

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 PoA: GS1377 VPA 2: GS2439 VPA 3: GS2440 VPA 4: GS2441	
Scale of the project activity	☒ Large-scale ☐ Small-scale	
Version number(s) of the PoA-DD(s) to which this report applies	12	
Version number of the verification and certification report	3	
Completion date of the verification and certification report	11/12/2024	
Monitoring period number and duration of this morning period	VPA 2: Monitoring Period No: 3 – from 01/04/2019 ¹ until 13/03/2023 (including both days) VPA 3: Monitoring Period No: 3 – from 27/12/2018 ¹ until 13/03/2023 (including both days) VPA 4: Monitoring Period No: 3 – from 27/12/2018 ¹ until 13/03/2023 (including both days)	
Number and version number of the monitoring report to which this report applies	VPA 2: MR version 7 from 10/12/2024 VPA 3: MR version 6 from 11/10/2024 VPA 4: MR version 7 from 10/12/2024	
Coordinating/managing entity (CME)	Microsol S.A.S.	
Host Parties	Host Parties of the PoA	Is this a host Party to a VPA covered in this report? (yes/no)
	Mexico	Yes
	Guatemala	Yes
	Honduras	Yes
	Peru	No
	El Salvador	No
VPA Cycle	Retroactive	

¹ Although the monitoring period starts at this date, the ERs will be claimed only from 06/04/2020 for all VPAs as per deviation approved on 07/06/2022^{06/}.

Applied methodologies and standardized baselines	Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC) – version 4.0
Mandatory sectoral scopes linked to the applied methodologies	1
Activity Requirements applied	Community Services Activities
Product Requirements applied	GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration
Estimated Sustainable Development Contributions for this monitoring period in the included VPAs covered in this report	<u>VPA 2:</u> 13 Climate Action (mandatory): - Emission Reductions: - o Ecocina: 10,978 tCO₂e - o Ecoplancha: 622 tCO₂e - o Total: 11,600 tCO₂e 1 No poverty: - Number of poor people benefitting from clean cooking technology: - o Ecocina: 3,382 people - o Ecoplancha: 3,147 people - o Total: 6,529 people 2 Zero Hunger: - Proportion of households that buy food with monetary savings obtained from purchase of firewood - o Ecocina: 11.6% - o Ecoplancha: 9.3% - o Average: 10.45% - 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. - o Ecocina: 1.03% - o Ecoplancha: 1.03% - o Average: 1.03% 3 Good health and well-being: - Proportion of households considering cough occurs less often or no more: - o Ecocina: 100 % - o Ecoplancha: 98.97% - o Average: 99.49%

	- Proportion of households considering respiratory diseases occur less often or no more: - o Ecocina: 99.3 % - o Ecoplancha: 98.27 % - o Average: 98.79% - Proportion of households considering burns occur less often or no more: - o Ecocina: 95.12 % - o Ecoplancha: 94.09 % - o Average: 94.61% - Proportion of households considering backaches occur less often or no more: - o Ecocina: 99.39 % - o Ecoplancha: 98.36 % - o Average: 98.88% 4 Quality education - Proportion of children having more time to do their class homework: - o Ecocina: 100 % - o Ecoplancha: 100 % - o Average: 100% - Proportion of children having more time to attend school: - o Ecocina: 100 % - o Ecoplancha: 100 % - o Average: 100% - Proportion of beneficiaries who participated in ICS construction: - o Ecocina: 1.45 % - o Ecoplancha: 1.45 % - o Average: 1.45% - Proportion of people having received capacity-building on the benefits and adequate use of the ICS: - o Ecocina: 69.57 % - o Ecoplancha: 44.33 % - o Average: 56.95% 7 Affordable and clean energy - Number of clean cooking technologies implemented and used by the project population:
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- Ecocina: 673 ICS
- Ecoplancha: 692 ICS
- Total: 1,365 ICS

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 jobs
 - Ecoplancha: 2 jobs
 - Total: 4 Jobs
- Equal pay for work of equal value for both women and men:
 - Ecocina: 33%
 - Ecoplancha: 33%
 - Average: 33%

11 Sustainable cities and communities

- Amount of firewood saved per age category per ICS
 - Ecocina: 0.00858 t/ICS*day
 - Ecoplancha: 0.00032 t/ICS*day
 - Average: 0.00445 t/ICS*day

12 Responsible consumption and production

- Quantity of savings in fuel that is reduced per ICS-day, comparing the baseline scenario and project scenario with improved cookstoves
 - Ecocina: 6,582.4 kg of firewood saved/ day
 - Ecoplancha: 407.6 kg of firewood saved/ day
 - Average: 3,495 kg of firewood saved/ day
- Proportion of fuel savings achieved by project technologies compared to baseline
 - Ecocina: 64%
 - Ecoplancha: 0%
 - Average: 32%

15 Life on land

- Number of tons of wood saved by the project:
 - Ecocina: 2,162 tons of wood saved/year
 - Ecoplancha: 134 tons of wood saved/year
 - Total: 2,296 tons of wood saved/year

16 Peace, justice and strong institutions

	- Proportion of end-users indicating that they are unhappy with their improved cookstoves - o Ecocina: 4.35 % - o Ecoplancha: 3.09 % - o Average: 3.72% - Proportion of end-users indicating that they approved the installation of the improved cookstove and that were informed about it - o Ecocina: 100 % - o Ecoplancha: 100 % - o Average: 100% <u>VPA 3:</u> 13 Climate Action (mandatory): - Emission Reductions: 2,774 tCO₂e 1 No poverty: - Number of poor people benefitting from clean cooking technology: 906 people 2 Zero Hunger: - Proportion of households that buy food with monetary savings obtained from purchase of firewood: 9.4% - 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: 1.03%. 3 Good health and well-being: - Proportion of households considering cough occurs less often or no more: 52.5% - Proportion of households considering respiratory diseases occur less often or no more: 32.5% - Proportion of households considering burns occur less often or no more: 31.25% - Proportion of households considering backaches occur less often or no more: 45% 4 Quality education - Proportion of children having more time to do their class homework: 40.32% - Proportion of children having more time to attend school: 46.77% - Proportion of beneficiaries who participated in ICS construction: 1.45%
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	- Proportion of people having received capacity-building on the benefits and adequate use of the ICS: 65.63% 7 Affordable and clean energy - Number of clean cooking technologies implemented and used by the project population: 162 ICS 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%: 5 jobs - Equal pay for work of equal value for both women and men: 33% 11 Sustainable cities and communities - Amount of firewood saved per age category per ICS: 0.00875 t/ICS*day 12 Responsible consumption and production - Quantity of savings in fuel that is reduced per ICS-day, comparing the baseline scenario and project scenario with improved cookstoves: 1,575 kg of firewood saved/ICS*day - Proportion of fuel savings achieved by project technologies compared to baseline: 81.82% 15 Life on land Number of tons of wood saved by the project: 517 tons of wood saved/year 16 Peace, justice and strong institutions - Proportion of end-users indicating that they are unhappy with their improved cookstoves: 3.13% - Proportion of end-users indicating that they approved the installation of the improved cookstove and that were informed about it: 100% <u>VPA 4:</u> 13 Climate Action (mandatory): - Emission Reductions: - o AURA: 3,815 tCO₂e - o FPP Onil: 7,592 tCO₂e - o FPP Patsari: 2,133 tCO₂e - o GIRA: 4,718 tCO₂e - o Total: 18,258 tCO₂e 1 No poverty: - Number of poor people benefitting from clean cooking technology:
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- AURA: 24,118 people
- FPP Onil: 2,097 people
- FPP Patsari: 5,687 people
- GIRA: 2,578 people
- Total: 34,480 people

2 Zero Hunger:

- Proportion of households that buy food with monetary savings obtained from purchase of firewood
 - AURA: 18.80%
 - FPP Onil: 29.82%
 - FPP Patsari: 6.27%
 - GIRA: 7.70%
 - Average: 15.65%
- 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.
 - AURA: 1.03%
 - FPP Onil: 1.03%
 - FPP Patsari: 1.03%
 - GIRA: 1.03%
 - Average: 1.03%

3 Good health and well-being:

- Proportion of households considering cough occurs less often or no more:
 - AURA: 80.19 %
 - FPP Onil: 43.92 %
 - FPP Patsari: 43.92 %
 - GIRA: 41.74 %
 - Average: 52.44%
- Proportion of households considering respiratory diseases occur less often or no more:
 - AURA: 72.22 %
 - FPP Onil: 27.17 %
 - FPP Patsari: 27.65 %
 - GIRA: 7.96 %
 - Average: 33.75%
- Proportion of households considering burns occur less often or no more:

	○ AURA: 73.15 % ○ FPP Onil: 27.51 % ○ FPP Patsari: 27.51 % ○ GIRA: 13.36 % ○ Average: 35.38% - Proportion of households considering backaches occur less often or no more: ○ AURA: 73.15 % ○ FPP Onil: 33.51 % ○ FPP Patsari: 33.22 % ○ GIRA: 32.85 % ○ Average: 43.18% 4 Quality education - Proportion of children having more time to do their class homework: ○ AURA: 25.48 % ○ FPP Onil: 39.86 % ○ FPP Patsari: 42.49 % ○ GIRA: 16.19 % ○ Average: 31.01% - Proportion of children having more time to attend school: ○ AURA: 27.41 % ○ FPP Onil: 37.06 % ○ FPP Patsari: 41.85 % ○ GIRA: 16.19 % ○ Average: 30.63% - Proportion of beneficiaries who participated in ICS construction: N/A ○ AURA: 78.60 % ○ FPP Onil: 34.21 % ○ FPP Patsari: 60.78 % ○ GIRA: 1.11 % ○ Average: 43.68% - Proportion of people having received capacity-building on the benefits and adequate use of the ICS: ○ AURA: 96.31 % ○ FPP Onil: 91.23 %
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- FPP Patsari: 90.98 %
- GIRA: 24.44 %
- Average: 75.74%

7 Affordable and clean energy

- Number of clean cooking technologies implemented and used by the project population:
 - AURA: 4,865 ICS
 - FPP Onil: 436 ICS
 - FPP Patsari: 1,145 ICS
 - GIRA: 541 ICS
 - Total: 6,987 ICS

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%:
 - AURA: 9 jobs
 - FPP: 3 jobs
 - GIRA: 3 jobs
 - Total: 15 Jobs
- Equal pay for work of equal value for both women and men:
 - AURA: 33%
 - FPP: 33%
 - GIRA: 33%
 - Average: 33%

11 Sustainable cities and communities

- Amount of firewood saved per age category per ICS
 - AURA: 0.0122 t/ICS*day
 - FPP Onil: 0.0079 t/ICS*day
 - FPP Patsari: 0.0015 t/ICS*day
 - GIRA: 0.0042 t/ICS*day
 - Average: 0.0065 t/ICS*day

12 Responsible consumption and production

- Quantity of savings in fuel that is reduced per ICS-day, comparing the baseline scenario and project scenario with improved cookstoves
 - AURA: 1,513.68 kg of firewood saved/ICS*day

	○ FPP Onil: 3,862.32 kg of firewood saved/ICS*day ○ FPP Patsari: 1,679.04 kg of firewood saved/ICS*day ○ GIRA: 3,065.10 kg of firewood saved/ICS*day ○ Average: 2,530.04 kg of firewood saved/ICS*day - Proportion of fuel savings achieved by project technologies compared to baseline ○ AURA: 7.69% ○ FPP Onil: 57.14% ○ FPP Patsari: 7,14% ○ GIRA: 30.77% ○ Average: 25.69% - 15 Life on land - Number of tons of wood saved by the project: ○ AURA: 497.24 tons of wood saved/year ○ FPP ONIL: 1,268.77 tons of wood saved/year ○ FPP PATSARI: 551.56 tons of wood saved/year ○ GIRA: 1,006.89 tons of wood saved/year ○ Total: 3,324.46 tons of wood saved/year 16 Peace, justice and strong institutions - Proportion of end-users indicating that they are unhappy with their improved cookstoves ○ AURA: 1.11% ○ FPP ONIL: 1.75% ○ FPP PATSARI: 4.71% ○ GIRA: 3.33% ○ Average: 2.73% - Proportion of end-users indicating that they approved the installation of the improved cookstove and that were informed about it ○ AURA: 100.00% ○ FPP ONIL: 100.00% ○ FPP PATSARI: 100.00% ○ GIRA: 100.00%
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Verified Sustainable Development Contributions for this monitoring period for the included VPAs covered in this report	○ Average: 100% <u>VPA 2:</u> 13 Climate Action (mandatory): - Emission Reductions: ○ Ecocina: 5,897 tCO₂e ○ Ecoplancha: 4,468 tCO₂e ○ Total: 10,365 tCO₂e 1 No poverty: - Number of poor people benefitting from clean cooking technology: ○ Ecocina: 1,447 tCO₂e ○ Ecoplancha: 1,989 tCO₂e ○ Total: 3,436 tCO₂e 2 Zero Hunger: - Proportion of households that buy food with monetary savings obtained from purchase of firewood ○ Ecocina: N/A ○ Ecoplancha: N/A ○ Average: N/A - 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. ○ Ecocina: N/A ○ Ecoplancha: N/A ○ Average: N/A 3 Good health and well-being: - Proportion of households considering cough occurs less often or no more: ○ Ecocina: 100% ○ Ecoplancha: 98.97% ○ Average: 99.48% - Proportion of households considering respiratory diseases occur less often or no more: ○ Ecocina: 100% ○ Ecoplancha: 98.97% ○ Average: 99.48% - Proportion of households considering burns occur less often or no more: ○ Ecocina: 100%
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	○ Ecoplancha: 98.97% ○ Average: 99.48% - Proportion of households considering backaches occur less often or no more: ○ Ecocina: 100% ○ Ecoplancha: 98.97% ○ Average: 99.48% 4 Quality education - Proportion of children having more time to do their class homework: ○ Ecocina: 100% ○ Ecoplancha: 100% ○ Average: 100% - Proportion of children having more time to attend school: ○ Ecocina: 100% ○ Ecoplancha: 100% ○ Average: 100% - Proportion of beneficiaries who participated in ICS construction: ○ Ecocina: 1.45% ○ Ecoplancha: 0.00% ○ Average: 0.72% - Proportion of people having received capacity-building on the benefits and adequate use of the ICS: ○ Ecocina: 69.57% ○ Ecoplancha: 44.33% ○ Average: 56.95% 7 Affordable and clean energy - Number of clean cooking technologies implemented and used by the project population: ○ Ecocina: 288 ICS ○ Ecoplancha: 437 ICS ○ Total: 725 ICS 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%:
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- Ecocina: 2 permanent job positions
- Ecoplancha: 2 permanent job positions
- Total: 4 permanent job positions
- Equal pay for work of equal value for both women and men:
 - Ecocina: N/A *
 - Ecoplancha: N/A*
 - Average: N/A

*(LPP does not present women in the same job position as men)

11 Sustainable cities and communities

- Amount of firewood saved per age category per ICS
 - ECCEcocina:

Age category	Wood savings (t/ICS*day)
6	0.0114
7	0.0114
8	0.0114
9	0.0114
10	0.0116
11	0.0116
12	0.0116

- ECCEcoplancha:

Age category	Wood savings (t/ICS*day)
1	0.0061
2	0.0061
3	0.0061
6	0.0068
7	0.0068
8	0.0068
9	0.0065
10	0.0065
11	0.0065
12	0.0065

- Average: 0.0090 t/ICS*day

12 Responsible consumption and production

- Quantity of savings in fuel that is reduced per ICS-day, comparing the baseline scenario and project scenario with improved cookstoves
 - Ecocina: 11 kg of firewood saved/ day
 - Ecoplancha: 6 kg of firewood saved/ day
 - Average: 9 kg of firewood saved/ day
- Proportion of fuel savings achieved by project technologies compared to baseline

- Ecocina: 70.51%
- Ecoplancha: 39.83%
- Average: 55.17%

15 Life on land

- Number of tons of wood saved by the project:
 - Ecocina: 1,206 tons of wood/year
 - Ecoplancha: 1,022 tons of wood/year
 - Total: 2,227 tons of wood/year

16 Peace, justice and strong institutions

- Proportion of end-users indicating that they are unhappy with their improved cookstoves
 - Ecocina:4.35%
 - Ecoplancha:3.09%
 - Average: 3.72%
- Proportion of end-users indicating that they approved the installation of the improved cookstove and that were informed about it
 - ECCEcocina:100.00%
 - ECCEcoplancha:100.00%
 - Average: 100%

VPA 3:

13 Climate Action (mandatory):

- Emission Reductions: 1,160 tCO₂e

1 No poverty:

- Number of poor people benefitting from clean cooking technology: 322 people

2 Zero Hunger:

- Proportion of households that buy food with monetary savings obtained from purchase of firewood: N/A
- 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: N/A

3 Good health and well-being:

- Proportion of households considering cough occurs less often or no more: 100 %
- Proportion of households considering respiratory diseases occur less often or no more: 100 %

- Proportion of households considering burns occur less often or no more: 93.75 %
- Proportion of households considering backaches occur less often or no more: 100 %

4 Quality education

- Proportion of children having more time to do their class homework: 40.32 %
- Proportion of children having more time to attend school: 46.77 %
- Proportion of beneficiaries who participated in ICS construction: 0.00 %
- Proportion of people having received capacity-building on the benefits and adequate use of the ICS: 65.63%

7 Affordable and clean energy

- Number of clean cooking technologies implemented and used by the project population: 58 ICS

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%: 5 permanent job positions
- Equal pay for work of equal value for both women and men: N/A *

*There are no women who have the same job position as men

11 Sustainable cities and communities

- Amount of firewood saved per age category per ICS

Age category	Wood savings (t/ICS*day)
7	0.0113
8	0.0113
9	0.0113
10	0.0113
11	0.0113
12	0.0113

12 Responsible consumption and production

- Quantity of savings in fuel that is reduced per ICS-day, comparing the baseline scenario and project scenario with improved cookstoves: 11 kg of firewood saved/ICS*day
- Proportion of fuel savings achieved by project technologies compared to baseline: 79.83 % fuel saved achieved by project technologies compared to baseline

15 Life on land

Number of tons of wood saved by the project: 238 tons of wood/year

16 Peace, justice and strong institutions

- Proportion of end-users indicating that they are unhappy with their improved cookstoves: 3.13%
- Proportion of end-users indicating that they approved the installation of the improved cookstove and that were informed about it: 100%

VPA 4:

13 Climate Action (mandatory):

- Emission Reductions:
 - o AURA: 66,396 tCO₂e
 - o FPP Onil: 4,702 tCO₂e
 - o FPP Patsari: 1,169 tCO₂e
 - o GIRA: 6,139 tCO₂e
 - o Total: 78,406 tCO₂e

1 No poverty:

- Number of poor people benefitting from clean cooking technology:
 - o AURA: 24,118 people
 - o FPP Onil: 2,097 people
 - o FPP Patsari: 5,687 people
 - o GIRA: 2,822 people
 - o Total: 34,724 people

2 Zero Hunger:

- Proportion of households that buy food with monetary savings obtained from purchase of firewood
 - o AURA: N/A
 - o FPP Onil: N/A
 - o FPP Patsari: N/A
 - o GIRA: N/A
 - o Average: N/A
- 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.
 - o AURA: N/A
 - o FPP Onil: N/A
 - o FPP Patsari: N/A

	○ GIRA: N/A ○ Average: N/A 3 Good health and well-being: - Proportion of households considering cough occurs less often or no more: ○ AURA: 99.63% ○ FPP Onil: 100% ○ FPP Patsari: 100% ○ GIRA: 94.44% ○ Average: 98.52% - Proportion of households considering respiratory diseases occur less often or no more: ○ AURA: 100% ○ FPP Onil: 99.12% ○ FPP Patsari: 99.61% ○ GIRA: 94.44% ○ Average: 98.29% - Proportion of households considering burns occur less often or no more: ○ AURA: 100% ○ FPP Onil: 100% ○ FPP Patsari: 100% ○ GIRA: 94.44% ○ Average: 98.61% - Proportion of households considering backaches occur less often or no more: ○ AURA: 100% ○ FPP Onil: 99.12% ○ FPP Patsari: 98.82% ○ GIRA: 85.56% ○ Average: 95.88% 4 Quality education - Proportion of children having more time to do their class homework: ○ AURA: 25.48% ○ FPP Onil: 39.86% ○ FPP Patsari: 42.49% ○ GIRA: 16.19% ○ Average: 31.01%
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	- Proportion of children having more time to attend school: ○ AURA: 27.41 % ○ FPP Onil: 37.06% ○ FPP Patsari: 41.85% ○ GIRA: 16.19% ○ Average: 30.63% - Proportion of beneficiaries who participated in ICS construction: ○ AURA: 78.60% ○ FPP Onil: 34.21% ○ FPP Patsari: 60.78% ○ GIRA: 1.11% ○ Average: 43.68% - Proportion of people having received capacity-building on the benefits and adequate use of the ICS: ○ AURA: 96.31% ○ FPP Onil: 91.23% ○ FPP Patsari: 90.98% ○ GIRA: 24.44% ○ Average: 75.74% 7 Affordable and clean energy - Number of clean cooking technologies implemented and used by the project population: ○ AURA: 4,865 ICS ○ FPP Onil: 436 ICS ○ FPP Patsari: 1,145 ICS ○ GIRA: 581 ICS ○ Total: 7,027 ICS 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%: ○ AURA: 9 permanent job positions ○ FPP: 0 permanent job positions ○ GIRA: 3 permanent job positions ○ Total: 12 permanent job positions
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- Equal pay for work of equal value for both women and men:

- AURA: N/A*
- FPP: N/A*
- GIRA: N/A*
- Average: N/A

*There are no women who have the same job position as men

11 Sustainable cities and communities

- Amount of firewood saved per age category per ICS

- AURA:

Age category	Wood savings (t/ICS*day)
5	0.0082
6	0.0082
7	0.0082
8	0.0084
9	0.0079
10	0.0047
11	0.0089
12	0.0083
13	0.0077
14	0.0077

- FPP ONIL:

Age category	Wood savings (t/ICS*day)
8	0.0071
9	0.0071
10	0.0071
11	0.0047
12	0.0058
13	0.0058

- FPP PATSARI:

Age category	Wood savings (t/ICS*day)
1	0.0000
2	0.0000
3	0.0000
4	0.0000
5	0.0000
6	0.0000

7	0.0000
8	0.0000
9	0.0050
10	0.0000
11	0.0000
12	0.0000
13	0.0013
14	0.0000
15	0.0000
16	0.0000

- GIRA:

Age category	Wood savings (t/ICS*day)
1	0.0061
2	0.0061
6	0.0061
7	0.0061
8	0.0061
9	0.0061
10	0.0061
11	0.0083
12	0.0056
13	0.0056
14	0.0056
15	0.0056
16	0.0056

- Average: 0.0051 t/ICS*day

12 Responsible consumption and production

- Quantity of savings in fuel that is reduced per ICS-day, comparing the baseline scenario and project scenario with improved cookstoves
 - AURA: 8 Kg of firewood saved/ICS*day
 - FPP ONIL: 6 Kg of firewood saved/ICS*day
 - FPP PATSARI: 0.6 Kg of firewood saved/ICS*day
 - GIRA: 6 Kg of firewood saved/ICS*day
 - Average: 5 Kg of firewood saved/ICS*day
- Proportion of fuel savings achieved by project technologies compared to baseline
 - AURA: 50.03%
 - FPP ONIL: 56.99%
 - FPP PATSARI: 3.68%
 - GIRA: 54.48%

	○ Average: 41.30% 15 Life on land - Number of tons of wood saved by the project: ○ AURA: 13,517 tons of wood/year ○ FPP Onil: 947 tons of wood/year ○ FPP Patsari: 245 tons of wood/year ○ GIRA: 1,317 tons of wood/year ○ Total: 16,025 tons of wood/year 16 Peace, justice and strong institutions - Proportion of end-users indicating that they are unhappy with their improved cookstoves ○ AURA: 1.11% ○ FPP ONIL: 1.75% ○ FPP PATSARI: 4.71% ○ GIRA: 3.33% ○ Average: 2.73% - Proportion of end-users indicating that they approved the installation of the improved cookstove and that were informed about it ○ AURA: 100.00% ○ FPP ONIL: 100.00% ○ FPP PATSARI: 100.00% ○ GIRA: 100.00% ○ Average: 100%
Name and UNFCCC reference number of the DOE	Earthhood Services Private Limited UNFCCC Ref. Number: E-0066
Name, position and signature of the approver of the verification and certification report	 Dr. Kaviraj Singh Managing Director

SECTION A. Executive summary

Brief summary of the project activity

The Voluntary Project Activities #2, 3 and 4 are part of the PoA “Utsil Naj – Casa saludable para todos”.

The project scenario for this project is defined as each ICS Model (ICS stands for improved cook stove). The following scenarios presented for this verification are:

VPA 2

LPP (Local project participant)	ICS Model – Project scenario	ICS quantity	Department	Country
ECC (Ecocomal)	Ecoplancha	13	Chimaltenango	Guatemala
		93	Chiquimula	
		237	Huehuetenango	
		123	Quiche	
		17	Sacatepequez	
		3	Santa Rosa	
	Ecocina	1	Chimaltenango	
		318	Chiquimula	
		1	Quiche	

VPA 3

LPP (Local project participant)	ICS Model – Project scenario	ICS quantity	Department	Country
E'copan	Ecocina	64	Copan	Honduras

VPA 4

LPP (Local project participant)	ICS Model – Project scenario	ICS quantity	State	Country
AURA	Patsari	5406	SONORA	Mexico
GIRA	Patsari	658	MICHOACÁN	
FPP	Patsari	236	OAXACA	
		308	SAN LUIS POTOSI	
		728	VERACRUZ	
	ONIL	484	OAXACA	

This PoA aims to disseminate improved cook stoves that will enable the beneficiaries to reduce significantly their wood consumption and will decrease their exposure to indoor air pollution, as in these communities a large part of the population relies on wood for cooking and inefficient cooking practices are a major cause of deforestation.

In addition, the poorest population these 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 optimize the heat efficient use and the chimney draws the toxic smokes outside the house.

The PoA and its VPAs contribute to the following SDG Goals:

1. Goal 1: No poverty;

2. Goal 2: Zero Hunger
3. Goal 3: Good health and well-being;
4. Goal 4: Quality education;
5. Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy;
6. Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth;
7. Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities
8. Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production
9. Goal 13: Climate action; and
10. Goal 15: Life on land.
11. Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions

Scope of verification

This verification is an independent and objective review and ex-post determination of the monitored reductions in GHG emissions by the DOE. The verification addresses the implementation and operation of the GS PoA and its VPAs and tests the data and assertions set out in the monitoring report based on the following:

1. the renewed PoA-DD and VPA-DDs;
2. the approved methodology mention in the PoA-DD and VPA-DDs;
3. the registered monitoring plan;
4. Gold Standard for the Global Goals requirements;
5. relevant decisions, guidance and clarifications of the GS Secretariat and any other information and references relevant to the reported emission reductions of the project activities.

The verification has considered both quantitative and qualitative aspects on stated/reported emission reductions. The monitoring report and corresponding supporting documentation was assessed in accordance with the rules defined by GS4GG, as appropriate to the PoA and VPAs. The verification is not meant to provide any consulting or recommendations to the CME/others. However, stated requests for clarifications and/or corrective actions may provide input for improvement of the monitoring activities.

Verification process

The verification process is conducted as per internal Quality Manual, which includes the following steps:

1. contract with PP and appointment of verification team and technical review team (refer Section B.1 and B.2 of this report);
2. completeness check of Monitoring Reports;
3. desk review of Monitoring Report and corresponding ER sheet by verification team and planning of onsite audit (including sampling approach to be applied);
4. on site audit (physical implementation and interview with relevant stakeholders) by verification team;
5. follow up activities e.g., interviews;
6. reporting and closure of findings (CARs/CLs/FARs) and preparation of draft verification report;
7. independent technical review of the draft verification report and final/revised documentation (e.g., Monitoring Report, corresponding ER sheet and evidences);
8. reporting and closure of TR comments/findings (CARs/CLs/FARs) and final approval for the decision made (refer Section E and F of this report);
9. issuance of final verification report to contracted PP (or authorized representatives) and submission of request for issuance, as appropriate.

Conclusion

Based on the outcome of the verification process of the registered PoA “Utsil Naj – Casa saludable para todos” for the period from 27/12/2018² until 13/03/2023 (including both days) (the VPAs have different monitoring periods, but all within this period), we confirm that the implementation of referenced registered PoA and its VPAs is complying with applicable GS4GG rules and regulations as stated in the final Monitoring Report.

Earthood Services Private Limited is able to certify that the emission reductions from the registered GS PoA “Utsil Naj – Casa saludable para todos”, in Honduras, Mexico and Guatemala³, during the above mentioned period, correspond to the amount of 89,931 tCO₂e for all VPAs. Therefore, this is being submitted for request for issuance, as per Gold Standard for the Global Goals procedures as applicable.

SECTION B. Verification team, technical reviewer and approver

B.1. Verification team members

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/document review	On-site inspection	Interview(s)	Verification findings
1.	Team Leader	IR	Mahala	Deepika	Central Office	Y	N	N	Y
2.	Verifier	EI	Sebben	Marcelo	Central Office	Y	Y	Y	Y
3.	Methodological Expert	EI	Sebben	Marcelo	Central Office	Y	Y	Y	Y
4.	Technical Expert	EI	Sebben	Marcelo	Central Office	Y	Y	Y	Y
5.	Local Expert	EI	Sebben	Marcelo	Central Office	Y	Y	Y	Y

B.2. Technical reviewer and approver of the verification and certification report

No.	Role	Type of resource	Last name	First name	Affiliation (e.g. name of central or other office of DOE or outsourced entity)
1.	Technical Reviewer	IR	Phukan	Sukanya	Central Office
2.	Technical Expert	IR	Phukan	Sukanya	Central Office
3.	Approver	IR	Singh	Kaviraj	Central Office

SECTION C. Application of materiality in conducting the verification

C.1. Consideration of materiality in planning the verification

No.	Risk that could lead to material errors, omissions or misstatements	Assessment of the risk		Response to the risk in the verification plan and/or sampling plan
		Risk level	Justification	
1.	Human error in recording the readings	High	Recording of readings for most of the parameters is subject to human intervention. Therefore, chances of possible human errors, in recording	Sampling surveys were carried out to corroborate the sampling performed by the PPs. Based on its results, it is possible to minimize the risks associated to the manual

² ERs will be claimed only from 06/04/2020 for all VPAs as per deviation approved on 07/06/2022⁰⁶

³ The VPAs #2, #3 and #4 are located in Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico respectively. However this PoA contains VPAs in other countries.

			<i>and archiving, exists and are considered high.</i>	<i>input of data. Sampling techniques were applied in accordance to Guidelines on sampling surveys.</i>
2.	<i>Error in transferring the data to ER sheet</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Transfer of data from source to ER calculation involve human intervention and might lead to inconsistencies.</i>	<i>The values reported in ER sheet to be checked with their respective source data. The first value, last value and the total of the columns for all parameters reported at the interval were verified from the source data.</i>
3.	<i>Calculation of some parameters</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Human errors entering formulas and data.</i>	<i>All formulas are checked and compared to applied methodology and tools. In addition, entry data were crosschecked with raw data.</i>

C.2. Consideration of materiality in conducting the verification

The verification team took into consideration the CDM requirements to define the materiality threshold for this verification process. In accordance with CDM VVS for programmes of activities – version 03.0 – para. 306, the prescribed thresholds for materiality for PoAs are as under:

Emission Reductions (tCO₂e)/year	500,000 or more	300,001 to 499,999	300,000 or less	Small Scale CDM CPAs	Micro Scale CDM CPAs
Materiality Threshold	0.5%	1.0%	2.0%	5.0%	10.0%

The materiality threshold is 2.0%.

Particulars / Monitoring Report	MR Version (Initial)	MR Version (Revised/Final)
Emission Reductions Achieved (tCO₂e) in this monitoring period	45,169	89,931
Applicable Threshold (%) as per para. 306 of CDM VVS for PoA	2.0%	2.0%

The sampling of the VPAs have been done in accordance with PoA rules, as demonstrated below in Section D.4 of this report.

It can be confirmed that the materiality threshold is not breached for the registered PoA and its VPA, as per CDM and GS requirements.

SECTION D. Means of verification

D.1. Desk/document review

The verification is performed primarily as a desk review of the documents submitted at various stages of assessments. The review is performed by assessment team using dedicated protocols (checklists). The assessment team cross checks the information provided in the documents (MR) and information from sources other than those used, if available, and conducts independent background investigations.

ESPL conducted a desk review, as under:

1. a review of the data and information presented to verify their completeness
2. a review of the monitoring plan (as described in registered PoA-DD; VPA2-DD, VPA3-DD, VPA4-DD; and Monitoring Report VPA #2, #3 and #4 version 1 (initial), the monitoring methodology including applicable tool(s) and, where applicable, the applied standardized baseline, paying particular attention to the frequency of measurements, the quality of metering equipment including calibration requirements, and the quality assurance and quality control procedures;
3. a review of calculations and assumptions made in determining the GHG data and emission reductions;
4. an evaluation of data management and the quality assurance and quality control system in the context of their influence on the generation and reporting of emission reductions.

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

D.2. On-site inspection

As a result of sampling approach (see section D.4 below), the VVB has chosen to carry out the on-site inspection in one of the three VPAs. The VPA's on-site visit choice was based on requirements of the VPA-DD section B.7.2 (Sampling design for VVB site activities). As the previous verification, on-site inspection was carried out in VPA4 (Mexico), and during the renewal process all three VPAs have been visited, based on the PoA-Requirements, one VPA has been visited, which is VPA2 (Guatemala). Moreover, based on sampling approach, 60 beneficiaries have been visited in the districts randomly chosen of VPA2, which are:

- Churischán (26 households - Ecoplancha),
- Escalón (6 households, Ecocina),
- Pastores (27 households – Ecocina),
- Majada (1 household – Ecocina).

Moreover, due care has been taken in order to choose beneficiaries with two different ICS types as mentioned above.

Duration of on-site inspection: 13/03/2023 to 16/03/2023				
No.	Activity performed on-site	Site location	Date	Team member
1.	Opening Meeting: Introduction, scope and objective of work, roles and responsibilities of audit team, resources required, and timetable of the onsite audit including venue for closing meeting and any concerns from PP.	San Juan Ermita, Aldea Churischán (VPA2)	13/03/2023	Marcelo Sebben
2.	San Juan Ermita – Aldea Churischán and other communities: - visit to implemented ICS - ECOCINA; - interviews with beneficiaries	San Juan Ermita, Aldea Churischán (VPA2)	13/03/2023	Marcelo Sebben
3.	Interview to Ecocomal (ECC) representatives	San Juan Ermita, Aldea Churischán (VPA2)	13/03/2023	Marcelo Sebben
4.	End of 1 st day of activities	-	13/03/2023	Marcelo Sebben
5.	San Jacinto – Aldea Pastores and other communities: - visit to implemented ICS - Ecoplancha; - interviews with beneficiaries	San Jacinto – Aldea Pastores (VPA2)	14/03/2023	Marcelo Sebben
6.	- visit to implemented ICS - Ecoplancha; - interviews with beneficiaries	San Jacinto – Aldea Escalón (VPA2)	14/03/2023	Marcelo Sebben
7.	End of 2 nd day of activities	-	14/03/2023	Marcelo Sebben
8.	Other communities: (to interview 20 Beneficiaries approx..) - visit to implemented ICS – Ecoplancha or ECOCINA; - interviews with beneficiaries	Aldea Majada (VPA2)	15/03/2023	Marcelo Sebben
9.	End of 3 rd day of activities	Aldea Majada (VPA2)	15/03/2023	Marcelo Sebben
10.	Review of ER calculations in accordance with applied methodology and relevant tools.	Chiquimula (VPA2)	16/03/2023	Marcelo Sebben
11.	Review of monitored data and relevant document in accordance with registered	Chiquimula (VPA2)	16/03/2023	Marcelo Sebben

	monitoring plan and applied monitoring methodology.			
12.	Closing Meeting: Submission of the audit findings to the auditee and agreement on the issues raised and agreement on timelines. Suggestion for more or less frequent site visits.	Chiquimula (VPA2)	16/03/2023	Marcelo Sebben

D.3. Interviews

D.3.1. Interview with CME and LPPs

No.	Interviewee			Date	Subject	Team member
	Last name	First name	Affiliation			
1.	Sarmiento	Diana	Microsol	13 to 16/03/2023	Management and operational system General aspects of PoA and VPAs ER calculations SDG calculations Visit of beneficiaries	Marcelo Sebben
2.	Ordoñez	Juan	Ecocomal	13 to 16/03/2023	Implementation of ICS Construction of ICS Visit of beneficiaries	Marcelo Sebben
3.	Vásquez	Hilda	Cocode	13/03/2023	Local representative of community Visit of beneficiaries	Marcelo Sebben

D.3.2. Type of questions asked by team member

No.	Questions asked by team member to local stakeholders (beneficiaries)	Nature of Responses Received
1.	Is the ICS installed in the household?	Yes (=Positive) No (=Negative)
2.	Is the ICS in operation?	Yes (=Positive) No (=Negative)
3.	Does the ICS have a chimney?	Yes (=Positive) No (=Negative)
4.	Is the chimney working properly?	Yes (=Positive) No (=Negative)
5.	For how long the ICS is installed?	Neither positive nor negative
6.	What was used for cooking before the installation of the ICS?	Neither positive nor negative
7.	Is there any other type of fuel (LGP) used for regular cooking?	Yes (=Negative) No (=Positive)
8.	Does the ICS use more or less wood than the previous equipment?	Less (=Positive) More (=Negative)
9.	How many people live in the household?	Neither positive nor negative
10.	How many meals are cooked per day?	Neither positive nor negative

11.	Did the LPP provide training/explanation on how to use and maintain the ICS?	Yes (=Positive) No (=Negative)
12.	Are you happy with the ICS?	Yes (=Positive) No (=Negative)

D.3.3. Interview with local stakeholders (beneficiaries or users*)

* it indicates that the official beneficiary was not at home at the time of interview, and thus, a familiar answer to the questions.

No.	ID	Interviewee			Date	Feedback (Positive / Negative)
		Last name	First name	Affiliation		
1.	464	Lopez Perez	Tereza de Carmen	Churischán	13/03/2023	Positive for all questions
2.	133	Perez Lopez	Fidelina	Churischán	13/03/2023	Positive for all questions
3. *	110	Reyes	Yoxana (daughter in law)	Churischán	13/03/2023	Positive for all questions
4.	5	Lopez Perez	Alba Iris	Churischán	13/03/2023	Positive for all questions
5. *	37	Roque Perez	Audelia (mother)	Churischán	13/03/2023	Negative for Q11. Positive for all others
6.	109	Lopez Suchite	Ema Magali	Churischán	13/03/2023	Positive for all questions
7.	402	Gutierrez	Reina Esperanza	Churischán	13/03/2023	Positive for all questions
8.	90	Villagran Vasquez	Dolores	Churischán	13/03/2023	Positive for all questions
9.	352	Vasquez Martines	Norma Elizabeth	Churischán	13/03/2023	Positive for all questions
10.*	142	Martinez Hernandez	Santos Margarita (daughter in law)	Churischán	13/03/2023	Positive for all questions
11.	481	Lopez Gutierrez	Virgilia	Churischán	13/03/2023	Positive for all questions
12.	295	Equivel Martinez	Maria Luz	Churischán	13/03/2023	Positive for all questions
13.	189	Vasquez	Josefina de Jesus	Churischán	13/03/2023	Positive for all questions
14.	394	Gutierrez	Pompilla	Churischán	13/03/2023	Positive for all questions
15.	366	Roque Mendez	Orfelia	Churischán	13/03/2023	Positive for all questions
16.	231	Marisol Ramos	Lidia	Churischán	13/03/2023	Negative for Q7. Positive for all others
17.*	351	Lopez Suchite	Elber (husband)	Churischán	13/03/2023	Positive for all questions
18.	51	Lopez Perez	Brenda Noemi	Churischán	13/03/2023	Positive for all questions
19.	35	Perez Lopez	Antonia	Churischán	13/03/2023	Positive for all questions
20.	300	Casano	Maria Margarida	Churischán	13/03/2023	Positive for all questions
21.*	228	Reyes Roque	Telma Marilu	Churischán	14/03/2023	Positive for all questions
22.	365	Reyes Martinez	Olga Maria	Churischán	14/03/2023	Positive for all questions
23.	230	Gutierrez Gutierrez	Lidia Dolores	Churischán	14/03/2023	Q11 negative. Positive for all others

24.	342	Gutierrez Villeda	Miriam Marisol	Churischán	14/03/2023	Q11 negative. Positive for all others
25.	472	Perez Lopez	Trinidad	Churischán	14/03/2023	Positive for all questions
26.	165	Quilimarco Gutierrez	Ermelinda	Churischán	14/03/2023	Positive for all questions
27.	190	Ramirez Martinez	Josefina	Escalón	14/03/2023	Negative for Q.7 y Q11 Positive for all others
28.	219	Marco	Maria Sofia	Escalón	14/03/2023	Negative for Q.3 (Ecocina does not have chiminea). Positive for all others
29.	176	Agustin	Angel Maria Audelia	Escalón	14/03/2023	Negative for Q.3 and Q.7 (Ecocina does not have chiminea). Positive for all others
30.*	172	Ramirez	Soila Joselda	Escalón	14/03/2023	Negative for Q.3 (Ecocina does not have chiminea). Positive for all others
31.	163	Perez Damazon	Irudiz Luisa de Jesus	Pastores	14/03/2023	Negative for Q.3 (Ecocina does not have chiminea). Positive for all others
32.	228	Lopez Perez	Marta Julia	Pastores	14/03/2023	Negative for Q.3 (Ecocina does not have chiminea). Positive for all others
33.	231	Damazon de Martinis	Martina Lorenzo	Pastores	14/03/2023	Negative for Q.3 (Ecocina does not have chiminea). Positive for all others
34.	186	Miguel Lorenzo de Perez	Maria del Rosario	Pastores	14/03/2023	Negative for Q.3 (Ecocina does not have chiminea). Q.7 and Q.11. Positive for all others
35.	43	Lopez Ramos	Rosana Carmelina	Pastores	14/03/2023	Negative for Q.3 (Ecocina does not have chiminea) and Q.7. Positive for all others

36.	182	Damazon Pascal de Carranza	Maria Jesus	Pastores	14/03/2023	Negative for Q.3 (Ecocina does not have chiminea) and Q.7. Positive for all others
37.*	40	Perez Martinez	Maritza (sister)	Pastores	14/03/2023	Negative for Q.3 (Ecocina does not have chiminea) and Q.7. Positive for all others
38.	315	Martinez Molina	Janira Noemi	Pastores	14/03/2023	Negative for Q.3 (Ecocina does not have chiminea). Positive for all others
39.	15	Lopez Perez	Ana	Pastores	14/03/2023	Negative for Q.3 (Ecocina does not have chiminea) and Q.7. Positive for all others
40.	112	Martinez Augustin	Graciela	Pastores	14/03/2023	Negative for Q.3 (Ecocina does not have chiminea). Positive for all others
41.	234	Perez Damazon	Mailen Lizet	Pastores	15/03/2023	Negative for Q.3 (Ecocina does not have chiminea) and Q.11. Positive for all others
42.	303	Ramos Perez	Zulma Suzana	Pastores	15/03/2023	Negative for Q.3 (Ecocina does not have chiminea) and Q.7. Positive for all others
43.	120	Martinez Escobar	Ilda Janet	Pastores	15/03/2023	Negative for Q.3 (Ecocina does not have chiminea), Q.7 and Q.11. Positive for all others
44.*	217	Ortega Lopez	Maria Saturnina	Pastores	15/03/2023	Negative for Q.3 (Ecocina does not have chiminea) and Q.7. Positive for all others
45.	252	Damazon Borja	Olimpia	Pastores	15/03/2023	Negative for Q.3 (Ecocina does not have chiminea) and Q.7. Positive for all others

46.	87	Cruz	Eva	Pastores	15/03/2023	Negative for Q.3 (Ecocina does not have chiminea). Positive for all others
47.	214	Rosario Ramos	Maria	Pastores	15/03/2023	Negative for Q.3 (Ecocina does not have chiminea) and Q.7. Positive for all others
48.	199	Menegas	Maria Erminda	Pastores	15/03/2023	Negative for Q.3 (Ecocina does not have chiminea). Positive for all others
49.*	109	Santiago Ramos	Gloria Amparo (daughter)	Pastores	15/03/2023	Negative for Q.3 (Ecocina does not have chiminea). Positive for all others
50.*	108	Ramos Molin	Glades Odilia (Daughter)	Pastores	15/03/2023	Negative for Q.3 (Ecocina does not have chiminea). Positive for all others
51.	164	Augustin Lopez	Marilena Yanet	Pastores	15/03/2023	Negative for Q.3 (Ecocina does not have chiminea). Positive for all others
52.*	281	Perez Perez	Rebeca (daughter)	Pastores	15/03/2023	Negative for Q.3 (Ecocina does not have chiminea) and Q.12. Positive for all others
53.	79	Alonzo	Enelda Marisol	Pastores	15/03/2023	Negative for Q.3 (Ecocina does not have chiminea). Positive for all others
54.*	80	Borja Martinez	Nanci (daughter)	Pastores	15/03/2023	Negative for Q.3 (Ecocina does not have chiminea). Positive for all others
55.	1	Agustin Miguel	Adela	Pastores	15/03/2023	Negative for Q.3 (Ecocina does not have chiminea), Q.7 and Q.11. Positive for all others

56.*	71	Damazon Agustin	Quenia (daughter in law)	Pastores	15/03/2023	Negative for Q.2, Q.3 (Ecocina does not have chiminea) and Q.7. Positive for all others
57.	240	Elianet Ache	Milvia	Escalón	15/03/2023	Negative for Q.3 (Ecocina does not have chiminea) Q.7 and Q.11. Positive for all others
58.	205	Damazon	Maria luisa Tamires	Escalón	15/03/2023	Negative for Q.3 (Ecocina does not have chiminea and Q.7. Positive for all others
59.	273	Elbira Agustin	Rosa	Pastores	15/03/2023	Negative for Q.3 (Ecocina does not have chiminea) and Q.11. Positive for all others
60.	65	Santiago Rosa	Efraina	Majada	15/03/2023	Negative for Q.3 (Ecocina does not have chiminea. Positive for all others

D.4. Sampling approach

The proposed sampling process has been defined as follows, in accordance with VPA-DD rules for VVB site visit (section B.7.2 of each VPA-DD):

- MICROSOL will define VPAs for which issuance of credits is requested so that not necessarily all VPAs at a given time shall go for request of issuance of credits.
- The VVB will randomly select the VPA(s) to be verified following the rules below for the selection of VPA(s).
 - For 1 to 10 VPAs for which issuance of credits is requested, all the scenarios of 1 VPA selected randomly by the VVB will be verified;
 - For 11 to 20 VPAs for which issuance of credits is requested, all the scenarios of 2 VPAs selected randomly by the VVB will be verified;

As there are three VPAs to be verified during this verification process. As the VPA 4 has been visited in the previous verification process, VPA 2 is the chosen one. This is in accordance with requirements listed above.

According to the PoA-DD, once the VPA(s) to be verified are randomly selected, the VVB randomly selects for a site visit 1 project scenario out of each batch of 3 scenarios.

In this VPA there are two different scenarios, thus, conservatively, both scenarios will be verified (in the project case, each ICS type corresponds to one project scenario). The scenarios are “ECC - Ecocina” and “ECC - Ecoplancha”.

In order to determine the amount of ICS to be visited, a simple random sampling calculation was carried out. The verification team considered the whole population of the VPA is 809 ICS (information given by the CME. Refer to Section A above). Applying the simple random sampling formula below, with 90% confidence level and 10.32% of precision (more precise than 90/30 ratio) to the whole population we have will have an amount

of 59 households. Each Household has been selected randomly during the site visit. The sampling has been determined as per website <http://www.raosoft.com/samplesize.html>

$$n_{sampled} \geq 59.0$$

The assessment team will follow the audit plan given in table 5 while conducting the on-site audit.

The chosen districts were Churischán (26 households - Ecoplancha), Escalón (6 households, Ecocina), Pastores (27 households – Ecocina), Majada (1 household – Ecocina).

D.5. Clarification requests, corrective action requests and forward action requests raised

Areas of verification findings	No. of CL	No. of CAR	No. of FAR
General	-	-	-
Compliance of the monitoring report with the monitoring report form	-	-	-
Remaining forward action requests from validation and/or previous verification	-	-	FAR 01 FAR 02 FAR 03
VPA(s) considered for verification and covered in this report	-	-	-
Programme of activities	-	-	-
Compliance of the programme implementation with the registered PoA-DD	-	-	-
Implementation and operation of the management system	-	-	-
Post-registration changes	-	-	-
1. Temporary deviations from the registered monitoring plan, applied methodology or applied standardized baseline	-	-	-
2. Corrections	-	-	-
3. Inclusion of a monitoring plan	-	-	-
4. Permanent changes to the registered monitoring plan or permanent deviation of monitoring from the applied methodology, standardized baseline or other applied standards or tools	-	-	-
5. Changes to the programme design or project design	-	-	-
6. Change of coordinating/managing entity	-	-	-
7. Changes specific to afforestation and reforestation activities	-	-	-
Voluntary project activities	-	-	-
Compliance of the VPA implementation with the included VPA design document	CL 01 CL 02	-	-
Post-registration changes	-	-	-
1. Temporary deviations from registered monitoring plan, applied methodology or applied standardized baseline	-	-	-
2. Corrections	-	-	-
3. Changes to the start date of the crediting period of voluntary project activities	-	-	-
4. Inclusion of a monitoring plan	-	-	-
5. Permanent changes to the registered monitoring plan or permanent deviation of monitoring from the applied methodology, standardized baseline or other applied standards or tools	-	-	-
6. Changes to the programme design of project design	-	-	-
7. Changes specific to afforestation and reforestation voluntary project activities	-	-	-

Compliance of the registered monitoring plan with the methodology including applicable tool(s) and standardized baseline	-	-	-
Compliance of monitoring activities with the registered monitoring plan	-	-	-
1. Data and parameters fixed ex ante or at renewal of crediting period	CL 03	-	-
2. Data and parameters monitored	-	CAR 01 CAR 02 CAR 09	-
3. Implementation of sampling plan	-	-	-
Compliance with the calibration frequency requirements for measuring instruments	-	-	-
Assessment of data and calculation of emission reductions or net removals	-	-	-
1. Calculation of baseline GHG emissions or baseline net GHG removals by sinks	-	CAR 03	-
2. Calculation of project GHG emissions or actual net GHG removals by sinks	-	CAR 04	-
3. Calculation of leakage GHG emissions	-	CAR 05	-
4. Summary of calculation of GHG emission reductions or net GHG removals by sinks	-	CAR 06	-
5. Comparison of actual GHG emission reductions or net GHG removals by sinks with estimates in included VPA	-	CAR 07 CAR 08	-
6. Remarks on difference from estimated value in included VPA	-	-	-
Assessment of reported sustainable development co-benefits	-	-	-
Grievance Mechanism	-	-	-
Others (please specify) Safeguarding Principles	CL 04	-	-
Total	4	9	3

SECTION E. Verification findings

E.1. General

E.1.1. Compliance of the monitoring report with the monitoring report form

Means of verification	The MR was crosschecked with the Gold Standard for the Global Goals Monitoring report template – version 1.1 ^{105/} , available at the GS website and with the instructions for filling it out.
Findings	-
Conclusion	A valid version of the MR template available at the GS website has been used. It has been filled out in accordance with its instructions.

E.1.2. Remaining forward action requests from validation and/or previous verifications

Means of verification	During the Design renewal Review carried out by GS, three FARs have been raised.
Findings	FAR 01 FAR 02 FAR 03
Conclusion	All FARs have been duly assessed by verification team during this verification process. Assessment is carried out in Appendix 4 below. The FARs have been duly closed during this verification process.

E.1.3. VPAs considered for verification and covered in this report

Title and GS reference number of the VPA included in the PoA as of the end of this monitoring period	Is the VPA considered for this verification? (yes/no)	The date when the VPA was renewed (start date of 2 nd CP)	Version of the PoA-DD	Confirmation that a request for issuance including the VPA has been published for the previous monitoring period (Y/N)
VPA 1 – GS2423	no	N/A (VPA has not been renewed so far)	04	N (no verification has been conducted for this VPA so far)
VPA 2 – GS2439	Yes	01/04/2019	12	Y
VPA 3 – GS2440	Yes	27/12/2018	12	Y
VPA 4 – GS2441	Yes	27/12/2018	12	Y

E.2. Programme of activities

E.2.1. Compliance of the programme implementation with the registered programme design document

Means of verification	During the on-site visit, the verification team checked the implementation status of the voluntary project activities of the PoA. In addition, interviews with CME representatives LPP representatives and beneficiaries were also performed. The PoA aims to disseminate improved cook stoves that will enable the beneficiaries to reduce significantly their wood consumption and will decrease their exposure to indoor air pollution, as in the regions where PoA is being installed a large part of the population relies on wood for cooking and inefficient cooking practices are a major cause of deforestation.
Findings	-
Conclusion	The CME and LPPs have implemented the PoA and VPAs in accordance with PoA-DD and VPA-DDs. No deviations have been observed.

E.2.2. Implementation and operation of the management system

Means of verification	A management system is in place. The CME (Microsol) centralizes all information gathered by the LPPs and is responsible for the compilations. The monitoring structure has been duly provided in the MR, section C. A diagram with information/data/document flow has been included and it is considered accurate, as it could be observed by verification team during the on-site inspection. The role and responsibility of each stakeholders have been duly described in this same section for each VPA. The LPPs are responsible to perform the KS and KT in accordance with registered Monitoring Plan under supervision of Microsol. In addition, the CME provides training to the LPPs and LPPs are responsible for trainings of their staff and orientation and follow up of beneficiaries. Training evidences have been duly provided to the verification team^{/19/} There is an implemented quality control system in order to guarantee the accurateness and completeness of all data. In addition, leakage, NRB and eventual DNH mitigation parameters assessments are monitored every two years. The verification team has also checked the main carbon registries^{/21/} and concluded that the PoA and its VPAs are not registered in any other GHG program. Moreover, none of the participating countries have established programs for improved cookstoves that could lead to double counting as per evidence provided^{/22/}
Findings	-
Conclusion	The management system is in place, as roles and responsibilities, either for the CME and for LPPs.

E.2.3. Post-registration changes

E.2.3.1. Temporary deviations from the registered monitoring plan, applied methodology or applied standardized baseline

No temporary deviation from the registered monitoring plan of the programme of activities have been observed.

E.2.3.2. Corrections

No corrections have been identified prior and/or during the present monitoring period.

E.2.3.3. Inclusion of a monitoring plan

Not applicable as monitoring plan is part of the registered PoA-DD.

E.2.3.4. Permanent changes to the registered monitoring plan or permanent deviation of monitoring from the applied methodology, standardized baseline or other applied standards or tools

Not applicable as no permanent deviations from the registered monitoring plan or from monitoring methodology have been submitted prior and/or during the current monitoring period.

E.2.3.5. Changes to the programme design or project design

Not applicable as no changes to the project design of the registered project activity took place prior and/or during the current monitoring period.

E.2.3.6. Change of coordination/managing entity

Not applicable as there was no change of CME.

E.2.3.7. Changes specific to afforestation and reforestation activities

Not applicable as it is not an afforestation or reforestation PoA.

E.3. Voluntary project activities

E.3.1. Compliance of the VPA implementation with the included VPA design document

Means of verification	During the on-site visit, the verification team checked the implementation status of the project activities of the PoA. In addition, interviews with CME representatives LPP representatives and beneficiaries were also performed. The PoA aims to disseminate technologies with strong social impacts to poor populations of the continent in order to improve their living conditions in a sustainable way. The VPAs are located in Guatemala (VPA 2), Honduras (VPA3) and Mexico (VPA4). For the present verification, the operating Local Project Proponents (LPPs) and project scenarios (ICS types) of VPAs are given below (only VPA 2 has been visited as per requirements of PoA-DD and VPA-DDs): <u>VPA 2</u> <u>LPP Ecocomal</u> ○ ICS model (project Scenario): Ecocina and Ecoplancha ○ San Antonio Aguas Calientes, Department of Sacatepequez, Guatemala, ○ Latitude: 14°32'00" N / Longitude: 90°46'00" W ○ 809 improved cook stoves (323 from Ecocina and 486 from Ecoplancha); The VPA comprehends the following periods. ○ 2nd crediting period: from 01/04/2019 to 31/03/2026 (including both days); ○ 1st Monitoring period: from 01/04/2019 until 13/03/2023 (including both days).
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VPA 3

LPP E'copan

- ICS model (project Scenario): Ecocina
- Copan Ruinas, Department of Copan, Honduras,
- Latitude: 14.8468 N / Longitude: 89.1587 W
- 64 improved cook stoves

The VPA comprehends the following periods.

- 2nd crediting period: from 27/12/2018 to 26/12/2025 (including both days);
- 1st Monitoring period: from 27/12/2018 until 13/03/2023 (including both days).

VPA 4

For the present verification, the operating Local Project Proponents (LPPs) and project scenarios (ICS types) of VPA 4 are given below⁴:

LPP AURA

- ICS model (project Scenario): Patsari
- City Hermosillo, State of Sonora
- Latitude: 29°0'0" N / Longitude: 110°57'40" W
- 5,406 improved cook stoves;

LPP GIRA

- ICS model (project Scenario): Patsari
- City of Morelia, State of Michoacán
- Latitude: 20°55'1" N / Longitude: 101°9'42" W
- 601 improved cook stoves;

LPP FPP

- ICS model (project Scenario): Patsari and Onil
- City of Oaxaca State of Oaxaca,
 - Latitude: 17°4'1" N / Longitude: 96°43'13" W
- City of San Luis Potosi, State of San Luis Potosi
 - Latitude: 22°9'23" N / Longitude: 100°59'7" W
- City of Veracruz, State of Veracruz
 - Latitude: 19°11'25" N / Longitude: 96°9'11" W
- 1,273 improved cook stoves (Patsari) and 484 improved cookstoves (Onil)

The VPA comprehends the following periods.

- 2nd crediting period: from 27/12/2018 to 26/12/2025 (including both days);
- 1st Monitoring period: from 27/12/2018 until 13/03/2023 (including both days).

All VPAs contribute to the following SDG Goals:

- 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 13: Climate action; and
- Goal 15: Life on land.

⁴ There are in total 9 LPPs in this VPA, however, for this monitoring period, only 4 are requesting issuance

	Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions
Findings	CL 01; CL 02
Conclusion	The CME and LPPs have implemented the VPAs in accordance with PoA-DD, VPA-DDs and GS Passports. A mechanism is in place receiving any grievances regarding the project, as well as being available to solve stakeholder/beneficiaries problems. The VPA is in accordance with GS4GG guidelines and no deviations have been observed.

E.3.2. Post-registration changes

E.3.2.1. Temporary deviations from registered monitoring plan, applied methodology or applied standardized baseline

Means of verification	A temporary deviation of the monitoring plan has been requested and partially approved on 07/06/2022 (<i>Deviation Request – DEV_256</i>). This deviation allows only VERs to be claimed from 06/04/2020 (inclusive) or three years from the date of on-site visit carried out by VVB, whichever occurs later. As on-site inspection started on 13/03/2023, the VERs will be claimed from 06/04/2020.
Findings	-
Conclusion	Two deviations have been applied to this monitoring period: 1. Temporary deviation has been requested and approved prior the on-site inspection. In order to allow this deviation, the PD shall: - 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). - Document the deviation request, its implications, and GS' decision in the appropriate section of the PDD/Monitoring Report (for the relevant MP). The VVB confirms that monitoring activities were maintained and that no monitoring gaps exists. Information from VPA-DDs shows the following: - VPA2: - o update to the end-user lists between October 2019 and January 2020 ▪ 748 users of the Ecocina ICS model ▪ 769 users of the ICS Ecoplancha model - o Monitoring campaign conducted by Ecocomal during November 2021 and January/February 2022 - o In 2022, new users were integrated into the program and the end user list was updated - o Maintenance activities took place in May and September 2022. - o For the renewal design certification of the PoA of this VPA, the on-site visit validation took place on November 12, 13, 15, 16, 22 of 2022. For this process, 11 families in Guatemala were visited. - o Baseline surveys were conducted by Ecocomal in January 2023 in different Guatemalan states during the dry season. Microsol controls and analyses the data, while LPP performs monitoring on the field. The process included 143 surveys (93 BLKS and 50 BLKS-KT) - o Maintenance activities carried out in In February and March 2023. - o For this verification of the PoA Utsil Naj and its VPAs, the on-site visit validation took place on March 12 – 16 of 2023. For this process, 60 families in Guatemala were visited

	- VPA3: - o update to the end-user lists between October 2019 and January 2020; 180 users of the Ecocina model - o maintenance activities and follow-up has been carried out on January 2021 for 18 ICS in different communities of Copan Ruinas. - o A monitoring campaign was conducted by Ecopan during September 2021 (rainy season) in Copan (Honduras State) - o For the renewal design certification of the PoA of this VPA, the on-site visit validation took place on November 12, 13, 15, 16, 22 of 2022. For this process, 8 families in Honduras were visited. - o Update end-users list and add new users in 2023. The activity took place between January and February 2023; 64 users of the Ecocina model - VPA 4 - o Update of end-users have been carried out as follows: ▪ AURA: The update of the end-users list was carried out for the Patsari stove model between July and August of 2021. The total number of ICS Patsari for this process was 5491. ▪ FPP: The update of the end-users list was carried out during March and June of 2021. The total number of ICS for this process was 1273 of Patsari stove and 485 for Onil stove. Additionally, during this year positive feedback and requests were received from beneficiaries through the Grievance Mechanism book. ▪ GIRA: The update of the end-users list was carried out for the Patsari model during March and July of 2021. The total number of ICS for this process was 389. - o monitoring campaign was conducted in AURA during November/December 2021 (dry season) - o FPP (LPP VPA4) during April/May 2021, updated the end-user list. Then, in October/November 2021 and February 2022 (dry season) PSKS KT have been conducted. - o In GIRA, during November 2021 and January 2022 (dry season) monitoring campaign has been carried out. - o Maintenance activities have been carried out in 2021 for Aura and for FPP in 2021 and 2022. - o Between January and May 2022 follow up activities have been carried out in AURA with registration of comments in grievance book. - o For the renewal design certification of the PoA of this VPA, the on-site visit validation took place on November 12, 13, 15, 16, 22 of 2022 for all LPPs. For this process, 30 families in México were visited - o Maintenance activities carried out in AURA for 90 ICS (including Onil and Patsari models) in different communities of Sonora during 2021, 2022 and 2023. 2. <i>Deviation request submitted to Gold Standard and SustainCERT was approved on 22/03/2023, deviation reference number: DEV_377 reference "Extension of the delivery date of annual reports for 2020 and 2021".</i> - VPA 2: The annual reports for 2020 and 2021 and their evidence were uploaded on SustainCERT's platform on 11/04/2023
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	- VPA 3: The annual reports for 2020 and 2021 and their evidence were uploaded on SustainCERT's platform on 11/04/2023 - VPA 4: The annual reports for 2020 and 2021 and their evidence were uploaded on SustainCERT's platform on 11/04/2023 Therefore, the project owner have fulfilled the requirements for these deviations.
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E.3.2.2. Corrections

Means of verification	A correction has been requested during this monitoring period. During the renewal phase, a typographical error has been found in the VPA-DD for the VPA 2 and for the VPA-3, section B.7.1, value of parameter fNRB as follows: 1. <i>fNRB assessment v2</i> presented during the design certification renewal process, the validated fNRB for VPA2 is 87.30%. This value was accurately updated in section B.6.1 of VPADD v6 (Pg. 42). However, due to an oversight, section B.7.1 (Page 77) was not corrected. 2. <i>fNRB assessment v2</i> presented during the design certification renewal process, the validated fNRB for VPA3 is 86.92%. This value was accurately updated in section B.6.1 of VPADD v6 (Pg. 40). However, due to an oversight, section B.7.1 (Pg. 63) was not corrected.
Findings	-
Conclusion	Despite the error of the reported values in the section B.7.1 of the VPAs 2 and 3, the correct values have been applied in the ER calculations which are in accordance with estimated ER calculations validated during the renewal of crediting period for both VPAs. Therefore, the verification team understands that the correct values are being applied and that this errors refers to a typographical error with no influence in the application of methodology, scale, additionality and application of the monitoring plan.

E.3.2.3. Changes to the start date of the crediting period of voluntary project activities

Not applicable as there was no change in the start date of the crediting period of any of the VPAs.

E.3.2.4. Inclusion of a monitoring plan

Not applicable as the monitoring plan is part of the registered VPA-DDs.

E.3.2.5. Permanent changes to the registered monitoring plan or permanent deviation of monitoring from the applied methodology, standardized baseline, or other applied standards or tools

Not applicable as no permanent deviations from the registered monitoring plan or from monitoring methodology have been submitted prior and/or during the current monitoring period for any of the VPAs.

E.3.2.6. Changes to the programme design or project design

It has been observed that in the previous monitoring period, the number of ICSs have been updated taking into consideration the installed and the decommissioned ones. The current ICS amount for each LPP was provided in the Monitoring report.

E.3.2.7. Changes specific to afforestation and reforestation voluntary project activities

Not applicable as the VPAs are not and afforestation or reforestation project activities.

E.3.3. Compliance of the registered monitoring plan with the methodology including applicable tool(s) and standardized baseline

Means of verification	The MP of the approved PoA-DD and VPA-DDs was reviewed against the monitoring requirements of the applied methodology and applicable tools.
Findings	-

Conclusion	The MP of the voluntary project activities is totally in accordance with the applied methodology (Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption – version 4.0 ⁽⁰⁴⁻¹⁾).
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E.3.4. Compliance of monitoring activities with the registered monitoring plan

E.3.4.1. Data and parameters fixed ex ante or at renewal of crediting period

Means of verification	All ex-ante parameters listed in MR used to calculate baseline, project, and leakage GHG emissions of the PoA and VPA were checked against the registered PoA-DD and VPA-DDs. The ex-ante parameters of the registered PoA-DD and VPA-DDs were verified in order to check its consistency with applied methodology and tools 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 – $EF_{b,f,co2}$ (CO₂ emission factor for arising from use of fuels in baseline scenario): 112 tCO₂/TJ; - SDG 13 – $EF_{b,f,non-co2}$ (Non-CO₂ emission factor arising from use of fuels in baseline scenario): - o 8.692 tCO₂/TJ until 31/12/2020 - o 9.460 tCO₂/TJ from 01/01/2021; - SDG 13 – $EF_{p,f,co2}$ (CO₂ emission factor for arising from use of fuels in project scenario): 112 tCO₂/TJ; - SDG 13 – $EF_{p,f,non-co2}$ (Non-CO₂ emission factor arising from use of fuels in project scenario): - o 8.692 tCO₂/TJ until 31/12/2020 - o 9.460 tCO₂/TJ from 01/01/2021; - SDG 13 – $NCV_{b,fuel}$ (Net calorific value of the fuels used in the baseline): 0.0156 TJ/ton for wood - SDG 13 – $NCV_{p,fuel}$ (Net calorific value of the fuels used in the project): 0.0156 TJ/ton for wood
Findings	CL 03
Conclusion	The values in the MRs and corresponding emission reduction calculations spreadsheets are consistent with the registered PoA-DD and VPA-DDs. The applied values are correct.

E.3.4.2. Data and parameters monitored

Means of verification	All monitored parameters listed in MR used to calculate baseline, project, and leakage GHG emissions of the VPA were checked against the registered VPA-DDs and GS4GG. The parameters were verified in order to check its consistency with applied methodology and GS4GG directives. <table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2">1. SDG 13 – f_{NRB}: fraction non-renewability status of woody biomass fuel during years y</th></tr> <tr> <th>Criteria/Requirements</th><th>Assessment Observation</th></tr> <tr> <td>Measuring / Reading / Recording frequency</td><td> Fraction of non-renewable biomass for each VPA approved at VPA-DD validation. The value for Guatemala (VPA 2) is 87.30%. The value for Honduras (VPA 3) is 86.92%. The value for Mexico (VPA 4) is 89.14%. Values have been calculated for 2023. As per registered VPA DDs, the parameter is fixed for the crediting </td></tr> </table>	1. SDG 13 – f_{NRB} : fraction non-renewability status of woody biomass fuel during years y		Criteria/Requirements	Assessment Observation	Measuring / Reading / Recording frequency	Fraction of non-renewable biomass for each VPA approved at VPA-DD validation. The value for Guatemala (VPA 2) is 87.30%. The value for Honduras (VPA 3) is 86.92%. The value for Mexico (VPA 4) is 89.14%. Values have been calculated for 2023. As per registered VPA DDs, the parameter is fixed for the crediting
1. SDG 13 – f_{NRB} : fraction non-renewability status of woody biomass fuel during years y							
Criteria/Requirements	Assessment Observation						
Measuring / Reading / Recording frequency	Fraction of non-renewable biomass for each VPA approved at VPA-DD validation. The value for Guatemala (VPA 2) is 87.30%. The value for Honduras (VPA 3) is 86.92%. The value for Mexico (VPA 4) is 89.14%. Values have been calculated for 2023. As per registered VPA DDs, the parameter is fixed for the crediting						

		period, however, in the Measure, Methods and Procedures row, it is being stated that the parameter can be reassessed at any time by the project participants. Therefore, new assessment has been carried out, which is in accordance with monitoring plan. The calculation has been provided during the verification assessment and the values achieved are considered correct.
	Is the measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology?	Yes.
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	Valid version of each VPA-DD.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Data management system was found to be reliable and appropriate.
2. SDG 13 – P_b: Average daily wood consumption of a stove in baseline scenario b		
	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment Observation
	Measuring / Reading / Recording frequency	The parameter will be monitored only once prior to first verification. The values are (tons/day/HH): VPA 2 (Last monitoring date of the information: January 2023) - P_b, ECC Ecocina = 0.0163 - P_b, ECC Ecoplancha = 0.0163 VPA 3 (Last monitoring date of the information (Baseline scenario): June-July 2021) - P_b, ECP Ecocina = 0.0142 VPA 4 Last monitoring date of the information: - AURA: February 2023 - FPP Onil: August - October 2021 - FPP Patsari: August - October 2021 - GIRA: August and September 2021 - P_b, AURA = 0.0156 - P_b, FPP ONIL = 0.0094 - P_b, FPP Patsari = 0.0107 - P_b, GIRA = 0.0112

	Is the measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology?	Yes.
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	Fixed baseline is chosen at VPA level. The data is calculated from the same Baseline Kitchen Tests performed during the last monitoring period.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Data management system was found to be reliable and appropriate.
3. SDG 13 – P_p: Average daily wood consumption of an ICS in project scenario p		
	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment Observation
	Measuring / Reading / Recording frequency	Every two years, the calculation of the parameter is based on real, observed technology performance in the field, measured in the project field tests. The fuel consumption is measured with a representative sample of end users under each defined project scenario and taking into account the age distribution of the project technologies, following the procedure described in the PoA-DD. The values are (ton/day/HH): <u>VPA 2</u> (Last monitoring date of the information: - Ecocina: January and February 2022 - Ecoplancha: November 2021 to February 2022) - $P_{p, ECC Ecocina} = 0.0048$ - $P_{p, ECC Ecoplancha} = 0.0098$ <u>VPA 3</u> (Last monitoring date of the information: September 2021) - $P_{p, ECP Ecocina} = 0.0029$ <u>VPA 4</u> Last monitoring date of the information: AURA: November and December 2021 FPP Onil: October 2021 FPP Patsari: October and November 2021 GIRA: October - November 2021 and January 2022 - $P_{p, AURA} = 0.0078$ - $P_{p, FPP ONIL} = 0.0040$ - $P_{p, FPP Patsari} = 0.0103$ - $P_{p, GIRA} = 0.0051$

	Is the measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology?	Yes.
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	The values of the MR were verified their consistency with project field tests.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Data management system was found to be reliable and appropriate.
	4. SDG 13 – $SFS_{b,p,y}$: Specific fuel savings for an individual project technology of baseline b/project p pair in year y	
	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment Observation
	Measuring / Reading / Recording frequency	Every two years, it is calculated from a statistical analysis, which is conducted in combination on baseline and project scenarios wood consumption data. The correct values are (ton/ICS/day) <u>VPA 2</u> Last monitoring date of the information (Baseline scenario): January 2023 Last monitoring date of the information (Project scenario): - Ecocina: January and February 2022 - Ecoplancha: November 2021 to February 2022 - $SFS_{b,p,y}$ ECC Ecocina = 0.0115 - $SFS_{b,p,y}$ ECC Ecoplancha = 0.0064 <u>VPA 3</u> Last monitoring date of the information (Baseline scenario): June-July 2021 Last monitoring date of the information (Project scenario): September 2021 - $SFS_{b,p,y}$ ECP Ecocina = 0.0113 <u>VPA 4</u> Last monitoring date of the information (Baseline scenario): AURA: February 2023 FPP Onil: August - October 2021 FPP Patsari: August - October 2021 GIRA: August and September 2021 Last monitoring date of the information (Project scenario): AURA: November and December 2021 FPP Onil: October 2021 FPP Patsari: October and November 2021 GIRA: October - November 2021 and January 2022

		- $SFS_{b,p,y} \text{ Aura} = 0.0076$ - $SFS_{b,p,y} \text{ FPP ONIL} = 0.0060$ - $SFS_{b,p,y} \text{ FPP Patsari} = 0.0006$ - $SFS_{b,p,y} \text{ Gira} = 0.0062$
	Is the measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology?	Yes.
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	The values of the MR were verified their consistency with project field tests.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Data management system was found to be reliable and appropriate.
	5. SDG 13 – $U_{p,y}$: Cumulative Usage rate for technologies from project scenario p in year y	
	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment Observation
	Measuring / Reading / Recording frequency	Annually monitored by qualitative information collected in the usage surveys. A question concerning the current use of the technology is asked to each end user of the sample and is validated by the observation of the interviewer in order to determine the usage rate of each technology age category. The values are capped at 90%. Therefore, the original values and the [capped values] are informed The values are as follows: <u>VPA 2</u> Last monitoring date of the information: - Ecocina: March 2023 - Ecoplancha: March 2023 - $U_{p,y} \text{ ECC Ecocina} = 90\%$ - $U_{p,y} \text{ ECC Ecoplancha} = 90\%$ <u>VPA 3</u> Last monitoring date of the information: October 2021 - $U_{p,y} \text{ ECP Ecocina} = 90\%$ <u>VPA 4</u> Last monitoring date of the information: AURA: January 2022 FPP Onil: November 2021 FPP Patsari: November 2021 GIRA: February 2022 - $U_{p,y} \text{ Aura} = 90\%$ - $U_{p,y} \text{ Gira} = 87.95\%$ - $U_{p,y} \text{ FPP ONIL} = 90\%$ - $U_{p,y} \text{ FPP Patsari} = 90\%$

	Is the measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology?	Yes.
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	The values of the MR were verified their consistency with surveys.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Data management system was found to be reliable and appropriate.
	6. 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	
	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment Observation
	Measuring / Reading / Recording frequency	Monitored continuously from a list of end users provided by the LPP showing at least the following information: name, surname, location, date of installation of the technology. Values have not been provided in the MR. Therefore a CAR has been raised. The values were dully reported in the MR section E.4.
	Is the measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology?	Yes.
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	The values of the MR were verified their consistency with list of end users.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Data management system was found to be reliable and appropriate.
	7. SDG 13 – $LE_{p,y}$: Leakage in project scenario p	
	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment Observation
	Measuring / Reading / Recording frequency	Every two years, L4 – <i>The project population compensates for loss of the space heating effect of inefficient technology by adopting some other form of heating</i> – this potential source of leakage is monitored in the project and monitoring surveys by asking the end users if they use a new heating device since their ICS has been implemented. The leakage is as follows: <u>VPA 2</u> Last monitoring date of the information: - Ecocina: January and February 2022 - Ecoplancha: November 2021 to February 2022

		- $LE_{p,y}$ ECC Ecocina = 0.00% - $LE_{p,y,p,y}$ ECC Ecoplancha = 0.00% VPA 3 Last monitoring date of the information: September 2021 - $LE_{p,y}$ ECP Ecocina = 0.00% VPA 4 Last monitoring date of the information: AURA: November and December 2021 FPP Onil: October 2021 FPP Patsari: October and November 2021 GIRA: October - November 2021 and January 2022 - $LE_{p,y}$ Aura = 0.00% - $LE_{p,y}$ Gira = 0.00% - $LE_{p,y}$ FPP ONIL = 0.00% - $LE_{p,y}$ FPP Patsari = 0.00%
	Is the measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology?	Yes.
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	The values of the MR were verified their consistency with surveys.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Data management system was found to be reliable and appropriate.
	8. SDG 13 – E_p: Eligibility factor of the technologies implemented in project scenario p	
	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment Observation
	Measuring / Reading / Recording frequency	Annually monitored to exclude in a statistical way the part of the end users that are not eligible for emission reductions calculation. The values are: VPA 2 Last monitoring date of the information: - Ecocina: January and February 2022 - Ecoplancha: November 2021 to February 2022 - E_p ECC Ecocina = 100% - E_p ECC Ecoplancha = 96.91% VPA 3 Last monitoring date of the information: September 2021

	- E_p ECP Ecocina = 100% VPA 4 Last monitoring date of the information: AURA: November and December 2021 FPP Onil: October2021 FPP Patsari: October and November 2021 GIRA: October - November 2021 and January 2022 - E_p Aura = 100% - E_p FPP ONIL = 100% - E_p FPP Patsari = 100% - E_p Gira = 78.89%
Is the measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology?	Yes.
How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	The values of the MR were verified their consistency with project surveys.
Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Data management system was found to be reliable and appropriate.

9. SDG 13 – O_p: Removal rate of the baseline technology in project scenario <i>p</i> in year <i>y</i>	
Criteria/Requirements	Assessment Observation
Measuring / Reading / Recording frequency	Annually calculated based on qualitative information collected in the project and monitoring surveys by asking the end user whether the ICS is still being used. The values are as follows: VPA 2 Last monitoring date of the information: - Ecocina: January and February 2022 - Ecoplancha: November 2021 to February 2022 - O_p ECC Ecocina = 27.54% - O_p ECC Ecoplancha = 75.26% VPA 3 Last monitoring date of the information: September 2021 - O_p ECP Ecocina = 9.38% VPA 4 Last monitoring date of the information: AURA: November and December 2021 FPP Onil: October2021 FPP Patsari: October and November 2021 GIRA: October - November 2021 and January 2022 - O_p Aura = 99.63% - O_p FPP ONIL = 81.58%

		- O_p FPP Patsari = 89.41% - O_p Gira = 90.00%
	Is the measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology?	Yes.
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	The values of the MR were verified their consistency with surveys.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Data management system was found to be reliable and appropriate.
	10. SDG 13 – Number of tCO₂e reduced by the project: Emission reductions_p	
	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment Observation
	Measuring / Reading / Recording frequency	Calculated at each verification. The values are reported after all findings resolution. The correct values can be observed below (tCO₂e): VPA 2 - ER ECC Ecocina = 5,897 - ER ECC Ecoplancha = 4,468 VPA 3 - ER ECP Ecocina = 1,160 VPA 4 - ER Aura = 66,396 - ER FPP ONIL = 4,702 - ER FPP Patsari = 1,169 - ER Gira = 6,139 Total: 89,931
	Is the measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology?	Yes.
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	The values of the MR were verified their consistency with ER calculations Excel files.
	If applicable, has the reported data been crosschecked with other available data?	All data presented during the verification.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Data management system was found to be reliable and appropriate.
	11. SDG 1 – Number of poor people benefitting from clean cooking technology: Project population_p	

	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment Observation
	Measuring / Reading / Recording frequency	Every two years in project surveys. The values are: <u>VPA 2</u> Last monitoring date of the information: - Ecocina: January and February 2022 - Ecoplancha: November 2021 to February 2022 - Project Populationp ECC Ecocina = 1,447 - Project Populationp ECC Ecoplancha = 1,989 <u>VPA 3</u> Last monitoring date of the information: September 2021 - Project Populationp ECP Ecocina = 322 <u>VPA 4</u> Last monitoring date of the information: AURA: November and December 2021 FPP Onil: October 2021 FPP Patsari: October and November 2021 GIRA: October - November 2021 and January 2022 - Project Populationp Aura = 24,118 - Project Populationp FPP ONIL = 2,097 - Project Populationp FPP Patsari = 5,687 - Project Populationp Gira = 2,822
	Is the measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology?	Yes.
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	The consistency of the values presented in the MR were verified through surveys.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Data management system was found to be reliable and appropriate.
12. SDG 2 – Proportion of households that buy food with monetary savings obtained from the purchase of firewood. Savings for food_P		
	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment Observation
	Measuring / Reading / Recording frequency	Every two years in project surveys. However, as the parameters have been included in the current renewal process, no monitoring has been taken place during the current verification as the renewal occurred simultaneously with this verification. The values are: <u>VPA 2</u>

		Last monitoring date of the information⁵: - Ecocina: January and February 2022 - Ecoplancha: November 2021 to February 2022 - Savings for food_{P, ECC Ecocina} = N/A - Savings for food_{p, ECC Ecoplancha} = N/A VPA 3 Last monitoring date of the information: September 2021⁶ - Savings for food_{P, ECP Ecocina} = N/A VPA 4 Last monitoring date of the information⁷: AURA: November and December 2021 FPP Onil: October2021 FPP Patsari: October and November 2021 GIRA: October - November 2021 and January 2022 - Savings for food_{P, Aura} = N/A - Savings for food_{P, FPP ONIL} = N/A - Savings for food_{P, FPP Patsari} = N/A - Savings for food_{P, Gira} = N/A
	Is the measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology?	Yes.
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	The consistency of the values presented in the MR were verified through surveys.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Data management system was found to be reliable and appropriate.
	13. SDG 2 – 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. Income for food_P	
Criteria/Requirements		Assessment Observation

⁵ For SDG 2, there is insufficient information available in the current monitoring period. The indicators for this SDG are calculated based on project scenario surveys (PS KS KT), and the most recent survey conducted for this monitoring period was in 2021. However, SDG 2 (along with SDG 11,12 and 16) was incorporated into the design certification renewal process in 2022, which concluded in mid-2024. As a result, certification for SDG 2 is not possible in the current monitoring period, but it will be certified in the next one. In the following sections of this monitoring report, the indicators for SDG2 will be reported as "N/A".

⁶ For SDG 2, there is insufficient information available in the current monitoring period. The indicators for this SDG are calculated based on project scenario surveys (PS KS KT), and the most recent survey conducted for this monitoring period was in 2021. However, SDG 2 (along with SDG 11,12 and 16) was incorporated into the design certification renewal process in 2022, which concluded in mid-2024. As a result, certification for SDG 2 is not possible in the current monitoring period, but it will be certified in the next one. In the following sections of this monitoring report, the indicators for SDG2 will be reported as "N/A"

⁷ For SDG 2, there is insufficient information available in the current monitoring period. The indicators for this SDG are calculated based on project scenario surveys (PS KS KT), and the most recent survey conducted for this monitoring period was in 2021. However, SDG 2 (along with SDG 11,12 and 16) was incorporated into the design certification renewal process in 2022, which concluded in mid-2024. As a result, certification for SDG 2 is not possible in the current monitoring period, but it will be certified in the next one. In the following sections of this monitoring report, the indicators for SDG2 will be reported as "N/A"

	Measuring / Reading / Recording frequency	Every two years in project surveys. However, as the parameters have been included in the current renewal process, no monitoring has been taken place during the current verification as the renewal occurred simultaneously with this verification. The values are: <u>VPA 2</u> Last monitoring date of the information: - Ecocina: January and February 2022 - Ecoplancha: November 2021 to February 2022 - Income for food_P, ECC Ecocina = N/A - Income for food_P, ECC Ecoplancha = N/A <u>VPA 3</u> Last monitoring date of the information: September 2021 - Income for food_P, ECP Ecocina = N/A <u>VPA 4</u> Last monitoring date of the information: AURA: November and December 2021 FPP Onil: October 2021 FPP Patsari: October and November 2021 GIRA: October - November 2021 and January 2022 Income for food_P, Aura = N/A - Income for food_P, FPP ONIL = N/A - Income for food_P, FPP Patsari = N/A - Income for food_P, Gira = N/A
	Is the measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology?	Yes.
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	The consistency of the values presented in the MR were verified through surveys.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Data management system was found to be reliable and appropriate.
14. SDG 3 – Proportion of households considering cough occurs less often or not at all: Cough reduction_p		
	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment Observation
	Measuring / Reading / Recording frequency	Every two years in project surveys. The values are: <u>VPA 2</u> Last monitoring date of the information: - Ecocina: January and February 2022 - Ecoplancha: November 2021 to February 2022 - Cough reduction_p ECC Ecocina = 100% - Cough reduction_p Ecoplancha = 98.97% <u>VPA 3</u>

		Last monitoring date of the information: September 2021 - Cough reductionp ECP Ecocina = 100% <u>VPA 4</u> Last monitoring date of the information: AURA: November and December 2021 FPP Onil: October2021 FPP Patsari: October and November 2021 GIRA: October - November 2021 and January 2022 - Cough reductionp Aura = 99.63% - Cough reductionp FPP ONIL = 100% - Cough reductionp FPP Patsari =100% - Cough reductionp Gira = 94.44%
	Is the measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology?	Yes.
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	The consistency of the values presented in the MR were verified through surveys.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Data management system was found to be reliable and appropriate.
15. SDG 3 – Proportion of households considering respiratory diseases occur less often or not at all: Respiratory diseases reduction_p		
	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment Observation
	Measuring / Reading / Recording frequency	Every two years in project surveys. The values are: <u>VPA 2</u> Last monitoring date of the information: - Ecocina: January and February 2022 - Ecoplancha: November 2021 to February 2022 - ECC Ecocina = 100% - ECC Ecoplancha = 98.97% <u>VPA 3</u> Last monitoring date of the information: September 2021 - ECP Ecocina = 100% <u>VPA 4</u> Last monitoring date of the information: AURA: November and December 2021 FPP Onil: October2021 FPP Patsari: October and November 2021 GIRA: October - November 2021 and January 2022 - Aura = 100% - FPP ONIL = 99.12% - FPP Patsari = 99.61% - Gira = 94.44%

	Is the measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology?	Yes.
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	The consistency of the values presented in the MR were verified through surveys.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Data management system was found to be reliable and appropriate.
	16. SDG 3 – Proportion of households considering burns occur less often or not at all: Burns reduction_p	
	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment Observation
	Measuring / Reading / Recording frequency	Every two years in project surveys. The values are: <u>VPA 2</u> Last monitoring date of the information: - Ecocina: January and February 2022 - Ecoplancha: November 2021 to February 2022 - ECC Ecocina = 100% - ECC Ecoplancha = 98.97% <u>VPA 3</u> Last monitoring date of the information: September 2021 - ECP Ecocina = 93.75% <u>VPA 4</u> Last monitoring date of the information: AURA: November and December 2021 FPP Onil: October 2021 FPP Patsari: October and November 2021 GIRA: October - November 2021 and January 2022 - Aura = 100% - FPP ONIL = 100% - FPP Patsari = 100% - Gira = 94.44%
	Is the measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology?	Yes.
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	The consistency of the values presented in the MR were verified through surveys.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Data management system was found to be reliable and appropriate.
	17. SDG 3 – Proportion of households considering backaches occur less often or not at all: Backaches reduction_p	

	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment Observation
	Measuring / Reading / Recording frequency	Every two years in project surveys. The values are: <u>VPA 2</u> Last monitoring date of the information: - Ecocina: January and February 2022 - Ecoplancha: November 2021 to February 2022 - ECC Ecocina = 100% - ECC Ecoplancha = 98.97% <u>VPA 3</u> Last monitoring date of the information: September 2021 - ECP Ecocina = 100% <u>VPA 4</u> Last monitoring date of the information: AURA: November and December 2021 FPP Onil: October 2021 FPP Patsari: October and November 2021 GIRA: October - November 2021 and January 2022 - Aura = 100% - FPP ONIL = 99.12% - FPP Patsari = 98.82% - Gira = 85.56%
	Is the measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology?	Yes.
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	The consistency of the values presented in the MR were verified through surveys.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Data management system was found to be reliable and appropriate.
18. SDG 4 – Proportion of children having more time to do their homework: Class homework improvement_p		
	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment Observation
	Measuring / Reading / Recording frequency	Every two years in project surveys. The values are: <u>VPA 2</u> Last monitoring date of the information: - Ecocina: January and February 2022 - Ecoplancha: November 2021 to February 2022 - ECC Ecocina = 100% - ECC Ecoplancha = 100% <u>VPA 3</u> Last monitoring date of the information: September 2021 - ECP Ecocina = 40.32%

	<u>VPA 4</u> Last monitoring date of the information: AURA: November and December 2021 FPP Onil: October2021 FPP Patsari: October and November 2021 GIRA: October - November 2021 and January 2022 - Aura = 25.48% - FPP ONIL = 39.86% - FPP Patsari = 42.49% - Gira = 16.19%
Is the measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology?	Yes.
How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	The consistency of the values presented in the MR were verified through surveys.
Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Data management system was found to be reliable and appropriate.

19. SDG 4 – Proportion of children having more time to attend school: School attendance improvement _p	
Criteria/Requirements	Assessment Observation
Measuring / Reading / Recording frequency	Every two years in project surveys. The values are: <u>VPA 2</u> Last monitoring date of the information: - Ecocina: January and February 2022 - Ecoplancha: November 2021 to February 2022 - ECC Ecocina = 100% - ECC Ecoplancha = 100% <u>VPA 3</u> Last monitoring date of the information: September 2021 - ECP Ecocina = 46.77% <u>VPA 4</u> Last monitoring date of the information: AURA: November and December 2021 FPP Onil: October2021 FPP Patsari: October and November 2021 GIRA: October - November 2021 and January 2022 - Aura = 27.41% - FPP ONIL = 37.06% - FPP Patsari = 41.85% - Gira = 16.19%
Is the measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology?	Yes.

	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	The consistency of the values presented in the MR were verified through surveys.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Data management system was found to be reliable and appropriate.
	20. SDG 4 – Proportion of beneficiaries who participated in ICS construction: Participation in construction_p	
	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment Observation
	Measuring / Reading / Recording frequency	Every two years in project surveys. The values are: <u>VPA 2</u> - ECC Ecocina = 1.45% - ECC Ecoplancha = 0% <u>VPA 3</u> - ECP Ecocina = 0% <u>VPA 4</u> - Aura = 78.60% - FPP ONIL = 34.21% - FPP Patsari = 60.78% - Gira = 1.11%
	Is the measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology?	Yes VPA 2 Last monitoring date of the information: - Ecocina: January and February 2022 - Ecoplancha: November 2021 to February 2022 VPA 3 Last monitoring date of the information: September 2021 VPA 4 Last monitoring date of the information: AURA: November and December 2021 FPP Onil: October 2021 FPP Patsari: October and November 2021 GIRA: October - November 2021 and January 2022 Yes.
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	The consistency of the values presented in the MR were verified through surveys.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Data management system was found to be reliable and appropriate.

	21. SDG 4 – Proportion of people having received capacity-building on the benefits and adequate use of the ICS: Capacity-building_p	
	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment Observation
	Measuring / Reading / Recording frequency	Every two years in project surveys. The values are: <u>VPA 2</u> - ECC Ecocina = 69.57% - ECC Ecoplancha = 44.33% <u>VPA 3</u> - ECP Ecocina = 65.63% <u>VPA 4</u> - Aura = 96.31% - FPP ONIL = 91.23% - FPP Patsari = 90.98% - Gira = 24.44%
	Is the measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology?	Yes VPA 2 Last monitoring date of the information: - Ecocina: January and February 2022 - Ecoplancha: November 2021 to February 2022 VPA 3 Last monitoring date of the information: September 2021 VPA 4 Last monitoring date of the information: AURA: November and December 2021 FPP Onil: October 2021 FPP Patsari: October and November 2021 GIRA: October - November 2021 and January 2022 Yes.
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	The consistency of the values presented in the MR were verified through surveys.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Data management system was found to be reliable and appropriate.
	22. SDG 7 – Number of clean cooking technologies implemented and used by the project population: ICS nb_p	
	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment Observation
	Measuring / Reading / Recording frequency	Before each verification. The values are: <u>VPA 2</u> - ICS nb_p ECC Ecocina = 288

		- ICS nb_p ECC Ecoplancha = 437 VPA 3 - ICS nb_p ECP Ecocina = 58 VPA 4 - ICS nb_p Aura = 4,865 - ICS nb_p FPP ONIL = 436 - ICS nb_p FPP Patsari = 1,145 - ICS nb_p Gira = 581
	Is the measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology?	Yes VPA 2 Last monitoring date of the information: - Ecocina: January and February 2022 - Ecoplancha: November 2021 to February 2022 VPA 3 Last monitoring date of the information: September 2021 VPA 4 Last monitoring date of the information: AURA: November and December 2021 FPP Onil: October 2021 FPP Patsari: October and November 2021 GIRA: October - November 2021 and January 2022 Yes.
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	The consistency of the values presented in the MR were verified through surveys.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Data management system was found to be reliable and appropriate.
	23. SDG 8 – 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%: Employment_p	
	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment Observation
	Measuring / Reading / Recording frequency	Every two years in project surveys. The values are VPA 2 - ECC Ecocina = 2 - ECC Ecoplancha = 2 VPA 3 - ECP Ecocina = 5 VPA 4 - Aura = 9 - FPP = 0 - Gira = 3
	Is the measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the	Yes VPA 2

	monitoring plan and monitoring methodology?	Last monitoring date of the information: - Ecocina: January and February 2022 - Ecoplancha: November 2021 to February 2022 VPA 3 Last monitoring date of the information: September 2021 VPA 4 Last monitoring date of the information: AURA: November and December 2021 FPP Onil: October 2021 FPP Patsari: October and November 2021 GIRA: October - November 2021 and January 2022 Yes.
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	The values of the MR were verified their consistency with surveys.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Data management system was found to be reliable and appropriate.
	24. SDG 8 – Equal pay for work of equal value for both women and men: Equal pay_p	
Criteria/Requirements		Assessment Observation
Measuring / Reading / Recording frequency		Every two years in project surveys. it has been observed during the on-site inspection that there is no men and women that have the same job position. Therefore, this comparison could not be carried out. <u>VPA 2</u> - ECC Ecocina = N/A - ECC Ecoplancha = N/A <u>VPA 3</u> - ECP Ecocina = N/A <u>VPA 4</u> - Aura = N/A - FPP = N/A - Gira = N/A
Is the measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology?		Yes VPA 2 Last monitoring date of the information: - Ecocina: January and February 2022 - Ecoplancha: November 2021 to February 2022 VPA 3 Last monitoring date of the information: September 2021

	VPA 4 Last monitoring date of the information: AURA: November and December 2021 FPP Onil: October2021 FPP Patsari: October and November 2021 GIRA: October - November 2021 and January 2022 Yes.
How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	The values of the MR were verified their consistency with surveys. However, justification on reported values for AURA and GIRA was not given. Thus a CL has been raised. Refer to CL 2
Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Data management system was found to be reliable and appropriate.

25. SDG 11 – Amount of firewood saved per age category per ICS																																			
Criteria/Requirements	Assessment Observation																																		
Measuring / Reading / Recording frequency	Values are measured in baseline performance field tests and project performance field test updates. The values are (t/ICS*day): <u>VPA 2</u> Wood savings_{p, ECC ecocina} = <table><tr><th>Age category</th><th>Wood savings (t/ICS*day)</th></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>0.0114</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>0.0114</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>0.0114</td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>0.0114</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>0.0116</td></tr><tr><td>11</td><td>0.0116</td></tr><tr><td>12</td><td>0.0116</td></tr></table> Wood savings_{p, ECC ecoplancha} = <table><tr><th>Age category</th><th>Wood savings (t/ICS*day)</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>0.0061</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>0.0061</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>0.0061</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>0.0068</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>0.0068</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>0.0068</td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>0.0065</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>0.0065</td></tr></table>	Age category	Wood savings (t/ICS*day)	6	0.0114	7	0.0114	8	0.0114	9	0.0114	10	0.0116	11	0.0116	12	0.0116	Age category	Wood savings (t/ICS*day)	1	0.0061	2	0.0061	3	0.0061	6	0.0068	7	0.0068	8	0.0068	9	0.0065	10	0.0065
Age category	Wood savings (t/ICS*day)																																		
6	0.0114																																		
7	0.0114																																		
8	0.0114																																		
9	0.0114																																		
10	0.0116																																		
11	0.0116																																		
12	0.0116																																		
Age category	Wood savings (t/ICS*day)																																		
1	0.0061																																		
2	0.0061																																		
3	0.0061																																		
6	0.0068																																		
7	0.0068																																		
8	0.0068																																		
9	0.0065																																		
10	0.0065																																		

11	0.0065
12	0.0065

-

VPA 3

- ECP Ecocina =

Age category	Wood savings (t/ICS*day)
7	0.0113
8	0.0113
9	0.0113
10	0.0113
11	0.0113
12	0.0113

-

VPA 4

Wood savings $p, \text{AURA} =$

Age category	Wood savings (t/ICS*day)
5	0.0082
6	0.0082
7	0.0082
8	0.0084
9	0.0079
10	0.0047
11	0.0089
12	0.0083
13	0.0077
14	0.0077

Wood savings $p, \text{FPP Onil} =$

Age category	Wood savings (t/ICS*day)
8	0.0071
9	0.0071
10	0.0071
11	0.0047
12	0.0058
13	0.0058

Wood savings $p, \text{FPP Patsari} =$

Age category	Wood savings (t/ICS*day)
1	0.0000
2	0.0000

		3	0.0000
		4	0.0000
		5	0.0000
		6	0.0000
		7	0.0000
		8	0.0000
		9	0.0050
		10	0.0000
		11	0.0000
		12	0.0000
		13	0.0013
		14	0.0000
		15	0.0000
		16	0.0000
		Wood savings _{p, GIRA} =	
		Age category	Wood savings (t/ICS*day)
		1	0.0061
		2	0.0061
		6	0.0061
		7	0.0061
		8	0.0061
		9	0.0061
		10	0.0061
		11	0.0083
		12	0.0056
		13	0.0056
		14	0.0056
		15	0.0056
		16	0.0056
Is the measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology?	Yes VPA 2 Last monitoring date of the information: - Ecocina: January and February 2022 - Ecoplancha: November 2021 to February 2022 VPA 3 Last monitoring date of the information: September 2021 VPA 4 Last monitoring date of the information: AURA: November and December 2021 FPP Onil: October2021 FPP Patsari: October and November 2021 GIRA: October - November 2021 and January 2022		

		Yes.
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	The values of the MR were verified their consistency with ER calculations Excel files.
	If applicable, has the reported data been crosschecked with other available data?	All data presented during the verification.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Data management system was found to be reliable and appropriate
	26. SDG 12 – Quantity of savings in fuel that is reduced per ICS-day, comparing the baseline scenario and project scenario with improved cookstoves: Kg of firewood saved/ ICS*day	
	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment Observation
	Measuring / Reading / Recording frequency	Measured every two years The values are (Kg of firewood saved/ ICS*day): <u>VPA 2</u> - ECC Ecocina = 11 - ECC Ecoplancha = 6 <u>VPA 3</u> - ECC Ecocina = 11 <u>VPA 4</u> - ECC Aura = 8 - ECC FPP ONIL = 6 - ECC FPP Patsari = 0.6 - ECC Gira = 6
	Is the measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology?	Yes VPA 2 Last monitoring date of the information: - Ecocina: January and February 2022 - Ecoplancha: November 2021 to February 2022 VPA 3 Last monitoring date of the information: September 2021 VPA 4 Last monitoring date of the information: AURA: November and December 2021 FPP Onil: October 2021 FPP Patsari: October and November 2021 GIRA: October - November 2021 and January 2022 Yes.
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	The values of the MR were verified their consistency with ER calculations Excel files.

	If applicable, has the reported data been crosschecked with other available data?	All data presented during the verification.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Data management system was found to be reliable and appropriate
	27. SDG 12 – Proportion of fuel savings achieved by project technologies compared to baseline: %	
	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment Observation
	Measuring / Reading / Recording frequency	Measured every two years The values are (Kg of firewood saved/ ICS*day): <u>VPA 2</u> - ECC Ecocina = 70.51% - ECC Ecoplancha = 39.83% <u>VPA 3</u> - ECP Ecocina = 79.83 % <u>VPA 4</u> - Aura = 50.03% - FPP ONIL = 56.99% - FPP Patsari = 3.68% - Gira = 54.48%
	Is the measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology?	Yes VPA 2 Last monitoring date of the information: - Ecocina: January and February 2022 - Ecoplancha: November 2021 to February 2022 VPA 3 Last monitoring date of the information: September 2021 VPA 4 Last monitoring date of the information: AURA: November and December 2021 FPP Onil: October 2021 FPP Patsari: October and November 2021 GIRA: October - November 2021 and January 2022 Yes.
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	The values of the MR were verified their consistency with ER calculations Excel files.
	If applicable, has the reported data been crosschecked with other available data?	All data presented during the verification.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions	Data management system was found to be reliable and appropriate

and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?

28. SDG 15 – Number of tons of wood saved by the project: Wood savings_{p,y}

Criteria/Requirements	Assessment Observation
Measuring / Reading / Recording frequency	Calculated at each verification. The values are (t/year): <u>VPA 2</u> - ECC Ecocina = 1,206 - ECC Ecoplancha = 1,022 <u>VPA 3</u> - ECP Ecocina = 238 <u>VPA 4</u> - Aura = 13,517 - FPP ONIL = 947 - FPP Patsari = 245 - Gira = 1,317
Is the measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology?	Yes
How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	The values of the MR were verified their consistency with ER calculations Excel files.
If applicable, has the reported data been crosschecked with other available data?	All data presented during the verification.
Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Data management system was found to be reliable and appropriate

29. SDG 16 – Proportion of end-users indicating that they are unhappy with their ICS: %

Criteria/Requirements	Assessment Observation
Measuring / Reading / Recording frequency	Measured every two years The values are (%): <u>VPA 2</u> - ECC Ecocina = 4.35% - ECC Ecoplancha = 3.09% <u>VPA 3</u> - ECP Ecocina = 3.13% <u>VPA 4</u> - Aura = 1.11% - FPP ONIL = 1.75% - FPP Patsari = 4.71% - Gira = 3.33%
Is the measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the	Yes

	monitoring plan and monitoring methodology?	
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	The values of the MR were verified their consistency with ER calculations Excel files.
	If applicable, has the reported data been crosschecked with other available data?	All data presented during the verification.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Data management system was found to be reliable and appropriate
	30. SDG 16 – Proportion of end-users indicating that they approved the installation of the improved cookstove and that were informed about it: %	
	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment Observation
	Measuring / Reading / Recording frequency	Measured every two years The values are (%): <u>VPA 2</u> - ECC Ecocina = 100% - ECC Ecoplancha = 100% <u>VPA 3</u> - ECP Ecocina = 100% <u>VPA 4</u> - Aura = 100% - FPP ONIL = 100% - FPP Patsari = 100% - Gira = 100%
	Is the measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology?	Yes
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	The values of the MR were verified their consistency with ER calculations Excel files.
	If applicable, has the reported data been crosschecked with other available data?	All data presented during the verification.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Data management system was found to be reliable and appropriate
	31. Safeguarding Principle 1: Human Rights – The Project Developer has ensured that all employment follows national labour occupational health and safety laws and with the principles and standards embodied in the ILO	
	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment Observation
	Measuring / Reading / Recording frequency	In each VPA-DD, a DNH declaration signed by LPP signed in which they commit to provide workers with a safe and healthy work environment have

		been provided. Refer to Appendix 1 of the VPA DD. Moreover, reference to the parameters related to this safeguarding principle have been made in the MR, which are the following: 1. SDG 1: Parameter “Number of people benefiting from clean cooking technology” 2. SDG 7: Parameter “Number of clean cooking technology implemented and used by the project”. 3. SDG 16: Parameters “Proportion of end users indicating that they are unhappy with their ICS” and “Proportion of end users indicating that they approved the installation of the ICS and they were informed”. These parameters have been duly monitored by CME and assessed by verification team.	
	Is the measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology?	Yes	
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	Information duly observed in the VPA-DD and MR.	
	If applicable, has the reported data been crosschecked with other available data?	All data presented during the verification.	
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Data management system was found to be reliable and appropriate	
	32. Safeguarding Principle 2: Gender Equality and women’s empowerment: the project proponent are gradually meeting this principle, taking into account the particularities of the project region.		
	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment Observation	
	Measuring / Reading / Recording frequency	To date, the projects have hired both genders and it is aiming to provide equal opportunities to men and women. Not the same amount of men and women have been hired to date. However, the verification team understand that it refers	

		to a process to achieve equal gender opportunities. Moreover, reference to the parameters related to this safeguarding principle have been made in the MR, which are the following: SDG 8: Parameter "Equal pay for of equal value both women and men". This parameter have been duly monitored by CME and assessed by verification team.
	Is the measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology?	Yes
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	Information duly observed in the VPA-DD and MR
	If applicable, has the reported data been crosschecked with other available data?	All data presented during the verification.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Data management system was found to be reliable and appropriate
	33. Safeguarding Principle 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions: The Project has avoided community exposure to increased health risks and shall not adversely affect the health of the workers and the community:	
	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment Observation
	Measuring / Reading / Recording frequency	Project teams are involved in stove constructions with local materials mainly mud bricks, risks are considered irrelevant. Besides cookstoves aim at reducing end users' exposure to toxic PM2.5. For this principle, the project owners have provided a signed DHN declaration in the VPA-DDs. Refer to Appendix 1 of the VPA DD. Moreover, reference to the parameters related to this safeguarding principle have been made in the MR, which are the following: SDG 3: Parameters 1. "Proportion of households considering cough occurs less often or not at all", 2. "Proportion of households considering respiratory diseases occurs less often or not at all",

		3. "Proportion of households considering burn occur less often or not at all" and 4. "Proportion of households considering backaches occur less often or not at all". These parameters have been duly monitored by CME and assessed by verification team.
	Is the measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology?	Yes
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	Information duly observed in the VPA-DD and MR.
	If applicable, has the reported data been crosschecked with other available data?	All data presented during the verification.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Data management system was found to be reliable and appropriate
	34. Safeguarding Principle 4.4: Indigenous people: The LPPs have been asked whether there are indigenous peoples present in or within the area of influence of the Project and/or is the Project located on land/territory claimed by indigenous peoples	
	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment Observation
	Measuring / Reading / Recording frequency	It has been answered that most project areas are indigenous remote communities. For this principle, LPP signed a DHN form including this declaration. Refer to Appendix 1 of the VPA DDs. Moreover, reference to the parameters related to this safeguarding principle have been made in the MR, which are the following: Inputs and Grievances which have been received via the Continuous Input and Grievance Mechanism. This parameter has been duly monitored by CME and assessed by verification team.
	Is the measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology?	Yes
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	Information duly observed in the VPA-DD and MR.

	If applicable, has the reported data been crosschecked with other available data?	All data presented during the verification.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Data management system was found to be reliable and appropriate
	35. Safeguarding Principle 5: Corruption: The Project was not involve, be complicit in or inadvertently contribute to or reinforce corruption or corrupt Projects	
	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment Observation
	Measuring / Reading / Recording frequency	For this principle, a signed declaration from LPP has been provided. Refer to Appendix 1 of the VPA DDs. Moreover, reference to the parameters related to this safeguarding principle have been made in the MR, which are the following: Inputs and Grievances which have been received via the Continuous Input and Grievance Mechanism. This parameter has been duly monitored by CME and assessed by verification team.
	Is the measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology?	Yes
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	Information duly observed in the VPA-DDs and MR.
	If applicable, has the reported data been crosschecked with other available data?	All data presented during the verification.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Data management system was found to be reliable and appropriate
	36. Safeguarding Principle 6.1: Labour Rights –	
	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment Observation
	Measuring / Reading / Recording frequency	1. Workers shall be able to establish and join labour organisations: A signed declaration from LPP in which they allow workers establishing and joining labour organisations have been provided in the VPA-DD. Refer to Appendix 1 of the VPA DDs

		2. Working agreements with all individual workers shall be documented and implemented and include: A signed DNH Declaration by LPPs have been provided in which they commit to provide workers with a safe and healthy work environment have been provided in the VPA-DD. Refer to Appendix 1 of the VPA DDs. 3. No child labour is allowed (Exceptions for children working on their families' property requires an Expert Stakeholder opinion): The list of workers with the age of the employees has been provided to the verification team. Therefore, it has been evidenced that no child labor occurs. 4. Age of employees: Verified at the list of workers for each employee and presented at Section F of MR and Excel SDG calculation. Moreover, reference to the parameters related to this safeguarding principle have been made in the MR, which are the following: 1. SDG 4: Parameters: a. "Proportion beneficiaries who participated in ICS construction" and b. "Proportion of people having received capacity-building on the benefits and adequate use of the ICS". 2. SDG 8: Parameters a. "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%" and b. "Equal pay for of equal value both women and men".	
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		These parameters have duly monitored by CME and assessed by verification team.
	Is the measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology?	Yes
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	The declarations have been duly observed in the VPA-DDs. For the age of employees the values of the MR were verified with list of workers. For the parameters related to SDGs, all information is available in the MR.
	If applicable, has the reported data been crosschecked with other available data?	All data presented during the verification.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Data management system was found to be reliable and appropriate
37. Safeguarding Principle 9.7: Harvesting of Forests: the project owners ask to the LPP whether the Project involve the harvesting of forests		
	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment Observation
	Measuring / Reading / Recording frequency	It is clear that it involves harvesting of forests, but the aim of project is precisely to reduce stress on woody resources through the decrease of wood consumption. For this principle, LPP signed a DNH form including a specific item on this subject (refer to Appendix 1 of the VPA DD) Moreover, reference to the parameters related to this safeguarding principle have been made in the MR, which are the following: 1. SDG 11: Parameter "Amount of firewood saved per age category". 2. SDG 12: a. "Quantity of savings in fuel that is reduced per ICS-day, comparing the baseline scenario and project scenario with improved cookstoves" and

		b. "Proportion of fuel savings achieved by project technologies compared to baseline". 3. SDG 15: Parameter "Number of tons of wood saved by the project" These parameters have been duly monitored by CME and assessed by verification team. The verification team confirms that all safeguarding principles are being assessed.
	Is the measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology?	Yes
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	The declarations have been duly observed in the VPA-DDs and the parameters' results in the MR
	If applicable, has the reported data been crosschecked with other available data?	All data presented during the verification.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Data management system was found to be reliable and appropriate
Findings	CAR 01; CAR 02; CAR 09	
Conclusion	The registered monitoring plans have been properly implemented and followed by the CME and LPPs. The parameters have been monitored in a correct and conservative way. In addition, the parameters have been classified and included as SDG parameters in accordance with the transition to GS4GG approved by GS. Quality assurance and quality control procedures are in place. Therefore, the VT has concluded that the monitoring of the VPAs is in accordance with the registered monitoring plans. It is important to note that it was made a proper comparison of the values of SDGs from last verification with the actual ones, in order to assess the performance of operation of each VPA, in accordance with GS4GG requirements.	

E.3.4.3. Implementation of sampling plan

Means of verification	Documents were checked and interviews with PP's representatives and personnel were performed in order check if a sampling plan was used. As per the CME, the PoA-DD sets the general framework and guidelines for sampling methods, but precise operational methodology is evolving since the beginning of the programme. The latest version of the sampling methodology^{/20/} can be summarized as follows:
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	Sampling approach: a multistage random sampling for all monitoring surveys has been designed in order to cover all the geographical areas of the project activities and to ensure a random selection of the subjects. Different stages corresponding to the territorial organization of each country are taken into consideration while defining the sample. These are the department, the Municipality and the community. Collected Data <u>Project field test updates provides information on age categories of ICSSs, total project population of the age category (with minimum 30 field test sample per age category), the required number of communities is randomly selected for each age category selected among communities identified at Monitoring Surveys. Additional samples takes place in case minimum age categories ICSSs are not achieved.</u> Analysis of collected data The outliers are identified and excluded from gathered data as per procedure detailed in section D.4 of the MR. Demonstration of the required confidence/precision 90/30 rule is applied, i.e. the endpoints of the 90% confidence interval lie within +/- 30% of the estimated mean Sampling on usage surveys The usage survey provides a single usage parameter that is weighted based on the rate of technology drop off by the end users, this rate being calculated on a sample representative of the age distribution for project technologies in the total sales record. A minimum sample size of n = 100, with at least 30 samples for project technologies of each age being credited is applied for the usage surveys. Questions concerning the current use of the technology will be asked to each end user of the sample and observation will be conducted by the interviewer within the kitchen in question, allowing to determine the drop off rate of each technology age category. The information on sampling procedure has been duly detailed in section D.4 of the MRs and it is considered correct and in accordance with VPA-DD description.
Findings	-
Conclusion	The sampling plans used by CME are in accordance with the PoA-DD and VPA-DDs.

E.3.4.4. Compliance with the calibration frequency requirements for measuring instruments

Means of verification	There verification was done through reporting provided by the CME which describe which scales were used during the verification process and their condition.
Findings	N/A
Conclusion	The CME has presented the list of the electronic scales used during the project KPT, stating their conditions, based on their status of new or used (in which case, the results come from calibration certificates).

E.3.5. Assessment of data and calculation of emission reductions or net removals

E.3.5.1. Calculation of baseline GHG emissions or baseline net GHG removals by sinks

Means of verification	The calculations of baseline emissions are based in have been done in accordance with registered monitoring plan and applied methodology. It is calculated as follows: $BE_y = P_{(b,y)} \times NCV_{(b,fuel)} \left(f_{NRB(b,y)} \times EF_{(b,wood,CO_2)} + EF_{(b,wood,nonCO_2)} \right) \times 365$ Where: $P_{b,y}$ Quantity of fuel that is consumed in baseline scenario b during year y; $NCV_{(b,fuel)}$ Net calorific value of the fuels used in the baseline;
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	$f_{NRB(b,y)}$ Fractional non-renewability status of woody biomass fuel during year y, in case the baseline fuel is biomass or charcoal; $EF_{(b,f,CO_2)}$ CO₂ emission factor arising from use of fuels in baseline scenario; $EF_{(b,f,nonCO_2)}$ Non-CO₂ emission factor arising from use of fuels in baseline scenario. So: • BE_{VPA2} = 19,651 tCO₂e; • BE_{VPA3} = 1,455 tCO₂e; and • BE_{VPA4} = 179,305 tCO₂e. Therefore, BE_{total} = 200,411 tCO₂e. SDG 3: For SDG3, the BL emissions are available as follows. VPA2: - Cough: 0% - Respiratory diseases: 0.70% - Backaches: 0.61% - Burns: 4.88% VPA3 - Cough: 47.5 - Respiratory diseases: 67.5% - Backaches: 55% - Burns: 62.5% VPA4 - AURA - Cough: 19.44% - Respiratory diseases: 27.78% - Backaches: 26.85% - Burns: 26.85% VPA4 - FPP Onil - Cough: 43.92% - Respiratory diseases: 27.17% - Backaches: 33.51% - Burns: 27.51% VPA4 - FPP Patsari - Cough: 43.92% - Respiratory diseases: 27.65% - Backaches: 33.22% - Burns: 27.51% VPA4 - GIRA - Cough: 41.74% - Respiratory diseases: 7.96% - Backaches: 32.85% - Burns: 13.36% For SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 4, SDG 7, SDG 8, SDG 11, SDG 12, SDG 15 and SDG 16, no baseline emissions have been calculated.
Findings	CAR 3
Conclusion	The verification team confirms that: a. the monitored data was available in accordance with the registered monitoring plan;

	b. the reported data were crosschecked, as prescribed in the revised approved PoA-DD and VPA-DD, with the relevant supporting evidences and were found consistent; c. the assumptions, emission factors and default values that were applied in the calculations are correct and evidenced; d. the calculations are transparent, consistent, correct and complete. e. For methods and formulae for calculating GHG emissions, refer to section E.3.5.4 below.
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E.3.5.2. Calculation of project GHG emissions or actual net GHG removals by sinks

Means of verification	Project emission calculations have been done in accordance with registered monitoring plan and applied methodology. It is calculated as follows: $PE_y = P_{(p,y)} \times NCV_{wood} \times (f_{NRB(p,y)} \times EF_{(p,wood,CO_2)} + EF_{(p,wood,nonCO_2)}) \times 365$ Where: $P_{p,y}$ Quantity of fuel that is consumed in project scenario b during year y; $NCV_{(p,fuel)}$ Net calorific value of the fuels used in the project scenario; $f_{NRB(b,y)}$ Fractional non-renewability status of woody biomass fuel during year y, in case the baseline fuel is biomass or charcoal; $EF_{(p,f,CO_2)}$ CO₂ emission factor arising from use of fuels in project scenario; $EF_{(p,f,nonCO_2)}$ Non-CO₂ emission factor arising from use of fuels in project scenario. So: • PE_{VPA1} = 9,286 tCO₂e; • PE_{VPA2} = 295 tCO₂e; and • PE_{VPA4} = 100,899 tCO₂e. Therefore, PE_{total} = 110,480 tCO₂e.
Findings	CAR 4
Conclusion	The verification team confirms that: a. the monitored data was available in accordance with the registered monitoring plan; b. the reported data were crosschecked, as prescribed in the revised approved PoA-DD and VPA-DD, with the relevant supporting evidences and were found consistent; c. the assumptions, emission factors and default values that were applied in the calculations are correct and evidenced; d. the calculations are transparent, consistent, correct and complete. e. For methods and formulae for calculating GHG emissions, refer to section E.3.5.4 below.

E.3.5.3. Calculation of leakage GHG emissions

Means of verification	The only possibility of leakage considered at the PoA-DD and VPA-DD is L4 – <i>The project population compensates for loss of the space heating effect of inefficient technology by adopting some other form of heating</i> – this potential source of leakage is monitored in the project and monitoring surveys by asking the end users if they use a new heating device since their ICS has been implemented. Then, the removal rate of the baseline stoves in each cluster. In this case, no end users used another device to heat their home. So, leakage is 0 (zero). Thus: - VPA 2: LE = 0 tCO₂e; - VPA 3: LE = 0 tCO₂e
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	- VPA 4: LE = 0 tCO₂e Therefore, LE_{Total} = 0.00 tCO₂e.
Findings	CAR 05
Conclusion	The verification team confirms that: - the monitored data was available in accordance with the registered monitoring plan; - the reported data were crosschecked, as prescribed in the revised approved PoA-DD and VPA-DD, with the relevant supporting evidences and were found consistent; - appropriate methods and formulae for calculating leakage GHG emissions have been followed; - the assumptions, emission factors and default values that were applied in the calculations are correct and evidenced; - the calculations are transparent, consistent, correct and complete.

E.3.5.4. Summary of calculation of GHG emission reductions or net GHG removals by sinks

Means of verification	The emission reductions from the project activity are determined as per following formula: $ER_y = \sum_{b,p} \{ N_{b,p,y} * U_{p,y} * SFS_{b,p,y} * NCV_{b,fuel} * (f_{NRB} * EF_{b,f,CO2} + EF_{b,f,nonCO2}) \} - \sum LE_p$ Where: $\sum_{b,p}$ Sum over all relevant couples; $N_{b,p,y}$ 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 from project scenario p in year y $SFS_{b,p,y}$ Specific fuel savings for an individual project technology of baseline b/project p pair in year y $NCV_{b,fuel}$ Net calorific value of the fuels used in the baseline d; f_{NRB} Fraction non-renewability status of woody biomass fuel during years y; $EF_{b,f,CO2}$ CO₂ emission factor from use of fuel f; $EF_{b,f,nonCO2}$ Non-CO₂ emission factor arising from use of fuel f, when the baseline fuel f is biomass or charcoal; LE_p Leakage for project scenario p The calculations presented at the final MR and corresponding ER calculation spreadsheet were found to be appropriate and in compliance with the provisions of the registered monitoring plan of the approved VPA-DD and applied methodology. The verification team confirms an audit trail that contains the evidences and records of validated figures. Thus: - VPA2 total = 10,365 tCO₂e; - VPA3 total = 1,160 tCO₂e; - VPA4 total = 76,406 tCO₂e. Therefore, ER_{Total} = 89,931 tCO₂e.
Findings	CAR 06
Conclusion	The verification team confirms that appropriate methods and formulae for calculating baseline GHG emissions reductions have been followed. The summary tables have been correctly presented at the MRs and the figures are correct and justified.

Title and UNFCCC reference number of the VPA	Baseline emissions or baseline net GHG removals by sinks (tCO ₂ e)	Project emissions or actual net GHG removals by sinks (tCO ₂ e)	Leakage (tCO ₂ e)	GHG emission reductions or net GHG removals by sinks (tCO ₂ e)		
				Amount achieved before 1 January 2021	Amount achieved from 1 January 2021	Amount achieved in the entire monitoring period
VPA 2 – GS2439	19,651	9,286	0	2,305	8,060	10,365
VPA 3 – GS2440	1,455	295	0	289	871	1,160
VPA 4 – GS2441	176,546	99,652	0	19,841	58,565	76,406
Total	197,724	109,250	0	22,448	66,026	89,931

E.3.5.5. Comparison of actual GHG emission reductions or net GHG removals by sinks with estimates in included VPA

Means of verification	The comparisons were presented at the MR. The ex-ante estimated values included in VPA-DD are higher than the actual GHG emission reductions. However, the comparison did not take into consideration the correct ER calculations achieved. Thus a CAR has been raised.
Findings	CAR 07
Conclusion	The comparisons of actual values of the monitoring period with the estimates in the registered VPA-DDs are properly presented at the MR.

Title and UNFCCC reference number of the VPA	Value estimated in ex ante calculation in the included VPA-DD(s)	Actual values achieved by the VPAs during this monitoring period
VPA 2 – GS2439	11,600	10,365
VPA 3 – GS2440	2,774	1,160
VPA 4 – GS2441	18,258	76,406
Total	32,632	89,931

E.3.5.6. Remarks on difference from estimated value in included VPA

Means of verification	All comparisons have been made taken into account the LPPs project scenario that effectively are part of the present verification and for the exact period, in order to be consistent and traceable. 1. MR for VPA 2: the request has been justified: a. The difference in the results have been duly explained now in the MR section E.6 as follows: i. It could be observed in the estimated ER calculations provided by the CME, that the statistical errors conducted during the baseline assessment were extremely high (above 30% - evidenced on file 12. ER Estimations CP2 - ECC Ecocina v2 and 13. ER Estimations CP2 - ECC Ecoplancha v2, tab “wood savings” generated during the renewal of the crediting period). Therefore, they carried out another baseline assessment which resulted in errors between 12% and 17% for both cookstove types which is deemed acceptable.
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- ii. The estimations for Ecocina were carried out for 748 ICSs, whereas the actual calculations were based on 323 ICSs. Therefore, the reduction in the actual ERs when comparing to the Estimated values could be duly explained.
 - iii. For Ecoplancha, the CME only took into account in the estimates, cookstoves in age categories 1 and 2 years. However, for the actual calculations, 1-3 and 6-12 years cookstoves have been taken into account, which increased the actual results when comparing to the estimated values. Moreover, the estimated data for **t/ICS*day** was a third when comparing to the actual measurements.
 - iv. The verification team considers that the estimated values and the actual values consists in different measurements and that cannot be compared to each other due to differences in calculation. However, the verification team considers that the calculation provided for the actual ER calculations are consistent with applicable methodology and therefore, are deemed acceptable. **Issue is closed**
- b. In the section E.6, the values for the SDG 3 reported for the estimated ex-ante table for the parameters “Households considering respiratory diseases occur less often or no more”, “Households considering burns occur less often or no more” and “Households considering backaches occur less often or no more” have increased when comparing to the estimated values. The justification is duly provided and it is due the surveys have occurred in the participants who have not access to the ICSs in the baseline whereas, in the actual values, surveys have been carried out with individuals who have access to the improved cookstoves. Therefore, the justification is reliable.
- 2. MR for VPA 3: the justification is coherent:
 - a. Information has now been duly justified on why the achieved values for ERs are lower than the estimated values. The CME has explained that the difference is because the estimated values took into account 180 ICSs whereas only 64 ICSs participated during the monitoring period. The verification team considers the justification reasonable.
- 3. MR for VPA 4: Information is clear as follows:
 - a. The difference in the results have been duly explained now in the MR section E.6 as follows:
 - i. It could be observed in the estimated ER calculations provided by the CME, that the statistical errors conducted during the baseline assessment were extremely high (above 30% - evidenced on file 15. ER Estimations CP2 - AURA Patsari v2, tab “wood savings” generated during the renewal of the crediting period). Therefore, they carried out another baseline assessment in 2023 which resulted in errors between 7% and 12% for AURA which is deemed acceptable.
 - ii. For AURA, the CME only took into account in the estimates, cookstoves in age categories 5 to 10 years. However, for the actual calculations, 5-14 years cookstoves have been taken into account, which increased the actual results when comparing to the

	estimated values. Moreover, the estimated data for t/ICS*day was approximately 6 times smaller comparing to the actual measurements. iii. The verification team considers that the estimated values and the actual values consist in different measurements and that cannot be compared to each other due to differences in calculation. However, the verification team considers that the calculation provided for the actual ER calculations are consistent with applicable methodology and therefore, are deemed acceptable. Issue is closed b. It is clear to the verification team that the VPA has applied baseline calculations carried out during 2021, which presented significant statistical errors (>30%) and during the current monitoring period, a new baseline survey has been carried out in 2023. The errors found in this reassessment were much lower, as were demonstrated in the calculation spreadsheets, tab "wood savings". The verification team, therefore, considers that the results achieved are reliable, even though the difference between estimated and achieved is significant. The calculations have been checked as well as interviews carried out. These evidences provide the conclusion that the calculations are correct. c. The seasonality factor has been observed in the evidence provided as well as in all ER calculations spreadsheets valid for this monitoring period. Check tab "Seasonality Factor". The verification team agrees that this factor correct distortions from baseline analysis carried out in less-conservative seasons (wet season). d. It has been now clarified the following in the section E.6 of the MR i. for LPP Aura, SDG 11 has been duly assessed and their differences between estimated and achieved have been justified. ii. For LPP FPP, SDGs 13, 12 and 15 have been duly assessed and their differences between estimated and achieved have been justified. iii. for LPP GIRA, SDG 13 has been duly assessed and their differences between estimated and achieved have been justified.
Findings	N/A
Conclusion	The verification team confirms that the comparison was done and the estimated ERs are higher than the achieved ones. The estimate is demonstrated at the tab "Estimated ERs" at ER calculations excels of each LPP.

E.3.6. Assessment of reported sustainable development co-benefits

Means of verification	Refer to Section E.3.4.2 above.
Findings	-
Conclusion	Refer to Section E.3.4.2, as all monitoring parameters have been classified in SDG Goals categories and are fully assessed.

E.3.7. Grievance Mechanism

Means of verification	All VPAs have implemented grievance mechanism as required by GS4GG rules. They consist in Grievance book made available for stakeholders. Evidence ^{/16/} have been provided to the verification team such as pictures and emails. No negative comments were observed. Only one comment has been registered during this Monitoring period for VPA 4. Information duly confirmed during the on-site
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	inspection. The comment was not a grievance but a request of a new ICS. Moreover in order to further conclude that the users are satisfied with their ICSs, the following question is being asked during the surveys. Are you happy with your ICS? It was observed that for VPA 2, minimum 96% were happy or very happy. For VPA 3, 97% were happy or very happy and for VPA 4, minimum 96% were happy or very happy. The same question has been asked during the on-site inspection and the same conclusion has been achieved. Therefore it is concluded that the grievance mechanism is operating and the result of its mechanism could be cross-checked through the answers to the survey.
Findings	-
Conclusion	The procedures are in accordance with GS4GG rules.

SECTION F. Internal quality control

A draft verification report prepared by assessment 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 Gold Standard and CDM requirements. The technical review team is collectively required to possess the technical expertise of all the technical area/sectoral scope the project activity relates to. All team members of technical review team are independent of the validation team. The report approved by Quality Manager is endorsed by Managing Director, who is overall responsible to ensure quality, before final release. The further details of applicable procedures and responsibilities about Earthood Quality Management System (QMS) are available on its website (www.earthood.in).

SECTION G. Verification opinion

Earthood Services Private Limited, contracted by Microsol S.A.S., has performed the independent verification of the emission reductions for the GS PoA “Utsil Naj – Casa saludable para todos”, for the monitoring period from 01/04/2019 until 13/03/2023 (including both days) (the VPAs have different monitoring periods, but all within this period), as reported in the final version of Monitoring Reports (final).

Microsol S.A.S. is responsible for the collection of data in accordance with the monitoring plan and the reporting of GHG emissions reductions from the project activity. ESPL commenced the verification against methodology Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption – version 4.0, the monitoring plan contained in the registered PoA-DD, VPA-DDs and Monitoring Reports.

ESPL confirms that the monitoring system is in place and the emission reductions are calculated without material misstatements. This verification report has been prepared using the latest available template specified by UNFCCC and complies with the instructions to follow. The verification activities were conducted in accordance with ESPL’s CDM Quality Manual System as per the steps indicated under Section A of this report.

As a result, it is confirmed that the emission reductions from the VPA 2 (GS2439), VPA 3 (GS2440) and VPA 4 (GS2441) belonging to the GS PoA (GS1377) “Utsil Naj – Casa saludable para todos” are correctly reported in the final version of Monitoring Reports and corresponding ER spread sheets for the monitoring period above mentioned (the VPAs have different monitoring periods, but all within this period) amounted as **89,931 tCO_{2e}**. Therefore, this will be submitted as part of request for issuance as per Gold Standard for the Global Goals.

SECTION H. Certification statement

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

In our opinion, the GHG emissions reductions reported for the project activity are fairly stated in the final version of Monitoring Reports. ESPL, based on VPA 2 (GS2439), VPA 3 (GS2440) and VPA 4 (GS2441) belonging to the registered GS PoA “Utsil Naj – Casa saludable para todos” achieved the verified amount of **89,931 tCO_{2e}** reductions in anthropogenic emissions by sources of greenhouse gases that would not have occurred in the absence of the PoA.

The verified amount of emission reductions are stated below as per year⁸:

Specific case VPA	Emission Reductions (Amount) in this monitoring period	
	Duration	Emission reduction (tCO2e)
VPA 2 – GS2439	2019 – From 01/04/2019 to 31/12/2019	0
	2020 – From 01/01/2020 to 31/12/2020	2,305
	2021 – From 01/01/2021 to 31/12/2021	3,665
	2022 – From 01/01/2022 to 31/12/2022	3,665
	2023 – From 01/01/2023 to 13/03/2023	730
VPA 3 – GS2440	2018 – From 27/12/2018 to 31/12/2018	0
	2019 – From 01/01/2019 to 31/12/2019	0
	2020 – From 01/01/2020 to 31/12/2020	289
	2021 – From 01/01/2021 to 31/12/2021	396
	2022 – From 01/01/2022 to 31/12/2022	396
	2023 – From 01/01/2023 to 13/03/2023	79
VPA 4 – GS2441	2018 – From 28/12/2018 to 31/12/2018	0
	2019 – From 01/01/2019 to 31/12/2019	0
	2020 – From 01/01/2020 to 31/12/2020	19,841
	2021 – From 01/01/2021 to 31/12/2021	24,415
	2022 – From 01/01/2022 to 31/12/2022	27,092
	2023 – From 01/01/2023 to 13/03/2023	7,058
Total	from 27/12/2018 to 13/03/2023	89,931

⁸ Although all monitoring period is being mentioned for each VPA, ERs are only being accounted for all VPAs from 06/04/2020 onwards due to deviation approved on 07/06/2022^{06/}

Appendix 1. Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Full texts
AURA	Asesoría en Arquitectura y Urbanismo Social (ICS Implementer)
BL	Baseline
CA	Corrective Action / Clarification Action
CAR	Corrective Action Request
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CDT	Corazón de la Tierra (ICS implementer)
CER	Certified Emission Reduction
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CO ₂ e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
CL	Clarification Request
CME	Coordinating Managing Entity
CMNC	Non-Certified Improved Cook Stove ("Cocina Mejorada non Certificada")
CT	Traditional Cook Stove ("Cocina Tradicional")
CWCP	Cumulated Weighted Crediting Period
DNH	Do Not Harm
DOE	Designated Operational Entity
DVerR	Draft Verification Report
ER	Emission Reduction
ECC	Ecocomal (ICS Implementer)
ESPL	Earthood Services Private Limited
FAR	Forward Action Request
FPP	Fondo para la Paz (ICS implementer)
GHG	Greenhouse gas(es)
GIRA	Grupo Interdisciplinario de Tecnología Rural Apropiada (ICS implementer)
GS	Gold Standard
HH	Household
ICS	Improved Cook Stove
KS	Kitchen Survey
KT	Kitchen Test
LPP	Local Project Participant
MAI	Mean Annual Increment
MP	Monitoring Plan
MR	Monitoring Report
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NRB	Non-Renewable Biomass
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PA	Project Activity
PoA	Programme of Activities
PoA-DD	Programme of Activities Design Document
PP	Project Participant
PS	Project Scenario
QA/QC	Quality Assurance / Quality Control
SD	Sustainable Development
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
STI	Stove Team International (Financial and technical support to ICS implementer)
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VAD	Fundación Vamos a Dar (ICS Implementer)
VDQ	Vasco de Quiroga (ICS Implementer)
VER	Verified Emission Reduction
VPA	Voluntary Programme of Activities
VPA-DD	Voluntary Programme of Activities Design Document
VVS	Validation and Verification Standard
XLS	Emission Reduction Calculation Spread Sheet

Appendix 2. Competence of team members and technical reviewers

Competence Statement			
Name	Deepika Mahala		
Country	India		
Education	M. Sc. (Environment Management), GGSIP University B.Sc. Hons. (Chemistry), Sri Venkateshwar College, DU		
Experience	6 Years +		
Field	Climate Change		
Approved Roles			
Team Leader	YES		
Validator	YES		
Verifier	YES		
Methodology Expert	ACM0002, AMS.I.D., AMS.I.A, AMS.III.AV, AMS.II.G, AMS-II.C		
Local expert	YES (India, Bangladesh)		
Financial Expert	NO		
Technical Reviewer	YES		
TA Expert	YES (TA 1.2 & TA 3.1)		
Reviewed by	Shifali Guleria (QM)	Date	28/04/2022
Approved by	Kaviraj Singh (MD)	Date	28/04/2022

Competence Statement			
Name	Marcelo Sebben		
Country	Brazil		
Education	M.Sc. (Sustainable Energy System) B. Eng. (Chemical Engineering)		
Experience	+12.5 Years		
Field	Chemical process industry, CDM, Energy, Climate Change		
Approved Roles			
Team Leader	Yes		
Validator	Yes		
Verifier	Yes		
Methodology Expert	Yes (ACM0001, ACM0002, ACM0006, AM0065, AMS ID, AMS-I.E, AMS-I.C, AM0026, AMS-I.A, AMS-I.F, AMS-III.E, AMS-III.H, AMS-III.I. AMS-III.J. GS: Ecologically Sound Fuel Switch to Biomass with Reduced Energy Requirement, GS: Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption)		
Local expert	Brazil, Chile, Honduras, Colombia		
Financial Expert	Yes		
Technical Reviewer	No		
TA Expert	Yes (TA 1.1, 1.2, 4.1, 5.1, 9.1, 13.1)		
Reviewed by	Shreya Garg	Date	29/07/2020
Approved by	Anshika Gupta	Date	29/07/2020

Competence Statement	
Name	Sukanya Phukan

Education	M.Sc (Environmental Science and Technology) B.Sc (Zoology)		
Experience	2+ year		
Field	Environment Science		
Approved Roles			
Team Leader	YES (VM only)		
Validator	YES (VM only)		
Verifier	YES (VM only)		
Local expert	YES (India)		
Financial Expert	NO		
Technical Reviewer	YES		
TA Expert (X.X)	YES (VM TA 1.2, 3.1)		
Reviewed by	Shifali Guleria (Quality Manager)	Date	26/08/2024
Approved by	Deepika Mahala (Technical Manager)	Date	26/08/2024

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	<u>Methodology</u> 1. Methodology: Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption 2. Requirements and Guidelines: Usage Rate Monitoring	version 4.0 version 2.0	Other
5.	GS	MR template Form	Version 1.1	Other
6.	GS	<u>Deviation</u> 1. T-V5.0-Deviation-Request-Form Microsol 20220519 - final	Decision date on 07/06/25022	CME
7.	CME	<u>Program Of Activities</u> - PoA design document	version 12 – 08/03/2024	Other
8.	CME	VPA 2 - VPA design document VPA 3 - VPA design document VPA 4 - VPA design document	version 06 – 08/03/2023 version 06 – 08/03/2024 version 07 – 08/03/2024	Other
9.	CME	<u>Monitoring report</u>		CME

		VPA 2: VPA 3: VPA 4:	version 1 – 06/03/2023 version 2 – 27/04/2023 version 3 – 09/05/2023 version 4 – 10/06/2024 version 5 – 31/07/2024 Version 6 – 11/10/2024 Version 7 – 10/12/2024 (final) version 1 – 06/03/2023 version 2 – 27/04/2023 version 3 – 09/05/2023 version 4 – 10/06/2024 version 5 – 31/07/2024 Version 6 – 11/10/2024(final) version 1 – 06/03/2023 version 2 – 27/04/2023 version 3 – 09/05/2023 version 4 – 10/06/2024 version 5 – 31/07/2024 Version 6 – 11/10/2024 Version 7 – 10/12/2024 (final)	
10.	CME	<u>ER calculations spreadsheet</u> VPA 2 - Ecocina - Ecoplancha VPA 3 - Ecocina VPA 4 - Aura - FPP Onil - FPP Patsari - Gira	Version 6 Version 5 Version 5 Version 5 Version 5 Version 5 Version 6	CME
11.	CME	<u>SDG calculations spreadsheet</u> VPA 2 - Ecocina - Ecoplancha - Summary VPA 3 - Ecocina VPA 4 - Aura - FPP Onil - FPP Patsari - Gira - Summary	Version 3; Version 3 Version 2 Version 3 Version 3 Version 3 Version 3 Version 4 Version 2	CME
12.	CME	<u>Surveys spreadsheet</u> VPA 2 - Ecocina - Ecoplancha	Version 1;	CME

		VPA 3 - Ecocina VPA 4 - Aura - FPP Onil - FPP Patsari - Gira	Version 1 Version 1	
13.	CME	<u>Surveys for BL and PS</u> VPA 2 - ECC VPA 3 - E'copan VPA 4 - Aura - FPP - Gira	Version 1; Version 1 Version 1	
14.	LPPs	<u>Delivery Acts</u> – list of new ICS for VPA 3	-	CME
15.	LPPs	<u>List of workers:</u> VPA 2 - ECC VPA 3 - E'copan VPA 4 - Aura - FPP - Gira	Version 1; Version 1 Version 1	CME
16.	CME	<u>Grievance Mechanism:</u> Outcome of grievance mechanism for : VPA 2 ECC 1. Pictures from Grievance Book 2. Information requests. VPA 3 E'copan 3. Pictures from Grievance Book 4. Information requests. VPA 4 - Aura - FPP - Gira -	- 03/05/2022 and 22/04/2022 19/08/2021 and 25/08/2021 All comments have been provided	Other
17.	CME	<u>Financial Summary</u>	2021-2023	Other

		1. Financial Summary Ecocomal 2021 – 2022 2. Financial Summary Ecocomal 2022 – 2023 3. Financial Summary Ecopan 4. OFN AURA 5. Financial Summary FPP 2021 6. Financial Summary GIRA 2021		
18.	CME	<u>Maintenance records</u> 1. UN ECC - Tracking and maintenance record 2. UN ECP - Tracking and maintenance record 3. UN AURA - Tracking and maintenance record 4. UN FPP - Tracking and maintenance record 5. UN GIRA - Tracking and maintenance record	2022 and 2023 2021 2021, 2022 and 2023 2021 2021	
19.	CME	Training evidence. 1. VP2 ECC Evidence of training 2021”, 2. “VPA 2 ECC List of participants to the training - Statement 2021”, 3. “VPA2 ECC List of participants to the training 2021”, 4. “VPA 3 ECP List of participants to the training 2021”, 5. “VPA4 AURA Evidence of training 2021”, 6. “VPA4 FPP Evidence of training 2021”, 7. “VPA4 FPP List of participants 2021”, 8. “VPA4 GIRA List of participants 2021”	<u>2021</u>	
20.	Microsol	Sampling methods 1. Handbook for sampling generation_Microsol		
21.	-	Double counting Check - CDM (https://cdm.unfccc.int/) - Cercarbono (https://www.ecoregistry.io/projects)	=	Other

		- CAR (https://www.climateactionreserve.org/registry/listed-projects/) - VCS (https://registry.terra.org/app/search/VCS) - BioCarbon (https://biocarbonregistry.com/en/)		
22.	PD	Double counting with national climate programs or policies, the United Nations' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Registry Guatemala: there are no measures related to the implementation of improved cookstoves in the country. Honduras: process of accounting mitigation measures for reducing firewood consumption are still in process of development. Therefore not applicable. Mexico: there are no established programs for improved cookstoves that could lead to double counting with the PoA Utsil Naj.	https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/2022-06/NDC%20-%20Guatemala%202021.pdf https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/NDC%20de%20Honduras %20Primera%20Actualizaci%C3%B3n.pdf https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/2022-06/NDC%20de%20Honduras %20Primera%20Actualizaci%C3%B3n.pdf	Other
23.	-	Gold Standard for Global Goals	https://www.goldstandard.org/tags/gsg4gg	Other
24.	-	UNFCCC	http://cdm.unfccc.int	Other

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

Table 1. Remaining FAR from validation and/or previous verification (FARs opened during the previous verification by GS)

FAR ID	01	Section no.	E.1.2	Date : 18/01/2024
Description of FAR				
VVB shall confirm that the LPP has implemented the required actions (ex: monitoring plan) and provide the required information (ex: carbon revenues use report) as described in the eligibility criteria.				
Project participant response				Date : 10/06/2024
1. Monitoring plan: For this information, please refer to section B.2.1 of this document. 2. Carbon revenues use: Each year Microsol transfer revenues to the LPPs for the execution of the project's monitoring activities. Relevant documentation is provided to the VVB for review.				
Documentation provided by project participant				
1. Financial Summary Ecocomal 2021 – 2022 2. Financial Summary Ecocomal 2022 – 2023 1. Financial Summary Ecopan 01. OFN AURA 2. Financial Summary FPP 2021 3. Financial Summary GIRA 2021				
DOE assessment				Date: 23/07/2024

- The required actions proposed by the project activity have been duly carried out during the current monitoring period. As detailed in section B.2.1 of the MR, the following has been carried out:

For VPA 2

2020

- Update of end-users list

2021

- Monitoring campaign

2022

- Update of end-users list, addition of new users and follow-up activities
- Maintenance activities: In May and September 2022, LPP performed maintenance activities for 189 Ecocinas, these activities consisted of replacing the “comal” and “cincho”. For the “Ecoplancha” model, the activities were executed in November 2022 and consisted of the replacement of the chimney for 108 ICS.
- Site Visit

2023

- Baseline
- Maintenance activities
- Site visit

For VPA 3

2020

- Update of end-users list

2021

- Maintenance activities and follow up: LPP Ecopan conducted maintenance activities during January 2021 for 18 ICS in different communities of Copan Ruinas. The process consisted of the replacement of the “comal” and the wood support “portaleña”. Additionally, positive feedback about the Ecocina stove were received from beneficiaries through the Grievance Mechanism.
- Monitoring campaign

2022

- Site visit: the on-site visit validation (renewal of CP) took place on November 12, 13, 15, 16, 22 of 2022

For VPA 4

2020

- Due to lockdown in Mexico due to COVID-19 Pandemic, LPPs stop their operation in field and no activities were carried out

2021

- Update of end-users list and follow-up activities for AURA and FPP.
- Monitoring campaign
- Maintenance: maintenance activities have been carried out in AURA, FPP and GIRA

2022

- Addition of new users and follow-up activities
- Site visit: the on-site visit validation (renewal of CP) took place on November 12, 13, 15, 16, 22 of 2022 for all LPPs

2023

- Maintenance activities in AURA.

Therefore, it is ensured that LPP has implemented the required actions (ex: monitoring plan) during the monitoring period.

- The carbon revenues use for each LPPs have been duly provided to the verification team. Therefore, it could be evidenced the expenses applied for the monitoring activities as well as the revenues from carbon credits. **Issue is closed**

Information duly included in section B.2.1 of the MRs.

FAR is closed

FAR ID	02	Section no.	E.1.2	Date : 18/01/2024
Description of FAR				
<i>VVB shall verify the LPP guidelines and records on the follow-up and replacement scheme so as to ensure the stoves were operational during the monitoring period.</i>				
Project participant response				Date : 10/06/2024

Maintenance activities were carried out as follows:

VPA 2

- Ecocina: LPP Ecocomal conducted maintenance activities during May and September 2022 and February and March 2023 in different communities of Chiquimula for 189 ICS. The process for Ecocina consisted of the replacement of the “comal” and “cincho” or the total replacement of the stove in some cases. Relevant documentation is provided to the VBB for review.
- Ecoplancha: LPP Ecocomal conducted maintenance activities during November 2022 and February 2023 in different communities of Chiquimula for 108 ICS. The process for Ecoplancha consisted of the replacement of the chimney. Relevant documentation is provided to the VBB for review.

VPA 3

- LPP Ecopan conducted maintenance activities during January 2021 for 18 ICS in different communities of Copan Ruinas. The process consisted of the replacement of the “comal” and the wood support “portaleña”. Additionally, positive feedback about the Ecocina stove were received from beneficiaries through the Grievance Mechanism.

VPA 4

- **GIRA:** LPP GIRA conducted maintenance activities for 80 ICS during 2021 in different communities of Michoacán. The process consisted of the replacement of the comal and the sealing and repair of the entrance.
- **FPP:** The LPP conducted maintenance activities for 393 ICS during 2021 until 2022 in different communities of Oaxaca, San Luis Potosí and Veracruz. The process consisted of the replacement of parts such as: chimney, burners, combustion chamber, pipes, etc.
- **AURA:** The LPP conducted maintenance activities for 90 ICS (including Onil and Patsari models) in different communities of Sonora during 2021, 2022 and 2023.

Documentation provided by project participant

UN ECC - Tracking and maintenance record
UN ECP - Tracking and maintenance record
UN AURA - Tracking and maintenance record
UN FPP - Tracking and maintenance record
UN GIRA - Tracking and maintenance record

DOE assessment

Date: 23/07/2024

Maintenance activities reports have been provided to the verification team regarding all VPAs included in this PoA (VPA 2, VPA 3 and VPA 4). Moreover, during the on-site inspection, it could be observed that maintenance and training is duly carried out for the installed iCSs and therefore the verification team could ensure that a follow up and replacement scheme is in place.

FAR is closed

FAR ID	03	Section no.	E.1.2	Date : 18/01/2024
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 27/12/2018, 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.

Project participant response

Date : 10/06/2024

CME and LPP carried out the necessary activities to ensure the project's continuity during the monitoring period. The following activities have been carried out during the current monitoring period

VPA 2

2020

- **Update of end-users list**

There was an update to the end-user lists in 2019. The activity took place between October 2019 and January 2020. End users were updated in total as follows:

- 748 users of the Ecocina ICS model
- 769 users of the ICS Ecoplancha model

In 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic that considerably affected Guatemala with lockdowns, an increase in infected cases, and extreme risk areas (where the projects are implemented), the LPP had to stop its operations in the field and the Managing Entity did not carry out follow-up activities related to the project.

2021

- **Monitoring campaign**

This was conducted by Ecocomal during November 2021 and January/February 2022 (dry season) in different Guatemalan states. Microsol trains the LPP, controls and analyzes the data, while LPP performs monitoring on the field. Ecocina ICS model (PS KS KT) included 69 surveys, while Ecoplancha model (PS KS KT) included 97 surveys. Users who participated in the survey (10% of respondents) were also surveyed on their usage rates.

2022

- **Update of end-users list, addition of new users and follow-up activities**

In January 2022, new users were integrated into the program, the model of ICS installed was "Ecocina". Also, during December 2022, the LPP conducted the end-users list update for Ecocina and Ecoplancha.

Additionally, awareness-raising and follow-up activities for end users were implemented by the LPP. Positive feedback was received from beneficiaries through the Grievance Mechanism.

- **Maintenance activities**

In May and September 2022, LPP performed maintenance activities for 189 Ecocinas, these activities consisted of replacing the "comal" and "cincho".

For the "Ecoplancha" model, the activities were executed in November 2022 and consisted of the replacement of the chimney for 108 ICS.

- **Site Visit**

For the renewal design certification of the PoA of this VPA, the on-site visit validation took place on November 12, 13, 15, 16, 22 of 2022. For this process, 11 families in Guatemala were visited.

2023

- **Baseline**

This was conducted by Ecocomal in January 2023 in different Guatemalan states during the dry season. Microsol controls and analyses the data, while LPP performs monitoring on the field. The process included 143 surveys (93 BLKS and 50 BLKS-KT).

- **Maintenance activities**

In February and March 2023, LPP performed maintenance activities for the “Ecocina” model stoves, these activities consisted of replacing the “comal” and “cincho”.

For the “Ecoplancha” model, the activities were executed in February 2023 and consisted of the replacement of the chimney.

- **Site visit**

For this verification of the PoA Utsil Naj and its VPAs, the on-site visit validation took place on March 12 – 16 of 2023. For this process, 60 families in Guatemala were visited.

- a. ***Deviation request submitted to Gold Standard and SustainCERT was approved on 22/03/2023, deviation reference number: DEV_377 reference “Extension of the delivery date of annual reports for 2020 and 2021”.***

VPA 3

2020

- **Update end-users list**

There was an update to the end-user lists in 2019. The activity took place between October 2019 and January 2020. End users were updated in total as follows:

- 180 users of the Ecocina model

In 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic that considerably affected Honduras with lockdowns, an increase in infected cases, and extreme risk areas (where the projects are implemented), the LPP had to stop its operations in the field and the Managing Entity did not carry out follow-up activities related to the project.

Also, the hurricanes⁹ ETA and IOTA devastated the country in two weeks, between November 1st and 16th of 2020, this increased the COVID-19 impacts and the vulnerability of the people. Honduras was the country more affected compared to Guatemala and Nicaragua, with more than 4 million habitants affected.

2021

- **Maintenance activities and follow-up**

LPP Ecopan conducted maintenance activities during January 2021 for 18 ICS in different communities of Copan Ruinas. The process consisted of the replacement of the “comal” and the wood support “portaleña”.

Additionally, positive feedback about the Ecocina stove were received from beneficiaries through the Grievance Mechanism.

- **Monitoring campaign**

A monitoring campaign was conducted by E'copan during September 2021 (rainy season) in Copan (Honduras State). Microsol trains the LPP, controls and analyzes the data, while LPP performs monitoring on the field. Ecocina ICS model (PS KS KT) included 32 surveys. Users who participated in the survey (10% of respondents) were also surveyed on their usage rates.

2022

- **Site visit**

For the renewal design certification of the PoA of this VPA, the on-site visit validation took place on November 12, 13, 15, 16, 22 of 2022. For this process, 8 families in Honduras were visited.

2023

- **Update end-users list**

⁹ <https://repositorio.cepal.org/entities/publication/db44bc66-6e85-43c1-8a43-c02262697f9f>

There was an update to the end-user lists in 2023. The activity took place between January and February 2023. End users were updated in total as follows:

- 64 users of the Ecocina model

a. ***Deviation request submitted to Gold Standard and SustainCERT was approved on 22/03/2023, deviation reference number: DEV_377 reference "Extension of the delivery date of annual reports for 2020 and 2021".***

VPA 4

2020

In 2020, due to the COVID-19 pandemic that considerably affected México with lockdowns, an increase in infected cases, and extreme risk areas (where the projects are implemented), the LPP had to stop its operations in the field and the Managing Entity did not carry out follow-up activities related to the project.

2021

- **Update of end-users list and follow-up activities.**

There was an update to the end-users lists during this year, this was conducted by each LPP of this VPA.

- **AURA:** The update of the end-users list was carried out for the Patsari stove model between July and August of 2021. The total number of ICS Patsari for this process was 5491.
- **FPP:** The update of the end-users list was carried out during March and June of 2021. The total number of ICS for this process was 1273 of Patsari stove and 485 for Onil stove. Additionally, during this year positive feedback and requests were received from beneficiaries through the Grievance Mechanism book.
- **GIRA:** The update of the end-users list was carried out for the Patsari model during March and July of 2021. The total number of ICS for this process was 389.

- **Monitoring campaign**

A monitoring campaign was conducted by each LPP of this VPA. Microsol controls and analyzes the data, while LPP performs monitoring on the field.

- **AURA:** During November/December 2021 (dry season) conducted 271 PS KS KT (Patsari ICS model). Users who participated in the survey (10% of respondents) were also surveyed on their usage rates.
 - **FPP:** During April/May 2021, they updated the end-user list. Then, in October/November 2021 and February 2022 (dry season) conducted 114 PSKS KT (Onil ICS model) and 114 (Patsari ICS model). Users who participated in the survey (10% of respondents) were also surveyed on their usage rates.
 - **GIRA:** During November 2021 and January 2022 (dry season) conducted 246 PSKS KT (Patsari ICS model). Users who participated in the survey (10% of respondents) were also surveyed on their usage rates.
- **Maintenance**
 - **AURA:** LPP GIRA conducted maintenance activities for 80 ICS during 2021 in different communities of Michoacán. The process consisted of the replacement of the comal and the sealing and repair of the entrance.

- FPP: The LPP conducted maintenance activities for 393 ICS during 2021 until 2022 in different communities of Oaxaca, San Luis Potosí and Veracruz. The process consisted of the replacement of parts such as: chimney, burners, combustion chamber, pipes, etc.
2022
• Addition of new users and follow-up activities:
- AURA: LPP conducted visits to the end-users between January and May 2022. The comments were registered in the grievance mechanism book.
• Site Visit For the renewal design certification of the PoA of this VPA, the on-site visit validation took place on November 12, 13, 15, 16, 22 of 2022 for all LPPs. For this process, 30 families in México were visited.
2023
• Maintenance activities
- AURA: The LPP conducted maintenance activities for 90 ICS (including Onil and Patsari models) in different communities of Sonora during 2021, 2022 and 2023.
<i>b. Deviation request submitted to Gold Standard and SustainCERT was approved on 22/03/2023, deviation reference number: DEV_377 reference “Extension of the delivery date of annual reports for 2020 and 2021”.</i> The annual reports for 2020 and 2021 and their evidence were uploaded on SustainCERT's platform on 11/04/2023 for all VPAs.
Documentation provided by project participant
UN VPA3 End users list ECP Ecocina 2023 UN ECC - Tracking and maintenance record UN ECP - Tracking and maintenance record UN AURA - Tracking and maintenance record UN FPP - Tracking and maintenance record UN GIRA - Tracking and maintenance record
DOE assessment
Date: 23/07/2024
The verification team observed that ERs are being claimed only from 06/04/2020 onwards, in accordance with deviation requests DEV-256. Moreover, during the on-site inspection it could be evidenced that the project developer ensured that the continuity is the project's monitoring activities is maintained and that no gas exists within the monitoring period. Maintenance reports and interviews carried out have been used as evidence. Information duly included in section B.2.1 of the MR.
FAR is closed

Table 2. CL from this verification

CL ID	01	Section no.	E.3.1	Date: 20/04/2023
Description of CL				
According to the VPA-DDs, the crediting period starts on 01/04/2019 for VPA 2, 27/12/2018 for VPA 3 and 28/12/2018 for VPA4. Nevertheless, the start date of monitoring period of all VPAs mentioned in the MRs is on 06/04/2020 and a GAP in monitoring is being observed. Therefore, it is not clear which is the exact start date of this monitoring period.				
Coordinating managing entity				Date: 28/04/2023
The monitoring report for all VPAs begins on 06/04/2020 due to the fact that the PoA Utsil Naj (GS1377) and its VPA 2 (GS2439), VPA 3(GS2440) and VPA 4 (GS2441) design certification renewal was not				

performed in time, a deviation request was sent to SustainCERT on 19/05/2022. GS' decision was as follows:

"The applied deviation request is partially approved. The project can undergo design certification renewal, with the crediting period starting immediately after the end date of the previous CP. However, GS VERs can be claimed from 06/04/2020 (6th April 2020) or three years (retroactive) from the date of remote/physical site visit by a VVB, whichever occurs later".

Also, LPP ensures that the continuity in the Project's monitoring activities is maintained and no monitoring gaps exist within the MP. Please refer to the supporting documentation. Finally, GS' decision is reported in PDD v4 (VPADDs are currently being validated for design certification renewal process) and Monitoring Reports (please refer to Section B.2.1) of each VPA.

Please refer to the DR presented as evidence for this finding.

- UN VPA2 List of end users 2020 ICS Ecocina
- UN VPA2 List of end users 2020 ICS Ecoplancha
- UN VPA3 List of end users 2020 ICS Ecocina
- UN VPA2 ECC Ecocina- End users list - v1
- UN VPA2 ECC Ecoplancha- End users list - v1
- UN VPA2_BDD PSKS-KT ECC_ECOCINA
- UN VPA2_BDD PSKS-KT ECC_ECOPLANCHA
- UN VPA3 ECP Ecocina - End users list - v1
- UN VPA3_BDD PSKS-KT ECP_ECOCINA
- UN VPA4 AURA Patsari - End users list - v1
- UN VPA4 FPP Onil - End users list - v1
- UN VPA4 FPP Patsari - End users list - v1
- UN VPA4 GIRA Patsari - End users list - v1
- UN_VPA4_BDD PSKS-KT AURA_PATSARI
- UN_VPA4_BDD PSKS-KT FPP_ONIL
- UN_VPA4_BDD PSKS-KT FPP_PATSARI
- UN_VPA4_BDD PSKS-KT GIRA_PATSARI

Documentation provided by CME

In the file "Revised doc" > "MR"

- Word document "UN VPA2 - MR - MP1 of CP2 - v2"
- Word document "UN VPA3 - MR - MP1 of CP2 - v2"
- Word document "UN VPA4 - MR - MP1 of CP2 - v2"

In the file "New doc" > 1. CL1

- PDF Document "T-V5.0-Deviation-Request-Form Microsol 20220519 - final"

In the file "New doc" > 1. CL1 > VPA DD

- UN VPA2 - VPADD - CP Renewal - v4
- UN VPA3 - VPADD - CP Renewal - v4
- UN VPA4 - VPADD - CP Renewal - v4

In the file "New doc" > 1. CL1 > Evidence for DR

- UN VPA2 List of end users 2020 ICS Ecocina
- UN VPA2 List of end users 2020 ICS Ecoplancha
- UN VPA3 List of end users 2020 ICS Ecocina
- UN VPA2 ECC Ecocina- End users list - v1
- UN VPA2 ECC Ecoplancha- End users list - v1
- UN VPA2_BDD PSKS-KT ECC_ECOCINA
- UN VPA2_BDD PSKS-KT ECC_ECOPLANCHA
- UN VPA3 ECP Ecocina - End users list - v1
- UN VPA3_BDD PSKS-KT ECP_ECOCINA
- UN VPA4 AURA Patsari - End users list - v1
- UN VPA4 FPP Onil - End users list - v1

• UN VPA4 FPP Patsari - End users list - v1 • UN VPA4 GIRA Patsari - End users list - v1 • UN_VPA4_BDD PSKS-KT AURA_PATSARI • UN_VPA4_BDD PSKS-KT FPP_ONIL • UN_VPA4_BDD PSKS-KT FPP_PATSARI	
VVB assessment	Date: 03/05/2023
It is clear to the verification team that, due to the deviation, ERs can be claimed only from 06/04/2020. Nevertheless, according to the same deviation, explained in the PP's response above, "<i>The project can undergo design certification renewal, with the crediting period starting immediately after the end date of the previous CP</i>". Therefore, if CP starts immediately after the end of the previous CP, the MPs shall start at the same date, despite the project is claiming ERs or not. Therefore, information on start date of MP remains inaccurate. <u>CL remains open</u>	
Coordinating managing entity	Date: 09/05/2023
The start date of the monitoring period has been updated and a footnote has been added. Please refer to Table: Key Project Information and Section A.1 of the revised MR and Intro tab of the revised ER Calculation Spreadsheet.	
Documentation provided by CME	
In the file "Revised doc" > "MR" • Word document "UN VPA2 - MR - MP1 of CP2 - v3" • Word document "UN VPA3 - MR - MP1 of CP2 - v3" • Word document "UN VPA4 - MR - MP1 of CP2 - v3"	
VVB assessment	Date: 10/05/2023
The start date of the monitoring period is now coherent with start date of the crediting period, which are on 01/04/2019 for VPA 2, 27/12/2018 for VPA 3 and 28/12/2018 for VPA4. It is important to point out that ERs are only being claimed from 06/04/2020 onwards for the three VPAs as approved at DEV_256. Information is now clear in the MRs. <u>CL is closed</u>	

CL ID	02	Section no.	E.3.1	Date: 20/04/2023
Description of CL				
<i>The end date of monitoring period 13/03/2023 is not in accordance with dates determined in the contract signed between VVB and project owner.</i>				
Coordinating managing entity				Date: 28/04/2023
In the contract signed on 06/09/2023 the end of the monitoring period was 30/09/2022, however, an adjustment has been requested to Earthood (24/04/2023) with this new end date.				
Documentation provided by CME				
-				
VVB assessment				Date: 28/04/2023
It is agreed that the end date of the monitoring period will be now on 13/03/2023. All information has been duly checked in the MRs and ER calculations spreadsheet. The on-site inspection has been carried out from this date onwards and therefore, all information until this date could be duly checked during on site inspection. <u>CL is closed</u>				

CL ID	03	Section no.	E.3.4.1	Date: 20/04/2023
Description of CL				
<i>Section D.1: the name and symbols of fixed parameters are not in accordance with new version of methodology. Moreover, not all fixed parameters have been listed in the MR.</i>				
Coordinating managing entity				Date: 28/04/2023

The parameters' names and symbols have been updated according to the applicable version of the methodology TPDDTEC v4 in Section D.1 of the revised MR.	
Documentation provided by CME	
In the file "Revised doc" > "MR" • Word document "UN VPA2 - MR - MP1 of CP2 - v2" • Word document "UN VPA3 - MR - MP1 of CP2 - v2" • Word document "UN VPA4 - MR - MP1 of CP2 - v2"	
VVB assessment	Date: 03/05/2023
Information has been duly corrected in all MRs and therefore the parameters are described in accordance with applicable version of methodology and VPAs.	
CL is closed	

CL ID	04	Section no.	E.3.1	Date: 20/04/2023
Description of CL				
<i>MR for VPA 2, VPA 3 and VPA 4 section F</i> the following information in section F is not clear: there are 6 safeguarding principles (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) that shall be monitored. It is not clear whether the presented one (Safeguarding Principle 3.6.1: Labour Rights) is not one of them.				
Coordinating managing entity				Date: 26/06/2023
For all VPAs: There are 6 safeguarding principles (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). There was a typing mistake for the safeguarding principle 6.1 Labour Rights (number 3 has been deleted), please refer to Section F of the revised MR.				
Documentation provided by CME				
In the file "Revised doc" > "MR" - Word document "UN VPA2 - MR - MP1 of CP2 - v3" - Word document "UN VPA3 - MR - MP1 of CP2 - v3" - Word document "UN VPA4 - MR - MP1 of CP2 - v3"				
VVB assessment				Date: 10/07/2024
It has been noted that safeguarding principle 6.1 has been amended. Nevertheless, the other principles have not been mentioned in this section. Therefore, it is not clear whether they are being monitored in accordance with monitoring plan.				
CL remains open				
Coordinating managing entity				Date: 31/07/2024
The principles outlined in the corresponding VPA-DDs have been included in section F of the MR for each VPA. Notably, only Principle 6.1 across all VPAs includes a monitoring parameter. Consequently, each MR includes a table with relevant data specific to this principle. Principles 1, 3, 4.4, 5 and 9.7 were established at the project's outset through the DNH (Do not harm) form. For Principle 2, the support documentation sent at the beginning of the evaluation "List of Employees" is presented. Additionally, an analysis of gender policies corresponding to each VPA by country has been conducted. Please refer to the provided evidence for each VPA and section F or each revised MR.				
Documentation provided by CME				
In the file "New Doc" > "CL02" > "DHN": - DNH VPA2 - DNH VPA3 - DNH VPA4 AURA - DNH VPA4 FPP - DNH VPA4 GIRA1 - DNH VPA4 GIRA2 In the file "New Doc" > "CL02" > "LIST OF EMPLOYEES": - VPA2 - VPA3				

- VPA3

In the file "New Doc" > "CL02" > "GENDER PUBLIC POLICY":

- VPA2_Guatemala's-Climate-Change-Action-Plan
- VPA3 Gender Equality Strategy UNDP Honduras_2023-2026
- VPA3 Honduras Gender Equality and Equity Plan for the years 2010 – 2022

VPA4 National Action Plan on Gender and CC Mexico

VVB assessment

Date: 02/08/2024

All safeguarding principles have now been assessed in the MR of each VPA, in accordance with valid version of VPA-DD. The following have been assessed:

4. **Safeguarding Principle 1: Human Rights:** The Project Developer has ensured that all employment follows national labour occupational health and safety laws and with the principles and standards embodied in the ILO: in each VPA-DD, a DNH declaration signed by LPP signed in which they commit to provide workers with a safe and healthy work environment have been provided. Refer to Appendix 1 of the VPA DD. Moreover, reference to the parameters related to this safeguarding principle have been made in the MR, which are the following :

- SDG 2: Parameter "Number of people benefiting from clean cooking technology"
- SDG 7: Parameter "Number of clean cooking technology implemented and used by the project".
- SDG 16: Parameters "Proportion of end users indicating that they are unhappy with their ICS" and "Proportion of end users indicating that they approved the installation of the ICS and they were informed".

These parameters have been duly monitored by CME and assessed by verification team.

5. **Safeguarding Principle 2: Gender Equality:** the project proponent are gradually meeting this principle, taking into account the particularities of the project region. To date, the projects have hired both genders and it is aiming to provide equal opportunities to men and women. Not the same amount of men and women have been hired to date. However, the verification team understand that it refers to a process to achieve equal gender opportunities. Moreover, reference to the parameters related to this safeguarding principle have been made in the MR, which are the following: SDG 8: Parameter "Equal pay for of equal value both women and men".

This parameter has been duly monitored by CME and assessed by verification team.

6. **Safeguarding Principle 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions:** The Project has avoided community exposure to increased health risks and shall not adversely affect the health of the workers and the community: Project teams are involved in stove constructions with local materials mainly mud bricks, risks are considered irrelevant. Besides cookstoves aim at reducing end users' exposure to toxic PM2.5. For this principle, the project owners have provided a signed DNH declaration in the VPA-DDs. Refer to Appendix 1 of the VPA DD. Moreover, reference to the parameters related to this safeguarding principle have been made in the MR, which are the following : SDG 3: Parameters "Proportion of households considering cough occurs less often or not

at all”, “Proportion of households considering respiratory diseases occurs less often or not at all”, “Proportion of households considering burn occur less often or not at all” and “Proportion of households considering backaches occur less often or not at all”.

These parameters have been duly monitored by CME and assessed by verification team.

7. **Safeguarding Principle 4.4: Indigenous people: The LPPs have been asked whether there are** indigenous peoples present in or within the area of influence of the Project and/or is the Project located on land/territory claimed by indigenous peoples. It has been answered that most project areas are indigenous remote communities. For this principle, LPP signed a DHN form including this declaration. Refer to Appendix 1 of the VPA DDs. Moreover, reference to the parameters related to this safeguarding principle have been made in the MR, which are the following: Inputs and Grievances which have been received via the Continuous Input and Grievance Mechanism.

This parameter has been duly monitored by CME and assessed by verification team.

8. **Safeguarding Principle 5: Corruption:** The Project was not involve, be complicit in or inadvertently contribute to or reinforce corruption or corrupt Projects: For this principle, a signed declaration from LPP has been provided. Refer to Appendix 1 of the VPA DDs. Moreover, reference to the parameters related to this safeguarding principle have been made in the MR, which are the following: Inputs and Grievances which have been received via the Continuous Input and Grievance Mechanism.

This parameter has been duly monitored by CME and assessed by verification team.

9. **Safeguarding Principle 6: Labour Rights:**

- a. Workers shall be able to establish and join labour organisations: A signed declaration from LPP in which they allow workers establishing and joining labour organisations have been provided in the VPA-DD. Refer to Appendix 1 of the VPA DDs.
- b. Working agreements with all individual workers shall be documented and implemented and include: A signed DNH Declaration by LPPs have been provided in which they commit to provide workers with a safe and healthy work environment have been provided in the VPA-DD. Refer to Appendix 1 of the VPA DDs.
- c. No child labour is allowed (Exceptions for children working on their families’ property requires an Expert Stakeholder opinion): The list of workers with the age of the employees has been provided to the verification team. Therefore, it has been evidenced that no child labor occurs.
- d. Age of employees: Age of employees working on project p during the corresponding monitoring period: the project owner have provided a list of employees age which proofs that no children is being hired.
- e. Moreover, reference to the parameters related to this safeguarding principle have been made in the MR, which are the following:

- i. SDG 4: Parameters “Proportion beneficiaries who participated in ICS construction” and “Proportion of people having received capacity-building on the benefits and adequate use of the ICS”.
- ii. SDG 8: Parameters “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%” and “Equal pay for of equal value both women and men”.

These parameters have duly monitored by CME and assessed by verification team.

10. **Safeguarding Principle 9.7: Harvesting of Forests:** the project owners ask to the LPP whether the Project involve the harvesting of forests. It is clear that it involves harvesting of forests, but the aim of project is precisely to reduce stress on woody resources through the decrease of wood consumption. For this principle, LPP signed a DNH form including a specific item on this subject (refer to Appendix 1 of the VPA DD). Moreover, reference to the parameters related to this safeguarding principle have been made in the MR, which are the following:

- a. SDG 11: Parameter “Amount of firewood saved per age category”.
- b. SDG 12: “Quantity of savings in fuel that is reduced per ICS-day, comparing the baseline scenario and project scenario with improved cookstoves” and “Proportion of fuel savings achieved by project technologies compared to baseline”.
- c. SDG 15: Parameter “Number of tons of wood saved by the project”

These parameters have been duly monitored by CME and assessed by verification team.

The verification team confirms that all safeguarding principles are being assessed.

CL is closed

Table 3. CAR from this verification

CAR ID	01	Section no.	E.3.4.2	Date: 20/04/2023
Description of CL				
<i>Section D.2: the monitored parameters presented in this section are not in accordance with the ones described in the VPA-DD</i>				
Coordinating managing entity				Date: 28/04/2023
The monitored parameters have been ordered and updated according to the VPADD v4. Please refer to Section D.2 of the revised MR.				
Documentation provided by CME				
In the file “Revised doc” > “MR”				
• Word document “UN VPA2 - MR - MP1 of CP2 - v2” • Word document “UN VPA3 - MR - MP1 of CP2 - v2” • Word document “UN VPA4 - MR - MP1 of CP2 - v2”				
In the file “New doc” > 1. CL1 > VPA DD				
• UN VPA2 - VPADD - CP Renewal - v4 • UN VPA3 - VPADD - CP Renewal - v4 • UN VPA4 - VPADD - CP Renewal - v4				
VVB assessment				Date: 03/05/2023

The parameters are now in accordance with the VPA-DDs.				
CAR is closed				
CAR ID	02	Section no.	E.3.4.2	Date: 20/04/2023
Description of CAR				
MR section D.2 for all VPAs: As per MR, the values of the parameter $N_{b,p,y}$ are reported in tables 10, 11, 13 and 14. However no values have been reported.				
Coordinating managing entity				Date: 28/04/2023
The parameter values $N_{b,p,y}$ have been referred to their corresponding tables. Please refer to Section D.2 of the revised MR.				
Documentation provided by CME				
In the file "Revised doc" > "MR" • Word document "UN VPA2 - MR - MP1 of CP2 - v2" • Word document "UN VPA3 - MR - MP1 of CP2 - v2" • Word document "UN VPA4 - MR - MP1 of CP2 - v2"				
VVB assessment				Date: 03/05/2023
Correct references have now been made at section D.2, parameter $N_{b,p,y}$ of each MR.				
CAR is closed				
CAR ID	03	Section no.	E.3.5.1	Date: 20/04/2023
Description of CAR				
MR section E.1: it is not clear how the mentioned BE formula complies with calculation provided in the applied version of the methodology.				
Coordinating managing entity				Date: 28/04/2023
BE corresponds to baseline emissions. However, the formula in section E.4. is used to calculate emission reductions according to the applied methodology TPDDTEC v4. Also, refer to section B.6.1 of VPA-DD v4 for methodological choices explanations.				
Documentation provided by CME				
In the file "New doc" > 1. CL1 > VPA DD • UN VPA2 - VPADD - CP Renewal - v4 • UN VPA3 - VPADD - CP Renewal - v4 • UN VPA4 - VPADD - CP Renewal - v4				
VVB assessment				Date: 03/05/2023
It is now clear in the MRs that the BE are determined based on the quantity of fuel consumed during the baseline scenario ($P_{b,y}$) and PE are determined based on the quantity of fuel consumed during the project scenario ($P_{p,y}$). These consideration are in accordance with applied methodology, section 4.1.15 and 4.1.18 respectively and therefore, are accurate. The ERs are also determined in accordance with applied methodology and all formulae is being duly explained in the MR.				
CAR is closed				
CAR ID	04	Section no.	E.3.5.2	Date: 20/04/2023
Description of CAR				
MR section E.2: it is not clear how the mentioned PE formula complies with calculation provided in the applied version of the methodology.				
Coordinating managing entity				Date: 28/04/2023
PE corresponds to project emissions. However, the formula in section E.4. is used to calculate emission reductions according to the applied methodology TPDDTEC v4. Also, refer to section B.6.1 of VPA-DD v4 for methodological choices explanations.				
Documentation provided by CME				
In the file "New doc" > 1. CL1 > VPA DD • UN VPA2 - VPADD - CP Renewal - v4 • UN VPA3 - VPADD - CP Renewal - v4 • UN VPA4 - VPADD - CP Renewal - v4				
VVB assessment				Date: 03/05/2023

It is now clear in the MRs that the BE are determined based on the quantity of fuel consumed during the baseline scenario ($P_{b,y}$) and PE are determined based on the quantity of fuel consumed during the project scenario ($P_{p,y}$). These consideration are in accordance with applied methodology, section 4.1.15 and 4.1.18 respectively and therefore, are accurate.

The ERs are also determined in accordance with applied methodology and all formulae is being duly explained in the MR.

CAR is closed

CAR ID	05	Section no.	E.3.5.3	Date: 20/04/2023
Description of CAR				
<i>MR section E.3: Leakage effect has not been clearly demonstrated in the MRs, in accordance with applied methodology. E.g it is not clear how leakage is equal to zero in the VPA4 FPP Patsary, if rate of removal of baseline cookstove is lower than 100%. The same is applied to other VPAs.</i>				
Coordinating managing entity				Date: 28/04/2023

Leakage effect has been evaluated at the moment of design certification of the projects (Please refer to PoADD - v11, section B.6.1). Regarding the indicator “removal of baseline cookstove”, it is not possible to force end users to destroy their baseline stove, the LPP can only encourage them to do so. This is in line with the TPDDTEC methodology “*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*”.

Before the stove’s implementation and during the monitoring activities, sensitization was conducted with the end users on the benefits of the technology in terms of health and environment, and the aspects related to adequate use and maintenance of the stove. During these sensitization activities it is explained to the end users how the use of the ICS enables to reduce indoor air pollution and the amount of wood consumed. This is done by comparing the functioning of ICS with a traditional stove. The end users are encouraged to abandon their traditional stoves in order to benefit fully from the ICS advantages.

The information collected during PSKS confirm that these sensitization activities have been conducted and the harmful effects of traditional stoves have been explained:

- The large majority of end users have indeed been trained on the benefits of the ICS:

Question: Have you or someone in your family been trained about the benefits of the ICS?

Ecocomal		E’copan	AURA	FPP		GIRA
Ecocina	Ecoplancha	Ecocina	Patsari	Onil	Patsari	Patsari
70 %	44 %	66 %	97 %	94 %	93 %	34 %

- The large majority of end users understand today that smoke is harmful for their health:

Question: What do you think is the effect of smoke on health?

Ecocomal		E’copan	AURA	FPP		GIRA
Ecocina	Ecoplancha	Ecocina	Patsari	Onil	Patsari	Patsari
100 %	100 %	100 %	99 %	96 %	95 %	100 %

- The large majority of end users consider today that the traditional stove produces more smoke than the ICS:

Question: Comparing your old stove with your ICS, which do you think produces more smoke?

Ecocomal		E’copan	AURA	FPP		GIRA
Ecocina	Ecoplancha	Ecocina	Patsari	Onil	Patsari	Patsari
61 %	73 %	69 %	100 %	95 %	96 %	90 %

In addition:

- The large majority of end users consider today that the ICS enables them to save wood (a lot and regularly):

Question: Do you think your ICS saves wood? If ‘Yes’, how much?

Ecocomal		E’copan	AURA	FPP		GIRA
Ecocina	Ecoplancha	Ecocina	Patsari	Onil	Patsari	Patsari
96 %	100 %	94 %	100 ¹⁰ %	96 %	87 %	98 %

- The large majority of end users consider today that the ICS enables them to cook faster.

Question: Comparing your previous stove with your ICS, which one cooks faster?

Ecocomal		E’copan	AURA	FPP		GIRA
----------	--	---------	------	-----	--	------

Ecocina	Ecoplancha	Ecocina	Patsari	Onil	Patsari	Patsari
99	98	56	98	96	92	91

Therefore, end users have been sensitized by the LPP and their perception of the ICS efficiency is very positive. Despite that the large majority of end users have not destroyed their baseline stove, it must be underlined that only a small proportion of them keep using it frequently (in the calculation of the *Removal rate* we apply a conservative approach and only account for those who have destroyed it). The information collected during PSKS give the following results:

Question 1: End users still using their baseline stove

	Ecocomal		E'copan	AURA	FPP		GIRA
	Ecocina	Ecoplancha	Ecocina	Patsari	Onil	Patsari	Patsari
Q1	72 %	24 %	91 %	0 %	17 %	10 %	8 %

The occasional use of traditional stoves is mainly due to the preparation of large meals and it is difficult to avoid it. In any case it is not possible to force end users to destroy their baseline stove, the LPP can only encourage them to do so. Sensitization will be reinforced during maintenance activities that will be implemented thanks to carbon resources.

Documentation provided by CME

MRs version 2

VVB assessment

Date: 03/05/2023

It is clear in the MR that the potential source of leakage L1, L2, L3 and L5 have been defined as null at the PoA level and the potential source of Leakage L4 will be monitored. Nevertheless, no conclusion regarding this monitoring has been demonstrated in section E.3 of the MR.

CAR remains open

Coordinating managing entity

Date: 09/05/2023

Leakage L4 refers to "The project population compensates for the loss of the space heating effect of the inefficient technology by adopting some other form of space heating or by maintaining some use of the inefficient technology", according to the latest version of the applied methodology. As per the VPA-DD, this potential source of leakage is monitored in the Monitoring Surveys by asking the end users if they use a new heating device since their improved cookstove has been implemented. If it turns out that some end users use a new heating device, the corresponding proportion of end users will be suppressed from the ER calculations as a conservative measure.

According to the latest monitoring campaign, no end-user used another device to heat their home. Please refer to tab "PSKS" of the ERs calculation spreadsheet (cell BG4 added).

LPP	Ecocomal		E'copan	AURA	FPP		GIRA
ICS Model	Ecocina	Ecoplancha	Ecocina	Patsari	Onil	Patsari	Patsari
Leakage L4	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

In addition, the removal rate is not considered as a source of leakage, thus it is not considered in the calculation of emission reductions (in the same way it was done in verification 1 and 2 of the PoA Utsil Naj).

Documentation provided by CME

¹⁰ All end-users indicated that they save fuelwood thanks to the ICS.

In the file "Revised doc" > "MR" • Word document "UN VPA2 - MR - MP1 of CP2 - v3" • Word document "UN VPA3 - MR - MP1 of CP2 - v3" • Word document "UN VPA4 - MR - MP1 of CP2 - v3" In the file "Revised doc" > "ERs" 1. UN VPA2 ECC Ecocina ER Calculations MP1 of CP2 v3 2. UN VPA2 ECC Ecoplancha ER Calculations MP1 of CP2 v3 3. UN VPA3 ECP Ecocina ER Calculations MP1 of CP2 v3 4. UN VPA4 AURA Patsari ER Calculations MP1 of CP2 v3 5. UN VPA4 FPP Onil ER Calculations MP1 of CP2 v3 6. UN VPA4 FPP Patsari ER Calculations MP1 of CP2 v3 7. UN VPA4 GIRA Patsari ER Calculations MP1 of CP2 v3	
VVB assessment	Date: 10/05/2023
It is now clear in the ER calculations, tab PSKS, cell BG4 and MR section E.3 that leakage L4 is equal to zero during this monitoring period. The monitoring has been carried out during the PSKS and the result is considered accurate by the verification team	
CAR is closed	

CAR ID	06	Section no.	E.3.5.4	Date: 20/04/2023
Description of CAR				
<i>MR section E.4: it is not clear how the formula applied for determining ER, in section E.4 of the MR and in the ER calculations, tab Emission Reductions, is in accordance with the one described in the applied methodology, especially regarding the following</i> 1. <i>The name of the parameters is not coherent with the applied version of methodology</i> 2. <i>The parameter E_p is not present in the formula from the applied methodology</i>				
Coordinating managing entity				Date: 28/04/2023
1. The parameter names are now coherent in the MRs and in the ERs spreadsheets, Emission Reduction tab, according to the applied methodology. Please refer to Section E.4. 2. The "Eligibility factor" (E_p) was designed by Microsol to exclude in a statistical way the part of the end users that are not eligible for emission reductions calculation. Such exclusion is related to the eligibility criteria of the PoA or to baseline and project scenarios definition: a. End users not using wood as main fuel for cooking are not eligible to the PoA and are therefore excluded from the emission reductions calculation. b. End users who did not use a traditional cook stove in the baseline scenario should be monitored in separated clusters. Whenever it would not be possible to perform such as specific monitoring (as it would be complicated and costly), Microsol would exclude thus population from the emission reductions calculation. Please refer to Section B.7.1 of the VPADD.				
Documentation provided by CME				
In the file "Revised doc" > "MR" • Word document "UN VPA2 - MR - MP1 of CP2 - v2" • Word document "UN VPA3 - MR - MP1 of CP2 - v2" • Word document "UN VPA4 - MR - MP1 of CP2 - v2" In the file "Revised doc" > "ERs" • 1. UN VPA2 ECC Ecocina ER Calculations MP1 of CP2 v2 • 2. UN VPA2 ECC Ecoplancha ER Calculations MP1 of CP2 v2 • 3. UN VPA3 ECP Ecocina ER Calculations MP1 of CP2 v2 • 4. UN VPA4 AURA Patsari ER Calculations MP1 of CP2 v2 • 5. UN VPA4 FPP Onil ER Calculations MP1 of CP2 v2 • 6. UN VPA4 FPP Patsari ER Calculations MP1 of CP2 v2 • 7. UN VPA4 GIRA Patsari ER Calculations MP1 of CP2 v2				
VVB assessment				Date: 03/05/2023

1. The parameters are now correctly referred in the ER formula presented in section E.4 of the MRs.
2. The description of parameter Ep is now clearly justified. Moreover, its application of conservative in the point of view of Emission Reductions.

The information is now clear in the MR and ER calculations. The calculations are accurate, as required by methodology and conservative

CAR is closed

CAR ID	07	Section no.	E.3.1	Date: 20/04/2023
Description of CL				
Section E.6:				
1. MR for VPA 2: the justification is not clear and does not allow one to understand what was really meant: how the decrease in the ICS explains the decrease in the ERs of Ecocina and the increase for Ecoplancha? 2. MR for VPA 3: the justification is not clear, as there was a decrease in the ERs and the section refers to "Remarks on the increase". In addition, the explanation states that there is half of expected ICS installed, but the achieved ERs are much less than 50% of the estimated ones. So, the explanation is not consistent with the scenario; 3. MR for VPA 4: tit is in blank and a very reasonable explanation has to be done for the incredible increase in the ERs of Aura, as the estimated for the period was 3,818 and the achieved for the period is 41,222 (almost eleven times). In addition, the renewal just took place, therefore, the scenario should've been known;				
Coordinating managing entity				Date: 19/07/2023
• MR for VPA 2: Estimated ERs have been recently updated for both ICS models. The revision was prompted by a change in the LPP Ecocomal baseline value, which was based on the latest data from the 2023 baseline database (please refer to the supporting documentation). Consequently, there are no remarks on the increase in achieved ERs from the estimated values. For further details, please see section E.6 of the revised MR. • MR for VPA 3: The calculation of ERs has been updated using data from 64 installed Improved Cook Stoves (ICS) instead of the previous 1,064 ICS. These 64 stoves are currently being monitored by the LPP "E'copan." The remaining 1,000 ICS correspond to the new LPP "Microsol SAS," which was added during the PoA renewal certification¹¹. As a result of these updates, there are no remarks on the increase in achieved ERs from the estimated values. For more detailed information, please refer to section E.6. • MR for VPA 4: ○ LPP AURA: For this review, two major changes have been applied, ▪ Firstly, the 2021 baseline value has been updated to reflect the most recent data from 2023 and; ▪ For the calculation of ERs, a new seasonality factor has been directly applied to non-conservative seasonal fuelwood savings, rather than being applied for each fuelwood consumption KPT individually. This seasonality factor follows the methodology approved by GS during the first verification (Refer to evidence "ESM - Ecocina - ER Calculations v5", tab "Wood savings"). ▪ Both changes had an impact on the estimates and calculations (41,915 tCO₂e versus 66,448 tCO₂e). Table 1 shows how wood savings by age category have increased when we compare the estimates versus the current results.				
<u>Table 1: Variation in wood savings (t/ICS*day) per age category</u>				

¹¹ No emission reductions will be claimed for this monitoring period for LPP "Microsol SAS".

Age category	Wood savings (t/ICS*day) <i>Estimated ERs</i>	Wood savings (t/ICS*day) <i>Achieved ERs</i>
7	0.0047	0.0082
8	0.0054	0.0084
9	0.0043	0.0079
10	0.0044	0.0047
11	0.0053	0.0089
12	0.0041	0.0083
13	0.0048	0.0077

Wood savings have been increased in comparison with the estimated values. Wood savings have increased for ICS of age categories 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13.

- **LPP FPP:** a new seasonality factor has been directly applied to non-conservative seasonal fuelwood savings, rather than being applied for each fuelwood consumption KPT individually. This seasonality factor follows the methodology approved by GS during the first verification (Refer to evidence "ESM - Ecocina - ER Calculations v5", tab "Wood savings"). Therefore, the ERs achieved during the verification are higher than the estimates (ICS model Onil: 4,705 tCO₂e versus 2,456 tCO₂e and ICS model Patasari: 1,170 tCO₂e versus 36 tCO₂e). Table 2 and 3 shows how wood savings have increased by age category (for both ICS models) when we compare estimated and calculated ERs. Please refer to the revised ERs calculation and section E.6 of the revised MR.

Table 2: Variation in wood savings (t/ICS*day) per age category - Onil model

Age category	Wood savings (t/ICS*day) <i>Estimated ERs</i>	Wood savings (t/ICS*day) <i>Achieved ERs</i>
10	0.0044	0.0071
11	0.0000	0.0047
12	0.0016	0.0058

Wood savings have been increased in comparison with the estimated values. Wood savings have increased for age category categories 10, 11 and 12.

Table 3: Variation in wood savings (t/ICS*day) per age category - Patsari model

Age category	Wood savings (t/ICS*day) <i>Estimated ERs</i>	Wood savings (t/ICS*day) <i>Achieved ERs</i>
3	0.0000	0.0000
8	0.0000	0.0000
9	0.0003	0.0050
10	0.0000	0.0000
11	0.0000	0.0000
12	0.0000	0.0000

13	0.0000	0.0013
15	0.0000	0.0000

Wood savings have been increased in comparison with the estimated values. Wood savings have increased for ages categories 9 and 13.

- **LPP GIRA**: The achieved ERs are higher than estimated (4,631 tCO₂e versus 4,629 tCO₂e) because the ERs were estimated with an eligibility factor of 75.68% (value from the BLKS), however, the achieved ERs were calculated with an eligibility factor of 78.89% (value from the last PSKS).

Documentation provided by CME

In the file "New doc" >

- Word document "UN VPA2 - VPADD - CP Renewal - v5"
- Word document "UN VPA3 - VPADD - CP Renewal - v5"
- Word document "UN VPA4 - VPADD - CP Renewal - v5"

In the file "New doc" >

- Excel document "ESM - Ecocina - ER Calculations v5"

In the file "Revised doc" > "MR"

- Word document "UN VPA2 - MR - MP1 of CP2 - v4"
- Word document "UN VPA3 - MR - MP1 of CP2 - v4"
- Word document "UN VPA4 - MR - MP1 of CP2 - v4"

In the file "Revised doc" > "ER"

- Excel document "1. UN VPA2 ECC Ecocina ER Calculations MP1 of CP2 v4"
- Excel document "2. UN VPA2 ECC Ecoplancha ER Calculations MP1 of CP2 v4"
- Excel document "3. UN VPA3 ECP Ecocina ER Calculations MP1 of CP2 v4"
- Excel document "4. UN VPA4 AURA Patsari ER Calculations MP1 of CP2 v4"
- Excel document "5. UN VPA4 FPP Onil ER Calculations MP1 of CP2 v4"
- Excel document "6. UN VPA4 FPP Patsari ER Calculations MP1 of CP2 v4"
- Excel document "7. UN VPA4 GIRA Patsari ER Calculations MP1 of CP2 v4"

New SDGs have been added as part of the design certification renewal process and calculated for this verification. Updated versions of the SDG calculation Excel are sent.

In the file "Revised doc" > "SDG"

- Excel document "UN VPA2 MP1 of CP2_SDGs calculation ECC Ecocina v2"
- Excel document "UN VPA2 MP1 of CP2_SDGs calculation ECC Ecoplancha v2"
- Excel document "UN VPA3 MP1 of CP2_SDGs calculation ECP v2"
- Excel document "UN VPA4 MP1 of CP2_SDGs calculation AURA Patsari v2"
- Excel document "UN VPA4 MP1 of CP2_SDGs calculation FPP Onil v2"
- Excel document "UN VPA4 MP1 of CP2_SDGs calculation FPP Patsari v2"
- Excel document "UN VPA4 MP1 of CP2_SDGs calculation GIRA Patsari v2"

VVB assessment

Date:

1. MR for VPA 2: the request has not been justified:
 - a. as per explanation provided in the MR for SDG 13, 11, 12 and 15, the values applied in the ex-ante calculations were based on dry season, which would result in less ERs (conservative). Nevertheless, for Ecocina, it has been observed a reduction in the ERs achieved when comparing to the ERs Estimated from 10,978 to 5,952 tCO₂ for the period, whereas for Ecoplancha, the opposite has been observed, i.e, an increase in the ERs achieved when compared to ERs estimated from 622 to 4,468. Therefore, the justification of change in the season and change in the number of cookstoves is not coherent with the results achieved. **Issue remains open.**
 - b. Moreover, for SDG 3, it is being said that the calculated values are higher than the estimated values, which is also not accurate: **Issue remains open.**
2. MR for VPA 3: the justification is still not coherent:

- a. it is stated that the calculated values are higher than the estimated values, However this information is not accurate and therefore the justification is not coherent. **Issue remains open;**
 - b. As no increase has been observed in the ERs, no remarks have been provided. **Issue has been closed**
3. MR for VPA 4: Information is still not clear as follows:
 - a. The comparison is to be carried out between the estimated values in the VPA and the achieved values. As per section E.6 of the MR, the AURA ER values estimated was equal to 3,815 tCO₂e, whereas the achieved value is equal to 66,396 tCO₂e (20 times bigger). This difference remains not explained. **Issue remains open**
 - b. Moreover, the VPA has been recently renewed. It is not clear why this difference has not been foreseen in the VPA. **Issue remains open**
 - c. The evidence "ESM - Ecocina - ER Calculations v5", tab "Wood savings" has not been provided. **Issue remains open**
 - d. Not clear
 - i. why for LPP Aura, SDG 11 has not been assessed. **Issue remains open**
 - ii. why for LPP FPP, SDGs 13, 12 and 15 have not been assessed. **Issue remains open**
 - iii. why for LPP GIRA, SDG 13 has not been assessed. **Issue remains open**

Due to issues 1, 2 and 3 above, CAR remains open

Coordinating managing entity

Date: 31/07/2024

1.
 - a. In the case of the VPA2 for the Ecocina model, the ERs decreased due to the following reasons:
 - The initial estimation of ERs was based on baseline survey data from 2021, considering the pandemic context caused by COVID-19. However, during the statistical analysis of this data, significant errors exceeding 30% were identified. Consequently, the decision was made to conduct another baseline assessment in 2023. This decision was influenced not only by the statistical discrepancies but also by economic considerations, as the LPP was financially capable of covering the costs associated with this additional assessment.
 - Additionally, the original estimation was conducted for 748 ICS; whereas the final ER calculations were based on 323 ICS.
 - Furthermore, we observe that the Ecocina ICS model includes improved cookstoves in all age categories during the ER estimation. However, when calculating ERs, only considers improved cookstoves in the 6-12 age categories. Conversely, for the Ecoplancha ICS model, ERs are estimated based on improved cookstoves in age categories 1 and 2. During the ER calculation, the model includes improved cookstoves from both the 1-3 and 6-12 age categories.

Ecocina model:

Age category	Wood savings (t/ICS*day) <i>Estimated ERs</i>	Wood savings (t/ICS*day) <i>Achieved ERs</i>
1	0.00912	0.0000
2	0.00912	0.0000
3	0.00912	0.0000
4	0.00912	0.0000
5	0.00912	0.0000
6	0.00912	0.0114
7	0.00912	0.0114
8	0.00912	0.0114

9	0.00912	0.0114
10	0.00794	0.0116
11	0.00794	0.0116
12	0.00794	0.0116
<u>Ecoplancha model:</u>		
Age category	Wood savings (t/ICS*day) <i>Estimated ERs</i>	Wood savings (t/ICS*day) <i>Achieved ERs</i>
1	0.00223	0.0061
2	0.00223	0.0061
3	0.00000	0.0061
4	0.00000	0.0000
5	0.00000	0.0000
6	0.00000	0.0068
7	0.00000	0.0068
8	0.00000	0.0068
9	0.00000	0.0065
10	0.00000	0.0065
11	0.00000	0.0065
12	0.00000	0.0065
- In summary, we observe that the ERs decreased for the Ecocina model and increased for the Ecoplancha model (compared to their estimated values). This discrepancy arises because the Ecocina model exhibits lower fuelwood savings across the 7 age categories where improved stoves are present, while the Ecoplancha model demonstrates higher fuelwood savings across the 10 age categories with improved cookstoves. b. In the case of SDG3: Good health and well-being, in section E.6 it was explained that during the estimation, BL KS values were used to calculate the SDG3, these values were from individuals who do not have an ICS; therefore, the value is lower than the SDG calculation, which was calculated with PS KS data based on program users, who already have an ICS. 2. a. In the previous evaluation response, the PD notified VVB that an increase of 1,000 ICS was had been implemented. However, these additional ICS were not included in the Desing Certification Renewal process. Consequently, the comment in the "Remarks on the increase" section was removed from the MR. No further justification is necessary, as there was no corresponding increase in ERs. The only retained comment pertains to SDG3, as this indicator did show an increase during the current monitoring period. For more detailed information on SDG3, please refer to section E.6.		

3.

- a. The estimation of AURA was initially based on the 2021 baseline data, considering the pandemic context caused by COVID-19. However, during the statistical analysis of this data, significant errors exceeding 30% (ER Estimations CP2 - AURA Patsari v2 - Internal document) were identified. Consequently, the decision was made to conduct another baseline assessment in 2023. This decision was influenced not only by the statistical discrepancies but also by economic considerations, as the LPP was financially capable of covering the costs associated with this additional assessment. Upon closer examination of the ERs estimation, we observed that the presence of ICS was originally considered for age categories 5 - 10. However, in the ERs calculation, ICS were accounted for in age categories 5 - 14. The revised baseline conducted in 2023 addressed the statistical errors, as evidenced by the absence of discrepancies in the 'Wood savings' tab. As a result, the calculated ER for this monitoring period is higher than the initial estimate.

Age category	Wood savings (t/ICS*day) <i>Estimated ERs</i>	Wood savings (t/ICS*day) <i>Achieved ERs</i>
1	0.00000	0.0000
2	0.00000	0.0000
3	0.00000	0.0000
4	0.00000	0.0000
5	0.00119	0.0082
6	0.00119	0.0082
7	0.00119	0.0082
8	0.00119	0.0084
9	0.00119	0.0079
10	0.00119	0.0047
11	0.00000	0.0089
12	0.00000	0.0083
13	0.00000	0.0077
14	0.00000	0.0077

- b. In accordance with the preceding paragraph, the discrepancy has not been incorporated into the VPA-DD due to the utilization of the 2021 baseline during the design certification renewal process, which commenced in 2022. It is crucial to recognize that the 2021 baseline was conducted under the constraints of the COVID-19 pandemic, which affected various aspects of the project, impacting each VPA differently. For VPA2 and VPA4 (AURA), a new baseline assessment was conducted in early 2023. This decision was prompted by the identification of errors exceeding 30% during the statistical analysis of the 2021 baseline. Both partners possessed the financial means to carry out the necessary field activities. The outcomes of this updated baseline directly influence the project's wood savings, and these revised results have been utilized in the current process.

- c. PD has attached the required evidence.

- d. The respective evaluations for the SDGs mentioned above have been added. Please refer to section E.6 of the MR.

Documentation provided by CME

In the file "New Doc" > "CL 01"

- ESM - Ecocina - ER Calculations v5

ER Estimations CP2 - AURA Patsari v2 - Internal document

VVB assessment

Date: 02/08/2024

4. MR for VPA 2: the request has been justified:
 - a. The difference in the results have been duly explained now in the MR section E.6 as follows:
 - i. It could be observed in the estimated ER calculations provided by the CME, that the statistical errors conducted during the baseline assessment were extremely high (above 30% - evidenced on file 12. ER Estimations CP2 - ECC Ecocina v2 and 13. ER Estimations CP2 - ECC Ecoplancha v2, tab "wood savings" generated during the renewal of the crediting period). Therefore, they carried out another baseline assessment which resulted in errors between 12% and 17% for both cookstove types which is deemed acceptable.
 - ii. The estimations for Ecocina were carried out for 748 ICSs, whereas the actual calculations were based on 323 ICSs. Therefore, the reduction in the actual ERs when comparing to the Estimated values could be duly explained.
 - iii. For Ecoplancha, the CME only took into account in the estimates, cookstoves in age categories 1 and 2 years. However, for the actual calculations, 1-3 and 6-12 years cookstoves have been taken into account, which increased the actual results when comparing to the estimated values. Moreover, the estimated data for $t/ICS \cdot day$ was a third when comparing to the actual measurements.
 - iv. The verification team considers that the estimated values and the actual values consists in different measurements and that cannot be compared to each other due to differences in calculation. However, the verification team considers that the calculation provided for the actual ER calculations are consistent with applicable methodology and therefore, are deemed acceptable. **Issue is closed**
 - b. In the section E.6, the values for the SDG 3 reported for the estimated ex-ante table for the parameters "Households considering respiratory diseases occur less often or no more", "Households considering burns occur less often or no more" and "Households considering backaches occur less often or no more" have increased when comparing to the estimated values. The justification is duly provided and it is due the surveys have occurred in the participants who have not access to the ICSs in the baseline whereas, in the actual values, surveys have been carried out with individuals who have access to the improved cookstoves. Therefore, the justification is reliable. **Issue is closed.**
5. MR for VPA 3: the justification is coherent:
 - a. Information has now been duly justified on why the achieved values for ERs are lower than the estimated values. The CME has explained that the difference is because the estimated values took into account 180 ICSs whereas only 64 ICSs participated during the monitoring period. The verification team considers the justification reasonable. **Issue is closed**
6. MR for VPA 4: Information is clear as follows:
 - a. The difference in the results have been duly explained now in the MR section E.6 as follows:
 - i. It could be observed in the estimated ER calculations provided by the CME, that the statistical errors conducted during the baseline assessment were extremely high (above 30% - evidenced on file 15. ER Estimations CP2 - AURA Patsari

v2, tab “wood savings” generated during the renewal of the crediting period). Therefore, they carried out another baseline assessment in 2023 which resulted in errors between 7% and 12% for for AURA which is deemed acceptable.	
ii. For AURA, the CME only took into account in the estimates, cookstoves in age categories 5 to 10 years. However, for the actual calculations, 5-14 years cookstoves have been taken into account, which increased the actual results when comparing to the estimated values. Moreover, the estimated data for t/ICS*day was approximately 6 times smaller comparing to the actual measurements.	
iii. The verification team considers that the estimated values and the actual values consists in different measurements and that cannot be compared to each other due to differences in calculation. However, the verification team considers that the calculation provided for the actual ER calculations are consistent with applicable methodology and therefore, are deemed acceptable. <u>Issue is closed</u>	
b. It is clear to the verification team that the VPA has applied baseline calculations carried out during 2021, which presented significative statistical errors (>30%) and during the current monitoring period, a new baseline survey has been carried out in 2023. The errors found in this reassessment were much lower, as were demonstrated in the calculation spreadsheets, tab “wood savings”. The verification team, therefore, considers that the results achieved are reliable, even though the difference between estimated and achieved is significative. The calculations have been checked as well as interviews carried out. These evidences provide the conclusion that the calculations are correct.	
c. The seasonality factor has been observed in the evidence provided as well as in all ER calculations spreadsheets valid for this monitoring period. Check tab “Seasonality Factor”. The verification team agrees that this factor correct distortions from baseline analysis carried out in less-conservative seasons (wet season). <u>Issue is closed.</u>	
d. It has been now clarified the following in the section E.6 of the MR	
i. for LPP Aura, SDG 11 has been duly assessed and their differences between estimated and achieved have been justified. <u>Issue is closed.</u>	
ii. For LPP FPP, SDGs 13, 12 and 15 have been duly assessed and their differences between estimated and achieved have been justified. <u>Issue is closed</u>	
iii. for LPP GIRA, SDG 13 has been duly assessed and their differences between estimated and achieved have been justified. <u>Issue is closed</u>	
<u>CL is closed</u>	

CAR ID	08	Section no.	E.3.5.5	Date: 20/04/2023
Description of CAR				
<i>ER calculations spreadsheet: The estimated ERs described in the tab “Estimated ERs” for all spreadsheets are not in accordance with values informed in the respective VPA-DDs.</i>				
Coordinating managing entity				Date: 28/04/2023
The estimated ERs have been updated. Please refer to tab “Estimated ERs” for all spreadsheets “ER calculation”.				
Documentation provided by CME				
In the file “Revised doc” > “ERs”				
1. UN VPA2 ECC Ecocina ER Calculations MP1 of CP2 v2 2. UN VPA2 ECC Ecoplancha ER Calculations MP1 of CP2 v2 3. UN VPA3 ECP Ecocina ER Calculations MP1 of CP2 v2 4. UN VPA4 AURA Patsari ER Calculations MP1 of CP2 v2 5. UN VPA4 FPP Onil ER Calculations MP1 of CP2 v2 6. UN VPA4 FPP Patsari ER Calculations MP1 of CP2 v2 7. UN VPA4 GIRA Patsari ER Calculations MP1 of CP2 v2				

VVB assessment			Date: 03/05/2023
The estimated values of emission reductions provided in the ER calculations and in the MRs are now in accordance with VPA-DDs.			
CAR is closed			

CAR ID	09	Section no.	E.3.4.2	Date: 20/04/2023
Description of CL				
Section D.2: 1. MR – VPA 2: the parameter $f_{NRB,i,y}$ is not in accordance with value validated in the VPA-DD, unlike stated in the VPA-DD. No reason for this change have been provided and it is not clear why the presented value is capped. 2. MR – VPA 3: the parameter $f_{NRB,i,y}$ is not in accordance with value validated in the VPA-DD, unlike stated in the VPA-DD. No reason for this change have been provided and it is not clear why the presented value is capped.				
Coordinating managing entity				Date: 26/07/2024
1. Based on <i>Appendix 9: fNRB assessment v2</i> presented during the design certification renewal process, the validated fNRB for VPA2 is 87.30%. This value was accurately updated in section B.6.1 of VPADD v6 (Pg. 42). However, due to an oversight, section B.7.1 (Page 77) was not corrected. Consequently, the value presented in the MR remains accurate. 2. Based on <i>Appendix 9: fNRB assessment v2</i> presented during the design certification renewal process, the validated fNRB for VPA3 is 86.92%. This value was accurately updated in section B.6.1 of VPADD v6 (Pg. 40). However, due to an oversight, section B.7.1 (Pg. 63) was not corrected. Consequently, the value presented in MR remains accurate. Please refer to section B.2.2 Corrections of the revised monitoring report. Also refer to Gold Standard Validation Report (GS.VAL.22.139_FValRep_Utsil Naj_rev.pdf).				
Documentation provided by CME				
In the file “New Doc” > “CAR 01” - 1. Appendix 9 - fNRB Assessment v2 - 2. GS2439_GS.VAL.22.139_FValRep_Utsil Naj_rev				
VVB assessment				Date: 02/08/2024
It is clear to the verification team that the value provided in section B.7.1 of the VPA-DDs is not correct. The verification team has checked the estimated ER spreadsheets from the VPA-DDs as well as validation report from the renewal of CP and evidenced that the values applied in the current ER calculations are correct.				
CAR is closed				

Table 4. FAR from this verification
There is no FAR from this verification.

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Document information

<i>Version</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
02.0	29 December 2017	Revision to align with the requirements of the “CDM validation and verification standard for programme of activities” (version 01.0).
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