Sustainable Development Verified Impact Standard

TUIK RUCH LEW IMPROVED COOKSTOVE PROJECT FOR LAKE ATITLAN VERIFICATION REPORT

AENOR Confía

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Client	Tuik Ruch Lew/Helping the Earth (TRL)
Project Title	Tuik Ruch Lew Improved Cookstove Project for Lake Atitlan

Project Location	Project Location Sololá, Guatemala

Summary

The project “Tuik Ruch Lew Improved Cookstove Project For Lake Atitlan” (TRL ICS project from now on), located in Sololá Department (Guatemala), was initiated by Tuik Ruch Lew/Helping the Earth (TRL from now on) the Project Proponent (PP) to reduce emissions in Guatemala by giving access to the indigenous communities in the Sololá Department to sustainable energy technology by providing, installing, and maintaining energy efficient cookstoves reducing demand for wood fuel, slowing local deforestation and empowering the Tz’utujil Maya people of Lake Atitlán .

The project contributes to the achievement of 8 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of United Nations through the positive impacts generated by the project activities. Additionally, the project is expected to achieve 38,056.82 tCO_2e emissions reductions, as SD VISta Labeled VCUs during the project lifetime, because of the activities implemented to reduce demand for wood fuel, slowing local deforestation and empowering the Tz’utujil Maya people of Lake Atitlán.

The objective of the verification was to conduct an independent assessment of the Project in order to determine its compliance with the requirements of the SD VISta Program, including the appropriateness of the SD VISta claims, and the validated Project Description and to determine the accurateness of the SD VISta claims reported. The scope of the verification was the review of the sustainable development impacts generated by the project during the monitoring period, their contribution to the UN SDG and the benefits for people and prosperity and the benefits for the planet that they imply.

The verified period spans from 01 September 2018 to 09 March 2020.

The verification was performed through a combination of document review, interviews and communications with relevant personnel and on-site inspections. The project was assessed in conformance to the criteria set by the SD VISta Program.

During the verification process three clarification requests (CLs) and two corrective action requests (CARs) were raised as findings. All findings issued by the AENOR audit team during the verification process have been closed.

The conclusion of this verification report is that the TRL ICS Project, as it was reported in the Monitoring Report for the period 01 September 2018 to 09 March 2020, conforms with all criteria applicable for verification set by the Sustainable Development Verified Impact Standard and the SD VISta Program Guide, without any qualification nor limitation, and that all claims made by the project, including its contribution to the SDG, associated SDG indicators and net impacts on People and Prosperity and on the Planet, are credible and appropriately substantiated with historical data and information

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1 VERIFICATION PROCESS

1.1 Objective

The purpose of the verification was to conduct an independent assessment of the TRL ICS Project implementation in order to determine its compliance with the requirements of the Sustainable Development Verified Impact Standard, as set out by the guidance documents listed in Section 1.2 of this report, and with the validated Project Description (PD); and to determine the accurateness of the SD VISta claims reported.

1.2 Scope and Criteria

The scope of the verification was the review of the sustainable development impacts generated by the project, their contribution to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), and the benefits for people and prosperity and the benefits for the planet that they imply, reported for the period from 01 September 2018 to 09 March 2020. With this aim, the audit assessed the implementation of the project, its management, the conditions of the stakeholders and the natural and ecosystem services, as well as the implementation of the monitoring plans.

The verification followed the criteria set by the SD VISta Program. Specifically, by the documents:

- SD VISta Program Guide, v1.0
- Sustainable Development Verified Impact Standard, v1.0
- SD VISta Program Definitions, v1.0

1.3 Level of Assurance

The assessment was conducted to provide a reasonable level of assurance of conformance against the defined audit criteria and materiality thresholds within the audit scope. The threshold for quantitative materiality with respect to the aggregate of errors, omissions and misrepresentations, individually or in the aggregate, for any reported SD VISta claim and/or SD VISta assets was limited to five percent, as required by Criterion 5.2.3 of the SD VISta v1.0

All the versions of the verification report, before being submitted to the client, were subjected to an independent internal technical review to confirm that all verification activities had been completed according to the pertinent AENOR instructions required. The technical review was performed by a technical reviewer qualified in accordance with AENOR´s qualification scheme.

1.4 Summary Description of the Project

The project “Tuik Ruch Lew Improved Cookstove Project For Lake Atitlan” (TRL ICS project from now on), located in Sololá Department Guatemala), was initiated by Tuik Ruch Lew/Helping the Earth (TRL from now on) the Project Proponent (PP) to reduce emissions in Guatemala by giving access to the

indigenous communities in the Sololá Department to sustainable energy technology by providing, installing, and maintaining energy efficient cookstoves reducing demand for wood fuel, slowing local deforestation and empowering the Tz'utujil Maya people of Lake Atitlán .

The project contributes to the achievement of 8 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of United Nations through the positive impacts generated by the project activities. Additionally, the project is expected to achieve 38,056.82 tCO_2e emissions reductions, as SD VISta Labeled VCUs in the project lifetime, due to the activities implemented to reduce demand for wood fuel, slowing local deforestation and empowering the Tz'utujil Maya people of Lake Atitlán.

The TRL ICS Project promotes 4 project activities: (1) introduction of high-efficiency, biomass-fired project devices to replace open cooking fires; (2) provision of energy efficiency improvements in existing biomass-fired cookstoves; (3) distribution of British Berkefeld water filters; and (4) replacement of incandescent light bulbs with LEDs. With over 30 years of experience, the Tuik Ruch Lew (TRL) team has enabled greater access to the projects chosen ICS technology, ONIL stoves, in the Lake Atitlán basin, mainly serving Tz'utujil Maya communities.

The project area is the Sololá Department. The department, located in the western highlands of Guatemala, includes Lake Atitlán and its surrounding communities. In the project area traditional cooking methods use a three stone hearth to prepare meals, driving unsustainable wood consumption. By replacing open cooking fires with ICS technology and performing energy efficiency improvements in existing biomass fired cookstoves, the project reduces energy demand in the form of wood fuel, thus generating net GHG reductions.

The aims of the project are to:

- Remove GHG emission from atmosphere by replacing open cooking fires with ICS technology (PA1) and performing energy efficiency improvements in existing biomass fired cookstoves (PA 2), reducing energy demand in the form of wood fuel.
- Contribute to the local biodiversity conservation through the reduction of demand for wood fuel, slowing local deforestation, achieving a more sustainable land use, the reduction of the erosion rate and the increase of biodiversity rate and the increase of biodiversity.
- Contribute to the local sustainable development by offer training and working opportunities for local population in the field of sustainable agriculture.
- Provide access to safe, clean drinking water -- a resource largely inaccessible in beneficiary homes.
- Facilitate access energy efficient technologies like LEDs, including education of beneficiaries on the environmental and financial benefits of using LED light bulbs and other ways that household electricity consumption can be minimized.

1.5 Audit Team Composition

Name	Role in the Team
Jose Luis Fuentes	Project Manager
Luis Javier Arribas Alonso	Lead auditor
Juan Carlos Gómez	Technical reviewer

José Luis Fuentes is the manager of the Climate Change Unit of AENOR. He is a Forestry Engineer and has a Master's in Business Administration and a Post-Graduate in Environmental Management. He has more than 15 years of experience in auditing, consulting, and training activities related to environmental and social projects. Jose Luis has actively participated in the audit of international sustainable development projects in several carbon schemes, such as the Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM), Verified Carbon Standard (VCS), Climate, Community and Biodiversity Standards (CCB), Gold Standard (GS) and carbon footprints (ISO 14067 and ISO 14064).

Luis Javier Arribas is industrial Engineer and has more than 14 years of professional experience in climate change and sustainability projects. He has worked for the UNFCCC, as an auditor and technical reviewer of projects and programs of mitigation activities under different types of carbon standards such as CDM and JI, as well as for voluntary standards such as CCB, VCS and Gold Standard.

Juan Carlos Gómez has more than 6 years of professional experience in the environmental field. He is a Forestry Engineer and holds Master in Sustainable Development and Corporate. He has developed his entire career in the field of climate change and sustainable development. He has working experience in developing countries in Latin America, Africa and Asia, auditing REDD+ under VCS, CCB and SD VISta, and forestry projects under the CDM and JI.

1.6

1.6 Method and Criteria

The verification was performed through a combination of document review, interviews and communications with relevant personnel and on-site inspections. The project was assessed in conformance to the criteria described in Section 1.2 of this report and the validated PD. As discussed in this report, findings were issued to ensure that the Monitoring Report (MR) was in full conformance with all requirements.

A project specific Verification and Sampling Plan was developed to guide the auditing process to ensure efficiency and effectiveness. The purpose of the Verification and Sampling Plan was to present a risk assessment for determining the nature and extent of Verification procedures necessary to ensure the risk of auditing error was reduced to a reasonable level. The Verification and Sampling Plan methodology was derived from all items in the verification process stated above. Specifically, the sampling plan utilized the Validation and Verification Manual, v3.2 of the VCS Program and ISO 14064-

3 as guidance. Any modifications applied to the Verification and Sampling plan were made based upon the conditions observed for monitoring in order to detect the processes with highest risk of material discrepancy.

AENOR confirms that sufficient evidence was presented for the SD VISta claims achieved during the monitoring period and that there is a clear audit trail that contains the evidence and records that validate the stated contributions to the SDG since:

- Sufficient evidence available: the project proponent has provided the necessary evidence to support the claims stated in the MR.
- Nature of evidence: the data provided to the audit team were collected from reliable and traceable sources. They are detailed in the project documents and have been provided to the audit team and were checked during the onsite visit.
- Cross-checked evidence: AENOR cross-checked the collected information through an on-site inspection to the project area and interviews with relevant stakeholders.

Hence, AENOR confirms that the stated SD VISta claims in the MR are correct and accurate.

1.7 Document Review

A detailed review of all project documentation was conducted to ensure consistency with, and identify any deviation from, the SD VISta Program requirements and the validated PD. Initial review focused on the MR and included an examination of the project details, implementation status, stakeholder engagement and monitoring of impacts. Documents reviewed included data from monitoring and responses to Corrective Action Requests (CARs) and Clarifications (CLs).

The audit included a review of the validated PD, relative field conditions observed and interviews with project management staff. Direct on-site interviews with relevant stakeholders were the main tool to cross-check the statements and claims made in the MR and the supporting evidence provided by the PP. Modifications to the Verification and Sampling plan were made based upon the conditions observed for monitoring in order to detect the processes with highest risk of material discrepancy.

Appendix 1 to this report details the list of documents provided by PP and reviewed by AENOR during the process.

1.8 Interviews

Interviews were performed during the verification site inspection and as part of the overall verification process. The AENOR verification team met with individuals with various roles in the project. This included a series of interviews with on-site and in-country staff that support the mission of the project and other conservation objectives. Onsite interviews and informal discussions were conducted with project staff.

Stakeholders were interviewed both individually and in groups, including local leaders and villagers, and representative beneficiaries of all the project activities.

A detailed list of interviewees can be found in Annex 2. In section 1.9 below is indicated the stakeholder groups interviewed during the onsite visit.

1.9 Site Inspections

The site visit was done to help the VVB reach reasonable assurance level for the verification of the project claims for the monitoring period. It also allowed the VVB to understand the nature of the project, confirm the implementation of project activities, assess the monitoring plans implementation , to evaluate the accuracy of SD VISta claims reported and to identify possible sources of error to focus desk review efforts.

A ground inspection was carried out on the project area from 9 March 2020 to 12 March 2020. The site visit inspection was performed to assess monitoring efforts, including community member feedback, followed by ground-truthing and review of project activities.

The following table summarizes the activities carried out during the site visit:

Activity & Information	Date
Initial meeting - Introduction and scope of the verification process. - Confirmation of the on-site visit planning. - Clarifications related to monitoring procedures. - Introduction to calculations.	9/03/2020
Visit to project area - Randomly selected installations of each of 4 types of activities included in the project. (considering feasible access), in accordance with the data base provided by the project developer. - Review of operation and records. - Test of monitoring equipment and observation of monitoring practices. - Calibration and/or verification of equipment used (if applicable).	10-12/03/2020
Meetings with stakeholders - Project proponents and staff - Local stakeholders (CONAP, Amigos del Lago de Atitlán, Legambiante, Africa 70, ADECCAP, ...). - Community members (including women) benefited by project program	10-12/03/2020
Final meeting - Audit visit closure	12/03/2020

1.10 Public Comments

No public comment has been received during the public comment period.

1.11 Resolution of Findings

All documentation provided by the PP was assessed against the applicable version of the relevant SD VISta documents and the validated PD. Several clarification requests (CL) and corrective action requests (CAR) were raised and submitted to the PP, which addressed them either by providing to the audit team the requested information or by making the appropriate corrections. Updated versions of the documentation were submitted by the PP and the audit team reassessed them against the guidance documentation. This process was repeated iteratively until all CL and CAR were fully closed. Specifically, three CLs and two CARs were raised.

All findings issued by the AENOR audit team during the verification process have been closed. In accordance with Principle 5.4 of the SD VISta v1.0, all findings issued during the verification process, and the inputs for their closure, are described in Appendix 3 of this report.

1.12 Forward Action Requests

No Forward Action Request was raised during the verification process.

2 VALIDATION FINDINGS

2.1 Project Description Deviations

There are no deviations from the PD for this monitoring period. This is the first SD VISta verification of the project, so there are no deviations from previous monitoring periods.

2.2 Grouped Projects

No new project activity instances into the (grouped) project have been added to the project in this verification period.

3 VERIFICATION FINDINGS

3.1 Summary of SDG Contributions

The PP has reported the quantitative project contributions of 10 impacts during the monitoring period that contribute to the 8 SDG of United Nations. The audit team concludes that the project activities contribute to 8 UN SDGs under the SD Vista Standard and are aligned with the validated PD. As such, the 975 tCO_2e emissions reductions achieved during the monitoring period meet the requirements of SD VISta Labeled VCUs.

The following table summarizes the project's direct contribution to the SDG through the implementation of the project activities (the complete table is included in the appendix 3):

SDG	Goal	Project activity	Contribution during the verification period
1	No Poverty	1, 2	Access to ONIL stove technology made the following possible 41,235 USD in savings on firewood
			Access to ONIL stove technology made the following possible 7629 days saved in time that would otherwise be used to collect wood
			150 additional families have greater access to basic services (clean cooking technology).
3	Good Health & Well Being	1	150 additional households experienced a 99% reduction in household air pollution and the associated health benefits.
		3	The project installed **17** additional British Berkefeld water filters.
5	Gender Equality	1, 2	No change yet monitored.
6	Clean Water & Sanitation	3	The project installed **17** additional British Berkefeld water filters.
7	Affordable & Clean Energy	1, 2	The project replaced 150 inefficient open cooking fires with ONIL stoves.
		1, 2	150 additional families gained access to improved cookstove technology and consequently reduced the amount of non-renewable woody biomass they consumed.
		4	The project replaced 3 incandescent light bulbs with LEDs.
8	Decent Work & Economic Growth	1, 2, 3, 4	The project enrolled **12** beneficiaries in TRL's savings program.
13	Climate Action	1, 2	By replacing inefficient open cooking fires with **150** ONIL stoves and performing energy efficiency improvements in **91** existing biomass cookstoves, the project will generate approximately **975** tCO2e of emission reductions during the monitoring period

SDG	Goal	Project activity	Contribution during the verification period
15	Life on Land	1, 2	By replacing inefficient open cooking fires with 150 ONIL stoves and performing energy efficiency improvements in 91 existing biomass cookstoves, the project will provide for approximately 1026.7397 tonnes of savings in woody biomass, equivalent to 5.64 ha of forest area.

Project activity 1: Introduction of high-efficiency, biomass-fired devices to replace open cooking fires
Project activity 2: Provision of energy efficiency improvements in existing biomass-fired cookstoves
Project activity 3: Distribution of British Berkefeld water filters
Project activity 4: Replacement of incandescent light bulbs with LEDs

The audit team verified the identified project impacts on people, their prosperity and the planet against the validated PD and assessed the claimed quantitative contributions based on the defined conditions prior to the project start, on the nature of the project activities and their goals, on the evidence provided throughout the MR, on the additional documents provided by the PP and on the information gathered during the site visit (observation of project activities and testimonies of stakeholders).

AENOR is able to confirm that the impacts have been comprehensible identified and that all information presented regarding the estimated project contribution to the SDG, associated SDG indicators and the net impact is complete, credible, appropriately substantiated and in compliance with the SD VISta requirements.

3.2 Project Design

3.2.1 Project Objectives

The TRL ICS Project aims to reduce GHG emission from atmosphere by replacing open cooking fires with ICS technology (PA1) and performing energy efficiency improvements in existing biomass fired cookstoves (PA 2), reducing energy demand in the form of wood fuel. The project is also designed to contribute to the local biodiversity conservation through the reduction of demand for wood fuel slowing local deforestation, achieving a more sustainable land use, the reduction of the erosion rate and the increase of biodiversity rate and the increase of biodiversity, the local sustainable development by offer training and working opportunities for local population in the field of sustainable agriculture.

TRL Sustainable Development Objectives:

- Install an estimated 3000 ONIL high-efficiency in the project lifetime, clean burning ONIL cookstoves, providing families with greater access to basic services in the form of clean cooking technology, thus benefiting approximately 14,760 individuals (SDI 7.1.2, 7.b, 1.4.1), and provide an estimated 2100 energy efficiency improvements to existing ONIL cookstoves to benefit approximately 10,332 individuals (7.2.1) (in the project lifetime).

- Increase Tz'utujil Maya families' disposable income by reducing the amount of wood fuel purchased monthly. (SDI 1.1.1, 1.2.1, 1.2.2)
- Increase Tz'utujil Maya families' disposable income by reducing the amount of time spent monthly collecting firewood, thus increasing time for income producing activities. (SDI 1.1.1, 1.2.1, 1.2.2)
- Reduce total wood fuel usage in the project area to generate approximately 38,056.82 tco2e of emission reductions in the project lifetime. (SDG 13)
- Reduce demand for wood fuel and the resulting deforestation within the project area, thus contributing to: a net positive increase in (1) forest area as a proportion of total land area (SDI 15.1.1), (2) the mountain green cover index (SDI 15.4.2), and (3) progress towards sustainable forest management. (SDI 15.2.1) This progress will help conserve ecosystem biodiversity by providing for estimated 219.76 hectares (in the project lifetime) of habitat for 67 species on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. (SDI 15.5.1)
- Reduce Household Air Pollution (HAP) by 99% in an estimated 3000 households (in the project lifetime). (SDI 3.9.1)
- Reduce instance of non-communicable respiratory disease, such as Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD) among adult family members, particularly women and the elderly. (SDI 3.4.1)
- Reduce risk of mortality among infants and children under five years of age due to (1) acute respiratory illnesses, such as pneumonia, the leading cause of mortality of children under five in Guatemala, and (2) burns resulting from children falling into open cooking fires. (SDI 3.2.1, 3.2.2)
- Decrease the proportion of time Tz'utujil women spend on unpaid domestic and care work. (SDI 5.4.1)
- Increase the number of individuals with an account at a bank or other financial institution and increase financial literacy by enrolling beneficiaries and prospective beneficiaries in community savings programs. (SDI 8.10.2)
- Improve energy efficiency in an estimated 2000 beneficiary homes by providing LED light bulbs to replace incandescent light bulbs (in the project lifetime) (SDG 7.3).
- An estimated 300 British Berkefeld Water Filters will be distributed in the project lifetime, providing 300 families with access to clean drinking water and lowering exposure to unsafe water and corresponding risk of illness and/or death. (SDI 3.9.2, 6.1.1)

In opinion of AENOR, the PP has clearly defined the sustainable development objectives of the project, which are appropriate to the nature of the project, the project activities planned and the sustainable development context in which it is developed. The stated objectives align with the logic of the SDG in promoting people well-being, ecosystem, and biodiversity protection, strengthening institutions, and promoting global partnerships in a sustainable, just, and non-discriminatory way.

3.2.2 Project Activities

The project is structured in 4 main activities, design to achieve the sustainable development goals mentioned above:

1. **Introduction of high-efficiency, biomass-fired devices to replace open cooking fires:** The project includes an innovative educational component to empower the mostly female clientele to preserve indigenous cultural cooking traditions while adopting this new technology. The educational program, its ability to accelerate the uptake of the technology, promote responsible ownership, and ensure long-term stove maintenance. The Technology Adaptation Specialist's (TAS) experience as a chef and community nutritionist, and her many years' experience cooking on the stove, makes her the perfect person to impart new cooking techniques for traditional foods. Because she can communicate with beneficiaries in their native language, she can easily communicate the significance of the stove's positive environmental impacts and obtain a commitment from the beneficiary to its correct usage.

   TRL aims to install approximately 150 stoves from the project start date over the end of the monitoring period. The emission reduction calculations for the cookstoves installed demonstrate Project Activity One sequestered 609 tonnes of CO_2e during the verification period. All stoves are maintained for optimal performance.

2. **Provision of energy efficiency improvements in existing biomass-fired cookstoves:** TRL provides energy efficiency improvements to 91 existing biomass-fired cookstove in the project area during the verification period that is performing poorly due to damage and/or degradation These energy efficiency improvements TRL performed during the monitoring period avoided 366 tonnes of CO_2e.

3. **Distribution of British Berkefeld water filters:** Over time, the TRL ICS Project has expanded to include additional activities designed to address the project area's environmental and sustainable development challenges. TRL offers British Berkefeld water filters to beneficiaries. The water filters provide access to safe, clean drinking water -- a resource largely inaccessible in beneficiary homes, that is less wasteful than drinking from plastic bags, safer than drinking tap or lake water, which is contaminated by fecal matter, and more cost-effective than buying larger water jugs.

4. **Replacement of incandescent light bulbs with LEDs:** TRL also distributes LED light bulbs to beneficiaries. For each LED light bulb that replaces an incandescent bulb, the project avoids an estimated 0.03468 tonnes of CO_2e from being released into the atmosphere each year. Families save roughly Q200 per light bulb per year (depending on the fluctuating price of electricity), improving family economies. Further, beneficiaries are educated on the environmental and financial benefits of using LED light bulbs and other ways that household electricity consumption can be minimized.

In Santiago Atitlán, open fire cooking, lack of access to safe, potable drinking water, and limited knowledge of energy efficient technologies like LEDs present complex health, socio-economic, and environmental challenges to local communities. The traditional method of cooking over an open fire brings great risk of burns, acute respiratory infections, eye irritation, and chronic obstructive pulmonary

disease (COPD) resulting from decades of exposure to wood smoke. Women, children, and the elderly are particularly exposed. The result is acute respiratory infections, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (such as bronchitis), eye problems, and cancer of the lungs. Burns from open fires pose another significant health hazard.

The TRL ICS Project was formed after becoming aware of these risks. The goal has always been to identify ways to combat the ill-effects of open fire use while confronting local ecological threats and improving family economies. TRL enables access to technology and education that empowers the beneficiaries to overcome these challenging circumstances. Other family members and neighboring families also share in the benefits.

In opinion of the audit team, based on the supporting evidence provided and the inspection of the project activities implemented on the field, the PP has properly and accurately described the project activities, including the technologies and measures employed or to be employed, and has adequately identified the impact of these activities on the SDG.

The described activities are aligned with the sustainable development goals of the project and, considering the results already accomplished observed by the audit team during the site visit, AENOR, with a reasonable level of assurance, deems that the project will accomplish those goals and that the achievement of the estimated project contribution by the end of project lifetime is credible.

The following table summarizes the contributions to the SDG of each project activity.

SDG	Project activity
1	1, 2
3	1, 3
5	1, 2
6	3
7	1, 2, 4
8	1, 2, 3, 4
13	1, 2
15	1, 2

The PP has identified the expected impacts from project activities, and all them are positive, with the exception of the expected impact on stakeholders number four, “Fewer wood vendors”. Considering that wood vendors represent a fraction of the population, the negative impact on their livelihoods is outweighed by the positive impacts of the combined, long-term sustainable development benefits of the project for the stakeholders.

The project activities cover a wide range of aspects of community development and ecosystem conservation and it is the opinion of the audit team that possible negative impacts will be reasonably mitigate and that the project will cause a positive net result in people wellbeing and natural capital protection.

3.2.3 Implementation Schedule

The PP listed in section 2.1.3 of the PD the key dates and milestones in the project's development and implementation. The first milestones reported correspond to the initial phases of project pre-establishment. Specifically, on September 21th, 2015, when TRL files to become a registered Guatemalan nonprofit. Other administrative and logistical activities were carried out later to set up the project.

However, the official start date of the project declared by the PP is September 1st, 2018, when a new series of ONIL stove installations and energy efficiency improvements in existing biomass-fired cookstoves were carried out under the new, TRL Improved Cookstove Project for Lake Atitlan. The audit team was provided with official approval letter of the register as Guatemalan nonprofit and purchase and installations records of the new series of ONIL stove installations and energy efficiency improvements and could verify the correctness of its stated content and issuance date. Therefore, the project start date is appropriate and consistent with the definition, the date on which activities that lead to the generation of sustainable development benefits are implemented, of Criterion 2.14 of SD VISta v1.0 and SD VISta Program Definitions v1.0.

All project activities described in the PD have their corresponding starting date and ending date on the implementation schedule. All project activities have been already started at the time of this verification. The audit team was able to confirm the veracity of this statement by inspecting the implementation of project activities during the site visit.

3.2.4 Project Proponent and Other Entities Involved in the Project

The project proponent is TRL. No other entities are involved in the project.

During the verification process the audit team was able to verify that TRL is the only entity involved in the project and is able to confirm their participation in the project and their responsibilities. The audit team finds that contact and entity information provided in the PD conforms to the SD VISta requirements.

3.2.5 Project Location

The project is developed within the Sololá Department (14.70°N, 91.25°W), which includes the Lake Atitlán Basin, a nature reserve. 14°38'17.63"N, 91°13'44.44"W are the coordinates of Santiago Atitlán, headquarters of the project The coordinates of project area have been provided. During the onsite visit, AENOR verified the location of the project activity and the correctness of the location of the project activity and project boundaries.

3.2.6 Threats to the Project

The PP has described the natural and human-induced threats to the expected sustainable development benefits during the project lifetime, and as well as cultural worldview limits reception of ONIL stove or stove owners alter the stove itself so that it no longer functions as designed, or owners refuse to maintain their stoves to function properly or international commercial strategies of neighboring

countries reduce availability of supplies, increasing price for the foreseeable future whereas Climate change and deforestation make firewood an untenable source of fuel and negatively affects agricultural yields, reducing reliable income streams in the local community and thus availability of funds to purchase ONIL stoves, replacement parts, water filters and/or LEDs.

Through the employment of Tz'utujil educators to explain the depth of the project in participants' native language and from their cultural perspective, an improved screening process to determinate who receives an ONIL stove, i.e., people who are committed to using the ONIL stove to accomplish the SDGs, education stove recipients about best use practices and environmental and economic benefits and share tips to help families adapt more quickly to the change in technology and maintain an intensive schedule of information dissemination about the importance of the ONIL stoves and how they must be used appropriately to achieve the benefits, both for people and the planet, using social media outlets, the PP achieves solution of the threats detected.

Moreover, the PP continues to encourage discussion and action around the design of sustainable forest management programs in the region and support local efforts to organize community forestry models, and contribute to the development of a collective conscience among PP and the rest of the community to sustainably manage local forests.

The MR also states the project will continue to seek ways to expand TRL to expand its programs to confront additional environmental challenges within the project area. The site visit confirms that the project has been implemented in accordance with the PD. During the implementation of the project, many of the monitoring teams (TAS) have been hired from local communities.

To combat the threat of the stove owners alter the stove itself, the PP is improving the screening process as to who receives an ONIL stove, including education in the best use practices and environmental and economic benefits, and maintaining an intensive schedule of information dissemination about the importance of the ONIL stoves.

The PP plans to mitigate the consequences of international commercial strategies of neighboring countries, reinforcing TRL's financial structure enables the organization to offset these costs using a mix of funds generated from private donations, other forms of institutional funding and upon completion of VCS, carbon markets.

Regarding the possible Climate change and deforestation make firewood an untenable source of fuel, the PP continue to encourage discussion and action around the design of sustainable forest management programs in the region and continue to participate in local meetings and contribute to the development of a collective conscience among project participants and the rest of the community to sustainably manage local forests.

TRL encourages to beneficiaries of the project to enroll in the TRL savings program to be less vulnerable to the different economic situations

AENOR deems that the PP identified correctly and comprehensively the threats to the project benefits and that the PP has created and implemented actions during the monitoring period to reduce or diminish these threats.

3.2.7 Benefit Permanence

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

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

1) Continue to enroll women in the TRL savings group, working to improve financial literacy. During the monitoring period, 13 women joined TRL's savings program.

3) Enable access to other environmental technologies that provide for financial savings among beneficiaries. During the monitoring period 3 LEDs, and 17 water filters have been provided to beneficiaries.

4) Target grants and other institutional funding sources to address costs associated with the most vulnerable beneficiaries.

AENOR verified the benefit-permanence activities through the desk review and during the on-site visit and considers the measures will likely achieve the sustainable development goals of the project and that these will last beyond its lifetime.

3.3 Stakeholder Engagement

3.3.1 Stakeholder Consultation and Adaptive Management

The PP has worked to create effective means of communication and consultation with the community so that their input can help to improve the project. The PP engaged local communities to assess community development needs and provided an updated look into the lives of stakeholders living in the project zone in terms of physical, financial, social, and natural capital indicators. The results from the interviews and surveys provided a deeper understanding of community needs and were incorporated into the development of the project so that program goals match local needs.

Formal and informal meetings of the audit team with community members revealed permanent contact between stakeholders and project management staff, and regular updates and community consultations. Communications between project management and the community was described as suitable by the stakeholders and community groups interviewed during the site visit. All activities implemented have the approval of the involved communities. This was also confirmed in the interviews carried out by the audit team. In conclusion, community groups and other stakeholders were effectively consulted, and their feedback was taken as an input for the project development; what is properly documented.

The auditor team found that constant communications exist between the project and community members and other stakeholders. Communications between the project and stakeholders is effective and nearly constant in many ways. Stakeholders may provide feedback to TRL's staff directly through several means.

Thus, AENOR is able to confirm that the stakeholder consultation processes were carried out in an effective manner by the PP during the monitoring period, that these processes were appropriate for each stakeholder group and allowing the stakeholders to influence the project management and implementation. The PP dedicated particular attention to optimizing benefits for any marginalized and vulnerable groups identified, developing specific measure for women (women work groups) and less favored youth (scholarships).

In opinion of AENOR, the described plan for continuing communication and consultation between the PP and stakeholder groups complies with the Criterion 2.2.8 of the SD VISta v1.0 and it is being implemented effectively and in accordance with the plan defined in the validated PD.

3.3.2 Anti-Discrimination

AENOR checked and confirms that the PP has developed a strict policy prohibiting any form of discrimination or harassment as well as designed measures that guarantee equal opportunities for community members, including women and vulnerable and/or marginalized people, in accordance with Criterion 2.2.9 of the SD VISta v1.0.

During the examination of the project documents and on the direct observations and interviews to project staff and local community members carried out during the site visit, the audit team didn't find any evidence that the project is engaging in any form of discrimination.

3.3.3 Worker Training

The PP has developed and implemented plans for hiring and training and capacity building of project employees.

Interviews during the site visit confirmed employees were trained and well-versed in the skills needed to carry out their jobs. Women involved in chicken enterprises were trained and using the skills they learned. The audit team deems that the project has properly identified the training needs and delivered adequate capacitation to project's workers in order for them to perform their activities in a safe and effective manner.

3.3.4 Equal Work Opportunities

The MR describes the policy for hiring employees, according to Employment Opportunity Policy. TRL is dedicated to be an equal opportunity employer as defined by the ILO: This fundamental convention defines discrimination as any distinction, exclusion, or preference made on the basis of race, color, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction, or social origin, which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation.

During the site visit, the audit team was able to confirm that many positions were covered by women. Based on this evidence, it is the opinion of AENOR that the project provides and promotes equal employment opportunities, including women and vulnerable and/or marginalized people.

Based on this evidence, it is the opinion of AENOR that the project provides and promotes equal employment opportunities, including women and vulnerable and/or marginalized people.

3.3.5 Workers' Rights

Each of TRL's workers has a contract that states his/her rights and obligations. In Guatemala, the labor laws favor the employee and reputable organizations work hard to comply with these laws, which are enforced by the Ministry of Labor (MINTRAB).

The audit team is able to confirm that the project has exceeded all local labor requirements and ensured that all workers were apprised of their rights, complying with the Core Labour Conventions of the ILO. No labor conflicts during the monitoring period were evidenced by the interviews to staff.

3.3.6 Occupational Safety Assessment

Risks are minimized by informing workers about occupational hazards, properly training workers with best practices in order to minimize risks and providing adequate equipment/tools. Verbally informing workers of these risks and how to minimize them is included as part of worker training, orientation conversations and training refreshment courses.

During the site visit, workers interviewed were confirmed to have been informed of risks and instructed how to minimize them. The audit team considers that measures have been put in place to minimize risk to workers based on the occupational safety assessment provided in the validated PD.

3.3.7 Feedback and Grievance Redress Procedure

A grievance/conflict resolution process has been designed where beneficiaries and stakeholders have TRL's contact information and the understanding that they should contact the organization with any problems, questions, or grievances. If there is an issue that cannot be resolved through direct communication with TRL, the municipality has an official mediator office, where complaints or disputes can be brought for resolution.

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

Based on the above evidence, AENOR considers that the grievance redress procedure is implemented according to Criterion 2.2.14 of the SD VISta v1.0 and the validated PD and that it is effective in its aim.

3.3.8 Stakeholder Access to Project Documentation

In addition to an enhanced focus on verbal communication among staff and local community members, TRL includes direct links to monitoring reports on his website. TRL posts annual reports online as well as project descriptions on his website and publishes links to these materials on Facebook.

During site visit, the audit team checked that the monitoring reports and the annual reports are included on the website of the PP.

It is the opinion of the audit team, based on the testimonies of local stakeholders regarding the well-established communication channels with the project management, that the project has and will continue to make project documentation accessible to all stakeholders

3.3.9 Information to Stakeholders on Verification Process

TRL informs the beneficiaries and their families that they are participating in a project that distributes the ONIL stoves at a reduced price to improve their respiratory health, the family economy, and the environment, with the condition of being able to track their successes and monitor key data, such as money spent on wood fuel among other economic indicators. As the community is still very suspicious of foreign intentions, audit team was accompanied by TRL staff for site visits to which families were notified several days in advance either via telephone, or in-person.

As the SD VISta program progresses, the main forms of information dissemination to the local community will be radio broadcasts and Facebook, as well as the website. TRL has already announced the participation in SD VISta's project via the newsletter, social media publications, blog publications, and on the website. AENOR deems that all stakeholders had knowledge of the verification audit and that are likely to know of future assessments.

3.4 Project Management

3.4.1 Avoidance of Corruption

TRL staff maintain the highest standards of transparency. The organization uses an external accountant who manages the accounts and organizes all receipts and other financial documents. In addition, TRL employs an auditor to guide the association in its transactions – the first external audit will be completed in 2020. To maintain transparency, TRL publishes annual reports on the website. The organization complies with all Guatemalan laws against favoritism, cronyism, or nepotism.

The project proponents and all connected with TRL are actively involved out of dedication to the protection of the environment as well as a desire to share the benefits created by the project with the Tz'utujil Maya people of Lake Atitlán

After reviewing all the aforementioned policies, the audit team considers that the project management has defined and set a strong and comprehensive framework to prevent the commitment any kind of illicit acts by project staff. No evidence of any form of corruption or illegality was found during the review of the provided evidence and the site visit.

3.4.2 Recognition of Property Rights

The PP installs a stove only at the property owner's invitation. Most often the home is built on property acquired through inheritance. The project does not infringe or interact with property rights. After delivery and payment, the ONIL stove is the sole property of the owner – TRL relinquishes all claims.

Due to past experience with illegitimate projects that solicited identifying information from community members for the sake of theft, there is a high level of distrust between community members and new NGOs. The members of the community will not sign documents and are extremely suspicious of any unknown person asking them for information.

All beneficiaries verbally consent to take part in the project during the first site visit. The act of purchasing the ONIL stove and verbally agreeing to several consents constitutes a formal agreement between TRL and the new owner.

AENOR verified all these documents and considers that the PP holds the declared property rights. Upon site visit, the audit team confirmed that local community rights to access the project area were being respected by the PP without any kind of impairment.

3.4.3 Free, Prior and Informed Consent

FPIC does not apply to the project activities since they do not infringe on or otherwise concern land rights.

3.4.4 Restitution and Compensation for Affected Resources

The project does not affect any party's access to resources or their lands.

3.4.5 Property Rights Removal/Relocation of Property Rights Holders

ONIL stove installations do not impede on the land or property rights of a beneficiary. After installation, TRL forfeits any future claim to the stove as property, and beneficiaries can withdraw from the project at any point without penalty. Part of participation in the project includes terminating the use of open cooking fires. To ensure the project does not infringe on cooking activities important to Tz'utujil Maya culture, the TAS guides new families through the adjustment period from three-stone fires to a clean cookstove based on her own experience. Beneficiaries learn how traditional meals can be prepared using the new ICS technology. The lead TAS's expertise as a community nutritionist is applied daily to her work with beneficiaries to aid in this transition.

3.4.6 Mitigation of Illegal Activities

The MR lists (section 2.3.6 Identification of Illegal Activities) extortion and robbery as the most common illegal activities that could affect the project's impacts.

To avoid them, TRL distributes ONIL stoves only on demand. It does not buy large quantities of stoves for storage. Part of the qualifications of TAS and installer are that they understand these intricacies and work to avoid publicizing the financial situation of TRL. The outreach workers, the installer and TAS, always travel in groups of two and work only during daylight to prevent theft.

On the other hand, TRL purchases made with an association check must have two signatures of the administrator and treasurer. Funds can be accessed only if these two members agree.

During AENOR onsite visit, no illegal activities out of control and monitoring were detected. The audit team considers that the project properly monitors all illegal activities identified and that is implementing effective measures to prevent and mitigate them. The project does not and has not benefited from any illegal activity.

3.4.7 Ongoing Conflicts or Disputes

The audit team has not found any evidence of ongoing conflicts or disputes.

3.4.8 National and Local Laws and Regulations

In 2016 Tuik Ruch Lew became a registered Guatemalan nonprofit, adhering to the registration process and all subsequent local and national laws governing nonprofit activities in the country. TRL abides by all Guatemalan Labor Laws as written in the Guatemalan Employment Code, and Laws for Protected Areas.

AENOR did not detect during the site visit or desk review incompliances related to laws and regulations.

4 BENEFITS FOR PEOPLE AND THEIR PROSPERITY

4.1.1 Stakeholder Impacts

The PP monitored and quantified the impacts on stakeholders, previously identified in the validated PD, during the monitoring period. The following table summarizes the means used to assess the reported impacts on each stakeholder group resulting from project activities:

Project Activities	Impact	Affected Stakeholder Group(s)	Monitored Output	assessment of the expected impacts	+/-	SDG
1 2	Access to ONIL ICS	Beneficiaries and their families	# of ONIL ICS installed.	Review that after the installation of the new cookstove is recorded in the corresponding form in Kobo Toolbox the information obtained by the Outreach Team in beneficiary homes (offline) using a tablet over the course of a multi-year visit (pre-evaluation, installation and follow-up visits with different frequencies as it is indicated in section 3.4. of the MR), and after it is download to the digital survey platform through a cloud-based server and included in the internal reports of the weekly Friday meetings and annual reports.	+	7.1 1.4
	Reduce HAP 99%		# of ONIL ICS installed. Indirectly, each stove provides for the following improve health outcomes: lower risk of developing COPD, less instance of acute lower respiratory illness, improved overall respiratory health. Lower risk of deaths of children under five from falling into open cooking fires. Lower risk of neonatal deaths resulting from dangerous levels of exposure to HAP for pregnant women		+	3.9 3.2 3.4
	More disposable income due to the reduction of fuel wood expenditure		# of ONIL ICS installed and cost of the average consumption of wood by the beneficiaries.		+	1.1 1.2
	Beneficiaries are referred to community savings/microcredit opportunities		Number of beneficiaries savings/microcredit		+	8.1 0
	Proportion of time spent by women on unpaid and domestic work and care decreases		# of ONIL ICS installed and cost of the average of time spent recollecting wood		+	5.4
	Reduced demand lowers profits for local wood vendors	Local vendors	# of ONIL ICS installed and cost of the average consumption of wood by the beneficiaries.		+	13

	Increase forest area providing for habitat and other ecosystem services		# of ONIL ICS installed and the average consumption of wood by the beneficiaries.		+	15
3	Increase proportion of population with access to water filter technology	Beneficiaries and their families	# of water filters installed.	Review that after the installation of the new cookstove is recorded in the corresponding form in Kobo Toolbox the information obtained by the Outreach Team in beneficiary homes (offline) using a tablet over the course of a multi-year visit (installation and follow-up visit 1 year after as it is indicated in section 3.4. of the MR), and after it is downloaded to the digital survey platform through a cloud-based server and included in the internal reports of the weekly Friday meetings and annual reports.	+	6
	Reduces instances of water-born illnesses		# of water filters installed. Indirectly, each water filters provides for the following improve health outcomes: lower risk of water born illnesses.		+	3.9
4	Improved energy efficiency in households	Beneficiaries and their families	# of light bulb installed.	Review the information achieved by the PP from the beneficiaries of each light bulb installed through the questionaries' surveys carried out in the scheduled periodic visit carried out by the TAS.	+	7.3.

After reviewing the evidence provided by the PP and collecting the information through direct interviews and inspections during the site visit, the audit team is able to confirm that the reported impacts for each stakeholder during the monitoring period resulting from project activities are accurate and credible. The impacts during the monitoring period were determined in compliance with the Stakeholder Monitoring Plan of the validated PD. In opinion of AENOR, the PP has properly reported the type and magnitude of the project's impacts on the stakeholder groups, as required by Criterion 3.1.4 of the SD VISta v1.0.

4.1.2 Mitigation of Negative Impacts on Stakeholders

The PP has identified only the negative impacts on local vendors stakeholders due to the reduction of consumption of wood, pure water, and light bulb.

The PP does not plan to do specific actions to mitigate these impacts because the negative impact is not significant against the benefits obtained from the beneficiaries of the project activities and others involved parties, although the negative impacts on local vendors could be mitigated with the new job opportunities as stove builders and stove installers within the organization of TRL

The audit team checked with the stakeholders that might be affected by these negative impacts their perception of the risk they pose to them, and they did not consider necessary mitigation measures design by the PP. All cookstoves, water filters and light bulbs inspected during the site visit were functionally. Thus, in opinion of AENOR, the project has in place measures that will mitigate and minimize the negative impacts on the stakeholders

4.1.3 Stakeholder Impact Monitoring

The PP designed a monitoring plan to track the effects of the project activities on the stakeholders. The monitoring plan is structured according to the project activities, and allow to track the contributions on the SDG, described in section 1 of the MR, and to support all impacts and claims. All variables are directly linked to the impacts on community stakeholders expected by the project.

The audit team checked the monitoring plans contained in the project and supporting documents and compared them with the MR to verify whether there was any discrepancy with the Stakeholder Monitoring Plan of the validated PD that would alter the quantification of the project's impacts on stakeholders for the monitoring period or that would prevent the monitoring of any project activity to achieve the sustainable development goals. AENOR has confirmed that there are no material discrepancies between the actual monitoring system, and the monitoring plan set out in the validated PD.

In opinion of the AENOR team, all necessary parameters required to support all impacts and claims described and net impacts were properly monitored, and the values reported on the MR are accurate and credible.

4.1.4 Net Positive Stakeholder Well-being Impacts

According to the MR, the positive impacts are indicated below:

- A higher proportion of the population will live in a household with access to basic services and will primarily rely on clean fuels and technology to prepare meals. Open cooking fires will be eliminated in the homes serviced.
- Beneficiaries below the international and national poverty lines will have a greater capacity to save money that would otherwise be spent on energy bills/wood fuel, and/or time that would otherwise be spent collecting wood. This is especially relevant for the rural areas TRL serves.
- Fewer individuals will be at risk of death attributed to household and ambient air pollution as they will no longer be at risk of cardiovascular diseases, cancers, or chronic respiratory diseases that are caused by exposure to HAP.

- Fewer pregnancies will be at risk of ending prematurely due to complications arising from exposure to HAP.
- Fewer children under-five will be at risk of falling into open cooking fires.
- Female beneficiaries will spend a lower proportion of time on unpaid domestic and care work.
- A higher proportion of the population will be using safely managed drinking water and fewer individuals are at risk of death resulting from water-borne illnesses caused by consuming unsafe water.
- A higher proportion of the population will have access to an informal financial institution in the form of TRL's Savings Program.

The site visit interviews with community members and leaders demonstrated that communities were receiving benefits they would not otherwise have received in the absence of the project. Jobs were created, and other income-producing opportunities were made available and have included the poorest people and women. In opinion of AENOR, the assessment of the anticipated net impacts is accurate and reflects faithfully the project benefits in communities.

AENOR checked the net impact by their outcomes onsite: all the activities were visited during the field trip, and moreover, working groups/beneficiaries were interviewed, as well as TRL staff and stakeholders such as ONGs and religious representatives of the Community. They confirmed the results mentioned, which is also supported in the extensive documentary evidence provided for the verification (see Appendix 1: list of evidences provided, in this report).

According to AENOR observations, the net impacts of the project activities are likely to be positive for each stakeholder group.

5 BENEFITS FOR THE PLANET

5.1.1 Impacts on Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services

The PP monitored and quantified the impacts on natural capital and ecosystem services previously identified in the validated PD, during the monitoring period. The following table summarizes the means used to assess the reported impacts on the planet resulting from project activities:

Project Activities	Impact	Affected natural capital and/or ecosystem services(s)	Monitored Output	assessment of the expected impacts	+/-	SDG
1 2	Avoided deforestation of forested area due to wood fuel savings made possible by ONIL ICS	Biodiversity and Species Richness, Soil and Water Conservation	Slow the negative annual net change rate of forest area in the project area, increasing forest area as a proportion of total land area. Monitored indirectly by the number of ONIL ICS installed and the average consumption of wood by the beneficiaries.	Review the information achieved by the PP from the beneficiaries of each ONIL ICS installed through the questionaries' surveys carried out in the scheduled periodic visit carried out by the TAS.	+	15
	Reduced demand for non-renewable woody biomass made possible by ONIL ICS		Consumption of wood fuel for cooking purposes		+	15

After reviewing the evidence provided by the PP and collecting the information through direct interviews and inspections during the site visit, the audit team is able to confirm that the reported impacts on natural capital and ecosystem services during the monitoring period resulting from project activities are accurate and credible. The impacts during the monitoring period were determined in compliance with the Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services Monitoring Plan of the validated PD. In opinion of AENOR, the PP has properly estimated the type and magnitude of the project's impacts on the on natural capital and ecosystem services, as required by Criterion 3.2.4 of the SD VISta v1.0.

5.1.2 Mitigation of Negative Impacts on Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services

The PP has not identified negative impacts on natural capital and ecosystem services as result of the implementation of project activities. Therefore, it is not necessary to do action to mitigate it.

Thus, in opinion of AENOR, the project has had to mitigate and minimize no negative impacts on the natural capital and ecosystem services.

5.1.3 Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services Impact Monitoring

The PP designed a monitoring plan to track the effects of the project activities on the natural capital and ecosystem services. The monitoring plan is structured according to the project activities, and allow to track the contributions on the SDG, described in section 1 of the MR, and to support all impacts and claims. All variables are directly linked to the impacts on community stakeholders expected by the project.

The project is also validated and regularly verified under the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS) and has developed and implemented a robust monitoring system for the monitoring period.

The audit team checked the monitoring plans contained in the project and supporting documents and compared them with the MR to verify whether there was any discrepancy with the Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services Monitoring Plan of the validated PD that would alter the quantification of the project's impacts on the planet for the monitoring period or that would prevent the monitoring of any project activity to achieve the sustainable development goals. AENOR has confirmed that there are no material discrepancies between the actual monitoring system, and the monitoring plan set out in the validated PD.

In opinion of the AENOR team, all necessary parameters required to support all impacts and claims described and net impacts were properly monitored, and the values reported on the MR are accurate and credible.

5.1.4 Net Positive Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services Impacts

To gauge the impacts to biodiversity that may be caused by the project, the PP has monitored the 5.64 ha of forests conserved which will provide for a net positive ecological impact on the natural capital in the project area. This area will thus continue to provide the following ecosystem services: habitat for biodiversity, soil and water conservation and carbon sequestration. Without the project activities, this area of forest would be logged for wood fuel, and thus unable to provide for the ecosystem services detailed in section 5.1.2. No negative environmental impacts have been identified for the monitoring period. Thus, the net impact for natural capital and ecosystem services is positive.

This MR concludes the first monitoring period, from September 1, 2018 to March 9, 2020. 150 additional instances of the first project activity and 91 of the second project activity have been commissioned at various points over the course of the monitoring period and have been monitored to ensure they are operating to date. Together, the two project activities have generated an estimated 975 tCO2e GHG emission reductions over this first monitoring period.

In opinion of AENOR after visiting the project region, the project has adequately identified all potentially negative biodiversity impacts and has taken actions to mitigate them.

Thus, AENOR deems that the claim that the net impacts of the project activities during the monitoring period are positive for natural capital and ecosystem services is credible and is appropriately substantiated with evidence.

6 VERIFICATION CONCLUSION

AENOR has performed a verification assessment of the Tuik Ruch Lew Improved Cookstove Project For Lake Atitlan, in Sololá Department (Guatemala), for the monitoring period from 01 September 2018 to 09 March 2020 and is able to affirm with a reasonable level of assurance that the project is in compliance with the Sustainable Development Verified Impact Standard v1.0 requirements and all its associated guides and definitions, without qualifications or limitations.

The objective of the verification was to conduct an independent assessment of the Tuik Ruch Lew Improved Cookstove Project For Lake Atitlan implementation in order to determine its compliance with the requirements of the SD VISta Program, and with the validated Project Description. The scope of the verification was the review of the sustainable development impacts generated by the project, their contribution to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), and the benefits for people and prosperity and the benefits for the planet that they imply, reported for the period from 01 September 2018 to 09 March 2020.

The review of the Monitoring Report and additional documents related to the project management and monitoring; and the subsequent background investigation, interviews and testimonies of stakeholders and project site inspections have provided AENOR with sufficient evidence to verify the fulfilment of the stated criteria.

In detail the conclusions can be summarized as follows:

- The project is in line with all criteria of the SD VISta v1.0, the SD VISta Program Guide v1.0 and the SD VISta Program Definitions v1.0.
- All claims made by the project, including its contribution to the SDG, associated SDG indicators and net impacts on People and Prosperity and on the Planet, are credible and appropriately substantiated with historical data and information.
- The monitoring plans for tracking the impacts on stakeholders and on natural capital and ecosystem services are transparent and adequate to support all impacts and claims of the project during the monitoring period, and have been implemented in accordance with the monitoring plans described in the validated PD.

The conclusion of this verification report is that the TRL ICS Project, as it was reported in the Monitoring Report for the period 01 September 2018 to 09 March 2020, conforms with all criteria applicable for verification set by the Sustainable Development Verified Impact Standard and the SD VISta Program Guide, without any qualification nor limitation.

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF EVIDENCES PROVIDED

1. Final version: SD VISta Project Description v1.4, dated on 01 January 2021.
2. Appendix 1: Guatemala PPI® 2014
3. Appendix 2: Causal Chains
4. Appendix 3: Código de Trabajo de Guatemala Decreto 1441-1961
5. Appendix 4: TRL Official Government Certification of Non-profit Status
6. Appendix 5: Leyes Áreas Protegidas
7. Final version: SD VISTA Calculations Spreadsheet V1.4
8. Final version: SD VISta Monitoring report v1.5 dated on 01 January 2021
9. Final version SD VISTA MR Calculations Spreadsheet V1.5
10. Client Database Spreadsheet.
11. Global Forest Watch. “Land cover in Sololá, Guatemala”
12. “Departamento Sololá - Portal de Resultados del Censo 2018.pdf”
13. Factors associated with fatal cases of acute respiratory infection (ARI) among hospitalized patients in Guatemala
14. “Above ground live woody biomass density.png”
15. Template 1 of the survey questionnaires.
16. Template 2: Female Empowerment Questions
17. Transport receipts from Helps of cookstoves.
18. Sololá_Area.kml
19. Devised from the data of the Population and Housing Census 2018, Guatemala
20. Budgets Stove Fabrication
21. Asociacion Rtui'k Ruch'lew financial 3rd quarter report for 2017
22. Delivery Receipts LED
23. MicroSavings Program Registration forms

APPENDIX 2: LIST OF PEOPLE INTERVIEWED

Name	Title/Organization/Community
Cameron Krummel	Founder, Administrator, Chief Financial Officer/TRL
Isabel Quinilla	Founder, Technology Adaptation Specialist I/TRL
Jose Cuá Ajuchan	Technician/TRL
María Sosof Sosof	Technology Adaptation Specialist II/TRL
Ava Scott	Climate change technician/TRL, Princeton in Latin America Fellow
Jessica Kind	Managing director/TRL
Andrew Pethan	Data Systems Architect/TRL, voluntary
Enrica Colazzo	Project Coordinator/ Africa 70
Vilma Mendoza	Project manager/Pueblo a Pueblo
Gregorio Chiviliu José Pablo Sol Daniel Sisay Francisco Tacaxoy Ajchomajay	Representative members from the Church “Verbo de Dios”
Gaspar Coche	Participant of the TRL Cookstove project

APPENDIX 3: Table of the project's direct contribution to the SDG

SDG	Goal	U.N. Sustainable Development Goals	SDG target	SDG Indicator	Contribution of the project	Project activity	Contribution during the verification period
1	No Poverty	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.1	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	Implement activities to promote income increases through money and time saved using ICS Technology. The project will Increase monthly income of families who purchase wood fuel by an average of Q168.88/mo (about Q2027/yr or $261/yr)	1, 2	Access to ONIL stove technology made the following possible 41,235 USD in savings on firewood
			1.2	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	Save an average of 2 days/ week in time for families who collect firewood	1, 2	Access to ONIL stove technology made the following possible 7629 days saved in time that would otherwise be used to collect wood
			1.2	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty	Provide families with greater access to basic services in the form of clean cooking technology	1	
			1.4	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	Maintain all stoves for optimal performance	1, 2	150 additional families have greater access to basic services (clean cooking technology).
3	Good Health & Well Being	Good health and well-being	3.2	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate	Implement activities to decrease deaths associated with Household Air Pollution (HAP) and burns from open cooking fires. The project will Reduce HAP by 99% in 3000 homes through use of ONIL Stove in the project lifetime, leading to Reduced instance of acute respiratory infection	1	150 additional households experienced a 99% reduction in household air pollution and the associated health benefits.
			3.2	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate	Implement activities to decrease deaths associated with Household Air Pollution (HAP) and burns from open cooking fires. The project will Reduce HAP by 99% in 3000 homes through use of ONIL Stove in the project lifetime, leading to Reduced instance of acute respiratory infection	1	150 additional households experienced a 99% reduction in household air pollution and the associated health benefits.
			3.4	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	Improved respiratory function	1	150 additional households experienced a 99% reduction in household air pollution and the associated health benefits.

SDG	Goal	U.N. Sustainable Development Goals	SDG target	SDG Indicator	Contribution of the project	Project activity	Contribution during the verification period
			3.9	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	Reduced risk of child/infant death by eliminating open fire	1	150 additional households experienced a 99% reduction in household air pollution and the associated health benefits.
			3.9	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	By enabling access to British Berkefeld Water Filters, the project will lower exposure to unsafe water for 300 families in the project lifetime.	3	The project installed 17 additional British Berkefeld water filters.
5	Gender Equality	Gender equality	5.4	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	By providing ONIL stoves that save money, time, and health costs, the project will decrease the amount of time that women spend on unpaid domestic and care work	1, 2	No change yet monitored.
6	Clean Water & Sanitation	Clean water and sanitation	6.1	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	By enabling access to British Berkefeld Water Filters, the project will lower exposure to unsafe water for 300 families in the project lifetime	3	The project installed 17 additional British Berkefeld water filters.
7	Affordable & Clean Energy	Affordable and clean energy	7.1	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	With the installation of 3000 new ONIL stoves and completion of 2100 energy efficiency improvements to existing ONIL cookstoves the project will provide 3000 additional families with access to improved cookstove technology in the project lifetime	1, 2	The project replaced 150 inefficient open cooking fires with ONIL stoves.
			7.b	Expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy service	With the installation of 3000 new ONIL stoves in the project lifetime the project supplies modern and sustainable energy services that replaces tradicional open fires and with the completion of 2100 energy efficiency improvements to existing ONIL cookstoves in the project lifetime it is upgraded the existing technology	1, 2	150 additional families gained access to improved cookstove technology and consequently reduced the amount of non-renewable woody biomass they consumed.
			7.3	Number of light fixtures that undergo improvements in energy efficiency	With the installation of 2000 LED light bulbs to replace incandescent light bulbs, the project will improve energy efficiency in beneficiary homes in the project lifetime	4	The project replaced 3 incandescent light bulbs with LEDs.
8	Decent Work & Economic Growth	Decent work and economic growth	8.1	8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	Implement activities to increase access to financial institutions. The project will Enable access to community-savings, micro-finance, or similar opportunities, enrolling 10% of families over the lifetime of the project in said programs	1, 2, 3, 4	The project enrolled 12 beneficiaries in TRL's savings program.

SDG	Goal	U.N. Sustainable Development Goals	SDG target	SDG Indicator	Contribution of the project	Project activity	Contribution during the verification period
13	Climate Action	Climate action	13	Tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions avoided or removed	By replacing inefficient open cooking fires with ONIL stoves and performing energy efficiency improvements in existing biomass cookstoves, the project will generate approximately 38056.82 tco_2e of emission reductions in the project lifetime	1, 2	By replacing inefficient open cooking fires with 150 ONIL stoves and performing energy efficiency improvements in 91 existing biomass cookstoves, the project will generate approximately 975 tCO2e of emission reductions during the monitoring period
15	Life on Land	Life on land	15.1	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area	By replacing inefficient open cooking fires with ONIL stoves and performing energy efficiency improvements in existing biomass cookstoves, the project will provide for approximately 39,997.53 tonnes of savings in woody biomass, equivalent to 756,000 trees or 219.76 Ha of forest area in the project lifetime	1, 2	By replacing inefficient open cooking fires with 150 ONIL stoves and performing energy efficiency improvements in 91 existing biomass cookstoves, the project will provide for approximately 1026.7397 tonnes of savings in woody biomass, equivalent to 5.64 ha of forest area.
			15.2	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	By replacing inefficient open cooking fires with ONIL stoves and performing energy efficiency improvements in existing biomass cookstoves, the project will provide for approximately 39,997.53 tonnes of savings in woody biomass, equivalent to 756,000 trees or 219.76 Ha of forest area in the project lifetime	1, 2	By replacing inefficient open cooking fires with 150 ONIL stoves and performing energy efficiency improvements in 91 existing biomass cookstoves, the project will provide for approximately 1026.7397 tonnes of savings in woody biomass, equivalent to 5.64 ha of forest area.
			15.4	15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index	By replacing inefficient open cooking fires with ONIL stoves and performing energy efficiency improvements in existing biomass cookstoves, the project will provide for approximately 39,997.53 tonnes of savings in woody biomass, equivalent to 756,000 trees or 219.76 Ha of forest area in the project lifetime	1, 2	By replacing inefficient open cooking fires with 150 ONIL stoves and performing energy efficiency improvements in 91 existing biomass cookstoves, the project will provide for approximately 1026.7397 tonnes of savings in woody biomass, equivalent to 5.64 ha of forest area.
			15.5	15.5.1: Red List Index	By replacing inefficient open cooking fires with ONIL stoves and performing energy efficiency improvements in existing biomass cookstoves, the project will provide for approximately 39,997.53 tonnes of savings in woody biomass, equivalent to 756,000 trees or 219.76 Ha of forest area in the project lifetime	1, 2	By replacing inefficient open cooking fires with 150 ONIL stoves and performing energy efficiency improvements in 91 existing biomass cookstoves, the project will provide for approximately 1026.7397 tonnes of savings in woody biomass, equivalent to 5.64 ha of forest area.

APPENDIX 4: CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUESTS AND CLARIFICATIONS

Corrective Actions Requests (CARs)

CAR ID	01	Date: 07/09/2020
Description of CAR		
The following issues have been found in the spreadsheet SD VISTA MR Calculations Spreadsheet V1.3. that shall be changed or clarified: 1. Value of cell E5 of Sheet "Equation 1 ERy" is not correct. 2. Values of cells D3, E3 and E4 of Sheet "Equation 1 ERy" are not consistent with the equivalent values included in the final calculation spreadsheet for the same monitoring period of VCS. 3. Value of cell B80 of Sheet "ERy,i =1,j Calculations (PA1) is not correct. 4. Clarify the source of value 12 used to calculate the parameter Trees (y=2019,i=1,j) in the Sheet "ERy,i =1,j Calculations (PA1). If the source of the value is the commercial tree per month saved, the value should not be correct because the second batch is not completed, and the completed period should be up to September 2020 whereas the monitoring period is up to 9/03/2020. 5. Values of cells B66, B67 and B68 of Sheet "ERy,i =2,j Calculations (PA2) are not consistent with the equivalent values included in the final calculation spreadsheet for the same monitoring period of VCS. 6. Clarify the source of data "7" used to calculate the values of cells B26 and B27 of Sheet SD VISTA Calculations. The conservative value would be 6 months from September to February or in other case, the values of cells B26 and B27 should be calculated per days, it is means, 191days/366 (2020 was leap), 0.52. 7. The source of the values of cells B3, B4 and B8 of Sheet SD VISTA Calculations is not correct. The correct source is the "VCS Calculations Spreadsheet". 8. Clarify how the values of cells B15 and B16 of Sheet SD VISTA Calculations are obtained from the data base. These values are not found in the latest version of the Client data base was provided to the audit team on 25/06/2020.		
Project participant response		Date: 02/10/2020
Please find our revisions to your findings. All changes have been made to the SD VISTA MR Calculations Spreadsheet V1.4. and are answered in text here:		

1. *Value of cell E5 of Sheet "Equation 1 ERy" is not correct.*
    a. *As the monitoring period is 1 year, 6 months and 9 days, the cell has been now corrected.*
2. *Values of cells D3, E3 and E4 of Sheet "Equation 1 ERy" are not consistent with the equivalent values included in the final calculation spreadsheet for the same monitoring period of VCS.*
    a. *Minor variations in the figures after the decimal point are based on internal Google rounding inaccuracies. The final conservative roundings are not affected.*
3. *Value of cell B80 of Sheet "ERy,i =1,j Calculations (PA1) is not correct.*
    a. *As the monitoring period is 1 year, 6 months and 9 days, the cell has been now corrected.*
4. *Clarify the source of value 12 used to calculate the parameter Tress (y=2019,i=1,j) in the Sheet "ERy,i =1,j Calculations (PA1). If the source of the value is the commercial tree per month saved, the value should not be correct because the second batch is not completed, and the completed period should be up to September 2020 whereas the monitoring period is up to 9/03/2020.*
    a. *This is a remnant from old calculations. At the beginning we calculated the firewood savings in trees. Based on the aboveground live woody biomass density of 1827/ha in Santiago, we can now calculate the savings in hectares. The corresponding cells have been deleted from the table in the spreadsheets.*
5. *Values of cells B66, B67 and B68 of Sheet "ERy,i =2,j Calculations (PA2) are not consistent with the equivalent values included in the final calculation spreadsheet for the same monitoring period of VCS.*
    a. *Minor variations in the figures after the decimal point are based on internal Google rounding inaccuracies. The final conservative roundings are not affected.*
    b. *As the monitoring period is 1 year, 6 months and 9 days, the cell B68 has been now corrected.*
6. *Clarify the source of data "7" used to calculate the values of cells B26 and B27 of Sheet SD VISTA Calculations. The conservative value would be 6 months from September to February or in other case, the values of cells B26 and B27 should be calculated per days, it is means, 191days/366 (2020 was leap), 0.52.*
    a. *The monitoring period for batch 1 (cell F15) is from 01/09/2018 to 09/03/2020, thus the calculation of the time in commission for batch 1 refers to 1.52 years, result of divided 555 days of the monitoring period by 365 days per year.*
    b. *The monitoring period for batch 2 (cell F16) is from 01/09/2019 to 09/03/2020, thus the calculation of the time in commission for batch 2 refers to 0.52, result of divided 190 days of the monitoring period by 365 days per year.*
7. *The source of the values of cells B3, B4 and B8 of Sheet SD VISTA Calculations is not correct. The correct source is the "VCS Calculations Spreadsheet".*
    a. *VCS Calculations Spreadsheet under the PD (version V1.3) is the correct reference.*

8. *Clarify how the values of cells B15 and B16 of Sheet SD VISTA Calculations are obtained from the data base. These values are not found in the latest version of the Client data base was provided to the audit team on 25/06/2020.* a. *Based on the household surveys, we know that 60 clients collect their wood, 58 clients purchase their wood, and 12 clients do both. Clients who do both have been equally distributed. Thus, the calculation for clients purchasing wood is 60*(12*0.5)=66=51% and the calculation for clients collecting wood is 58*(12*0.5)=64=49%.*
Documentation provided by project participant
- SD VISTA MR Calculations Spreadsheet V1.5. - SD VISTA Calculations Spreadsheet V1.5.

DOE assessment	**Date:** 20/10/2020
The PP has made the adequate corrections. CAR closed.	

CAR ID	**02**	**Date:** 07/09/2020
Description of CAR		
The MR shall identify the number of additional women joined TRL's savings program during the monitoring period described in the first long-term aim: "Continue to enroll women in the TRL savings group, working to improve financial literacy", and provide evidence.		
Project participant response		**Date:** 18/09/2020
The project enrolled 12 beneficiaries in the TRL's savings program. Since then it has been extended by 1 person.		
Documentation provided by project participant		
DOE assessment		**Date:** 25/09/2020
Please, clarify the start date of the TRL's savings program and the inclusion date of each beneficiary and evidence of this inclusion date.		
Project participant response		**Date:** 02/10/2020
The microsavings program of Tui'k Ruch'Lew started in January 2019. Since then Tui'k Ruch'Lew have		

been able to attract 13 new beneficiaries to our micro-savings program during the monitoring period. This has now been clarified in the MR under section 2.1.9 Benefit performance. *A new tab was added to the MR Calculations Spreadsheet, called MicroSavings Program. The registration dates of all 13 beneficiaries can be found there. In addition, we also provide a copy of the original registration forms.*
Documentation provided by project participant
- SD-VISta-Monitoring-Report-Sep12018-Mar92020-V1.5.docx - SD VISTA MR Calculations Spreadsheet V1.5.xlsx - Images of the original registration form (offline)

DOE assessment	**Date:** 20/10/2020
The PP has made the appropriate corrections. CAR closed.	

<u>Clarification Requests (CARs)</u>

CL ID	**01**	**Date:** 07/09/2020
Description of CL		
The PP shall clarify the reason because some impacts on Stakeholders described in the MR are different to the impacts indicated in the PD.		
Project participant response		**Date:** 18/09/2020
In the PD we indicated 8 different impacts on the stakeholders. For the MR we only added 5 of those 8 impacts on the stakeholders. The 3 impacts on stakeholders which have not been reported in the MR are: #4 Fewer wood vendors, #5 Less time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, and #7 Reduced electricity expenditure (see section 3.2. of the TRL-SD-VISta-Project-Description-v1.4.docx). The reason for omitting these impacts is that the data collection period for these 3 impacts only started in February 2020 and, with the coronavirus pandemic and the resulting lack of surveys, we did not have enough data for the first MR. We will include these 3 impacts in the next MR.		
Documentation provided by project participant		
DOE assessment		**Date:** 25/09/2020

The PP has provided the requested information. CL closed.

Project participant response	**Date:** 02/10/2020
The following 3 impacts on stakeholders have been added to the MR: #4 Fewer wood vendors, #5 Less time spent on unpaid domestic and care work. We indicated in the row "Resulting Change in Well-being" that the survey period for this impact started in February 2020 as this certification is an emerging process. Therefore, due to the lack of surveys, there is not enough data yet. These impacts will be included in the next monitoring report. *The following 2 impacts have been monitored. We added the names and the registration dates in an additional tab in the MR spreadsheet.* *#6 Increased access to water was monitored (17 beneficiaries during the MR period)* *#7 Reduced electricity expenditures (3 LED during the MR period)*	

Documentation provided by project participant
- SD-VISta-Monitoring-Report-Sep12018-Mar92020-V1.5.docx - SD VISTA MR Calculations Spreadsheet V1.5.xlsx

DOE assessment	**Date:** 20/10/2020
The PP has provided the requested information. CL closed.	

CL ID	**02**	**Date:** 07/09/2020
Description of CL		
The PP shall clarify the reason because the following natural treat included in the PD has not been considered in the MR: "Threat: Climate change and deforestation make firewood an untenable source of fuel (PA 1 and PA 2). Solution: Although scarcity would seem to support the use of the ONIL stove, at some point the economy of obtaining firewood could make other fuels a more sustainable option. TRL's environmental education program is designed to encourage sustainable management of natural resources. The organization will continue to encourage discussion and action around the design of sustainable forest management programs in the region. Our goal is to support local efforts to organize community forestry models. We will continue to participate in local meetings and contribute to the development of a		

collective conscience among project participants and the rest of the community to sustainably manage local forests. “

Project participant response	**Date:** 18/09/2020
In the PD we indicated 8 different impacts on the stakeholders. For the MR we only added 5 of those 8 impacts on the stakeholders. The impact on stakeholders #4 Fewer wood vendors have been excluded from this MR as these effects will only appear in the future when climate change/global warming has left its mark here. These impacts will be addressed in the next MR.	
Documentation provided by project participant	
DOE assessment	**Date:** 25/09/2020
The MR must include information on the different impacts, natural threats or benefits included in the PD, describing the monitoring information available during the monitoring period for each one. In the case that there is no available information, it shall be explained in the MR and provide proper evidence to the audit team of it (for example, evidence that the data collection period for these 3 impacts started in February 2020, and the reason because it did not start before).	
Project participant response	**Date:** 02/10/2020
The threat and the solution has been added to the MR.	
Documentation provided by project participant	
- SD-VISta-Monitoring-Report-Sep12018-Mar92020-V1.5.docx	
DOE assessment	**Date:** 20/10/2020
The PP has provided the requested information. CL closed.	

CL ID	**03**	**Date:** 07/09/2020
Description of CL		
The PP shall clarify the reason because the benefit “Female beneficiaries will spend a lower proportion of time on unpaid domestic and care work.” And the negative impact included in the PD are not included in section 3.3 of the MR.		

Project participant response	Date: 18/09/2020
In the PD we indicated 8 different impacts on the stakeholders. For the MR we only added 5 of those 8 impacts on the stakeholders. The 3 impacts on stakeholders which have not been reported in the MR are: #4 Fewer wood vendors, #5 Less time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, and #7 Reduced electricity expenditure (see section 3.2. of the TRL-SD-VISta-Project-Description-v1.4.docx). The reason for omitting these impacts is that the data collection period for these 3 impacts only started in February 2020 and, with the coronavirus pandemic and the resulting lack of surveys, we did not have enough data for the first MR. We will include these 3 impacts in the next MR.	
Documentation provided by project participant	
DOE assessment	**Date:** 14/10/2020
The MR must include information on the different impacts, natural threats or benefits included in the PD, describing the monitoring information available during the monitoring period for each one. In the case that there is no available information, it shall be explained in the MR and provide proper evidence to the audit team of it (for example, evidence that the data collection period for these 3 impacts started in February 2020, and the reason because it did not start before).	
Project participant response	**Date:** 02/10/2020
The net positive impact "Female beneficiaries are now spending a lower proportion of time on unpaid domestic and care work." has been added to the MR under section 3.3 "Net Positive Stakeholder Well-being Impacts". Please note, that this impact has been monitored since February 2020 and will be backed up by data in the next monitoring report.	
Documentation provided by project participant	
- SD-VISta-Monitoring-Report-Sep12018-Mar92020-V1.5.docx	
DOE assessment	**Date:** 20/10/2020
The PP has provided the requested information. CL closed.	