide the evidence for cross checking the values.</p> <p>Reference sheet - VPA-1_Iridimi and VPA-2_Touloum DB and Sampling 20250207_v1.0- Tab Master database</p>	<p>A revision was made to the values of the SDG 7 impact indicator.</p> <p>The discrepancy arose from a confusion between the number of households per age group (AG) in both camps and the number of households per camp. The corrected figures are as follows:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1406 1347 1879 1407"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">#Households</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>AG 0-1</td> <td>2,336</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	#Households		AG 0-1	2,336
		#Households					
AG 0-1	2,336						

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR 2	Developer Response						
			<table border="1"> <tr> <td>AG 1-2</td> <td>4,846</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VPA-1: Iridimi</td> <td>2,792</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VPA-2 : Touloum</td> <td>4,692</td> </tr> </table> <p>As explained in Section E.2 of the revised monitoring report ('PoA GS1075_GS3445-12011_MR_Vintage 2024_v3.0', track & clean version), the SDG 7 impact indicator is calculated based on the number of households included in the project per camp (parameter Np,y, as shown above), combined with the usage rate in each camp. The approach is consistent with the monitoring plan described in the VPA-DD, under document 'GS12011 GS4GG VPA-DD VPA2 v.2 04.01' Section B.6.1.</p> <p>Further details are provided in the MUS workbook: 'PoA GS1075_MS2025 results_VPA-01 MP6_VPA-02 MP2_v2.0', tab 'SDGs Indicators'.</p>	AG 1-2	4,846	VPA-1: Iridimi	2,792	VPA-2 : Touloum	4,692
AG 1-2	4,846								
VPA-1: Iridimi	2,792								
VPA-2 : Touloum	4,692								
	Rd 2	The values has been corrected, therefore the finding stands closed. #closed							

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 7	Developer Response
Principle and requirements, V2.1	B.1 Description of implemented project	<p>Section B.1 mentions, Awareness raising and training of refugees on the usage of solar cookers • Workshops on maintenance and repair of solar cookers • Cooking demonstrations to show how to prepare food with the solar cookers to (both male and female heads of households)</p> <p>PD shall submit the records of the following events that took place during the current monitoring period.</p>	<p>The requested events have been systematically recorded in logbooks maintained by ADES during the current monitoring period. Sample extracts are provided in the following supporting documents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Repair records 2024': contains workshop logs of solar cooker repairs, including household ID, location, type of intervention, and additional observations. 'Training records 2024': contains logs of awareness-raising sessions, cooking demonstrations and user trainings. These records capture household ID, date, and location of the activity. During these sessions, beneficiaries were instructed on correct use and maintenance of the solar cookers, cooking practices and recipes, good usage habits, and were also informed about the carbon program and waiver procedures.
	Rd 2	PD has submitted training records, also the training provided was also conformed by the end users during the remote audit for the project, on the basis of information gathered and assessed the finding stands closed.	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 7	Developer Response
		#Closed	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR 3	Developer Response
Principle and requirements, V2.1	Section E.4	<p>Section mentions, the difference in SDG 1 results is likely due to local and unpredictable fluctuations in wood fuel prices, as previously noted for Iridimi VPA 01.</p> <p>However, PD shall revise the statement as difference in the amount saving/ money saving is not due to the wood fuel price.</p>	<p>The difference in reported savings is not linked to changes in wood fuel prices. Rather, it reflects the increasing reliance on solar cookers over time (as confirmed by the usage rate) and the corresponding reduction in firewood consumption. This effect has been amplified by the ongoing conflict in Sudan since early 2023, which has brought a new influx of refugees and further increased demand for already scarce biomass resources in the region.</p> <p>The same was revised in section E.5. of the MR v3.0 track & clean versions.</p>
	Rd 2	<p>PP has provided the explanation, it is found to be satisfactory. Therefore, the finding stands closed.</p> <p>#Closed</p>	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR 4	Developer Response
Principle and requirements, V2.1	Site visit	<p>PD has submitted the videos of the end users demonstrating the solar cooker and baseline stoves in use.</p> <p>However, the video does not clear demonstrate the end user identity, stove identity and location of the household. PP shall clarify why the following information is not clearly demonstrated in the Video and provide evidence for the same.</p> <p>PP shall also submit the end users agreement for the end users interviewed during the remote audit.</p>	<p>As agreed in preparation for the remote audit, ADES surveyors visited all households from the acceptance sample list to collect the required verification information. The data collected via KoboCollect forms included GPS coordinates of each household, photographic evidence of the solar cooker, photographs of the household ID and cooker ID, as well as videos of the household surroundings. All this information has been consolidated in the Excel extract from KoboCollect form: 'SolarChad_-Enquête_verification_2025-Acceptance_sample-all_versions-English_en-_2025-09-01-08-33-12'.</p> <p>Due to a technical issue with the KoboCollect servers, the videos could not be fully stored directly within the application. For this reason, the video recordings were submitted separately to the auditor. While the videos do not always display all elements (end user, stove ID, location) simultaneously, the missing information is consistently covered through the complementary photographic evidence and GPS data referenced above.</p> <p>All interviewed households provided their oral consent to participate in the remote audit, in line with established practice for field surveys in the camps and in accordance with the requirements of the carbon programme.</p>

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR 4	Developer Response
	Rd 2	PP has submitted the evidence of photographs showing the details, video and photographs have been cross checked and on the basis of evidences submitted, the finding stands closed. #Closed	