



**Validation report form for renewal of GS4GG programme of activities period
(Version 03.0)**

Complete this form in accordance with the instructions attached at the end of this form.

BASIC INFORMATION

Title and GS reference number of the programme of activities (PoA)	Utsil Naj – Casa saludable para todos GS Ref. Number: GS1377
Number and duration of the next PoA period	PoA period: 2 24/01/2020 – 23/01/2025
Version number of the validation report	3.0
Completion date of the validation report	26/04/2024
Version number of PoA-DD to which this report applies	12
Coordinating/managing entity (CME)	Microsol SAS
Host Parties	El Salvador Guatemala Honduras Mexico Peru
Applied methodologies and standardized baselines	Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC) – version 4.0
Mandatory sectoral scopes	3
Conditional sectoral scopes, if applicable	-
Name and UNFCCC reference number of the DOE	Earthood Services Private Limited UNFCCC Ref. Number: E-0066
Name, position and signature of the approver of the validation report	 Dr. Kaviraj Singh Managing Director

SECTION A. Executive summary

Brief summary of the project activity

This PoA aims to disseminate multi-technologies with major social impacts to poor population of the host countries in order to improve their living conditions in a sustainable way. The PoA consists in the implementation of the technologies of improved cook stoves that will enable the end users to significantly reduce their wood consumption and will decrease their exposure to indoor air pollution, as in the host countries a large part of the population relies on wood for cooking and water boiling purification technique and inefficient cooking practices are a major cause of deforestation. The inclusion of another technology with strong social impacts to poor population is also possible in the future.

In addition, the poorest population of the countries have a very low access to basic needs and one of the most urgent issues is the health-related issue of cooking combustion habit. The design of the improved cook stoves optimizes the internal combustion, the isolating materials used (such as adobe or clay) in the construction improves the heat efficient use and the chimney draws the toxic smokes outside the house.

The PoA and its VPAs contribute to the following 11 SDGs:

- Goal 13: Climate action;
- Goal 1: No poverty;
- Goal 2: Zero hunger;
- Goal 3: Good health and well-being;
- Goal 4: Quality education;
- Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy;
- Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth
- Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities;
- Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production;
- Goal 15: Life on land; and
- Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions.

Scope of validation

Microsol SAS has contracted ESPL to conduct the validation of the renewal of the period of the GS PoA “Utsil Naj – Casa saludable para todos” and its operating VPAs – Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico.

The scope of the validation is to establish if:

- the PoA and its operating VPAs are in accordance with all relevant GS4GG rules and requirements^{/4/};
- the PoA and its operating VPAs are in accordance with conditions of the latest version of applied methodology Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC) – version 4.0^{/7/};
- there are any changes in the PoA/VPAs as related to the General Eligibility Criteria;
- any relevant updates to the Gold Standard Requirements are incorporated to the PoA and its operating VPAs;
- the re-definition of baseline scenario and its impacts on the eligibility principles, criteria and requirements are assessed for the PoA and its operating VPAs;
- any Gold Standard activity, product and methodology-specific requirements are incorporated to the PoA and its operating VPAs;
- it was demonstrated the Ongoing Financial Need, where relevant.

Validation process

The validation process involved the following:

- contract with Microsol SAS for the scope of validation of the renewal of the period of the PoA and its VPAs in operation – Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico;
- desk review;

- physical on-site visit to interview the end users;
- issuance of validation findings;
- reporting, calculation checks, QA/QC and resolution of findings;
- issuance of draft validation report;
- independent technical review of the project documentation;
- issuance of the final validation report;
- submission of the request for renewal, as appropriate.

Conclusion

ESPL has performed the validation of the renewal of the period of the GS PoA “Utsil Naj – Casa saludable para todos” (GS Ref. Number: GS1377) and its VPAs in operation – Guatemala (GS2439), Honduras (GS2440) and Mexico (GS2441).

The validation team has confirmed that they are in accordance with all relevant GS4GG rules and requirements^{4/} and conditions of the latest version of applied methodology TPDDTEC – version 4.0^{7/}. In addition, it was confirmed that the monitoring system is feasible.

The request for renewal of the period of the PoA and its VPAs in operation is being submitted in accordance with the GS4GG procedures.

Below it is presented the estimated Sustainable Development Contributions of the real VPAs in operation. The SDG benefits of the VPAs have been quantified and presented. They are traceable and accurately calculated in order to allow a conservative assessment of their impacts.

Targeted SDG	SDG Impact	Estimated Annual Average		
		GS2439 Guatemala	GS2440 Honduras	GS2441 Mexico
SDG 13 Climate Action	Emissions reduction	Ecocina: 8,609 tCO ₂ e	5,991 tCO ₂ e	AURA: 633 tCO ₂ e
		Ecoplancha: 89 tCO ₂ e		FPP Onil: 3,100 tCO ₂ e
				FPP Patsari: 741 tCO ₂ e
				GIRA: 1,426 tCO ₂ e
SDG 1 No poverty	Number of poor people benefitting from clean cooking technology	Ecocina: 3,382 people	906 people	AURA: 24,118 people
		Ecoplancha: 3,147 people		FPP Onil: 2,097 people
				FPP Patsari: 5,687 people
				GIRA: 2,578 people
SDG 2 Zero hunger	Proportion of households that buy food with monetary savings obtained from the purchase of firewood	Ecocina: 11.6%	9.4%	AURA: 18.80%
		Ecoplancha: 9.3%		FPP Onil: 29.82%
	Proportion of households that obtain income from activities developed in		1.03%	FPP Patsari: 6.27%
				GIRA: 7.70%
		Ecocina: 1.03%	1.03%	AURA: 1.03%
		Ecoplancha: 1.03%		FPP Onil: 1.03%
				FPP Patsari: 1.03%

	their saved time attributed to the use of the ICS, and whose income is used to purchase food			GIRA: 1.03%
SDG 3 Good health and well-being	Proportion of households considering cough occurs less often or no more	Ecocina: 100% Ecoplancha: 98.97%	52.5%	AURA: 80.19% FPP Onil: 43.92% FPP Patsari: 43.92% GIRA: 41.74%
	Proportion of households considering respiratory diseases occur less often or no more	Ecocina: 99.3% Ecoplancha: 98.27%	32.5%	AURA: 72.22% FPP Onil: 27.17% FPP Patsari: 27.65% GIRA: 7.96%
	Proportion of households considering burns occur less often or no more	Ecocina: 95.12% Ecoplancha: 94.09%	31.25%	AURA: 73.15% FPP Onil: 27.51% FPP Patsari: 27.51% GIRA: 13.36%
	Proportion of households considering backaches occur less often or no more	Ecocina: 99.39% Ecoplancha: 98.36%	45%	AURA: 73.15% FPP Onil: 33.51% FPP Patsari: 33.22% GIRA: 32.85%
SDG 4 Quality education	Proportion of children having more time to do their class homework	Ecocina: 100% Ecoplancha: 100%	40.32%	AURA: 25.48% FPP Onil: 39.86% FPP Patsari: 42.49% GIRA: 16.19%
	Proportion of children having more time to attend school	Ecocina: 100% Ecoplancha: 100%	46.77%	AURA: 27.41% FPP Onil: 37.06% FPP Patsari: 41.85% GIRA: 16.19%
	Proportion of beneficiaries who participated in	Ecocina: 1.45% Ecoplancha: 1.45%	1.45%	AURA: 78.60% FPP Onil: 34.21%

	ICS construction			FPP Patsari: 60.78% GIRA: 1.11%
	Proportion of people having received capacity-building on the benefits and adequate use of the ICS	Ecocina: 69.57% Ecoplancha: 44.33%	65.63%	AURA: 96.31% FPP Onil: 91.23% FPP Patsari: 90.98% GIRA: 24.44%
SDG 7 Affordable and clean energy	Number of clean cooking technologies implemented and used by the project population	Ecocina: 673 ICS Ecoplancha: 692 ICS	162 ICS	AURA: 4865 ICS FPP Onil: 436 ICS FPP Patsari: 1,145 ICS GIRA: 541 ICS
SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth	Number of permanent job positions created thanks to the implementation of the project employing local people with a minimum participation rate in the ICS project of 50%	Ecocina: 2 permanent jobs Ecoplancha: 2 permanent jobs	5 permanent jobs	AURA: 9 permanent jobs FPP Onil: 3 permanent jobs FPP Patsari: 3 permanent jobs GIRA: 3 permanent jobs
	Equal pay for work of equal value for both women and men	Ecocina: 33% Ecoplancha: 33%	33%	AURA: 33% FPP Onil: 33% FPP Patsari: 33% GIRA: 33%
SDG 11 Sustainable cities and communities	Amount of firewood saved per age group per ICS	Ecocina: 0.00858 t/ICS*day Ecoplancha: 0.00032 t/ICS*day	0.00875 t/ICS*day	AURA: 0.01217 t/ICS*day FPP Onil: 0.00786 t/ICS*day FPP Patsari: 0.00146 t/ICS*day GIRA: 0.00417 t/ICS*day
SDG 12 Responsible consumption and production	Quantity of savings in fuel that is reduced per ICS-day, comparing the baseline scenario and	Ecocina: 6,582.4 kg of firewood saved/day Ecoplancha: 407.6 kg of firewood saved/day	1,575 kg of firewood saved/day	AURA: 1,513.68 kg of firewood saved/day FPP Onil: 3,862.32 kg of firewood saved/day

	project scenario with improved cookstoves			FPP Patsari: 1,679.04 kg of firewood saved/day GIRA: 3,065 kg of firewood saved/day
	Proportion of fuel savings achieved by project technologies compared to baseline	Ecocina: 64% Ecoplancha: 0%	81.82%	AURA: 7.69% FPP Onil: 57.14% FPP Patsari: 7.14% GIRA: 30.77%
SDG 15 Life on land	Number of tons of wood saved by the project	Ecocina: 2,162 t of wood saved/y Ecoplancha: 134 t of wood saved/y	517 t of wood saved/y	AURA: 497.24 t of wood saved/y FPP Onil: 1,268.77 t of wood saved/y FPP Patsari: 551.56 t of wood saved/y GIRA: 1,006.89 t of wood saved/y
SDG 16 Peace and justice strong institutions	Proportion of end-users indicating that they approved the installation of the improved cookstove and that were informed about it	Ecocina: 100% Ecoplancha: 100%	100%	AURA: 100% FPP Onil: 100% FPP Patsari: 100% GIRA: 100%
	Proportion of end-users indicating that they are unhappy with their improved cookstoves	Ecocina: 4.35% Ecoplancha: 3.09%	3.13%	AURA: 1.11% FPP Onil: 1.75% FPP Patsari: 4.71% GIRA: 3.33%

SECTION B. Validation team, technical reviewer and approver**B.1. Validation team member**

No.	Role	Type of resource	Last name	First name	Affiliation (e.g., name of central or other office of DOE or outsourced entity)	Involvement in			
						Desk/docu ment	On-site inspection	Interview(s)	Validation findings
1	Team Leader and Technical Expert (GS approved auditor)	IR	Cruz	Sergio	Central Office	Y	N	Y	Y

2	Validator	IR	Grisales	Cristian	Central Office	Y	Y	Y	Y
3	Validator	IR	Gracia	Juan	Central Office	Y	Y	Y	Y

B.2. Technical reviewer and approver of the validation report for renewal of PoA period

No.	Role	Type of resource	Last name	First name	Affiliation (e.g., name of central or other office of DOE or outsourced entity)
1	Technical reviewer and Technical Expert	IR	Garg	Shreya	Central Office
2	Technical reviewer and Technical Expert – Design Renewal Review	IR	Guleria	Shifali	Central Office
3	Approver	IR	Singh	Kaviraj	Central Office

SECTION C. Means of validation**C.1. Desk/document review**

A desk review was conducted by the validation team that included:

- a review of the data and information presented to assess its completeness;
- a review of the registered programme of activities, the applied methodology including applicable tool(s) and, where applicable, the applied standardized baseline;
- a review of supporting documents.

A complete list of documents/evidence reviewed is included as Appendix 3.

C.2. On-site inspection

The on-site visit of each operating VPA is as follows:

- Mexico (GS2441): 12 and 13/11/2022;
- Guatemala (GS2439): 15/11/2022;
- Honduras (GS2440): 16/11/2022.

Duration of on-site inspection: 12, 13, 15, 16, 22/11/2022				
No.	Activity performed on-site	Site location	Date	Team member
1	Opening Meeting	CME's office – Lima	12/11/2022	Sergio Cruz – remote Cristian Grisales
2	Interview with LPP representatives – Fondo para La Paz (Mexico)	Oaxaca	12/11/2022	Sergio Cruz – remote Cristian Grisales
3	Interviews with end users – Mexico	Santa María de las Nieves Monteverde community Guadalupe Monte Verde community San Antonino Monte Verde community	12/11/2022 13/11/2022	Cristian Grisales
4	Interview with LPP representatives – Ecocomal (Guatemala)	Saquetepequez	15/11/2022	Sergio Cruz – remote Juan Gracia
5	Interviews with end users – Guatemala	Panimaquin community	15/11/2022	Juan Gracia

		Santo Domingo Xenacoj community		
6	Interview with LPP representatives – Ecopan (Honduras)	Copan Ruínas	16/11/2022	Sergio Cruz – remote Juan Gracia
7	Interviews with end users	Copan Ruínas community	16/11/2022	Juan Gracia
8	Management and operational system	CME's office – Lima	22/11/2022	Sergio Cruz – remote
9	Review of baseline scenario	CME's office – Lima	22/11/2022	Sergio Cruz – remote
10	Discussion of on-going financial needs	CME's office – Lima	22/11/2022	Sergio Cruz – remote
11	Closing Meeting	CME's office – Lima	22/11/2022	Sergio Cruz – remote

C.3. Interviews

C.3.1. Interviews with CME and LPPs

No.	Interviewee			Date	Subject	Team member
	Last name	First name	Affiliation			
1	Morales V.	Vianney	Fondo para La Paz	12/11/2022	- LPP's perception of the PoA - Visit to end users	Sergio Cruz – remote Cristian Grisales Cristian Grisales
2	Martinez V.	Eunice	Fondo para La Paz	12/11/2022	- LPP's perception of the PoA - Visit to end users	Sergio Cruz – remote Cristian Grisales Cristian Grisales
3	Hernández C.	Alberto	Fondo para La Paz	12/11/2022	- LPP's perception of the PoA - Visit to end users	Sergio Cruz – remote Cristian Grisales Cristian Grisales
4	Mejia	Oscar Noel	Fondo para La Paz	12/11/2022	- LPP's perception of the PoA - Visit to end users	Sergio Cruz – remote Cristian Grisales Cristian Grisales
5	Bazalar Albarracin	Susan	Microsol	12/11/2022 13/11/2022 15/11/2022 16/11/2022 22/11/2022	- Visit to end users - PoA aspects - Management - Monitoring - Ongoing financial needs - ER calculations	Cristian Grisales Juan Gracia Sergio Cruz

6	Panduro	Melina	Microsol	12/11/2022 13/11/2022 15/11/2022 16/11/2022	- Visit to end users	Cristian Grisales Juan Gracia
7	Rivera P.	Yaz Alejandra	Oos Hot	12/11/2022	- Visit to end users	Cristian Grisales
8	Guerra	Marco Tulio	Ecocomal	15/11/2022	- LPP's perception of the PoA - Visit to end users	Sergio Cruz – remote Juan Gracia Juan Gracia
9	Murcia	Anibal Mauricio	Ecopan Honduras	16/11/2022	- LPP's perception of the PoA - Visit to end users	Sergio Cruz – remote Juan Gracia Juan Gracia
10	Lopez	Elizabeth	Microsol	22/11/2022	- PoA aspects - Management - Monitoring - Ongoing financial needs - ER calculations	Sergio Cruz
11	Sarmiento	Diana	Microsol	22/11/2022	- PoA aspects - Management - Monitoring - Ongoing financial needs - ER calculations	Sergio Cruz

C.3.2. Interview with end users^{17/}

No.	ID	Interviewee	Community	Country	Date	Type of ICS
1	94	Claudia López Bautista	Santa María de las Nieves Monteverde	Mexico	12/11/2022	Onil
2	9	Albertina Bautista Hernandez	Santa María de las Nieves Monteverde	Mexico	12/11/2022	Onil
3	12	Alejandra López Hernandez	Santa María de las Nieves Monteverde	Mexico	12/11/2022	Onil
4	62	Bernarda Santiago Bautista	Santa María de las Nieves Monteverde	Mexico	12/11/2022	Onil
5	410	Teresa Pablo Santiago	Santa María de las Nieves Monteverde	Mexico	12/11/2022	Onil
6	321	Micaela Bautista Peña	Santa María de las Nieves Monteverde	Mexico	12/11/2022	Onil
7	241	Juliana Peña Bautista	Santa María de las Nieves Monteverde	Mexico	12/11/2022	Onil
8	212	Isabel Pablo	Santa María de las Nieves Monteverde	Mexico	12/11/2022	Onil

9	6	Alberta Bautista Peña	Santa María de las Nieves Monteverde	Mexico	12/11/2022	Onil
10	330	Nieve López	Santa María de las Nieves Monteverde	Mexico	12/11/2022	Onil
11	1072	María Bautista López	Guadalupe Monteverde	Mexico	13/11/2022	Patsari
12	1081	Rafael Ortiz Bautista	Guadalupe Monteverde	Mexico	13/11/2022	Patsari
13	1068	Maximiliana López Bautista	Guadalupe Monteverde	Mexico	13/11/2022	Patsari
14	1083	Martin Reyes	Guadalupe Monteverde	Mexico	13/11/2022	Patsari
15	1074	Araceli Bautista Bautista	Guadalupe Monteverde	Mexico	13/11/2022	Patsari
16	1082	Laura Pablo Hernández	Guadalupe Monteverde	Mexico	13/11/2022	Patsari
17	1095	Martha Hernández Santiago	Guadalupe Monteverde	Mexico	13/11/2022	Patsari
18	1086	Álvaro Cruz Cruz	Guadalupe Monteverde	Mexico	13/11/2022	Patsari
19	1090	Lucio López Peña	Guadalupe Monteverde	Mexico	13/11/2022	Patsari
20	1070	Martha López Santiago	Guadalupe Monteverde	Mexico	13/11/2022	Patsari
21	431	Zenaida Dionicio Cruz	San Antonino Monteverde	Mexico	13/11/2022	Onil
22	67	Berónica Cruz Cruz	San Antonino Monteverde	Mexico	13/11/2022	Onil
23	131	Eugenia Dionicio	San Antonino Monteverde	Mexico	13/11/2022	Onil
24	92	Clara Pablo Bautista	San Antonino Monteverde	Mexico	13/11/2022	Onil
25	124	Eulalia Cruz Cruz	San Antonino Monteverde	Mexico	13/11/2022	Onil
26	159	Florentina Bautista Nicolas	San Antonino Monteverde	Mexico	13/11/2022	Onil
27	121	Elvira Bautista Hernandez	San Antonino Monteverde	Mexico	13/11/2022	Onil
28	413	Tomas Cruz Bautista	San Antonino Monteverde	Mexico	13/11/2022	Onil
29	222	Josefina Cruz Bautista	San Antonino Monteverde	Mexico	13/11/2022	Onil
30	125	Magdalena Cruz Cruz	San Antonino Monteverde	Mexico	13/11/2022	Onil
31	390	Maria Calicio Ajmac De Lopez	Panimaquin	Guatemala	15/11/2022	Ecoplancha
32	397	Maria Estela Ventura Aquino De Ajmac	Panimaquin	Guatemala	15/11/2022	Ecoplancha
33	395	Reina Ventura Aquino De Yuc	Panimaquin	Guatemala	15/11/2022	Ecoplancha
34	393	Maria Carmela Ventura Calicio	Panimaquin	Guatemala	15/11/2022	Ecoplancha
35	392	Maria Graciela Ventura Aquino	Panimaquin	Guatemala	15/11/2022	Ecoplancha
36	391	Ana Samol Lopez De Tagual	Panimaquin	Guatemala	15/11/2022	Ecoplancha

37	1	Maria Ursula Garcia	Santo Domingo Xenacoj	Guatemala	15/11/2022	Ecoplancha
38	4	Victoria Aquino	Santo Domingo Xenacoj	Guatemala	15/11/2022	Ecoplancha
39	9	Ligia Beatriz Bot Sabin	Santo Domingo Xenacoj	Guatemala	15/11/2022	Ecoplancha
40	512	Genara Xocoxic	Santo Domingo Xenacoj	Guatemala	15/11/2022	Ecoplancha
41	2	Gody Fredy Aquino Saban	Santo Domingo Xenacoj	Guatemala	15/11/2022	Ecoplancha
42	72	Laureana Guerra	Copan Ruínas	Honduras	16/11/2022	Ecocina
43	67	Juana Guerra	Copan Ruínas	Honduras	16/11/2022	Ecocina
44	91	Maria Guerra Manchame	Copan Ruínas	Honduras	16/11/2022	Ecocina
45	6	Ageda Pineda	Copan Ruínas	Honduras	16/11/2022	Ecocina
46	44	Francisca Ramirez	Copan Ruínas	Honduras	16/11/2022	Ecocina
47	102	Marta Martinez	Copan Ruínas	Honduras	16/11/2022	Ecocina
48	11	Ana Martinez	Copan Ruínas	Honduras	16/11/2022	Ecocina
49	53	Jacoba Gutiérrez	Copan Ruínas	Honduras	16/11/2022	Ecocina

C.3.2.1. Type of questions asked to end users

No.	Questions	Responses
1	Number of persons living in the house	Neither positive, nor negative
2	Does the house have an installed improved cook stove?	Yes (=Positive) No (=Negative)
3	If yes, for how long has it been installed	Neither positive, nor negative
4	What type of cook stove was installed before?	Neither positive, nor negative
5	Does the improved cook stove have a chimney?	Yes (=Positive) No (=Negative)
6	Does the chimney prevent smoke inside the house?	Yes (=Positive) No (=Negative)
7	Is the improved cook stove in operation?	Yes (=Positive) No (=Negative)
8	How much wood is consumed per day in the improved cook stove?	Neither positive, nor negative
9	Is the baseline scenario the same as before the start of the VPA?	Yes (=Positive) No (=Negative)
10	Is it still necessary financial support to keep the operation of the cookstove?	Yes (=Positive) No (=Negative)

C.4. Sampling approach

The sampling approach has been defined in accordance with sample size calculator of Raosoft® (<http://www.raosoft.com/samplesize.html>), with at least 90% of confidence level and 30% of maximum margin of error. Therefore, the sampling was defined as:

1. GS2439 – Guatemala:

- a. Implemented ICS = 1,517;

- b. Confidence level of 90%;
- c. Error: 25%;
- d. Defined Sample = 11.

2. GS2440 – Honduras:

- a. Implemented ICS = 180;
- b. Confidence level of 90%;
- c. Error: 28.5%;
- d. Defined Sample = 08.

3. GS2441 – Mexico:

- a. Implemented ICS = 7765;
- b. Confidence level of 90%;
- c. Error: 15%;
- d. Defined Sample = 30.

C.5. Clarification requests (CLs), corrective action requests (CARs) and forward action requests (FARs) raised

Area of validation findings	No. of CL	No. of CAR	No. of FAR
Programme of activities			
Compliance with PoA-DD forms	CL 01	CAR 01	-
Programme of activities period	CL 02	-	-
Coordinating/managing entity and the project participants	CL 03	-	-
Real Case voluntary project activities			
Compliance with VPA-DD form	-	CAR 03	-
Voluntary project activities period	CL 06		FAR 01
Application and selection of methodologies and standardized baselines	CL 04	CAR 02 CAR 04	-
Validity of original baseline or its update	-	CAR 05	-
Ongoing Financial Need	CL 05	-	
Estimated emission reductions or net anthropogenic removals	-	CAR 06	-
Validity of monitoring plan	CL 07	-	-
Eligibility criteria for inclusion of VPAs	-	CAR 07	FAR 02 FAR 03
Others (please specify):	-	-	-
Total	07	07	02

SECTION D. Validation findings

D.1. Programme of activities

D.1.1. Compliance with PoA-DD form

Means of validation	The PoA-DD was crosschecked with the PoA-DD template available at the GS website and with the instructions for filling it out.
Findings	CL 01; CAR 01
Conclusion	The latest version of the PoA-DD template – version 2.1 ^{5/} available at the GS website has been used. It has been filled out in accordance with the instructions.

D.1.2. Programme of activities period

Means of validation	The registration date of the PoA is 26/12/2013. The start date of the PoA is 24/01/2013, as validated by GS/SC for the first crediting period. The first PoA period was from 24/01/2013 to 23/01/2020 and this second period is from 24/01/2020 to 23/01/2025, therefore starts at the first day after the end of previous period, with length of 5 years, following the GS4GG certification cycle.
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Findings	CL 02
Conclusion	The second period of the PoA is correct. It was assessed in accordance with the applicable validation GS4GG requirements related to the renewal period of programme of activities. For the verifiable period, as per Deviation Request – DEV_256^{16/}, which was partially approved, GS has allowed the renewal of the PoA period from 24/01/2020, with the condition that the VERA may be claimed only from 06/04/2020 (inclusive) or three years (retroactive) from the date of remote/physical site visit by a verifying VVB, whichever occurs later. No credits and SDG impacts can be claimed for the period of delay before 06/04/2020. Refer to FAR 01 below.

D.1.3. Coordinating/managing entity and the project participants

Means of validation	The host countries of the PoA are: - El Salvador (not operating); - Guatemala (GS2439); - Honduras (GS2440); - Mexico (GS2441); and - Peru (not yet operating). The CME of the PoA is <u>Microsol SAS</u>, which is in accordance with information at GS website. The LPPs that are responsible for the implementation of technologies in the specific country or region of a country are defined at VPA level. For the real case VPAs, they are: - Guatemala: Ecocomal (ECC); - Honduras: E'copan (ECP); - Mexico: AURA (Asesoría en Arquitectura y Urbanismo Social); Fondo para La Paz (FPP) and GIRA (Grupo Interdisciplinario de Tecnología Rural Apropiada).
Findings	CL 03
Conclusion	The name of the CME included in the updated PoA-DD is correct. It was assessed in accordance with the applicable validation requirements related to the renewal period of GS4GG programme of activities. In addition, the LPPs of real VPAs are in accordance with verified during the site visits and interviews with CME and LPPs.

D.2. Real case voluntary project activities

D.2.1. Compliance with VPA-DD form

Means of validation	The VPA-DDs were crosschecked with the VPA-DD template available at the GS website and with the instructions for filling it out.
Findings	CAR 03
Conclusion	The latest version of the VPA-DD template – version 2.0^{6/} available at the GS website has been used. It has been filled out in accordance with the instructions.

D.2.2. Voluntary project activities period

Means of validation	VPA 2 The start date of the VPA 2 is 01/03/2012. The first crediting period of VPA 2 was from 01/04/2012 to 31/03/2019 and this second period is from 01/04/2019 to 31/03/2026. Therefore, it starts at the first day after the end of previous period, with length of 7 years, following the GS4GG certification cycle for VPAs included within the first crediting cycle of PoA. VPA 3 The start date of the VPA 3 is 01/10/2011. The first crediting period of VPA 3 was from 27/12/2011 to 26/12/2018 and this second period is from 27/12/2018 to 26/12/2025. Therefore, it starts at the first day after the end of previous period, with length of 7 years, following the GS4GG certification cycle for VPAs included within the first crediting cycle of PoA.
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	VPA 4 The start date of the VPA 4 is 01/08/2007. The first crediting period of VPA 4 was from 27/12/2011 to 26/12/2018 and this second period is from 27/12/2018 to 26/12/2025. Therefore, it starts at the first day after the end of previous period, with length of 7 years, following the GS4GG certification cycle for VPAs included within the first crediting cycle of PoA.
Findings	CL 06; FAR 02
Conclusion	The second period of the VPAs is correct. It was assessed in accordance with the applicable validation GS4GG requirements related to the renewal period of the VPAs. For the verifiable period, as per Deviation Request – DEV_256^{16/}, which was partially approved, GS has allowed the renewal of the PoA period from 27/12/2018, with the condition that the VERs may be claimed only from 06/04/2020 (inclusive) or three years (retroactive) from the date of remote/physical site visit by a verifying VVB, whichever occurs later. No credits and SDG impacts can be claimed for the period of delay before 06/04/2020. Refer to FAR 02 below.

D.2.3. Application and selection of methodologies and standardized baselines

Means of validation	At the moment, the real case VPAs consist only in the implementation of improved cook stoves in the host countries. The VPAs apply the following methodology: - Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC) – version 4.0^{7/}. In addition, the following guidelines are being applied: Requirements and guidelines: Usage rate monitoring – version 2.0^{8/}. All applicability conditions of the applied methodology (i.e., TPDDTEC – v. 4.0) are met. Refer to the assessment below: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Applicability Criteria</th><th>Assessment</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a. Project shall choose a technology design that has predictable performance in that it is proven to be efficient and durable under field conditions; for cookstoves, the rated thermal efficiency shall be at least 20%.</td><td> The thermal efficiency of the ICS per VPA is evidenced by “Test Results of Cook Stove Performance” of Aprovecho Research Center, Shell Foundation and US EPA, 2010, available at https://pciaonline.org/files/Test-Results-Cookstove-Performance.pdf (Ecocina and Ecoplancha - page 112 and Patsari – page 113) and “Comparative performance of five Mexican plancha-type cookstoves using water boiling tests” of Development Engineering, 2017, available at https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2352728515300555 (Onil – Table 3): <u>VPA 2:</u> Ecocina – 35% and Ecoplancha – 25%; <u>VPA 3:</u> Ecocina – 35%; <u>VPA 4:</u> Patsari – 21% and Onil – 21%. </td></tr> <tr> <td>b. The technology shall have continuous useful energy output of less than 150kW per unit.</td><td> <u>VPA 2:</u> a calculation has been done to estimate the useful energy output of the two models of ICS: 0.792 kW (Ecocina) and 0.718 kW (Ecoplancha). </td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Applicability Criteria	Assessment	a. Project shall choose a technology design that has predictable performance in that it is proven to be efficient and durable under field conditions; for cookstoves, the rated thermal efficiency shall be at least 20%.	The thermal efficiency of the ICS per VPA is evidenced by “Test Results of Cook Stove Performance” of Aprovecho Research Center, Shell Foundation and US EPA, 2010, available at https://pciaonline.org/files/Test-Results-Cookstove-Performance.pdf (Ecocina and Ecoplancha - page 112 and Patsari – page 113) and “Comparative performance of five Mexican plancha-type cookstoves using water boiling tests” of Development Engineering, 2017, available at https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2352728515300555 (Onil – Table 3): <u>VPA 2:</u> Ecocina – 35% and Ecoplancha – 25%; <u>VPA 3:</u> Ecocina – 35%; <u>VPA 4:</u> Patsari – 21% and Onil – 21%.	b. The technology shall have continuous useful energy output of less than 150kW per unit.	<u>VPA 2:</u> a calculation has been done to estimate the useful energy output of the two models of ICS: 0.792 kW (Ecocina) and 0.718 kW (Ecoplancha).
Applicability Criteria	Assessment						
a. Project shall choose a technology design that has predictable performance in that it is proven to be efficient and durable under field conditions; for cookstoves, the rated thermal efficiency shall be at least 20%.	The thermal efficiency of the ICS per VPA is evidenced by “Test Results of Cook Stove Performance” of Aprovecho Research Center, Shell Foundation and US EPA, 2010, available at https://pciaonline.org/files/Test-Results-Cookstove-Performance.pdf (Ecocina and Ecoplancha - page 112 and Patsari – page 113) and “Comparative performance of five Mexican plancha-type cookstoves using water boiling tests” of Development Engineering, 2017, available at https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2352728515300555 (Onil – Table 3): <u>VPA 2:</u> Ecocina – 35% and Ecoplancha – 25%; <u>VPA 3:</u> Ecocina – 35%; <u>VPA 4:</u> Patsari – 21% and Onil – 21%.						
b. The technology shall have continuous useful energy output of less than 150kW per unit.	<u>VPA 2:</u> a calculation has been done to estimate the useful energy output of the two models of ICS: 0.792 kW (Ecocina) and 0.718 kW (Ecoplancha).						

		<u>VPA 3</u>: a calculation has been done to estimate the useful energy output of the two models of ICS: 0.792 kW (Ecocina). <u>VPA 4</u>: a calculation has been done to estimate the useful energy output of the two models of ICS: 0.603 kW (Patsari) and 0.603 kW (Onil).
	c. The project activity is implemented by a project developer and can include additional project participants. The individual households and institutions may be represented collectively by community organizations, etc., but do not individually act as project participants.	The boundary of the PoA is the total territory of host countries: El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico and Peru. The project boundary is defined in the VPA-DD. Before the inclusion of VPA in the PoA, it was verified whether there is any other carbon project concerning the same technology registered in the same geographical boundary. In any case, to be eligible to the PoA, the LPPs had to sign the "LPP Eligibility form" that contains a specific criterion about double-counting.
	d. The project developer must design incentive mechanism(s), which should be effective as fast as possible, for the elimination of inefficient baseline stoves that are replaced by the project cooking devices and describe the incentive mechanism(s) in the PDD/VPA-DD at the time of validation.	To be eligible for the PoA, the LPPs had to sign the "LPP Eligibility form" that contains a specific criterion about baseline technology. The LPPs are asked to replace the baseline stove with the improved cook stove, but this cannot be compulsory, although the discontinuity of baseline stove can be encouraged. The end users can keep their old stove as an auxiliary or backup unit. In this case, the corresponding fuel consumption will be accounted as part of the project emissions since field tests are performed on the total fuel consumption of the household. The removal of the baseline technology will be monitored in the project surveys and monitoring surveys by specific questions.
	e. To avoid double counting or double claiming, the project developer must: - clearly communicate its ownership rights and intention of claiming the emission reductions resulting from the project activity to the following parties by contract or clear written assertions in the transaction paperwork: all other project participants; project technology manufacturers; and retailers of the project technology or the renewable fuel in use; and - inform and notify the end users that they cannot claim emission reductions from the project, and	Each LPP of each VPA is considered the owner of the emission reductions resulting from their project activities. The improved technology end users are notified that they cannot claim emission reductions from the project: they are informed of the carbon market certification process occurring and must not have any opposition to it. All cooking devices that may be part of any other project of whatever carbon scheme is not accepted.

	iii. exclude from the project activity, cooking devices included in any other voluntary market or CDM project activity/PoA, and strive not to displace the cooking devices of another CDM or voluntary project/PoA. See data and parameters not monitored, Avoidance of double counting or double claiming with other mitigation actions, for details on this demonstration.	
	f. Project activities making use of solid fossil fuel in the project scenario or other improved fossil fuel cookstoves meeting certain conditions (e.g. switch from three-stone fire biomass stoves to LPG stoves) may only claim emission reductions for energy efficiency improvement aspect and shall assume the same baseline and project fuel for emission reduction calculations.	Not applicable. The project activities will not make use of any solid fuel in the project scenario or other improved fossil fuel cookstoves. The only fuel used is biomass as firewood.
	g. Project activities making use of a new solid biomass feedstock in the project situation (e.g. switch to green charcoal or renewable biomass briquettes) must comply with relevant specific requirements for biomass related project activities, as defined in the latest version of the Community Services Activity Requirements. The specific requirements apply to both plantations established for the project activity and/or existing plantations that will supply biomass feedstock.	Not applicable. The VPAs do not make use of any new biomass feedstock in the project situation. The biomass type in the baseline is the same as the biomass type in the project scenario.
	h. Adequate evidence is supplied to demonstrate that indoor air pollution (IAP) levels are not worsened compared to the baseline, and greenhouse gases emitted by the project fuel/stove combination are estimated with adequate precision . Furthermore, for projects where cooking will move from outdoor to indoor or where the project technology reduces ventilation (for example, changing from a stove with chimney to improved stove with no chimney), indoor air pollution (IAP) levels shall not worsen in the project compared to the baseline, including PM 2.5 and carbon monoxide (CO) emissions. This may be demonstrated before project Design Certification or during project operation using the certification resulting from of a manufacturer's test, report of field testing of the technology's PM 2.5 and carbon monoxide (CO) emissions, report of lab testing of the technology, or results of modelling of the technology's operation under field conditions. If	In the case of any model of ICS used, a specific bibliography is used as evidence.

none of these are available, reference from published literature or report by independent agencies may be used as evidence, provided it is not more than 5 years old.

The assessment of each scope of the methodology (i.e., TPDDTEC – v. 4.0) is assessed below:

Scope	Assessment
1. This methodology is applicable to project activities that introduce technologies and/or practices that reduce or displace greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the thermal energy consumption of households and/or residential, institutional, industrial, or commercial facilities. Throughout the methodology the term 'technology' should be read as the single or multiple technologies and/or practices applied in the project activity.	The PoA consists of technology that reduces GHG emissions from the thermal energy consumption of households. Improved cookstoves is a technology covered by methodology TPDDTEC.
2. Where there is no installation of improved devices and project claims emission reductions from improved practices only, project shall provide a detailed discussion of the chosen monitoring approach to demonstrate that quantified emission reductions result exclusively from the practices introduced by the project activity.	The scope is not applicable as the PoA consists in the implementation of improved devices.
3. Project may involve progressive distribution of technology where implementation of the technology may occur in a gradual manner and adoption can increase over the project's crediting period.	The PoA may involve progressive distribution of technology, although there is no possibility to force the destruction of baseline stoves, This is done by clarification campaigns about the advantages of improved stoves with reduction of indoor air pollution and the amount of wood consumed.

Assessment of scope 2.1.2: at the Kitchen Performance tests (KPT), CME monitors for 3 days the fuel consumption of the households, to identify the typical household and conditions of stove usage. At the firewood weighting, traditional cookstoves and improved cookstove used at the household are considered to quantify the firewood consumption, which is agreed by the validation team as a conservative approach.

Assessment of applicability criteria:

- 2.2.1 (d) – incentive mechanism designed for the users: as mentioned above, The PoA may involve progressive distribution of technology, although there is no possibility to force the destruction of baseline stoves, This is done by clarification campaigns about the advantages of improved stoves with reduction of indoor air pollution and the amount of wood consumed.
- 2.2.1 (e) – "Each LPP of Utsil Naj PoA is considered the owner of the emission reductions resulting from their project activities": as per the structure of the PoA, the LPPs are the owners of the VERs as they are the ones that effectively

	implement the improved cookstoves in end users' households. Contracts and Delivery acts have been designed exactly to enable the transference of the VERs from LPPs to CME to allow their commercialization and to forbid the end users to claim the VERs, respectively. - 2.2.1 (g) – “End users of the project activity are using wood as the main fuel for cooking”: as a condition to be part of the PoA, firewood must be the main fuel used for cooking in the household. Eventually, the non-compliance with this condition is detected by monitoring kitchen surveys and kitchen tests, which will lead to the exclusion of the end user's consumption from ER calculations. This approach can be verified at evidence presented by the PD.
Findings	CL 04; CAR 02; CAR 04
Conclusion	The application of the methodology TPDDTEC in the PoA is allowed by the GS4GG guidelines. All real case VPAs are in accordance with GS4GG regulations. The CME has applied the latest version of the methodology informed above. The selected methodology was correctly applied with respect to project boundary, baseline identification, algorithms and formulae used to determine emission reductions, additionality and monitoring methodology.

D.2.4. Validity of original baseline or its update

Means of validation	In accordance with paragraph 287 of CDM PS for PoA – v. 03.0^{1/}, for the renewal of the period of a registered PoA, the CME shall describe how to demonstrate the validity of the original baseline or how to update it for each of the corresponding VPAs. So, it is required to re-assess the baseline scenario and the CME shall assess the modalities to calculate GHG emission reductions that would have resulted from that scenario. In addition, it is necessary to assess and incorporate the impact of national and/or sectoral policies and circumstances existing at the time of requesting renewal of the PoA period on the modalities to estimate baseline GHG emissions for the subsequent period of each corresponding VPA, without reassessing the baseline scenario. There were no impacts of national and/or sectoral policies and circumstances to the original baseline scenario. Data were updated to calculate the estimates of GHG emission reductions.
Findings	CAR 05
Conclusion	The baseline scenario is still valid. Data were updated to calculate the estimates of GHG emission reductions that would have resulted from that scenario for each real VPA. The requirements of instructions for completing the PoA-DD and VPA-DDs and the directives of GS4GG^{4/} and CDM PS for PoA^{1/} are being followed by the PoA.

D.2.5. Ongoing Financial Need

Means of validation	In accordance with the GS Programme of Activity requirements and procedures – version 2.0^{4/}, for the renewal of the period of a registered PoA, it is necessary to demonstrate the Ongoing Financial Need for the continuation of the project activity. Section B.5.2 of the VPA-DDs presents the justification of this need and demonstrates how the LPPs use the revenues of carbon sales for the management and operation activities of the project activity of each VPA (i.e., carbon monitoring, follow up to the beneficiaries, maintenance of the cookstove, sensibilization of the project with the beneficiaries, permanent staff and other activities). There are no other financing revenues without the carbon sales.
Findings	CL 05
Conclusion	The Ongoing Financial Need could be verified as essential for the continuation of the project activities. There are no other financing revenues without the carbon sales and the end users are all in the poverty line of the host countries. Therefore, it is possible to conclude that the programme and its VPAs are only financially feasible with the carbon sales.

D.2.6. Estimated emission reductions or net anthropogenic removals

Means of validation	As the baseline fuel and the project fuel are the same and the baseline emission factor and project emission factor are considered the same, the equation to calculate the emission reductions is the following: $ER_y = \sum_{b,p} \{ N_{b,p,y} \times U_{p,y} \times SFS_{b,p,y} \times NCV_{b,fuel} \times (f_{NRB,b,y} \times EF_{b,f,CO_2} + EF_{b,f,nonCO_2}) \} - \sum LE_{p,y}$ Where: ER_y Emission reduction for total project activity in year y $\sum_{b,p}$ Sum over all relevant baseline b/project p pairs $N_{b,p,y}$ Number of project technology-days included in the project database for baseline b/project p pair in year y $U_{p,y}$ Cumulative usage rate for technologies in project scenario p in year y $SFS_{b,p,y}$ Specific fuel saving for an individual project technology of baseline b/project p pair in year y $NCV_{b,fuel}$ Net calorific value of the fuel(s) that is substituted or reduced in baseline b $f_{NRB,b,y}$ Fractional non-renewability status of woody biomass fuel during year y (fraction). For biomass, it is the fraction of woody biomass that can be established as non-renewable EF_{b,f,CO_2} CO₂ emission factor from use of fuel f $EF_{b,f,nonCO_2}$ Non-CO₂ emission factor arising from use of fuel f, when the baseline fuel f is biomass or charcoal $LE_{p,y}$ Leakage for project scenario p in year y Leakage As per applied methodology, from all potential sources of leakage that should be investigated, the only one that may impact the projects is: d) the project population compensates for loss of the space heating effect of inefficient technology by adopting some other form of space heating or by retaining some use of inefficient technology. Therefore, it will be monitored. All calculations described in the VPA-DDs are accordance with TPDDTEC and Requirements and guidelines: Usage rate monitoring. The ex-ante parameters of VPA-DDs were verified in order to check its consistency with applied methodology and guidelines to calculate the ex-ante value and methodological requirements for the baseline, project and leakage emission calculations. The fixed parameters and their values are: - SDG 13 – EF_{b,f,CO_2} (CO₂ emission factor for arising from use of fuels in baseline scenario): 112 tCO₂/TJ; - SDG 13 – $EF_{b,f,non-CO_2}$ (Non-CO₂ emission factor arising from use of fuels in baseline scenario): 8.692 tCO₂/TJ (until 31/12/2020) and 9.46 tCO₂/TJ (from 01/01/2021 onwards); - SDG 13 – EF_{p,f,CO_2} (CO₂ emission factor for arising from use of fuels in project scenario): 112 tCO₂/TJ; - SDG 13 – $EF_{p,f,non-CO_2}$ (Non-CO₂ emission factor arising from use of fuels in project scenario): 8.692 tCO₂/TJ (until 31/12/2020) and 9.46 tCO₂/TJ (from 01/01/2021 onwards); - SDG 13 – $NCV_{b,fuel}$ (Net calorific value of the fuels used in the baseline): 0.0156 TJ/ton wood; - SDG 13 – $NCV_{p,fuel}$ (Net calorific value of the fuels used in the project): 0.0156 TJ/ton wood.
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	Sampling (defined in accordance with GS4GG and PoA requirements): Monitoring activities: a sampling was set to carry out the monitoring of each project activity, with baseline surveys, project surveys, baseline field tests, project field tests, end users list, usage surveys, monitoring surveys and field tests updates; Sampling size calculations: a minimum sample size was defined for each monitoring activity; Randomness and representativeness guidelines: a multistage random sampling for all monitoring surveys and field tests has been defined to cover all the geographical areas of the project activities and to ensure a random selection of the subjects; Seasonality: guidelines were defined to take into account seasonal variations in technology and fuel use patterns; QA/QC procedures: record keeping, monitoring and evaluation rules are set; Sampling design for VVB site-visit: a sampling was designed for the verification process to be performed by a VVB.
Findings	CAR 06
Conclusion	The emission reductions are to be calculated in accordance with applied methodology. The description is correct and accurate in the VPA-DDs. The assumptions are listed in the VPA-DDs, including their references and sources. The sources are correctly quoted and interpreted in the VPA-DDs. The equations applied have been compared to the applied methodology and guidelines in order to verify their accuracy and were considered valid by the validation team. Sampling rules are set for the surveys, tests, monitoring and verification processes. All formulae to be applied in the ER calculations are duly explained in the VPA-DDs. Ex ante estimations are demonstrated at each real case VPA and are correct, conservative and accurate.

D.2.7. Validity of monitoring plan

Means of validation	Each VPA-DD sets a monitoring plan, which is feasible and in accordance with the applied methodology and guidelines. The management structure and roles and responsibilities are established for data collection, data report and data archiving. Moreover, there are procedures set for crosschecking the monitored data. The sampling plan is set to monitor the parameters. The parameters to be monitored, necessary for the project activity are listed at the PDD, in accordance with the applied methodology and tools. The parameters required for monitoring are contained in the monitoring plan: - SDG 13 – $f_{NRB,y}$: Fraction non-renewability status of woody biomass fuel during year y, in case the baseline fuels is biomass or charcoal; - SDG 13 – $P_{b,y}$: Quantity of fuel that is consumed in baseline scenario b during year y; - SDG 13 – $P_{p,y}$: Quantity of fuel that is consumed in project scenario p during year y; - SDG 13 – $SFS_{b,p,y}$: Specific fuel savings for an individual project technology of baseline b/project p pair in year y; - SDG 13 – $U_{p,y}$: Weighted average usage rate in project scenario p during year y; - SDG 13 – $N_{b,p,y}$: Number of project technology-days included in the project database for baseline b/project p pair in year y; - SDG 13 – $LE_{p,y}$: Leakage in project scenario p during year y; - SDG 13 – E_p: Eligibility factor of the technologies implemented in project scenario p; - SDG 13 – O_p: Removal rate of the baseline technology in project scenario p in year y; - SDG 13 – Number of tCO_{2e} reduced by the project: Number of tCO_{2e} reduced thanks to the implementation of the project during the corresponding monitoring period; - SDG 1 – Number of poor people benefitting from clean cooking technology; - SDG 2 – Proportion of households that buy food with monetary savings obtained from the purchase of firewood;
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	- SDG 2 – <i>Proportion of households that obtain income from activities developed in their saved time attributed to the use of the ICS, and whose income is used to purchase food;</i> - SDG 3 – <i>Proportion of households considering cough occurs less often or not at all;</i> - SDG 3 – <i>Proportion of households considering respiratory diseases occur less often or not at all;</i> - SDG 3 – <i>Proportion of households considering burns occur less often or not at all;</i> - SDG 3 – <i>Proportion of households considering backaches occur less often or not at all;</i> - SDG 4 – <i>Proportion children having more time to do their class homework;</i> - SDG 4 – <i>Proportion children having more time to attend school;</i> - SDG 4 – <i>Proportion beneficiaries who participated in ICS construction;</i> - SDG 4 – <i>Proportion of people having received capacity-building on the benefits and adequate use of the ICS;</i> - SDG 7 – <i>Number of clean cooking technologies implemented and used by the project population;</i> - SDG 8 – <i>Number of permanent job positions created thanks to the implementation of the project employing local people with a minimum participation rate in the ICS project of 50%;</i> - SDG 8 – <i>Equal pay for of equal value both women and men;</i> - SDG 11 – <i>Amount of firewood saved per age category per ICS;</i> - SDG 12 – <i>Quantity of savings in fuel that is reduced per ICS-day, comparing the baseline scenario and project scenario with improved cookstoves;</i> - SDG 12 – <i>Proportion of fuel savings achieved by project technologies compared to baseline;</i> - SDG 15 – <i>Number of tons of wood saved by the project;</i> - SDG 16 – <i>Proportion of end-users indicating that they approved the installation of the improved cookstove and that were informed about it;</i> - SDG 16 – <i>Proportion of end-users indicating that they are unhappy with their improved cookstoves.</i> In addition, the following <u>Safeguarding Principles</u> are to be monitored: - Principle 1 – Human Rights; - Principle 2 – Gender Equality; - Principle 3 – Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions; - Principle 4.4 – Indigenous people; - Principle 6.1 – Labour Rights; - Principle 9.7 – Harvesting of Forests.
Findings	CL 07
Conclusion	The monitoring plan of the real case VPAs is in accordance with the approved monitoring methodology. In addition, the means of monitoring of the parameters contained in the monitoring plan are feasible. The management structure and roles and responsibilities are set for data collection, calibration frequency of monitoring equipment, data report and data archiving. In addition, procedures for quality assurance and quality control are be set, as well as specific training for involved personnel. There is sampling plan set to monitor some parameters. In addition, the <u>SDG Impact tool</u> was correctly filled up for all VPAs, per type of ICS implemented.

D.2.8. Eligibility criteria for inclusion of VPAs

Means of validation	The eligibility criteria for the inclusion of VPAs to this generic VPA are as follows:			
	No.	Eligibility criterion	Means of validation	Conclusion
	1.	Boundary and location on the VPA	The project is located within one of the host countries listed in section A.5 of the PoA-DD or another country if an extension of the PoA	All VPAs must be located in one of the host countries listed in the PoA-DD (i.e., El Salvador, Guatemala,

			boundary is approved at a future date.	Honduras, Mexico and Peru). - El Salvador (not operating); - GS2439 is in Guatemala; - GS2440 is in Honduras; - GS2441 is in Mexico; and - Peru (not yet operating).
	2.	Crediting period of the VPA	The crediting period of the project activity shall not exceed the end date of the PoA.	The crediting period of all VPAs (already included or to be included) is restricted by the end date of the PoA.
	3.	Applicability of the Methodology	All conditions of applicability of applied technology shall be accomplished by the VPAs included or to be included in the PoA.	The VPAs (already included or to be included) accomplished (or will accomplish) to all applicability conditions of Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC) – version 4.0 ^{7/} . Refer to Section D.2.3 above.
	4.	Baseline technology	Before receiving improve cookstoves, the end users were cooking with traditional stoves. A “traditional stove” is an open fire that can have two forms in the PoA host countries: - a typical three-stone fire (favours local materials for the cookstove (isolating clay – barro – and traditional adobe in particular)); - an open fire with U-shaped surrounds.	The baseline stoves of the VPAs already included, as per the baseline surveys, are traditional stoves of two types: three-stone fire stove and U-shape open fire. Baseline surveys will be performed in VPAs to be included, in order to identify the type of used baseline technology.
	5.	Project technology	The project activity introduces cookstoves with a closed combustion chamber which enables more efficient and cleaner wood combustion.	The VPAs already included or to be included consist in the implementation of improved cook stoves with a closed combustion chamber, which enable more efficient

				and cleaner wood combustion.
	6.	Additionality demonstration	The project technology is “first-of-its-kind”, as defined in the methodology. Otherwise, the additionality demonstration is done based on the latest UNFCCC “Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality”.	The demonstration was performed at PoA level. Since the improved cook stoves technology has been adopted in each host country by less than 20% of the target population, the technology can be qualified as “first-of-its-kind” according to the Gold Standard methodology “Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption” – version 1 – used at the original validation of the PoA. Since the improved cook stoves technology is the first-of-its-kind, the additionality of all improved cook stoves project activities to be included in the PoA host countries is demonstrated. The used information and their references are public, official and traceable, which gives confidence for the provided information.
	7.	Previous consideration	There is evidence that carbon funding was considered before the implementation of the project activity.	For the inclusion of the VPAs, it was (or shall be) evidenced that carbon funding was considered before the implementation of the project activity.
	8.	Poverty	End users of the project activity are using wood as the main fuel for cooking.	At the VPAs already included or to be included, the end users are all in the poverty line of the host countries and the main fuel for cooking is wood.

	9.	Use of carbon revenues	The LPP committed to using future carbon revenues as a priority to ensure the sustainability of the project activity.	The carbon revenues are (and shall be) used mainly to ensure the management and operation of the project activities.
	10.	Monitoring	The LPP committed to implementing a long-term monitoring process as described in VPA-DD section B.7.2.	There is a monitoring plan set in each VPA-DD that has to be strictly followed by the LPPs.
	11.	Local stakeholder consultation	Local stakeholder consultation has to be carried out by each LPP prior to the inclusion of the VPA unless Microsol can justify that different activity are sufficiently homogenous to organize one LSC for various LPPs or VPAs.	For the inclusion of the VPAs, it was (or shall be) evidenced the local stakeholder consultation performed by the LPPs.
	12.	Sustainability	The LPP committed to implementing the sustainability monitoring plan.	There is a sustainability monitoring plan set in each VPA-DD that has to be strictly followed by the LPPs.
	13.	Safeguarding principles	The LPP has signed the "Safeguarding declaration".	The "Safeguarding declaration" was signed by the LPPs of included VPAs and shall be signed by LPPs of VPAs to be included in the future.
			The LPP committed to providing information on the use of its carbon revenues in order to avoid corruption.	The LPPs of VPAs already included or to be included have the commitment to providing information on the use of its carbon revenues.
	14.	ODA	The LPP has signed the "Official Development Assistance Declaration", which states that ODA was not received under the condition that the credits coming out of the project will be transferred to the donor country.	The ODA declaration ^{14/} was signed by the LPPs of included VPAs and shall be signed by LPPs of VPAs to be included in the future.
	15.	Laws compliance	The LPP declares to be in line with the laws and regulations of the host country available at the time of inclusion of the VPA in the PoA.	The LPPs of VPAs already included or to be included have to be in line with the laws and regulations of the host country available at the time

				of inclusion of the VPA.
			The LPP has provided evidence that its entity is duly registered/ incorporated by the national authorities of its host country prior to inclusion.	The LPPs of VPAs already included or to be included have to provide evidence that its entity is duly registered/ incorporated by the national authorities of its host country.
	16.	Contractual with the CME	The LPP has signed contractual agreements with Microsol to participate in the PoA. These agreements include all rights and responsibilities of both parties. Microsol approved each VPA to be included in the PoA.	The contractual agreement was signed by the LPPs of included VPAs and shall be signed by LPPs of VPAs to be included in the future.
Findings	CAR 07; FAR 02; FAR 03			
Conclusion	The criteria are sufficiently objective and comprehensive to enable the assessment of the inclusion of corresponding VPAs in the PoA, including the requirements for the additionality assessment. The eligibility criteria for inclusion of a VPA are in accordance with requirements of GS4GG.			

SECTION E. Internal quality control

The draft validation report that is prepared by validation team is reviewed by an independent technical review team (one or more members) to confirm if the internal procedures established and implemented by ESPL were duly complied with and such opinion/conclusion is reached in an objective manner that complies with the applicable GS4GG rules/requirements.

The technical review team is collectively required to possess the technical expertise of all the technical area/sectoral scope to which the project activity is related. All members of technical review team are independent of the validation team.

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

SECTION F. Validation opinion

ESPL, contracted by Microsol SAS, has performed the independent validation of the renewal of period of the GS PoA "Utsil Naj – Casa saludable para todos", with GS Ref. Number: GS1377 and its VPAs – El Salvador (not operating), Guatemala (GS2439), Honduras (GS2440) and Mexico (GS2441), and Peru (not yet operating).

ESPL commenced the validation based on the baseline and monitoring methodology TPDDTEC – version 4.0^{7/}, the registered PoA-DD and VPA-DDs (from previous period) and draft PoA-DD (for the 2nd period).

ESPL's validation approach is based on the understanding of the risks associated with reporting the project activity, estimates of GHG emission data and the controls to be implemented to mitigate these. ESPL planned and performed the validation by obtaining evidence, other information and explanations that ESPL considered necessary to give reasonable assurance that the estimated GHG emission reductions are fairly to be achieved.

The validation team confirms, based on final version of revised PoA-DD and VPA-DDs for the 2nd period, that:

- the PoA and its operating VPAs are in accordance with all relevant GS4GG rules and requirements^{4/};
- the PoA and its operating VPAs are in accordance with conditions of the latest version of applied methodology Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC) – version 4.0^{7/};
- the changes in the PoA/VPAs as related to the General Eligibility Criteria have been reflected;

- the operating VPAs are totally in accordance with PoA eligibility criteria;
- the relevant updates to the Gold Standard Requirements have been incorporated to the PoA and its operating VPAs;
- the re-definition of baseline scenario and its impacts on the eligibility principles, criteria and requirements have been considered and assessed;
- the Gold Standard activity, product and methodology-specific requirements have been incorporated to the PoA and its operating VPAs;
- it was demonstrated the Ongoing Financial Need for the continuation of the PoA and its operating VPAs.

Appendix 1. Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Full texts
BE	Baseline Emission
CAR	Corrective Action Request
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CL	Clarification Request
CME	Coordinating/managing entity
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CO ₂ e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
CP	Crediting Period
DNH	Declaration of Not Harm
ESPL	Earthood Services Private Limited
FAR	Forward Action Request
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GS	The Global Standard Foundation
GS4GG	GS for Global Goals
ICS	Improved Cook Stove
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
KS	Kitchen Survey
KT	Kitchen Test
LPP	Local Project Participant
MP	Monitoring Plan
NRB	Non-Renewable Biomass
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PoA	Programme of Activities
PoA-DD	Programme of Activities Design Document
PE	Project Emission
PP	Project Participant
PS	Project Standard
QA/QC	Quality Assurance / Quality Control
tCO ₂ e	Tonnes of Carbon dioxide equivalent
TPDDTEC	Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VPA	Voluntary Project Activity
VPA-DD	Voluntary Project Activity Design Document
VT	Validation Team
VVB	Validation and Verification Body
VVS	Validation and Verification Standard

Appendix 2. Competence of team members and technical reviewers

Competence Statement	
Name	Sergio Bonanno Cruz
Country	Brazil
Education	Post Graduate Diploma in Environment
Experience	+25 Years
Field	Environmental Law, CDM, Energy, Climate Change
Approved Roles	
Team Leader	Yes

Validator	Yes		
Verifier	Yes		
Methodology Expert	Yes (ACM0001, ACM0002, AM0026, ACM0006, AMS-I.D)		
Local expert	Brazil, Chile, Colombia		
Financial Expert	Yes		
Technical Reviewer	No		
TA Expert	Yes (1.1, 1.2, 13.1)		
Reviewed by	Shifali Guleria, Quality Manager	Date	30/01/2023
Approved by	Deepika Mahala, Technical Manager	Date	30/01/2023

Competence Statement			
Name	Cristian Grisales		
Education	Masters Renewable Energies		
Experience	12 years		
Field	Consultancy		
Approved Roles			
Team Leader	Yes		
Validator	Yes		
Verifier	Yes		
Methodology Expert	No		
Local expert	Colombia		
Financial Expert	No		
Technical Reviewer	No		
TA Expert	Yes (1.2, 13.1)		
Reviewed by	Deepika Mahala	Date	23/04/2021
Approved by	Ashok Kumar Gautam	Date	23/04/2021

Competence Statement			
Name	Juan Alberto Gracia		
Country	Colombia		
Education	Master in sustainability and natural resources		
Experience	20 Years +		
Field	Energy, Climate Change & Environment		
Approved Roles			
Team Leader	Yes		
Validator	Yes		
Verifier	Yes		
Methodology Expert	No		
Local expert	Colombia		
Financial Expert	No		
Technical Reviewer	No		
TA Expert	Yes (1.2, 13.1)		
Reviewed by	Shreya Garg	Date	24/09/2020
Approved by	Ashok Gautam	Date	24/09/2020

Competence Statement	
Name	Shreya Garg
Country	India
Education	M.Sc. (Climate Science & Policy), TERI University
Experience	+6 Years
Field	Climate Change
Approved Roles	

Team Leader	Yes		
Validator	Yes		
Verifier	Yes		
Methodology Expert	Yes (AMS.I.A, AMS.I.C, AMS.I.D, AMS.I.F, AMS.II.D, AMS.II.G, AMS.II.J, AMS.III.AV, ACM0002, ACM0012)		
Local expert	India		
Financial Expert	No		
Technical Reviewer	Yes		
TA Expert	Yes (1.2, 3.1)		
Reviewed by	Abhishek Mahawar	Date	01/03/2018
Approved by	Ashok Gautam	Date	01/03/2018

Competence Statement			
Name	Shifali Guleria		
Education	M.Sc. (Environmental Studies and Resource Management), TERI University		
Experience	3+ year		
Field	Climate Change		
Approved Roles			
Team Leader	Yes		
Validator	Yes		
Verifier	Yes		
Methodology Expert	Yes (AMS-I.A., AMS-II.G.,AMS-II.E., AMS-III.A.V., AMS-I.D, ACM0002)		
Local expert	Yes		
Financial Expert	No		
Technical Reviewer	Yes		
TA Expert	Yes (1.2, 3.1)		
Reviewed by	Deepika Mahala	Date	16/02/2022
Approved by	Ashok Gautam	Date	18/02/2022

Appendix 3. Documents reviewed or referenced

No.	Author	Title	References to the document	Provider
1	UNFCCC	Standard: CDM PS for PoA	version 03.0	Other
2	UNFCCC	Standard: CDM PCP for PoA	version 03.0	Other
3	UNFCCC	Standard: CDM VVS for PoA	version 03.0	Other
4	GS	GS Programme of Activity requirements and procedures	version 2.0	Other
5	GS	Key Project Information & Programme Design Document (PoA-DD)	version 2.1	Other
6	GS	Key Project Information & VPA Design Document (PDD)	version 2.0	Other
7	GS	Methodology Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC)	version 4.0	Other
8	GS	Guidelines Requirements and guidelines: Usage rate monitoring	version 2.0	Other
9	CME	PoA-DD – draft/revised	version 1 – 27/09/2022	CME

			version 3 – 22/02/2023 version 4 – 18/04/2023 version 5 – 20/11/2023	
10	CME	PoA-DD – final	version 12 – 08/03/2024	CME
11	CME	<u>VPA-DDs – draft/revised</u> - GS2439 - GS2440 - GS2441	version 1 – 28/09/2022 version 2 – 22/02/2023 version 4 – 18/04/2023 version 5 – 20/11/2023 version 1 – 28/09/2022 version 3 – 22/02/2023 version 4 – 18/04/2023 version 5 – 20/11/2023 version 1 – 28/09/2022 version 3 – 22/02/2023 version 4 – 18/04/2023 version 5 – 20/11/2023	CME
12	CME	<u>VPA-DDs – final</u> - GS2439 - GS2440 - GS2441	version 6 – 08/03/2024 version 6 – 08/03/2024 version 7 – 08/03/2024	CME
13	CME	<u>ER estimates</u> - GS2439 o Ecocina o Ecoplancha - GS2440 - GS2441 o AURA Patsari o FPP Onil o FPP Patsari o GIRA Patsari	version 1 version 2 version 1 version 2 version 1 version 2 version 1 version 2 version 1 version 2 version 1 version 2 version 1 version 2	CME
14	CME / LPPs	<u>VPA documents</u> - GS2439 o LPP Eligibility form o Applicability condition – energy output o Additionality information o ODA Declaration o f_{NRB} assessment o Leakage supporting information o DNH o End users list o Baseline surveys - GS2440 o LPP Eligibility form o Applicability condition – energy output	-	CME

		○ Additionality information ○ ODA Declaration ○ f_{NRB} assessment ○ Leakage supporting information ○ DNH ○ End users list ○ Baseline surveys - GS2441 ○ LPP Eligibility form ○ Applicability condition – energy output ○ Additionality information ○ ODA Declaration ○ f_{NRB} assessment ○ Leakage supporting information ○ DNH ○ End users list ○ Baseline surveys		
15	CME	Registered PoA-DD	version 11 – 22/05/2015	Other
16	CME / GS	Deviation Request – DEV_256 – partially approved	07/06/2022	CME
17	-	<u>End users' Questionnaires</u> - GS2439 - GS2440 - GS2441	15/11/2022 16/11/2022 12 and 13/11/2022	VVB
18	GS	Methodology Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC)	version 4.0	Other
19	GS	<u>Guidelines</u> Requirements and guidelines: Usage rate monitoring	version 2.0	Other
20	GS	Transition Annex-Microsol Utsil Naj PoA 20180612	-	CME
21	-	Gold Standard for Global Goals	https://www.goldstandard.org/tags/gs4gg	Other
22	-	UNFCCC	cdm.unfccc.int	Other
23	CME	<u>SDG Impact tool</u> - GS2439 ○ Ecocina ○ Ecoplancha - GS2440 - GS2441 ○ AURA Patsari ○ FPP Onil	version 1 version 2 version 3 version 1 version 2 version 3 version 1 version 2 version 3 version 1 version 2 version 3 version 1 version 2	CME

		○ FPP Patsari ○ GIRA Patsari	version 3 version 1 version 2 version 3 version 1 version 2 version 3	
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Appendix 4. Clarification requests, corrective action requests and forward action requests

PoA

Table 1. CL from this validation

CL ID	01	Section no.	D.1.1	Date: 15/01/2023
Description of CL				
<i>In accordance with the instructions for filling out the PoA-DD:</i> a. Front page: the table "Real case VPAs (all real case VPAs included in the PoA)" is not filled up; b. Section D.2: it is missing the PoA crediting cycle start date and the total duration of the proposed PoA in years and months.				
Coordinating managing entity				Date: 27/01/2023
a. The table has already been filled in with the corresponding information of real VPAs: VPA2 (GS2439); Information has been added. Please refer to section D.2.				
Documentation provided by CME				
In the file "Revised doc" > PoA DD Word document "UN PoADD - CP Renewal - v2"				
VVB assessment				Date: 07/02/2023
The sections were properly revised and are in accordance with the instructions for filling out the PoA-DD. CL is closed				

CL ID	02	Section no.	D.1.2	Date: 15/01/2023
Description of CL				
<i>It is not clear how this renewal process is in accordance with the GS Programme of Activity requirements and procedures – version 2.0, as the renewal process shall begin (defined by the submission of a validation report by a VVB for renewal of crediting period of PoA and its VPAs to Gold Standard) no later than the last date of current crediting period, which has not occurred.</i>				
Coordinating managing entity				Date: 27/01/2023
A deviation request was sent to SustainCERT on 19/05/2022, explaining the reason for not renewing this PoA on time. GS decision on 07/06/2022 was as follows: <i>The PD shall:</i> 1. Ensure that continuity in the Project's monitoring activities is maintained and that PD can justify that no monitoring gaps exist (especially for SDG parameters) within the Monitoring Period(s). However, if gap(s) exist, the project shall justify that conservative approach(es) have been applied in line with section 3 of the Deviation Approval Requirements and Procedures and overarching GS principles (as applicable). 2. Document the deviation request, its implications, and GS' decision in the appropriate section of the PDD/Monitoring Report (for the relevant MP). <i>The verifying VVB shall, through appropriate means at its disposal, evaluate the Project's compliance with the above-mentioned conditions and provide its opinion in the Validation/Verification Report. SustainCert shall review both the PD's response and the VVB's assessment/opinion of the same and take appropriate steps".</i>				

The first crediting period was from 27/12/2011 to 26/12/2018; the second crediting period should have begun after the first crediting period. As explained in the deviation request (DEV_256), this did not occur; however, GS approved the CP to begin immediately after the first CP concluded. This DR will be supported by the corresponding section in the monitoring report, including evidence and how it was addressed.

Documentation provided by CME

In the file "Revised doc" > PoA DD
Word document "UN PoADD - CP Renewal - v2"

VVB assessment**Date:** 07/02/2023

It was explained and evidenced by the partial approval of the Deviation Request – DEV_256 – that GS has allowed the renewal of the PoA period from 27/12/2018 (first day after the end of first period). However, by this approval, GS VERs may be claimed from 06/04/2020 or three years (retroactive) from the date of remote/physical site visit by a verifying VVB, whichever occurs later. No credits and SDG Impacts can be claimed for the period of delay before 06/04/2020.

So, FAR 01 is being raised to ask the verifying VVB to evaluate the project's compliance with all conditions of the approval and to provide its opinion in the Verification Report.

Nevertheless, as requested by the approval, it is missing the reporting of the deviation request, its implications, and GS's decision in the appropriate section of the PDD and VPA-DDs.

CL remains open

Coordinating managing entity #2**Date:** 22/02/2023

We have completed the requirements and implications requested by GS in section D.2 of the revised PoA-DD and section C.2.1 of the corresponding revised VPA-DD.

Documentation provided by CME

In the file "Revised doc"

- Word document "UN PoADD - CP Renewal - v3"
- Word document "UN VPA2 - VPADD - CP Renewal – v3"
- Word document "UN VPA3 - VPADD - CP Renewal – v3"
- Word document "UN VPA4 - VPADD - CP Renewal – v3"

VVB assessment #2**Date:** 28/02/2023

The reporting of the deviation request, its implications, and GS's decision have been included in Section D.2 of the revised PoA-DD and Section C.2.1 of the VPA-DDs, in accordance with the requirements of GS's decision itself.

CL is closed

CL ID	03	Section no.	D.1.3	Date: 15/01/2023
Description of CL				
<i>In Section A.5 of the PoA-DD it is not clear which of the original host countries are still part of the PoA, as El Salvador and Peru, which were part at the original validation, are not being renewed at this process.</i>				
Coordinating managing entity				Date: 27/01/2023
El Salvador does not enter this renewal process because the LPP working in this VPA (VPA1) withdrawn (and even did not participate in the first verification) because of recent market conditions which made it increasingly difficult for the LPPs to maintain their certifications. In contrast to the Qori Q'oncha Program in Peru, the Utsil Naj Program has lower volumes of cookstoves, complicating the profitability of the projects and making it more difficult for them to participate. Thus, the country has withdrawn from this design certification renewal process. Please refer to section A.5 in which El Salvador was removed.				
Documentation provided by CME				
In the file "Revised doc" > PoA DD Word document "UN PoADD - CP Renewal - v2"				
VVB assessment				Date: 07/02/2023
It was explained during the interviews and clarified in the PoA-DD that El Salvador is not part of the PoA anymore, as there is no LPP in the country to accomplish with all criteria defined by the CME for the task. Nevertheless, although there is no LPP appointed at this time, neither a real VPA, Peru continues as a host country as it is feasible to be included in the future.				
CL is closed				

CL ID	04	Section no.	D.2.3	Date: 15/01/2023
Description of CL				
<i>In Section A.1 it is not clear if the <u>safe water supply devices technology</u>, which was part of the PoA for the first period, continues being a technology to be developed.</i>				
<i>The technology is not assessed at this renewal, although in Section A.1 it is stated that the PoA is designed as a multi-technology programme; in Section A.3 it is mentioned that the ICS is the first technology to be</i>				

<i>employed, but no other technology is discussed; and in Section B.2.1, it is mentioned that the PoA applies multiple technology/measures.</i>	
Coordinating managing entity	Date: 27/01/2023
Safe water supply devices technology is no longer part of this PoA, which is why this technology is not assessed in this renewal process. Information has been corrected in sections A.1, A.3 y B.2.1.	
Documentation provided by CME	
In the file "Revised doc" > PoA DD Word document "UN PoADD - CP Renewal - v2"	
VVB assessment	Date: 07/02/2023 12/04/2023
It was explained during the interviews and clarified in the PoA-DD that <u>safe water supply devices technology</u> is no longer part of this PoA, as it was not feasible to be kept. Nevertheless, the technologies to be employed remain with possibility of including cooking, heating, electricity and other uses. However, along the PoA (e.g., Section A.3), only states the possibility of including the improved cookstoves. Therefore, the information is inconsistent along the PoA-DD and not in compliance with applied version of methodology. CL remains open	
Coordinating managing entity #2	Date: 18/04/2023
Indeed, as part of this second crediting period, only improved cookstoves (ICS) would be included, this is reported along de PoA-DD and is in compliance with applied methodology. Section A.3 has been updated, please refer to the revised document.	
Documentation provided by CME	
In the file "Revised doc" > "PoA DD" Word document "UN PoADD – CP Renewal – v4"	
VVB assessment #2	Date: 18/04/2023
Section A.1 was properly revised and it is clear that only improved biomass cookstoves can be implemented, in accordance with applied methodology. It is also clear that, if decided in the future, the introduction of any other technology can only be implemented through a specific methodology that can allow this with the proper proposal of a design change. Note: at the final version of the PoA-DD, a possibility of multi-technology was reintroduced, although the technology of safe water supply is no longer part of the PoA, but a possible inclusion of another technology with strong social impacts to poor population. CL is closed	

CL ID	05	Section no.	D.2.5	Date: 15/01/2023
Description of CL				
<i>In Appendix 4 of the PoA-DD it is not clear how the text explains the actual scenario faced by the PoA and how the carbon revenues are essential for the continuation of the programme, as it refers to data from 2007.</i>				
Coordinating managing entity				Date: 27/01/2023
Information has been corrected in Appendix 4.				
Documentation provided by CME				
In the file "Revised doc" > PoA DD Word document "UN PoADD - CP Renewal - v2"				
VVB assessment				Date: 07/02/2023
Appendix 4 was revised with actual data and information, which allows a better understanding about the necessity of carbon revenues for the continuity of the PoA and how it helps the poor population in the host countries to have access to the improved cook stove. CL is closed				

Table 2. CAR from this validation

CAR ID	01	Section no.	D.1.1	Date: 15/01/2023
Description of CAR				
<i>The template of PoA-DD used is not the latest one available at GS website.</i>				
Coordinating managing entity				Date: 27/01/2023
The template of PoA DD used is the latest one available on the Gold Standard website, released on 31/05/2022 and its version is 2.1.				
Documentation provided by CME				
In the file "Revised doc" > PoA DD Word document "UN PoADD - CP Renewal - v2"				
VVB assessment				Date: 07/02/2023

The template is the latest one available at GS website.
CAR is closed

CAR ID	02	Section no.	D.2.3	Date: 15/01/2023
Description of CAR				
<i>In Section B.2 of the PoA-DD, not all conditions of applied methodology are being discussed.</i>				
Coordinating managing entity				Date: 27/01/2023
All the applicable conditions of the methodology have been assessed. Please refer to section B.2 of the revised PoA-DD.				
Documentation provided by CME				
In the file "Revised doc" > PoA DD Word document "UN PoADD - CP Renewal - v2"				
VVB assessment				Date: 07/02/2023
Section B.2 of the PoA-DD was properly revised and all conditions of applied methodology are being discussed. CAR is closed				

Table 3. FAR from this validation

Not applicable

VPAs

Table 4. CL from this validation

CL ID	06	Section no.	D.2.2	Date: 15/01/2023
Description of CL				
<i>In Section A.1 of the VPA-DDs, it is not clear the information that the project activities will take place between 2019 and 2026 (VPA 2) and between 2018 and 2025 (VPAs 3 and 4).</i>				
Coordinating managing entity				Date: 27/01/2023
The second crediting period of VPA 2 was from 01/04/2019 to 31/03/2026 and for the VPA 3 and 4 were from 27/12/2018 to 26/12/2025. The information has been updated for each VPA-DD. Please refer to section A.1 of the revised VPA-DDs.				
Documentation provided by CME				
In the file "Revised doc" > VPA DDs - Word document "UN VPA2 - VPADD - CP Renewal - v2" - Word document "UN VPA3 - VPADD - CP Renewal - v2" Word document "UN VPA4 - VPADD - CP Renewal - v2"				
VVB assessment				Date: 07/02/2023
Sections A.1 of the VPA-DDs were properly revised and the information is correct for all VPAs. CL is closed				

CL ID	07	Section no.	D.2.7	Date: 15/01/2023
Description of CL				
<i>In Appendix 1 of the VPA-DDs, it is not clear which are the principles that are relevant and which ones shall be monitored. In addition, some principles have no mitigation measures included.</i>				
Coordinating managing entity				Date: 27/01/2023
The principles that are relevant have been changed with the response "Yes". In case of no relevance, those principles have been changed with the response "No". Each section contains information about what will be monitored and its mitigation measures, if applicable. Please refer to Appendix 1 of the revised VPA-DDs.				
Documentation provided by CME				
In the file "Revised doc" > VPA DDs - Word document "UN VPA2 - VPADD - CP Renewal - v2" - Word document "UN VPA3 - VPADD - CP Renewal - v2" Word document "UN VPA4 - VPADD - CP Renewal - v2"				
VVB assessment				Date: 07/02/2023
Appendix 1 of the VPA-DDs were properly revised and enable a better comprehension about relevance and monitoring. Nevertheless, it was included the information that a new DNH was signed by the LPPs to accomplish with some principles, but these new declarations were not presented to the VVB. CL remains open				

Coordinating managing entity #2	Date: 22/02/2023
In each VPA-DD, Appendix 1 has been updated and an evidence document signed by the LPPs at the time of program validation has been attached.	
Documentation provided by CME	
In the file "New Doc" > "DNH" - DNH VPA2 - DNH VPA3 - DNH VPA4 AURA - DNH VPA4 FPP - DNH VPA4 GIRA1 - DNH VPA4 GIRA2	
VVB assessment #2	Date: 28/02/2023
It was clarified that the signed DNH are the ones used for the original validation of inclusion of respective VPAs, which already accomplish the set conditions. The original DNH declarations were presented and indeed comply with the principles. Appendix I of the VPA-DDs were properly revised. CL is closed	

Table 5. CAR from this validation

CAR ID	03	Section no.	D.2.1	Date: 15/01/2023
Description of CAR				
<i>The template of VPA-DD used is not the latest one available at GS website.</i>				
Coordinating managing entity				Date: 27/01/2023
The template of VPA-DD used is the latest one available on the Gold Standard website. The released date is 04/05/2022 and its version is v.2.0.				
Documentation provided by CME				
In the file "Revised doc" > VPA DDs - Word document "UN VPA2 - VPADD - CP Renewal - v2" - Word document "UN VPA3 - VPADD - CP Renewal - v2" - Word document "UN VPA4 - VPADD - CP Renewal - v2"				
VVB assessment				Date: 07/02/2023
The template is the latest one available at GS website. CAR is closed				

CAR ID	04	Section no.	D.2.3	Date: 15/01/2023
Description of CAR				
<i>In Section B.2 of the VPA-DDs, not all conditions of applied methodology are being assessed.</i>				
Coordinating managing entity				Date: 27/01/2023
All the conditions of the methodology have been assessed. Please refer to Section B.2 of the revised VPA-DDs.				
Documentation provided by CME				
In the file "Revised doc" > VPA DDs - Word document "UN VPA2 - VPADD - CP Renewal - v2" - Word document "UN VPA3 - VPADD - CP Renewal - v2" - Word document "UN VPA4 - VPADD - CP Renewal - v2"				
VVB assessment				Date: 07/02/2023 12/04/2023
Section B.2 of the VPA-DDs was properly revised and all conditions of applied methodology are being discussed. Nevertheless, some issues are not clear: - there is an empty table at the beginning of the section; - applicability conditions: the thermal efficiency of the ICS needs to be higher than 20%. However, the assessment is not performed by type of ICS, as required by the applied methodology and the calculated values are not clear and do not allow the verification of accomplishment with this requirement: - VPA 2: the thermal efficiency of the Ecoplancha is equal to 17%, as per Appendix 6 spreadsheet. It is not clear how ICS Ecoplancha accomplishes with the required efficiency; - VPA 3: the mentioned efficiency is 27% although the efficiency of Ecocina is 37%, as per Appendix 6 spreadsheet. In addition, Appendix 6 spreadsheet mentions ICS Patsari, Onil and Ecocina, but as per the VPA-DD, just ICS Ecocina is used in the VPA;				

- iii. VPA 4: the mentioned efficiency is 27% although the efficiency of Patsari is 20%, Onil is 18% and Ecocina is 37%, as per Appendix 6 spreadsheet. It is not clear how the 27% was calculated, neither how ICS Onil accomplishes with the required efficiency.

CAR remains open

Coordinating managing entity #2

Date: 18/04/2023

- a. The table has been revised and now there is not displayed an empty row at the beginning of the section.
- b. An assessment per type of improved cookstove (ICS) has been carried out, and the thermal efficiency is higher than 20% as required by the applied methodology. Please refer to the spreadsheet "Appendix 6 - Applicability condition - 150 kW - vf" which has been updated for each VPA.
 - i. VPA2: the thermal efficiency has been updated for both ICS models; Ecocina is equal to 35% and Ecoplancha is equal to 25%. Please refer to the tab "Ecocina" and "Ecoplancha", cell D13 of the above-mentioned spreadsheet.
 - ii. VPA3: the thermal efficiency has been updated; Ecocina is equal to 35%. Please refer to tab "Ecocina" cell D13, of the above-mentioned spreadsheet.
 - iii. VPA4: the thermal efficiency has been updated for both ICS models; Patsari and Onil is equal to 21%. Please refer to tab "Patsari" and "ONIL" cell D13, of the above-mentioned spreadsheet.

Documentation provided by CME

In the file "Revised doc" > Appendix 6

- Excel document "Appendix 6 - Applicability condition - 150 kW - vf - VPA2"
- Excel document "Appendix 6 - Applicability condition - 150 kW - vf - VPA3"
- Excel document "Appendix 6 - Applicability condition - 150 kW - vf - VPA4"
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In the file "Revised doc" > "VPA DD"

- Word document "UN VPA2 - VPADD - CP Renewal - v4"
- Word document "UN VPA3 - VPADD - CP Renewal - v4"
- Word document "UN VPA4 - VPADD - CP Renewal - v4"

VVB assessment #2

Date: 18/04/2023

- a. the table was properly revised;
- b. the assessment of the thermal efficiency of all used ICS in each VPA was correctly revised and as per the "Test Results of Cook Stove Performance" of Aprovecho Research Center, Shell Foundation and US EPA, 2010, available at <https://pciaonline.org/files/Test-Results-Cookstove-Performance.pdf>. Actually, all used ICS have the thermal efficiency above 20%, thus accomplishing the applied methodology condition.

CAR is closed

CAR ID	05	Section no.	D.2.2	Date: 15/01/2023
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Description of CAR

In Section B.4 of the VPA-DDs, not all aspects of the reassessment of the baseline scenario are being discussed.

Coordinating managing entity

Date: 27/01/2023

All aspects of the reassessment of the baseline scenario have been discussed. Please refer to Section B.4 of the revised VPA-DDs.

Documentation provided by CME

In the file "Revised doc" > VPA DDs

- Word document "UN VPA2 - VPADD - CP Renewal - v2"
- Word document "UN VPA3 - VPADD - CP Renewal - v2"
- Word document "UN VPA4 - VPADD - CP Renewal - v2"

VVB assessment

Date: 07/02/2023

Section B.4 of the VPA-DDs were properly revised and all aspects of the reassessment of the baseline scenario are being discussed.

CAR is closed

CAR ID	06	Section no.	D.2.6	Date: 15/01/2023
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Description of CAR

In Section B.6.2 of the VPA-DDs, parameter f_{NRB} is incorrectly listed as fixed.

Coordinating managing entity

Date: 27/01/2023

The parameter f_{NRB} is not part of "Data parameter fixed ex ante". It was correctly listed in section B.7.1 "Data and parameters to be monitored". Please refer to this section of the revised VPA-DDs.

Documentation provided by CME

In the file "Revised doc" > VPA DDs	
- Word document "UN VPA2 - VPADD - CP Renewal - v2" - Word document "UN VPA3 - VPADD - CP Renewal - v2" - Word document "UN VPA4 - VPADD - CP Renewal - v2"	
VVB assessment	Date: 07/02/2023
Parameter f_{NRB} was correctly excluded from the list of fixed parameters and listed in the section of monitored parameters of each VPA. CAR is closed	

CAR ID	07	Section no.	D.2.8	Date: 15/01/2023
Description of CAR				
In Section A.1.1 of the VPA-DDs, the accomplishment of the VPAs to the eligibility criteria of the PoA is not clear, as the specific information is missing. In addition, for criterion 5 it is being used datum that was not validated at the original validation of the PoA and inclusion of the VPAs.				
Coordinating managing entity				Date: 27/01/2023
The accomplishment of the VPAs to the eligibility criteria of the PoA has been updated. Please refer to the section A.1.1 of the revised VPA-DDs. In addition, data used in criteria n° 5 was validated at validation stage of the VPAs since this data was reported at validated VPA-DDs from the last crediting period. These data were validated. Please refer to page 23 of VPA-DD validated for VPA 2; page 22 of VPA-DD validated for VPA 3; and page 38 of VPA-DD validated for VPA 4. The evidence will be attached for its revision and revised Appendix 7.				
Documentation provided by CME				
In the file "Revised doc" > VPA DDs - Word document "UN VPA2 - VPADD - CP Renewal - v2" - Word document "UN VPA3 - VPADD - CP Renewal - v2" - Word document "UN VPA4 - VPADD - CP Renewal - v2"				
VVB assessment				Date: 07/02/2023
Section A.1.1 of the VPA-DDs were correctly revised with specific information of each VPA being assessed to enable the demonstration of the accomplishment of the VPA to the eligibility criteria of the PoA. The assessment of criterion 5 was kept with the information already validated at the inclusion of the VPAs, as the additionality is not being reassessed at this renewal process, in accordance with GS4GG directive. CAR is closed				

Table 6. FAR from this validation

FAR ID	01	Section no.	D.2.2	Date: 07/02/2023
Description of FAR				
As per the partial approval of the Deviation Request – DEV_256, although GS has allowed the renewal of the PoA period from 24/01/2020, VERs may be claimed only from 06/04/2020 or three years (retroactive) from the date of remote/physical site visit by a verifying VVB, whichever occurs later. No credits and SDG Impacts can be claimed for the period of delay before 06/04/2020. In addition, it is necessary to evaluate and provide the opinion if the project developer has ensured that the continuity in the project's monitoring activities is maintained and can justify that no monitoring gaps exist (especially for SDG parameters) within the monitoring period(s). If gaps exist, it is necessary to verify if the project developer has justified that conservative approaches have been applied in line with section 3 of the Deviation Approval Requirements and Procedures and overarching GS principles, as applicable.				
Coordinating managing entity				Date: 22/02/2023
CME agrees to the requirements and will review the application at the first verification of the second crediting period.				
Documentation provided by CME				
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VVB assessment				Date: 28/02/2023
CME has agreed with the requirements for the next verification of the VPAs. To be closed by the VVB in charge of the verification.				

FAR ID	02	Section no.	D.2.8	Date: 08/03/2024
Description of FAR				
The VVB of next verification shall confirm that the LPPs have implemented the required actions (i.e., monitoring plan) and provide the required information (i.e., carbon revenues use report) as described in the eligibility criteria.				

Coordinating managing entity	Date: 08/03/2024
CME agrees to the requirements	
Documentation provided by CME	
-	
VVB assessment	Date: 10/04/2024
CME has agreed with the requested issue and VVB shall check this in the next verification of the VPAs. To be closed by the VVB in charge of the verification.	

FAR ID	03	Section no.	D.2.8	Date: 08/03/2024
Description of FAR				
<i>The VVB of next verification shall verify the LPPs' guidelines and records on the follow-up and replacement scheme, so as to ensure the stoves were operational during the monitoring period.</i>				
Coordinating managing entity				Date: 08/03/2024
CME agrees to the requirements and will review the application at the first verification of the second crediting period.				
Documentation provided by CME				
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VVB assessment				Date: 10/04/2024
CME has agreed with the requested issue and VVB shall check this in the next verification of the VPAs. To be closed by the VVB in charge of the verification.				

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Document information

<i>Version</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
03.0	7 January 2021	Revision to: • Remove the row of “Estimated amount of annual average GHG emission reductions or GHG removals by sinks in the next programme of activities period” from cover page and related instructions; • Make editorial improvements.
02.0	31 May 2019	Revision to: • Ensure consistency with version 02.0 of the “CDM validation and verification standard for programmes of activities” (CDM-EB93-A08-STAN) and version 02.0 of the “CDM project cycle procedure for programmes of activities” (CDM-EB93-A09-PROC); • Make editorial improvements.
01.0	29 December 2017	Initial publication.
Decision Class: Regulatory Document Type: Form Business Function: Renewal of crediting period Keywords: crediting period, programme of activities, validation report		