


**Validation Report for Transition of Component
Project Activities from CDM to GS4GG**

BASIC INFORMATION

Title and UNFCCC reference number of the programme of activities (PoA)	Up Energy Improved Cookstove Programme, Uganda UNFCCC PoA Reference number: 9956 GS Reference number: GS10898	
Version number of the validation report	02	
Completion date of the validation report	18/10/2021	
Version numbers of the PoA-DD to which this report applies	3.0, 04/10/2021	
Title and reference number of each VPAs to be included	VPA Ref. no.	Title
	GS 10899	Up Energy Improved Cookstove Programme, Uganda - CPA No 001 (version 4.0, Dated :04/10/2021)
	GS 10900	Up Energy Improved Cookstove Programme, Uganda - CPA No 002 (version 4.0, Dated :04/10/2021)
	GS 10901	Up Energy Improved Cookstove Programme, Uganda - CPA No 003 (version 4.0, Dated :04/10/2021)
	GS 10902	Up Energy Improved Cookstove Programme, Uganda - CPA No 004 (version 4.0, Dated :04/10/2021)
	GS 10903	Up Energy Improved Cookstove Programme, Uganda - CPA No 005 (version 4.0, Dated :04/10/2021)
	GS 10904	Up Energy Improved Cookstove Programme, Uganda - CPA No 006 (version 4.0, Dated :04/10/2021)
	GS 10905	Up Energy Improved Cookstove Programme, Uganda - VPA No 007 (version 4.0, Dated :04/10/2021)
	GS 10906	Up Energy Improved Cookstove Programme, Uganda - CPA No 008 (version 4, Dated :04/10/2021)
	GS 10907	Up Energy Improved Cookstove Programme, Uganda - CPA No 009 (version 4.0, Dated :04/10/2021)
	GS 10908	Up Energy Improved Cookstove Programme, Uganda - CPA No 010 (version 4.0, Dated :04/10/2021)
	GS 10909	Up Energy Improved Cookstove Programme, Uganda - CPA No 011 (version 4.0, Dated :04/10/2021)
	GS 10910	Up Energy Improved Cookstove Programme, Uganda - CPA No 012 (version 4.0, Dated :04/10/2021)
	GS 10911	Up Energy Improved Cookstove Programme, Uganda - CPA No 013 (version 4.0, Dated :04/10/2021)
	GS 10912	Up Energy Improved Cookstove Programme, Uganda - CPA No 014 (version 4.0, Dated :04/10/2021)
GS 10913	Up Energy Improved Cookstove Programme, Uganda - CPA No 015 (version 4.0, Dated :04/10/2021)	

	GS 10914	Up Energy Improved Cookstove Programme, Uganda - CPA No 016 (version 4.0, Dated :04/10/2021)
	GS 10915	Up Energy Improved Cookstove Programme, Uganda - CPA No 017 (version 4.0, Dated :04/10/2021)
	GS 10916	Up Energy Improved Cookstove Programme, Uganda - CPA No 018 (version 4.0, Dated :04/10/2021)
	GS 10917	Up Energy Improved Cookstove Programme, Uganda - CPA No 019 (version 4.0, Dated :04/10/2021)
	GS 10918	Up Energy Improved Cookstove Programme, Uganda - CPA No 020 (version 4.0, Dated :04/10/2021)
	GS 10919	Up Energy Improved Cookstove Programme, Uganda - CPA No 021 (version 4.0, Dated :04/10/2021)
	GS 10920	Up Energy Improved Cookstove Programme, Uganda - CPA No 022 (version 4.0, Dated :04/10/2021)
	GS 10921	Up Energy Improved Cookstove Programme, Uganda - CPA No 023 (version 4.0, Dated :04/10/2021)
Applied methodologies and standardized baselines for each CPA	VPA Ref. no.	Applied methodologies and standardized baselines
	GS 10899 to GS 10921	AMS-II.G., version 05, "Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass"
Sectoral scopes for each CPA	CPA Ref. no.	Sectoral scopes (indicate mandatory and conditional sectoral scopes)
	GS 10899 to GS 10921	Sectoral Scope 3: Energy demand
Coordinating/managing entity (CME)	UpEnergy Group	
Host Parties	Uganda	
Transition Pathway	PoA seeking registration with GS4GG to issue GSVERs only and/or conversion of issued CERs to GSVERs	
Activity Requirements applied	Community Services Activities Requirements	
Product Requirements applied	GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration Product Requirements	
SDG Indicators	SDG 1: No Poverty (1.4.1) SDG 3: Good Health and Well Being (3.9.1) SDG 5: Gender Equality (5.4.1) SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy (7.1.2) SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth (8.5.1) SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production (12.2.2) SDG 13: Climate Action SDG 15: Life on Land (15.2.1)	
Name and UNFCCC reference number of the VVB	Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd. (E-0052)	
Name, position and signature of the approver of the validation report	Vikash Kumar Singh, Compliance Officer 	

SECTION A. Executive summary

>>

Purpose and general description

The Co-ordinating Managing Entity has appointed the VVB, Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd. (CCIPL) to perform an independent validation for the transition of CDM Programme of Activities “Up Energy Improved Cookstove Programme, Uganda” in Uganda (hereafter referred to as “PoA”) to GS4GG along with its included CPA 001 to CPA 023.

The PoA involves replacement of less efficient baseline cooking stoves using woody biomass with improved project cooking stoves (ICS) which are more efficient. By replacing inefficient stoves, the PoA will save on consumption of woody biomass.

The VPAs are designed to generate emission reductions by the distribution of fuel-efficient wood / charcoal stoves. The CME and CPA implementer are responsible for the collection of data in accordance with the monitoring plan and the reporting of GHG emissions reductions from the component project activities.

This report summarises the findings of the validation of the project, performed on the basis of relevant Gold Standard principle and requirements /B01/ and applicable UNFCCC guidance, as well as criteria, given to provide for consistent project operations, monitoring and reporting and compliance with host country criteria and Gold Standard specific criteria. This report contains the findings and resolutions from the validation and a validation opinion thus confirming the project design as documented, is sound and reasonable and meets the stated requirements and identified criteria.

Objective

The purpose of validation is to have a thorough and independent assessment of the proposed project activity against the applicable GS4GG requirements /B01/, CDM requirements, in particular, the project's baseline, monitoring plan and the project's compliance with relevant Gold Standard requirements and host Party criteria. Gold Standard specific conditions are also validated to confirm that the project design (as documented) is complete, reasonable and meets the stated requirements and identified criteria. Validation is seen as necessary to provide assurance to stakeholders about the quality of the project and its proposed generation of verified emission reductions (VERs).

Scope

The validation scope is defined as an independent and objective review of the VPAs /05/. The VPA-DDs /05/ are reviewed against the relevant Gold Standard criteria and applicable decisions by the CDM Executive Board, including the approved baseline and monitoring methodology. The validation team has based on the recommendations in the Validation and Verification Standard and GS4GG requirements employed a rule-based approach, focusing on the identification of significant risks for project implementation and the generation of GS VERs.

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

While carrying out the validation, CCIPL determines if the project activity complies with the requirements of Gold Standard, specifically the applicability conditions of the selected methodology and also assesses the claims and assumptions made in the VPA-DDs /05/ without limitation on the information provided by the project participants.

The report is based on the assessment of the VPA-DDs /01/ /05/ undertaken through application of standard auditing techniques including but not limited to document reviews, remote interviews, and

stakeholder interviews, review of the applicable/applied methodology and its underlying formulae and calculations.

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

Conclusion

CC IPL is of the opinion that the VPAs (GS10899 to GS 10921) as described in the VPA TRF and KPID /05-b/ meets all relevant requirements of GS4GG, meets host country criteria and has correctly applied the methodology AMS II.G, version 05 /B03/. Therefore, CC IPL recommends to GS4GG for registration of the VPAs.

SECTION B. Validation team

B.1. Validation team, technical reviewer and approver

Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd. has appointed a competent team as per the UNFCCC Accreditation Standard, GS4GG requirements and CC IPL’s internal procedures. Further details regarding team competence can be found in Appendix 2. The team is outlined below:

No.	Role	Type of resource	Last name	First name	Affiliation (e.g. name of central or other office of VVB or outsourced entity)
1.	Team Leader/Technical Expert	IR	Anand	Amit	CC IPL
2.	Trainee Assessor	IR	Ganesh Gedam	Pallavi	CC IPL
3.	Technical Reviewer	IR	Singh	Vikash Kumar	CC IPL
4.	Approver	IR	Singh	Vikash Kumar	CC IPL

SECTION C. Means of validation

C.1. Desk/document review

>>List of all documents reviewed or referenced during the validation is provided in Appendix-3.

C.2. On-site inspection

GS4GG Programme of Activity Requirements version 1.2 /B01/, does not require the VVB to specifically conduct an on-site inspection for transition projects. Furthermore, on-site visit is not done for the validation activity due to national and international restrictions on travel due to COVID-19 impact. Therefore, VVB followed GS rule update 'COVID-19: Interim measures' dated 17/05/2021 version.04 /06/ and alternate measures are adopted as described below:

The validation team has carried out remote interviews to assess the information included in the project design document, stakeholder consultation report. During the desk review, the relevant records related to project design, implementation and operation were checked. Commissioning reports, test reports of project ICS, stakeholders engaged, implementing agency and remote interviews with stakeholders were taken.

Interviews

No.	Name	Organization	Date	Topic	Team member
/1/	Anantha Karthik Rajagopalan	UpEnergy CME	25/06/2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Discussion on the stated goal and policy of the PoA. •Discussion on the sustainability, environmental impact, local stakeholders meeting procedure, baseline scenario, additionality and monitoring plan, Start date 	Amit Anand Pallavi Gedam
/2/	Rohit Lohia	Climate Secure	25/06/2021	Discussion on the GS PoA-PDD and VPA-DDs, eligibility criteria and its compliance, ongoing financial need, SDG impact, eligibility criteria for inclusion of VPA in the PoA, safeguarding principles, stakeholder consultations and grievance mechanism in line with GS4GG, requirements.	Amit Anand Pallavi Gedam
/2/	Andrew Wanyaka	UpEnergy Uganda	01/07/2021	Project implementation and operation, Sales/Distribution records	Amit Anand Pallavi Gedam
/3/	Sheila Anayo	UpEnergy Uganda	01/07/2021	Project implementation and operation, Sales/Distribution records	Amit Anand Pallavi Gedam
/4/	Rachael Katuuta	Local Stakeholder (CEO of Bold Energy)	01/07/2021	Discussion on the stakeholder consultation	Amit Anand Pallavi Gedam

/5/	Jackie Wakhali	Local Stakeholder (NGO)	01/07/2021	Discussion on the stakeholder consultation	Amit Anand Pallavi Gedam
-----	----------------	-------------------------	------------	--	-----------------------------

SECTION D. Validation findings

D.1. Proposed VPA(s) for transition from CDM to GS4GG

CPA title and reference number	Version number of the VPA-DDs	Version number of the PoA-DD into which the CPA is included
“Up Energy Improved Cookstove Programme, Uganda – CPA No 001” to “Up Energy Improved Cookstove Programme, Uganda – CPA No 023” GS 10899 to GS 10921	Version 4.0, dated 04/10/2021	Version 3.0, Dated 04/10/2021

D.2. General description of the VPA(s)

Means of validation	DR, I
Conclusion	<p>This is the transition project from CDM to GS4GG. Based on review of the registered CDM CPA-DDs /01/, the validation team confirms that the description of the proposed VPAs is same as that mentioned in the respective CDM CPA-DDs and there is no change in the process and project design. The validation team has reviewed the respective VPA-DDs and is of the opinion that the design of the VPAs is in line with GS4GG Principles and Requirements /B01/.</p> <p>During the GS preliminary review, GS has raised the concern on risk of discontinuation without carbon revenue. PP has already explained under preliminary review that the risk to discontinuation is applicable at the PoA level and cannot be disintegrated separately for each VPA. The project faces serious risk of discontinuation, in absence of carbon credits, given the CME’s only source of finance to support the PoA is carbon credits sale proceeds. The proceeds from sales of credits are used to make innovations in the improved cookstoves designs and develop better models, bridge the gap between the manufacturer and potential users by creating multiple manufacturing partners and manufacturing and distribution centers across the country and create an eco-system for improved cooking in Uganda. Hence, carbon credit revenue is imperative for continuity of the Programme. This is substantiated by the fact that these CPAs include 11 ICS models out of which only 3 can be found listed in first couple of CPAs. Thus, carbon credit proceeds were important contributor to encourage partner stove manufacturers to invest time and money to innovate and develop better products. Also, at the beginning of the programme there were only two manufacturing partners under the PoA which now has expanded to four. The new partners required initial incentivization as well as procurement assurance for them to start manufacturing ICS. This would not have been possible without the support from carbon credit proceeds. Besides, the carbon credit revenue would also become imperative if the ICS are replaced at the end of their lifetime. Although the initial CPAs don’t involve new ICS anymore, the proceeds from carbon credits out of existing CPAs is still imperative to drive the continuous improvement under the PoA. Lastly, the project being a CSA project in LDC does not need demonstration of financial additionality or a simple cost analysis (given the only source of revenue is from proceeds from carbon credits).</p>

D.3. Technologies/measures and eligibility under Gold Standard & Project Eligibility criteria

The proposed VPAs, under the PoA “Up Energy Improved Cookstove Programme, Uganda” are small-scale VPAs implemented in Republic of Uganda. The project is applying CDM approved methodology AMS-II.G.: “Energy Efficiency Measures in Thermal Applications of Non-Renewable Biomass” (Version 05.0).

Eligibility under Gold Standard:

CME has defined project eligibility based on GS4GG Principles & Requirements as assessed below:

Project Eligibility Aspects	Eligibility criterion - Required condition	Justification by CME	Assessment by Validation team
Type of project	Eligible projects shall include physical action/implementation on the ground. Pre-identified eligible project types are identified in the Eligibility Principles and Requirements section.	The VPAs are already implemented since their start date. The VPAs are already one of the pre-identified types as per section 3.1.1 (b) of GS4GG Community Services Activity Requirements and automatically eligible for Gold Standard Certification as per section 4.1.3 of GS4GG Principles & Requirements.	<p>In the TRF CPA-DDs /05-b/, the CME has demonstrated that VPAs are already implemented under CDM program. The project involves dissemination of energy-efficient ICSs in the Republic of Uganda. The ICSs are distributed in rural households to switch or reduce the use of fuelwood for cooking. The utilization of the systems will reduce the amount of non-renewable biomass wood-based domestic energy needs, which will contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.</p> <p>The eligibility criteria for the VPAs are defined in accordance with point (b) of section 3.1.1 of GS4GG Community Services Activity requirements version 1.2 /B01/ which states “<i>Project activities that reduce energy requirements as compared to baseline scenario without affecting the level and quality of services or products, where the end-user of the products and services are clearly identified and when the physical intervention is required at the user end</i>”. Therefore, the dissemination of the improved cookstoves will account for the end-use energy efficiency.</p> <p>According to Section 4.1.3. of the GS4GG Principles and Requirements version 1.2 /B01/, “<i>A Project type is automatically</i></p>

			<p><i>eligible for Gold Standard Certification if there are Gold Standard approved Activity Requirements and/or Impact Quantification Methodologies associated with it or it's referenced in the Gold Standard Product Requirements". As the VPAs are eligible under GS4GG Community Services Activity Requirements, it is also eligible for the GS4GG certification.</i></p> <p>Hence validation team confirms that in accordance with the GS Principle and Requirements /B01/, the project is eligible under Gold Standard.</p>
Location of Project	Projects may be located in any part of the world.	Location of the VPAs is the Republic of Uganda.	<p>Based on the review of section A.2 of the registered CDM CPA-DDs /01/ and VPA TRF & KPIDs /05-b/, it is confirmed that the boundary of the proposed VPAs lies within the geographical territory of Republic of Uganda.</p> <p>The eligibility criterion for inclusion of corresponding VPAs in the proposed PoA is defined in accordance with point (b) of section 3.1.1 of GS4GG principles and requirements version 1.2.</p> <p>Hence validation team confirms that in accordance with the GS Requirements /B01/, the project is eligible under Gold Standard.</p>
Project Area, Project Boundary and Scale	The Project Area and Project Boundary shall be defined. Projects may be developed at any scale although certain rules, requirements and limitations may apply under specific Activity Requirements, Impact Quantification Methodologies and Products Requirements. In order to avoid double counting the Project shall not be included in any other voluntary or compliance standards programme unless approved by Gold	<p>The boundary for the VPAs in terms of a geographical area is defined as the territorial boundary of the Republic of Uganda.</p> <p>To avoid inclusion of any stove which is a part of another registered carbon project/ programme, all ICS under this VPA have a unique ID number, inscribed on the stove, to uniquely identify the ICS avoiding any double-</p>	<p>As per applied methodology, the project boundary is the physical, geographical site of the efficient devices distributed that utilize biomass. Therefore, the project boundary covers each project ICS location. As the project ICS are spread throughout Uganda, the project boundary covers entire Uganda. The project ICS installation point is verified from stove distribution database /17/. The project boundary is correctly identified in accordance with the methodology AMS-II.G. version 05. The project also avoids inclusion of any other registered carbon project by giving all ICS</p>

	<p>Standard (for example through dual certification). Also, if the Project Area overlaps with that of another Gold Standard or other voluntary or compliance standard programme of a similar nature, the Project shall demonstrate that there is no double counting of impacts at design and performance certification (for example use of similar technology or practices through which the potential arises for double counting or misestimation of impacts amongst projects)</p>	<p>counting and trace its user, later during monitoring and verification.</p>	<p>a unique ID number and Tag number/ 12/.</p> <p>Hence the proposed project is a small-scale project under UNFCCC rules. Furthermore, the CME has correctly identified each VPA under the PoA as small-scale in section B.2 of the CDM registered PoA DD /01/.</p> <p>The eligibility criterion for the VPAs is defined in accordance with point (c) of section 3.1.1 of GS4GG principles and requirements version 1.2.</p> <p>Hence validation team confirms that in accordance with the GS Requirements /B01/, the project is eligible under Gold Standard.</p>
<p>Host Country Requirements</p>	<p>Projects shall be in compliance with applicable Host Country's legal, environmental, ecological and social regulations.</p>	<p>The VPAs comply with Uganda's legal, environmental and ecological and social regulations.</p>	<p>The eligibility criterion of the proposed VPAs is defined in accordance with point (d) of section 3.1.1 of GS4GG principles and requirements version 1.2 /B01/. The same has been validated from the letter of approval /18/ issued by Designated National Authority for Uganda which states that the PoA is in compliance with the host country's legal, environmental, ecological & social regulation.</p> <p>Hence validation team confirms that in accordance with the GS Requirements /B01/, the project is eligible under Gold Standard.</p>
<p>Contact Details</p>	<p>As part of the Project Documentation the Project Developer shall provide (i) name and (ii) contact details of all Project Participants; AND in case of an organisation (iii) the legal registration details and (iv) documentation by the governing jurisdiction that proves that the entity is in good standing (defined as being a legal or other appropriate entity registered in or allowed to operate within</p>	<p>Name and Contact details of Project Participants are given in Appendix 1.</p>	<p>The validation team has reviewed the registered CDM CPA-DDs /01/ and also the TRF VPAs Appendix 1 /05-b/ and confirms that the contact details of the Project Participants is same, and no change is found during the transition from CDM to GS4GG.</p> <p>The eligibility criterion for the proposed VPAs is defined in accordance with the point GS4GG-VAL-FORM Page 11 of 43 (e) of section 3.1.1 of GS4GG principles and requirements version 1.2.</p>

	<p>the required jurisdiction and with no evidence of insolvency or legal/criminal notices placed against it or any of its Directors). Gold Standard retains the right (at its own discretion) to refuse use of the Standard where reputational concerns are highlighted.</p>		
Legal Ownership	<p>Full and uncontested legal ownership of any Products that are generated under Gold Standard Certification, (for example carbon credits) shall be demonstrated. Where such ownership is transferred from project beneficiaries this must be demonstrated transparently and with full, prior and informed consent (FPIC). Note that for certain Project types there is a requirement for full and uncontested legal land title/tenure to be demonstrated. These are contained within specific Activity or Product Requirements. All projects shall immediately report to Gold Standard any land title/tenure disputes arising.</p>	<p>This is being ensured disclaimer on warranty/customer agreements for each ICS under the VPA.</p> <p>Further, this will be discussed during the Stakeholder Feedback Round (SFR).</p>	<p>The validation team through document review found that legal ownership of the GS carbon credit generated from the project is transferred to CME as verified from end-user agreement receipts /10/.</p> <p>The eligibility criterion for proposed VPAs is defined in accordance with point (f) of section 3.1.1 of GS4GG principles and requirements version 1.2.</p> <p>Hence validation team confirms that in accordance with the GS Requirements /B01/, the project is eligible under Gold Standard.</p>
Other Rights	<p>As well as legal title and ownership, the Project Developer shall also demonstrate where required uncontested legal rights and/or permissions concerning changes in use of other resources required to service the Project (for example, access rights, water rights etc.). Any known disputes or contested rights must be declared immediately to Gold Standard by the</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>	<p>Not applicable.</p>

	Project Developer and resolved prior to further project implementation in affected areas.		
Official Development Assistance (ODA) Declaration	All Project Developers applying for project activities located in a country named by the OECD Development Assistance Committee's ODA recipient list and seeking Gold Standard Certification for carbon credits shall declare the Official Development Assistance (ODA) support. The Project Developer shall follow the GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration Product Requirements and submit the declaration at the time of Design Certification.	No ODA is involved in the PoA. A declaration is being submitted.	<p>During the validation process, the validation team did not find that there was any diversion of official development assistance (ODA) funding due to the proposed project activity. CME has submitted an authorized ODA Declaration in this respect /11/.</p> <p>The eligibility criterion for the proposed VPAs is defined in accordance with the point (h) of section 3.1.1 of GS4GG principles and requirements version 1.2.</p> <p>Hence validation team confirms that in accordance with the GS Requirements /B01/, the project is eligible under Gold Standard.</p>

Eligibility under Gold Standard Community Services Activity (CSA) Requirements

Project Eligibility Aspects	Eligibility criterion – Required condition	Justification by CME	Assessment by Validation team
Eligible Project Types	All CSA Projects shall lead to climate change mitigation and/or adaptation by providing or improving access to services/resources at the household or community or institution level. Eligible services include electricity and energy, water and sanitation, waste management, housing, etc.	The VPAs involve distribution of ICS (improving access to services) in households/SME's within the national borders of the Republic of Uganda.	<p>In the TRF VPA-DDs /05-b/ CME has demonstrated that VPAs are already implemented under CDM program. The project involves dissemination of energy-efficient ICSs in the Republic of Uganda. The ICSs are distributed in rural households to switch or reduce the use of fuelwood for cooking. The utilization of the systems will reduce the amount of non-renewable biomass wood-based domestic energy needs, which will contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.</p> <p>The eligibility criterion for the proposed VPAs is defined in accordance with para 2.1.2 of Community Services Activity (CSA) Requirements version 1.2. Hence validation team</p>

			confirms that in accordance with the GS Requirements /B01/, the project is eligible under Gold Standard.
GENERAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA – Type of project	(b) End-use energy efficiency: Project activities that reduce energy requirements as compared to baseline scenario without affecting the level and quality of services or products, where the end-user of the products and services are clearly identified and when the physical intervention is required at the user end. For example, efficient cooking, heating, lighting, etc.	The VPAs involve distribution of energy-efficient ICS to households/SME's in Uganda.	<p>In the TRF VPA-DDs /05-b/ CME has demonstrated that PoA is already implemented under CDM program. The project involves dissemination of energy-efficient ICSs in the Republic of Uganda. The ICSs are distributed in rural households to switch or reduce the use of fuelwood for cooking. The utilization of the systems will reduce the amount of non-renewable biomass wood-based domestic energy needs, which will contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.</p> <p>The eligibility criterion for the proposed PoA is defined in accordance with para 3.1.1, point (b) of Community Services Activity (CSA) Requirements version 1.2. Hence VT confirms that in accordance with the GS Requirements /B01/, the project is eligible under Gold Standard.</p>
GENERAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA – Project Area, Boundary and scale	Project Area and Boundary shall be defined in line with the applicable Impact Quantification Methodologies and Product Requirements.	<p>The project area is point location of ICS beneficiaries in Uganda.</p> <p>The VPAs are small scale VPAs with each independent subsystem (in case of this VPA = ICS) contributing to no greater than 1% of the small-scale threshold.</p>	<p>The VPAs are small-scale VPAs and each unit lies within 1% of the small-scale threshold. The project boundary is limited to the Republic of Uganda and the project area is the point location of the ICS end-users. The eligibility criterion for the proposed VPAs is defined in accordance with para 3.1.2 of Community Services Activity (CSA) Requirements version 1.2.</p> <p>Hence the proposed project is a small-scale project under UNFCCC rules. Furthermore, the CME has correctly identified each VPA under the PoA as small-scale in section B.2 of the CDM registered PoA DD/01/.</p>

			Hence VT confirms that in accordance with the GS Requirements /B01/, the project is eligible under Gold Standard.
GENERAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA – Legal Ownership	<p>(a) Projects involving the distribution of a large number of devices for services such as heating, cooking, lighting, electricity generation, water treatment technology such as water filter, etc. shall provide a clear description of the ownership of the Products that are generated under Gold Standard Certification all along the investment chain. In line with the FPIC requirement, the proofs that end-users are aware of and willing to give up their rights on Products shall be provided.</p> <p>(b) The transfer of Product ownership shall be discussed during local stakeholder consultation for projects.</p>	The ICS owners have transferred their rights on ownership of carbon credits to CME via the end-user agreement /consent form.	<p>The validation team through document review found that legal ownership of the GS carbon credits generated from the project is transferred to CME as verified from end-user agreement receipts /10/.</p> <p>The eligibility criterion for the proposed VPAs is defined in accordance with para 3.1.4 of Community Services Activity (CSA) Requirements, version 1.2</p> <p>Hence validation team confirms that in accordance with the GS Requirements /B01/, the project is eligible under Gold Standard.</p>

Eligibility Criteria for the inclusion of VPAs

No.	Criteria	Required condition	Means of Verification/Supporting evidence for inclusion	Assessment by the validation team
(1)	SDG outcome assessment	<p>The monitoring plan for SDG shall include:</p> <p>1. % users reporting money saving due to reduction in purchased fuel consumption in project</p> <p>2. % users reporting reduction</p>	The SDG Monitoring plan includes all details	Through the review of VPA-DDs, the validation team confirms that each of the required SDG parameters has been included in the monitoring plan of the VPAs /05-b/.

		<p>in smoke/PM after shifting to ICS in the project.</p> <p>3. % users reporting time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption / cooking time in the project</p> <p>4. % of ICS distributed found operating.</p> <p>5. Number of male/female persons hired.</p> <p>6. Woodfuel savings reported by the user in the project.</p>		
--	--	--	--	--

D.4 Demonstration of additionality

Means of validation	DR,I
Conclusion	<p>The registered CDM PoA /01/ has already demonstrated additionality at the time of CDM registration that would systematically demonstrate additionality of CPAs under the PoA in the inclusion criteria of CPAs.</p> <p>As per paragraph 4.1.9 of GS4GG Community services activity requirements, version 1.2, Projects that meet any of the following criteria are considered as deemed additional and therefore are not required to prove Financial Additionality at the time of design certification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Positive list (Annex B of this document) (b) Projects located in LDC, SIDS, LLDC (c) Microscale projects <p>As per paragraph 1.1.3 of Annex B – Positive list of GS4GG Community services activity requirements, version 1.2, Project activities are solely composed of isolated units where the users of the technology/ measure are households or communities or institutions and where each unit results in <= 1.8 GWhth of energy savings per year or <=600 tonnes of emission reductions per year are deemed automatically additional. ICS implemented under the VPAs shall be required to remain under the aforesaid threshold to ensure that the VPAs remain automatically additional at all times. This is substantiated via section F of the registered CDM CPA-DDs /01/, eligibility criteria #13.</p>

D.5 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) outcomes

Means of validation	DR,I		
Conclusion	<p>The VPAs mandatorily contributes to SDG 13 and several other SDGs viz. SDG 1: No Poverty; SDG 3: Good Health and Well Being; SDG 5: Gender Equality; SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy; SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth; SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production; SDG 15: Life on Land. A detailed assessment has been provided in the table given below.</p>		
	Sustainable Development Goals Targeted	SDG Impact Indicator	Assessment by the validation team
	SDG 1 No Poverty	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in	With the installation and dissemination of ICS, cooking on traditional baseline stoves

	households with access to basic services	is avoided. Thus, the VPAs result in increased access to basic services (clean cooking), new technology (improved stoves) as well as reduces poverty by reducing purchased fuel consumption. The stated SDG indicator has been appropriately selected by the CME.
SDG 3: Good Health and Well Being	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	By installation and dissemination of ICS, the VPAs result in a reduction in exposure to indoor air pollutants associated with biomass fuel based traditional cooking thereby promoting good health and well-being. The stated SDG indicator has been appropriately selected by the CME.
SDG 5: Gender Equality	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	The burden of collecting and/or purchasing fuel often falls on women and children. By reducing fuel collection and cooking time, the VPAs provide women in project households with more time to invest in other productive economic development activities. The stated SDG indicator has been appropriately selected by the CME.
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	The VPAs involve dissemination of clean, modern technology for cooking, by using available energy sources more efficiently. The stated SDG indicator has been appropriately selected by the CME.
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	The VPAs result in generating employment for marketing, sales and distribution employees. The stated SDG indicator has been appropriately selected by the CME.
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production	12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Through the dissemination of ICS, the VPAs will bring about a reduction in the consumption of non-renewable biomass thereby promoting responsible consumption and production. The stated SDG indicator has been appropriately selected by the CME.
SDG 13: Climate Action (mandatory)	Emission reductions	Through the dissemination of improved cookstoves, the

			VPAs will bring a reduction in the consumption of the non-renewable biomass thereby resulting in emission reductions. The stated SDG indicator has been appropriately selected by the CME.
	SDG 15. Life on Land	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	Through the dissemination of ICS, the VPAs will bring a reduction in the consumption of the non-renewable biomass thereby reducing deforestation, promoting biodiversity and the overall life on land. The stated SDG indicator has been appropriately selected by the CME.
The validation team confirms that all the relevant SDG indicators included under the VPAs are in line with the SDG goals and the GS4GG principles and requirements /B01/.			

D.6 Methodological choices/approaches for estimating the SDG Impact

Means of validation	DR,I	
Conclusion	SDG 1: No Poverty	
	<p>1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services</p> <p>Approach:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitor the number of ICS distributed under the project as an indicator of providing basic service access to households 2. Monitor % users reporting money saving due to reduction in purchased fuel consumption in project 	<p>1. ICS distribution records</p> <p>Net Benefit (SDG 1) = $BSA_{Project} - BSA_{Baseline}$</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>$BSA_{Baseline}$ Access to basic services (Number of ICS distributed in the baseline) = 0</p> <p>$BSA_{Project}$ Access to basic services (Number of ICS distributed in Project)</p> <p>2. Ex-post Monitoring Survey Records</p> <p>Net Benefit (SDG 1) = $HHS_{Project} - HHS_{Baseline}$</p> <p>Where:</p> <p>$HHS_{Project}$ % HH reporting money saving due to reduced fuel consumption in project</p> <p>$HHS_{Baseline}$ % HH reporting money saving due to reduced fuel consumption in baseline = 0</p>
	SDG 3: Good Health and Well Being	
	Applied methodology/approach	Equation/calculation
	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys Records Net Benefit (SDG 3) = $SPM_{HH,Project} - SPM_{HH,Baseline}$

Approach: Monitoring Surveys conducted to % users reporting a reduction in smoke/PM after shifting to ICS in project	Where: $SPM_{HH,Baseline}$ % HH reporting reduction in smoke/PM emissions while cooking on improved stove in baseline = 0 $SPM_{HH,Project}$ % HH reporting reduction in smoke/PM emissions while cooking on improved stove in project
--	--

SDG 5: Gender Equality

Applied methodology/approach	Equation/calculation
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location Approach: Monitor the % users reporting time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption / cooking time in the project	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys Records Net Benefit (SDG 5) = $HHT_{Project} - HHT_{Baseline}$ Where: $HHT_{Baseline}$ % HH reporting time saving due to reduced collected fuel consumption / cooking time in baseline = 0 $HHT_{Project}$ % HH reporting time saving due to reduced collected fuel consumption / cooking time in project

SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy

Applied methodology/approach	Equation/calculation
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology Approach: Monitor the % of ICS distributed and operating under the project as an indicator of providing clean technology (relative to baseline stoves).	ICS distribution records + Ex-post Monitoring Surveys Records Net Benefit (SDG 7) = $ACS_{Project} - ACS_{Baseline}$ Where: $ACS_{Baseline}$ Access to affordable and clean energy (% of operating ICS units under Baseline) = 0 $ACS_{Project}$ Access to affordable and clean energy (% of operating ICS units under Project)

SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

Applied methodology/approach	Equation/calculation
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities Approach: Recording the number of employees (male / female) in the project under administrative, sales, production and management positions	Employment records Net Benefit (SDG 8) = $QE\ IG_{Project} - QE\ IG_{Baseline}$ Where: $QE\ IG_{Baseline}$ Quantitative Employment and income generation (Number of person (male and female) hired under Baseline) = 0 $QE\ IG_{Project}$ Quantitative Employment and income generation (Number of person (male

		and female) hired under Project)
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production		
Applied methodology/approach	Equation/calculation	
12.2.2 - Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP Approach: Average % Fuel savings reported by users in the project	Ex-post Monitoring Survey / Tests Records Net Benefit (SDG 12) = $1 - FC_{Project} / FC_{Baseline}$ Where: $FC_{Baseline}$ Average fuel consumption per HH in Baseline = 4.97 tonnes/year/HH $FC_{Project}$ Average fuel consumption per HH in Project	
SDG 13: Climate Action For SDG 13, please refer section B.4.1 of the registered CDM CPA-DDs /01/ and the corresponding validation reports.		
SDG 15: Life on Land		
Applied methodology/approach	Equation/calculation	
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management Approach: Fuel savings reported by users in the project	Ex-post Monitoring Survey / Tests Records Net Benefit (SDG 15) = $FC_{Baseline} - FC_{Project}$ Where: $FC_{Baseline}$ Average fuel consumption per HH in Baseline = 4.97 tonnes/year/HH $FC_{Project}$ Average fuel consumption per HH in Project	
The validation team confirms that the approaches for estimating SDG impacts are in line with the GS4GG Principles and Requirements, version 1.2 /B01/.		

D.7. Data and parameters fixed ex-ante

Means of validation	DR,I				
Findings					
Conclusion	Ex-ante parameters provided under section B.6.2 of the TRF VPA-DDs /01/are found to be appropriate and in line with the applied methodology AMS-II.G (version 5.0) /B03/. Ex-ante parameters of the proposed CPA is as follows:				
	SDG Indicators	Parameter	Description	Verified Value	Assessment
	SDG 1: No Poverty	$BSA_{Baseline}$	Access to Basic Services (Number of ICS distributed under the baseline)	0	The parameter is related to the number of ICS distributed under the baseline and the value is fixed as zero since there were no ICS distributed in the baseline. This is in line with the applied methodology and GS4GG Principles and Requirements /B01/.

	SDG 1: No Poverty	HHS _{Baseline}	% HH reporting money saving due to reduced fuel consumption in baseline	0	The parameter is related to the number of households reporting money saving due to reduced fuel cost by the usage of ICS. The value has been fixed as zero since there were no ICS distributed in the baseline. This is in line with the applied methodology and GS4GG Principles and Requirements /B01/.
	SDG 3: Good Health and Well Being	SPM _{HH,Baseline}	% HH reporting reduction in smoke/PM emissions while cooking on improved stove in baseline	0	The parameter is related to the percentage of households reporting a reduction in smoke emissions while cooking. The value has been fixed as zero since there were no ICS distributed in the baseline. This is in line with the applied methodology and GS4GG Principles and Requirements /B01/.
	SDG 5: Gender Equality	HHT _{Baseline}	% HH reporting time saving due to reduced collected fuel consumption / cooking time in baseline	0	The parameter is related to the households reporting time saving due to reduced consumption of fuelwood due to the usage of ICS. The value has been fixed as zero since there were no ICS distributed in the baseline. This is in line with the applied methodology and GS4GG Principles and Requirements /B01/.
	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	ACS _{Baseline}	Access to affordable and clean energy (% of operating ICS units under Baseline)	0	The parameter is related to the access to affordable and clean energy due to the usage of ICS for cooking. The value has been fixed as zero since there were no ICS distributed in the baseline. This is in line with the applied methodology and GS4GG Principles and Requirements /B01/.

	SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	QE IG _{Baseline}	Quantitative Employment and income generation (Number of person (male and female) hired under Baseline)	0	The parameter is related to the number of employment generated in the baseline. The value has been fixed as zero since there were no ICS distributed in the baseline and hence no employment generation. This is in line with the applied methodology and GS4GG Principles and Requirements /B01/.
	SDG 12: Decent Work and Economic Growth SDG 15: Life on Land	FC _{Baseline}	Average fuel consumption per HH in Baseline	4.97 tonnes/year/HH	The average fuel consumption in domestic households has been fixed as 4.97 tonnes/year/HH. Please refer to registered CDM CPA-DDs /01/
	SDG 13: Climate Change	-	-	-	Please refer section B.4.2 of the registered CDM CPA-DDs /01/
Thus, the data and parameters fixed ex-ante are considered to be accurate and in conformance with the requirements of §197(b) of CDM VVS for PoAs (version 02.0)/B01-1/ GS requirements.					

D.8. Ex ante estimation of SDG Impact

Means of validation	DR,I		
Findings	--		
Conclusion	SDG Impact Indicator	Calculation	Ex-ante Estimate
	SDG 1 Indicator: Number of ICS distributed under the project as an indicator of providing basic service access to households	$BSA_{Project} - BSA_{Baseline}$	VPA 01: 11,279 VPA 02 to VPA 12: 18,000 VPA 13 to VPA 23: 15,000
	SDG 1 Indicator: % users reporting money saving due to reduction in purchased fuel consumption in project	$HHS_{Project} - HHS_{Baseline}$	95%
	SDG 3 Indicator: % users reporting reduction in smoke/PM after shifting to ICS in project	$SPM_{HH,Project} - SPM_{HH,Baseline}$	95%
	SDG 5 Indicator: % users reporting time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption / cooking time in project	$HHT_{Project} - HHT_{Baseline}$	95%

	SDG 1 Indicator: Number of ICS distributed under the project as an indicator of providing basic service access to households	$ACS_{Project} - ACS_{Baseline}$	95%
	SDG 8 Indicator: Number of male / female numbers of employment created by the project	$QE_{IG_{Project}} - QE_{IG_{Baseline}}$	25
	SDG 12 Indicator: Average % Fuel savings reported by users in the project	$1 - FC_{Project} / FC_{Baseline}$	50%
	SDG 13 Indicator: Amount of CO _{2e} emissions reduced by the project per year	Refer section B.4.3 of the respective registered CDM CPA-DDs /B01/	VPA 01: 44,874 tCO ₂ /year VPA 02 to VPA 12: 44,980 tCO ₂ /year VPA 13 to VPA 23: 41,186 tCO ₂ /year
	SDG 15 Indicator: Woodfuel eq savings reported by user in the project	$FC_{Baseline} - FC_{Project}$	3.00 Tonnes / user / year
The validation team confirms that the SDG estimation is in line with the GS4GG Principles and Requirements /B01/.			

D.9. Monitoring plan

D.9.1. Data and parameters to be monitored

Means of validation	DR,I																	
Conclusion	<p>The monitoring plan presented in section B.7 of the TRF VPA-DDs /05-b/ comply with the requirements of the TRF PoA-DD and the applied monitoring methodology /B03/. The validation team has verified all parameters in the monitoring plan against the requirements of the methodology and no deviations have been found.</p> <p>The validation team through a document review and interviews with the relevant stakeholders has reviewed the procedures. The information provided has allowed the validation team to confirm that the proposed monitoring plan is feasible within the project design. The relevant points of the monitoring plan have been discussed with the CME.</p> <p>The parameters that are to be monitored ex-post are:</p>																	
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>SDG Indicators</th> <th>Parameter</th> <th>Data unit</th> <th>Description</th> <th>Frequency</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">SDG 1: No Poverty</td> <td>$BSA_{Project}$</td> <td>Number</td> <td>Access to Basic Services (Number of ICS distributed under the project)</td> <td>Continuous</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$HHS_{Project}$</td> <td>Number</td> <td>% HH reporting money saving due to reduced fuel consumption in baseline</td> <td>Annual / Biennial</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	SDG Indicators	Parameter	Data unit	Description	Frequency	SDG 1: No Poverty	$BSA_{Project}$	Number	Access to Basic Services (Number of ICS distributed under the project)	Continuous	$HHS_{Project}$	Number	% HH reporting money saving due to reduced fuel consumption in baseline	Annual / Biennial			
SDG Indicators	Parameter	Data unit	Description	Frequency														
SDG 1: No Poverty	$BSA_{Project}$	Number	Access to Basic Services (Number of ICS distributed under the project)	Continuous														
	$HHS_{Project}$	Number	% HH reporting money saving due to reduced fuel consumption in baseline	Annual / Biennial														

	SDG 3: Good Health and Well Being	SPM _{HH,Project}	%	% HH reporting reduction in smoke/PM emissions while cooking on improved stove in Project	Annual / Biennial
	SDG 5: Gender Equality	HHT _{Project}	%	% HH reporting time saving due to reduced collected fuel consumption / cooking time in project	Annual / Biennial
	SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	ACS _{Project}	%	Access to affordable and clean energy (% of operating ICS units under Project)	Annual / Biennial
	SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	QE IG _{Baseline}	Number	Quantitative Employment and income generation (Number of person (male and female) hired under Baseline)	Annual / Biennial
	SDG 12: Decent Work and Economic Growth SDG 15: Life on Land	FC _{Project}	tonnes/year/HH	Average fuel consumption per HH in Project	Annual / Biennial
	SDG 13: Climate change	Please refer section B.5.1 of the registered CDM CPA-DDs /01/			
<p>In summary, the parameter(s) to be monitored have been presented correctly according to requirements and are considered in accordance with the applied methodology /B03/, GS4GG Principles and Requirements /B01/, registered CDM PoA-DD /01/, VPA-DDs /05-b/.</p>					

D.9.2. Sampling Plan and other elements of monitoring plan

Means of validation	DR,I
Conclusion	The VPAs are already registered under CDM and are seeking transition to Gold Standard. CDM CPA-DDs including the validation reports /01/ may be referred for information related to the sampling plan and other elements of monitoring plan which will be applied by the CME for the monitoring of the proposed GS VPAs.

D.10. Duration and Crediting Period

Means of validation	DR,I
Conclusion	<p>The VPAs are already registered under CDM. CDM CPA-DDs may be referred to the respective start dates of the CPAs /01/.</p> <p>The crediting period (CP) duration under GS4GG is 5-year renewal cycle. Hence the crediting period from CDM has been adjusted and the final crediting period under GS4GG is provided for each of the 23 VPAs below.</p>

VPA IDs	CDM CP start date	GS4GG CP start date	GS4GG end dates
GS 10899 (VPA 001)	22/07/2014	01/01/2021	21/07/2029
GS 10900 (VPA 002)	17/03/2015	01/01/2021	16/03/2030
GS 10901 (VPA 003)	17/04/2015	01/01/2021	16/04/2030
GS 10902 (VPA 004)	17/04/2015	01/01/2021	16/04/2030
GS 10903 (VPA 005)	01/01/2017	01/01/2021	31/12/2031
GS 10904 (VPA 006)	01/01/2017	01/01/2021	31/12/2031
GS 10905 (VPA 007)	01/01/2017	01/01/2021	31/12/2031
GS 10906 (VPA 008)	01/01/2017	01/01/2021	31/12/2031
GS 10907 (VPA 009)	15/07/2017	01/01/2021	14/07/2032
GS 10908 (VPA 010)	20/08/2017	01/01/2021	19/08/2032
GS 10909 (VPA 011)	25/09/2017	01/01/2021	24/09/2032
GS 10910 (VPA 012)	21/10/2017	01/01/2021	20/10/2032
GS 10911 (VPA 013)	05/12/2019	01/01/2021	04/12/2034
GS 10912 (VPA 014)	05/12/2019	01/01/2021	04/12/2034
GS 10913 (VPA 015)	05/12/2019	01/01/2021	04/12/2034
GS 10914 (VPA 016)	05/12/2019	01/01/2021	04/12/2034
GS 10915 (VPA 017)	05/12/2019	01/01/2021	04/12/2034
GS 10916 (VPA 018)	05/12/2019	01/01/2021	04/12/2034
GS 10917 (VPA 019)	05/12/2019	01/01/2021	04/12/2034
GS 10918 (VPA 020)	05/12/2019	01/01/2021	04/12/2034
GS 10919 (VPA 021)	05/12/2019	01/01/2021	04/12/2034
GS 10920 (VPA 022)	05/12/2019	01/01/2021	04/12/2034
GS 10921 (VPA 023)	05/12/2019	01/01/2021	04/12/2034

The validation team confirms that the crediting period applied are as per GS4GG Principles and Requirements, version 1.2 /B01/.

D.11. Summary of Safeguarding Principles and Gender Sensitive Assessment

D.11.1. Safeguarding Principles Assessment

Means of validation	DR,I
Conclusion	The validation team confirms that the Safeguarding Principles assessment is undertaken at PoA-level and addressed by the PoA in accordance with the most recent version of targets.

D.11.2. Assessment that project complies with GS4GG Gender Sensitive requirements

Means of validation	DR,I		
Conclusion	Eligibility criteria	CME justification	Validation team assessment
	Is there a possibility that the CPA might reduce or put at risk women’s access to or control of resources, entitlements and benefits?	The CPA does not limit women access to or control of resources, entitlements and benefits. On the contrary, the CPA ameliorates the living condition of women by freeing them from the burden of biomass fuel collection, decreasing smoke levels and incidence of respiratory illness relative to cooking on traditional biomass stoves using solid biomass fuel.	The VPAs do not reduce or put at risk women’s access to or control of resources, entitlements and benefits. The VPAs involve the distribution of improved cookstoves which benefit the women by reducing their time and effort to collect fuelwood and also reduce the indoor air pollution levels thereby improving the condition of women.

	<p>Is there a possibility that the CPA can adversely affect men and women in marginalised or vulnerable communities (e.g., potential increased burden on women or social isolation of men)?</p>	<p>The CPA does not result in any increased burden on women or the social isolation of men. The CPA ameliorates the living condition of women by freeing them from the burden of biomass fuel collection as well as saving cooking time</p>	<p>The VPAs involve the distribution of improved cookstoves and do not adversely affect men and women in marginalized or vulnerable communities (e.g., potential increased burden on women or social isolation of men). The VPAs uplift the status of both men and women through time and money savings and through better utilization of resources.</p>
	<p>Is there a possibility that the CPA might not take into account gender roles and the abilities of women or men to participate in the decisions / designs of the project's activities (such as lack of time, child-care duties, low literacy or educational levels, or societal discrimination)?</p>	<p>The CPA ameliorates the living condition of women by freeing them from the burden of fuelwood collection and offering them fast cooking time. Any time savings will be used by the women for more productive work or child-care duties.</p>	<p>The VPAs involve the distribution of improved cookstoves which benefit women by reducing the time and effort to collect fuelwood and also reduce the indoor air pollution levels thereby improving the condition of women.</p>
	<p>Does the PoA take into account gender roles and the abilities of women or men to benefit from the Project's activities (e.g., Does the PoA / VPA criteria ensure that it includes minority groups or landless peoples)?</p>	<p>The CPA does not de-limits its access to minority groups or landless people</p>	<p>The VPAs do not restrict minority groups or landless people in any way.</p>
	<p>Does the CPA design contribute to an increase in women's workload that adds to their care responsibilities or that prevents them from engaging in other activities</p>	<p>The CPA reduces women's workload by freeing them from the burden of fuelwood collection and increasing the speed of cooking, allowing more time for alternative activities</p>	<p>The VPAs involve the distribution of improved cookstoves which benefit the women by reducing the time and effort to collect fuelwood and also reduce the indoor air pollution levels thereby improving the condition of women.</p>

	<p>Would the CPA potentially reproduce or further deepen discrimination against women based on gender, for instance, regarding their full participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?</p>	<p>The CPA is not expected to reproduce / deepen discrimination against women. In fact, as listed above, the CPA offers multiple benefits and opportunities to women</p>	<p>The VPAs will not reproduce or deepen the discrimination against them and will rather uplift them by reducing the time and effort to collect fuelwood and also reduce the indoor air pollution levels</p>
	<p>Would the CPA potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and priorities of women and men in accessing and managing environmental goods and services?</p>	<p>The CPA is not expected to limit women's ability to use, develop or protect natural resources. In fact, as listed above, the CPA offers multiple benefits and opportunities to women to avoid deforestation resulting in the protection of forests</p>	<p>The VPA will not potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and priorities of women and men in accessing and managing environmental goods and services</p>
	<p>Is there a likelihood that the proposed CPA would expose women and girls to further risks or hazards?</p>	<p>The CPA does not expose women or girls to further risks or hazards. By providing access to clean and safe cooking technology, the CPA reduces the risk to health due to IAP.</p>	<p>The VPAs do not in any way expose women and girls to further risks or hazards and would rather uplift them by reducing the time and effort to collect fuelwood and also reduce the indoor air pollution levels.</p>
<p>The validation team confirms that the VPAs are in line with the country policies and as assessed above, all the conditions related to Gender-Sensitive requirements have been addressed. The validation team confirms that the VPAs comply with all the GS4GG Gender-Sensitive Requirements.</p>			

D.12. Summary of stakeholder mitigation measures

Means of validation	DR,I
Conclusion	<p>Section F.2 of the CDM PoA-DD /01/ can be referred for details of the summary of comments received during the physical local stakeholders meeting conducted for the PoA on 17/05/2011 and 31/05/2011.</p> <p>During the SFR period from 04/01/2021 to 05/04/2021, all the stakeholders were invited via email / phone and an extensive questionnaire was shared with each of the stakeholders to provide their feedback on the PoA. Six stakeholders responded to the CME stating that they were appreciative of the project and its features and acknowledged the positive SDG impacts created by PoA, i.e. reduction in Indoor air pollution, employment generation etc. The stakeholders appreciated the efforts</p>

	made by CME to seek detailed and comprehensive feedback on various aspects of the PoA. The detailed stakeholder consultation report /14/ has been reviewed by the validation team to confirm that there were no negative comments received during the SFR and that the feedback round has been conducted in line with the GS4GG Principles and Requirements and Stakeholder Consultation and Engagement requirements /B01/.
--	---

D.13. Final continuous input/ grievance mechanisms

Means of validation	DR,I
Conclusion	<p>The CME has maintained an elaborate grievance mechanism and a convenient method has been set up to gauge the response of the relevant stakeholders. A grievance expression process book has been placed at the office of UpEnergy in Uganda to allow the stakeholders to share their feedback. The end users can also revert to the salesperson (representative of distribution/retail partners etc.) in case of any feedback / complaints with the product post distribution. The end-users have also been provided with the contact number and email id of the CME to submit their grievances.</p> <p>The grievance mechanism established by the CME is in line with the GS4GG Principles and Requirements /B01/.</p>

SECTION E. Internal quality control

>>

The final validation report has passed a technical review before submission. The technical review was performed by a technical reviewer qualified in accordance with CCIPL’s qualification scheme for CDM validation and verification and GS4GG requirements.

SECTION F. Validation opinion

>>

The Co-ordinating Managing Entity has appointed the VVB, Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd. (CCIPL) to perform an independent validation from CDM to GS4GG of the Programme of Activities “Up Energy Improved Cookstove Programme, Uganda” in Uganda (hereafter referred to as “PoA”) and for the included CPA 001 to CPA 023. This report summarises the findings of the validation of the project, performed on the basis of Gold Standard criteria for transition, as well as criteria are given to provide for consistent project operations, monitoring and reporting. This report contains the findings and resolutions from the validation and a validation opinion.

The report is based on the assessment of the project design document undertaken through stakeholder consultations, application of standard auditing techniques including but not limited to document reviews, stakeholder interviews, review of the applicable/applied methodology and its underlying formulae and calculations.

The Validation team confirms the contractual relationship signed on 09/06/2021 in between the VVB, Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd. and the CME, (UpEnergy Group) /02/. The team assigned to the validation meets the Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd.’s internal procedures including the UNFCCC and Gold Standard requirements for the team composition and competence. The validation team has conducted a thorough contract review as per UNFCCC and Carbon Check’s procedures and requirements.

The VPAs aims to distribution of improved cookstoves for rural communities in Uganda. The use of this technology will enable households to switch low-efficiency energy devices for cooking and

boiling water for safe drinking to higher efficiency, clean, safe, and less polluting, cooking fuel. The utilization of the systems will reduce/replace the amount of non-renewable fuelwood domestic energy needs, which will contribute to a reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The proposed VPAs apply the approved CDM methodology AMS-II.G.: "Energy Efficiency Measures in Thermal Applications of Non-Renewable Biomass" (Version 05.0) /B03/. This methodology is applicable because the programme will involve the displacement of thermal energy consumption (non-renewable biomass/fuelwood) with Improved Cooking stoves (ICS), devices.

The project meets all relevant host Country criteria and Gold Standard requirements.

The validation is based on the information made available to the validation team and the engagement conditions detailed in this report. The only purpose of this report is its use during the registration with GS4GG to issue GSVERs while maintaining the CDM registration. Carbon Check cannot be held liable by any party for decisions made or not made based on the validation opinion, which will go beyond that purpose.

During the course of validation, a total of 06 findings were raised which include:

- 04 Corrective Action Requests (CARs);
- 02 Clarification Requests (CLs);

All the raised findings have been successfully resolved. Please refer to Appendix 4 for further details.

Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd. concludes the validation with a positive opinion that the GS VPAs (GS10899 to GS 10921) as described in the VPA-DDs (Version 04.0, dated 04/10//2021) /05-b/, meets all CDM requirements, including those specified in the GS4GG requirements /B01/, relevant methodologies, tools and guidelines and article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol, paragraph 37 of the CDM modalities and procedures and the subsequent decisions by the COP/MOP and CDM Executive Board and Gold Standard Requirements.

The selected GS methodology (AMS-II.G.: "Energy Efficiency Measures in Thermal Applications of Non-Renewable Biomass" (Version 05.0)/B03/ is applicable to the project and correctly applied. Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd., therefore, recommends the project for the Gold Standard Registry for registration.



Amit Anand
Team Leader
Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd.



Vikash Kumar Singh
Approver
Carbon Check (India) Private
Ltd.

Appendix 1. Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Full Texts
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CER	Certified Emission Reduction
CAR	Corrective Action Request
CC IPL	Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd.
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CER	Certified Emission Reduction
CL	Clarification Request
CO₂	Carbon Dioxide
CO_{2e}	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
CSA	Community Services Activity
EB	CDM Executive Board
EF	Emission Factor
FAR	Forward Action Request
FVR	Final Validation Report
GS	Gold Standard
GS4GG	Gold Standard for the Global Goals
GHG	Greenhouse gas(es)
GWh	Giga Watt Hour
ICS	Improved Cook Stove
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on ClimateChange
MWh	Mega Watt Hour
OSV	On Site Visit
PoA	Programme of Activities
QC/QA	Quality control/Quality assurance
Registry	Gold Standard/MarkitRegistry
SD	Sustainable Development
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SFR	Stakeholder Feedback Round
TA	Technical Area
TR	Technical Review
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention onClimateChange
VER	Verified Emission Reductions
VPAs	Voluntary Project Activities
VVS	Validation and Verification Standard

Appendix 2. Competence of team members and technical reviewers



Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd.

Amit Anand

has been qualified as per CCIPL's internal qualification procedures, in accordance with requirements of Accreditation Standard (version 07.0):

For following functions:

Validator Team Leader Technical reviewer
 Verifier Technical Expert Local Assessor¹

In the following Technical Areas:

TA 1.1 TA 3.1 TA 5.2 TA 9.2 TA 13.2
 TA 1.2 TA 4.1 TA 8.1 TA 10.1 TA 14.1
 TA 2.1 TA 5.1 TA 9.1 TA 13.1

Mr. Vikash Kumar Singh
Compliance Officer

Date of Approval
24/12/2020

Valid Till
24/12/2021

Revision History of the Document

26/12/2014	Initial Adoption
24/12/2015	Annual Revision
20/01/2016	Interim Revision for office address change
23/12/2017	Annual Revision
24/12/2017	Annual Revision
24/12/2018	Annual Revision
24/12/2019	Annual Revision
01/03/2020	Interim Revision for office address change
01/09/2020	Interim Revision for CCIPL logo change
24/12/2020	Annual Revision

¹ India and South Africa

CARBON CHECK (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U74930DL2012PTC232495

Regd. Off: 2071/38, 2nd Floor, Naiwala, Karol Bagh, New Delhi - 110005

Corporate off: Unit No. 1701, Logix City Centre Office Tower, Plot No. BW-58, Sector-32 Noida, Uttar Pradesh
Tel: +91 120 4373114 | URL: www.carboncheck.co.in | e-mail: info@carboncheck.co.in



Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd.

Vikash Kumar Singh

has been qualified as per CCIPL's internal qualification procedures, in accordance with requirements of Accreditation Standard (version 07.0):

For following functions:

Validator Team Leader Technical reviewer
 Verifier Technical Expert Local Assessor¹

In the following Technical Areas:

TA 1.1 TA 3.1 TA 5.2 TA 9.2 TA 13.2
 TA 1.2 TA 4.1 TA 8.1 TA 10.1 TA 14.1
 TA 2.1 TA 5.1 TA 9.1 TA 13.1

Mr. Amit Anand
CEO

Date of Approval
24/12/2020

Valid Till
24/12/2021

Revision History of the Document

26/12/2014	Initial Adoption
24/12/2015	Annual Revision
20/01/2016	Interim Revision for office address change
23/12/2017	Annual Revision
24/12/2017	Annual Revision
24/12/2018	Annual Revision
24/12/2019	Annual Revision
01/03/2020	Interim Revision for office address change
01/09/2020	Interim Revision for CCIPL logo change
24/12/2020	Annual Revision

¹ India, South Africa

CARBON CHECK (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U74930DL2012PTC232495

Regd. Off: 2071/38, 2nd Floor, Naiwala, Karol Bagh, New Delhi - 110005

Corporate off: Unit No. 1701, Logix City Centre Office Tower, Plot No. BW-58, Sector-32 Noida, Uttar Pradesh

Tel: +91 120 4373114 | URL: www.carboncheck.co.in | e-mail: info@carboncheck.co.in

Appendix 3. Documents reviewed or referenced

Ref no.	Reference Document
/01/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CDM registered PoA-DD version 04, 30/06/2014 (CDM PoA Ref. No. 9956) - CDM registered CPA-DDs (for CPAs: 9956-P1-0001-CP1 version 06 dated 17/05/2018, 9956-P1-0002-CP1 version 05 dated 17/05/2018, 9956-P1-0003-CP1 version 04 dated 17/05/2018 , 9956-P1-0004-CP1 version 04 dated 17/05/2018 , 9956-P1-0005-CP1 version 03 dated 08/06/2018, 9956-P1-0006-CP1 version 03 dated 24/06/2019, 9956-P1-0007-CP1 version 03 dated 24/06/2019 , 9956-P1-0008-CP1 version 03 dated 24/06/2019, 9956-P1-0009-CP1 version 03 dated 24/06/2019 , 9956-P1-0010-CP1 version 03 dated 24/06/2019 , 9956-P1-0011-CP1 version 03 dated 24/06/2019 , 9956-P1-0012-CP1 version 03 dated 24/06/2019 , 9956-P1-0013-CP1 version 02 dated 22/11/2019 , 9956-P1-0014-CP1 version 02 dated 22/11/2019 , 9956-P1-0015-CP1 version 02 dated 22/11/2019, 9956-P1-0016-CP1 version 02 dated 22/11/2019 , 9956-P1-0017-CP1 version 02 dated 22/11/2019, 9956-P1-0018-CP1 version 02 dated 22/11/2019 , 9956-P1-0019-CP1 version 02 dated 22/11/2019 , 9956-P1-0020-CP1 version 02 dated 22/11/2019, 9956-P1-0021-CP1 version 02 dated 22/11/2019 ,9956-P1-0022-CP1 version 02 dated 22/11/2019 and 9956-P1-0023-CP1 version 02 dated 22/11/2019)
/02/	Letter of engagement in between Carbon Check and CME for validation, dated 09/06/2021 including addendum contract for validation of renewal of crediting period for the PoA 10898 and VPAs 10899 to 10921
/03/	CDM PoA 9956 PoA Validation report
/04/	CDM PoA 9956 MP8 Monitoring Report and the corresponding Verification Report
/05/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. GS10898 – PoA TRF and KPID Version 3.0, 04/10/2021 b. GS10899 to GS10921 – VPA TRF and KPID Version 4.0, 04/10/2021
/06/	Covid Interim measure version 04 dated 17/05/2021. https://www.goldstandard.org/project-developers/standard-documents
/07/	Evidence for the first submission of PoA to GS on 29/12/2020
/08/	HR Policy & Employee Handbook_2021
/9/	Employment Contract – TEMPLATE 2021
/10/	Sample End user Agreement_receipts
/11/	<p>Declaration from the CME that the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emission reduction will be claimed only in one of the Standard (CDM or GS) for a particular vintage/monitoring period. • CPAs are restricted to the geographic boundary of Uganda • CPAs will not be a part of any single project activity or any other PoA • GS4GG_ODA-Declaration-signed
/12/	Sample Stove Photographs with a unique ID
/13/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Gold Standard for the Global Goals PoA Design Consultation Report, version 1.1, 14.10.2020 b. Design consultation report including email from Gold Standard on the confirmation on a design consultation
/14/	Design Consultation and Stakeholder Consultation Report
/15/	Deviation approval from GS for renewal of crediting period of the PoA 10898 and VPAs 10899 to 10921 (GS Ref. No.: COVID_DEV 216, dated 15/07/2020)
/16/	Stakeholder Consultation Report, version 1.0 dated 15/04/2021
/17/	Stove distribution database
/18/	Letter of Approval from the host party, Uganda for the CDM PoA 9956
/19/	PoA Design Consultation Review Feedback from GS

Background Documents:

Ref no.	Reference Document
/B01/	a) GS4GG “Principles & Requirements”, version 1.2 b) GS4GG “Programme Of Activity Requirements”, version 1.2 c) GS4GG “Community Services Activity Requirements”, version 1.2 d) GS4GG “GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration Product Requirements, version 2.0 e) GS4GG “Safeguarding Principles & Requirements”, version 1.2 f) GS4GG “Stakeholder Consultation Requirements”, version 1.2
/B02/	CDM Validation and Verification Standard for PoAs, version 02.0 CDM Project Standard for PoAs, version 02.0
/B03/	CDM methodology: AMS-II.G.: “Energy Efficiency Measures in Thermal Applications of Non-Renewable Biomass” Version 05.0
/B04/	Template of Gold Standard for the Global Goals Key Programme Information & Programme Design Document (PoA-DD) on The Gold Standard website
/B05/	Websites referred : a) http://www.goldstandard.org b) http://cdm.unfccc.int/

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

Table 1 CARs from Preliminary review by GS

CAR ID	01	Section no.	PoA DD and VPA DD	Date: 12/07/2021
Description of CAR				
<p>During the preliminary review of the PoA and VPAs, CAR#1 was raised by GS as follows: “The PP must request for the approval of transition review before Design Certification”.</p> <p>In this context the concern raised is: VPA DD, KEY PROJECT INFORMATION: The PP shall use the latest version of the methodology/tool at the time of first submission to GS.</p>				
CME response				Date: 15/07/2021
<p>The Transition Checklists and supporting documents were submitted to GS for preliminary review which was duly closed. All these documents have also been submitted to the validation team for assessment. As per the GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration Product Requirements, version 2.0 dated 01 April 2021, Annex B, clause 4.2.1 (b) and (c), the PoA or the VPA-DDs don't need to be updated with the latest version of methodology, in case of CDM projects transitioning to GS4GG.</p> <p>Also, per GS4GG helpdesk: https://goldstandardhelp.freshdesk.com/support/solutions/articles/44002227020-how-is-the-crediting-period-applied-to-projects-poas-cpas-that-have-already-completed-5-of-the-7-year <i>“Projects / CPAs can request for retroactive issuance (maximum of 2 years from the date of the request for preliminary review + time period between the preliminary review and transition approval) applying the version of the methodology with which it is registered under the CDM.”</i></p> <p>Given the CME is requesting a combined design and performance review for the retroactive period, hence at present the need for applying the latest version of methodology does not exist. The PoA and VPAs, as applicable, will be updated to the latest version of the methodology for the next monitoring period.</p>				
Documentation provided by CME				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GS4GG Cover Letter GS4GG Terms and Conditions GS4GG Official Development Assistance declaration GS4GG PoA design consultation report CDM PoA Design Document final version registered with CDM CDM CPA-DD registered with CDM CDM PoA Validation report submitted to CDM CDM CPA Validation reports submitted to CDM GS4GG Stakeholder Consultation Report Last CDM Monitoring report submitted to CDM Last CDM Verification report submitted to CDM 				
VVB assessment				Date: 20/07/2021
<p>Based on the document review and as per the GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration Product Requirements, version 2.0, Annex B, clause 4.2.1 (b) and (c), the submitted design documents using the earlier version of the methodology (AMS-II.G, version 05) are deemed acceptable. The CME is claiming for the retroactive issuance as per clause 10.4.1 of GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration Product Requirements, version 2.0. As the CME is requesting for Combined design and performance review for the retroactive period, the validation team confirms that the project meets the GS requirements. Hence the CAR is closed.</p>				
CAR ID	02	Section no.	PoA DD and VPA DD	Date: 12/07/2021
Description of CAR				
<p>During the preliminary review of the PoA and VPAs, CAR#2 was raised by GS as follows: “During Design Certification, the VVB shall cross-check the ICS databases from different PP's projects to avoid no double counting”.</p> <p>In this context the concern raised is: Double counting: The PP registered a similar project activity (https://registry.goldstandard.org/projects/details/39). The PP shall justify the double counting of stoves under the proposed CPA and their existing project.</p>				
CME response				Date: 15/07/2021

CDM-CPA-VAL-FORM

The end-user database has been submitted to the verification team listing each ICS included in the VPAs. The GS project referred in the question above included sales pre-2013 whereas the VPAs being transitioned includes sales from 2013 onwards only. Thus, the sales included in the two projects are mutually exclusive. Besides, each ICS under the VPAs being transitioned bear a unique ID so the chance of double counting does not exist.	
Documentation provided by CME	
-	
VVB assessment	Date: 20/07/2021
CME has provided the end users database which has been checked and verified by the validation team. Hence the CAR is closed.	

CAR ID	03	Section no.	PoA DD and VPA DD	Date: 12/07/2021
Description of CAR				
During the preliminary review of the PoA and VPAs, CAR#3 was raised by GS as follows: "The PP shall provide the proposed indicators for the proposed project besides the SDG indicators in section B.6 of the VPA DD".				
In this context the concern raised is: Section B.1.2: The PP shall provide the proposed indicators for the proposed project besides the SDG indicators.				
CME response				Date: 15/07/2021
As specified in PoA KPIDs and VPA KPIDs, section TRF.2 TRANSITION PROJECT INFORMATION, Option 1 - has included information in this document that has not been validated/verified as part of CDM PDD has been selected. Thus, indicators for SDG 13 are not listed in the PoA KPID or VPA KPID given those have already been validated in the registered CDM PoA and VPA-DDs.				
Documentation provided by CME				
-				
VVB assessment				Date: 20/07/2021
The justification provided by the CME is acceptable. Hence CAR is closed.				

CAR ID	04	Section no.	PoA DD and VPA DD	Date: 12/07/2021
Description of CAR				
During the preliminary review of the PoA and VPAs, CAR #4 was raised by GS as follows: "The VVB shall check the end date of GS4GG crediting period to ensure the compliance to the GS4GG transition requirement".				
In this context CME is requested to confirm on the following:				
1. Section C: The CPA shall follow the GS4GG crediting cycle, i.e. 5 years cycle according to paragraph 2.1.4 of the Rule update: https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/standards/RU_2020-Transition-or-Labeling-CreditingPeriod-Requirements.pdf				
2. The PP shall report clearly the CDM crediting period of the PoA and the proposed CPA as well as the GS4GG crediting period.				
CME response				Date: 15/07/2021
The PoA KPID and VPA KPIDs have been revised to mention the CDM and GS crediting period duration as well as, are confirmed to follow the 5-year renewable cycle.				
Documentation provided by CME				
Revised PoA KPID and VPA KPIDs				
VVB assessment				Date: 20/07/2021
CME has provided the revised PoA KPID and VPA KPIDs which have been checked and verified by the validation team. Hence the CAR is closed.				

Table 2 CARs from this validation

CAR ID	xx	Section No.		Date: DD/MM/YYYY
Description of FAR				
-				
CME response				Date: DD/MM/YYYY
-				
Documentation provided by CME				
-				
VVB assessment				Date: DD/MM/YYYY

-

Table 3 CLs from this validation

CL ID	01	Section no.	VPA-DDs	Date: 12/07/2021
Description of CL				
CME is requested to clarify on the “Number of ICS distributed under the project”. The stated numbers are not in line with the respective registered CDM CPA-DDs.				
CME response				Date: 15/07/2021
The number of ICS stated in the VPA KPIDs is based on the actual implementation in the CDM CPAs as per the latest approved CDM monitoring report. Thus, the “Number of ICS distributed under the project” does not match the value stated in the registered CDM CPA-DDs. Also, as per section B.5.1 of the CPA-DD, parameter table $N_{y,i}$, the number of ICS stated is only for ex-ante calculation purposes.				
Thus, stating the actual implemented numbers in table 1 is deemed more updated and realistic information.				
Documentation provided by CME				
-				
VVB assessment				Date: 20/07/2021
The clarification provided by the CME is deemed acceptable. The CL is closed.				
CL ID	02	Section no.	VPA-DDs	Date: 12/07/2021
Description of CL				
As per the GS transition requirement provided in the section TRF.3 of the VPA DD transition template under subheading “8 START DATE AND DURATION OF THE CREDITING PERIOD”, “Maximum crediting period allowed under GS4GG are as CSA – 15 Yrs, ...”.				
Although for VPA 5 to VPA 8, in section C.2.2 of the TRF CPA, PP confirms the total length of the crediting period as 15 years, but the actual projected end dates are till 14 years.				
CME to clarify on the same.				
CME response				Date: 15/07/2021
For VPAs 05 to VPA 08, the start date of CDM crediting period is 01/01/2017. Also, CDM CERs have been claimed till 31/12/2020 for these CPAs.				
Thus, the applicable GS4GG crediting period is deemed as 01/01/2021 – 31/12/2031 considering 15 years from start date of CDM crediting period i.e. 01/01/2017.				
Hence the end date of GS4GG crediting period stated in the VPA-KPIDs is correct.				
Documentation provided by CME				
-				
VVB assessment				Date: 20/07/2021
The clarification provided by the CME is deemed acceptable. The CL is closed.				