



POA VALIDATION REPORT

“IMPROVED COOKSTOVES FOR HAITI”

REPORT No. 2013-9245

REVISION No. 01

DET NORSKE VERITAS



POA VALIDATION REPORT

Date of first issue: 24 April 2013	ConCert Project No.: PRJC-439237-2013-CCS-USA	DNV CLIMATE CHANGE SERVICES AS Veritasveien 1, 1322 HØVIK, Norway Tel: +47 67 57 99 00 Fax: +47 67 57 99 11 http://www.dnv.com Org. No: NO 994 774 352 MVA
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Client: C-Quest Capital LLC	Client ref.: Javier Lascurain	

Summary:

Title of PoA: Improved Cookstoves for Haiti

Country: Haiti

Methodology: AMS-II.G

Version: 06

GHG reducing Measure/Technology: Improved Cookstoves

Sectoral scope(s): 3

ER estimate of PoA: 73,326 tCO₂e per year (average)

Size ☐ Large Scale ☒ Small Scale

Validation Phases:

☒ Desk Review ☒ Follow up interviews

☒ Resolution of outstanding issues

Validation Status

☐ Corrective Actions Requested ☐ Clarifications Requested

☒ Submission for registration ☐ Rejected

In summary, it is DNV's opinion that the programme of activity "Improved Cookstoves for Haiti" in Haiti, as described in the PoA-DD, version 7 of 20 February 2015, meets all relevant UNFCCC requirements for the CDM and correctly applies the baseline and monitoring methodology AMS-II.G, version 06. Hence, DNV requests the registration of the project as a CDM programme of activity.

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Report title: "Improved Cookstoves for Haiti" in Haiti			
Work carried out by: Kyle Silon, Robin Weldy			
Work verified by: Krishnan Namboodiri			
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Abbreviations

CAR	Corrective Action Request
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CME	Coordinating/Managing Entity
CPA-DD	CDM component project activity design document
CL	Clarification request
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CO ₂ e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
CPA	Component project activity
CQC	C-Quest Capital Malaysia Global Stoves Limited
DNV	DNV Climate Change Services AS
DNA	Designated National Authority
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FAR	Forward Action Request
GHG	Greenhouse gas(es)
GWP	Global Warming Potential
HH	Households
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ITC	Information Technology Communication
LDC	Least Developed Country
LoA	Letter of approval
LSC	Local Stakeholder Consultation
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
MoC	Modalities of communication
NRB	Non-renewable biomass
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PoA	Programme of activities
PoA-DD	CDM programme of activities design document
PS	Clean Development Mechanism Project Standard
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SMS	Short Message Service (text)
tCO ₂ e	Tonnes of CO ₂ equivalents
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VVS	Clean Development Mechanism Validation and Verification Standard



1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY – VALIDATION OPINION

DNV Climate Change Services AS (DNV) has performed a validation of the programme of activity (PoA) “Improved Cookstoves for Haiti” in Haiti including generic information relevant to all component project activities (CPAs) to be included in this PoA. The validation was performed on the basis of UNFCCC criteria for the Clean Development Mechanism as well as criteria given to provide for consistent project operations, monitoring and reporting.

The review of the PoA design documentation and the subsequent follow-up interviews have provided DNV with sufficient evidence to determine the fulfillment of stated criteria.

The host Party is Haiti. This Party fulfils the participation criteria and has approved the PoA and authorized the project participant coordinating/managing entity (CME) C-Quest Capital Malaysia Global Stoves Limited (CQC). The DNA from Haiti confirmed that the PoA assists in achieving sustainable development.

The PoA correctly applies the baseline and monitoring methodology AMS-II.G, version 06 “Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass”.

CPAs under the PoA will distribute high-efficiency cook stoves to households, schools and street vendors in Haiti, with the objective to reduce the combustion of non-renewable biomass for cooking. As a result, the PoA results in reductions of CO₂ emissions that are real, measurable and give long-term benefits to the mitigation of climate change. It is demonstrated that the PoA and typical CPAs are not a likely baseline scenario. Emission reductions attributable to the PoA are hence additional to any that would occur in the absence of the PoA.

The total emission reductions of all CPAs expected to be included to the PoA are estimated to be on the average 73,326 tCO₂e per year.

The monitoring plan provides for the monitoring of the PoA’s emission reductions. The monitoring arrangements described in the monitoring plan are feasible within the PoA design, and it is DNV’s opinion that the project participants are able to implement the monitoring plan.

In summary, it is DNV’s opinion that the PoA “Improved Cookstoves for Haiti” in Haiti, as described in the PoA-DD, version 7 dated 20 February 2015, meets all relevant UNFCCC requirements for the CDM and correctly applies the baseline and monitoring methodology AMS-II.G, version 06. Hence, DNV requests the registration of the PoA as a CDM PoA.

Oakland and Oslo, 24 March 2015

Kyle Silon
Validator

Michael Lehmann
Director of Services and Technologies
DNV Climate Change Services AS



2 INTRODUCTION

C-Quest Capital LLC has commissioned DNV Climate Change Services AS (DNV) to perform a validation of the proposed small-scale CDM Programme of Activities (PoA) “Improved Cookstoves for Haiti” in Haiti (hereafter called “PoA”). This report summarises the findings of the validation of the PoA including generic information relevant to all component project activities (CPAs) to be included in this PoA, performed on the basis of UNFCCC criteria for CDM PoAs, as well as criteria given to provide for consistent project operations, monitoring and reporting. UNFCCC criteria refer to Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol, the CDM modalities and procedures, the simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale CDM project activities and the subsequent decisions by the CDM Executive Board.

2.1 Objective

The purpose of a validation is to have an independent third party assess the small-scale PoA design document (PoA-DD) including the description of the generic component project activity (CPA) with generic information relevant to all CPAs to be included in this PoA. In particular, the eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs, the programme's baseline determination, monitoring plan, and the programme's compliance with relevant UNFCCC are validated in order to confirm that the programme design, as documented, is sound and reasonable and meets the identified criteria. Validation is a requirement for all CDM PoAs and is seen as necessary to provide assurance to stakeholders of the quality of the programme and its intended generation of certified emission reductions (CERs).

2.2 Scope

The validation scope is defined as an independent and objective review of the PoA-DD including the description of the generic component project activity (CPA) with generic information relevant to all CPAs to be included in this PoA. The PoA-DD was reviewed against the criteria stated in Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol, the CDM modalities and procedures as agreed in the Marrakech Accords, the simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale CDM project activities, Standard for the demonstration of additionality, development of eligibility criteria, and application of multiple methodologies for programme of activities /18/ and the relevant decisions by the CDM Executive Board, including the approved baseline and monitoring methodology AMS-II.G (version 06).

The validation of the programme has also considered the completed CPA-DD for the CPA with the title “Distribution of Improved Cookstoves for Haiti – CPA 001” submitted together with the PoA-DD.

The validation was carried out in accordance with the principles and the requirements for validation contained in the Validation and Verification Standard /15/.

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



3 METHODOLOGY

The validation consisted of the following three phases:

- I document review
- II follow-up actions (e.g. on-site visit and telephone or email interviews)
- III the closing out of validation findings and the issuance of the final validation report and opinion

The following sections outline each step in more detail.

3.1 Document review

The following tables list the documentation that was reviewed during the validation.

3.1.1 Documentation provided by the project participants

- /1/ C-Quest Capital LLC: *CDM-SSC-PoA-DD for project activity "Improved Cookstoves for Haiti" in Haiti*, Version 1 dated 12 March 2013 and version 7 dated 20 February 2015
- /2/ C-Quest Capital LLC: *CDM-SSC-CPA-DD for CPA titled "Distribution of Improved Cookstoves for Haiti – CPA 001"*, version 1 dated 12 March 2013 and version 6 dated 1 February 2015
- /3/ C-Quest Capital LLC: *CER Calculations for the "Improved Cookstoves for Haiti CPA-001"*, Version 3, Date 18 December 2013
- /4/ C-Quest Capital LLC: *Multi-Stage Sampling and Simple Random Sampling Calculations for the "Improved Cookstoves for Haiti CPA-001"*, Version 3, Date 2 October 2013
- /5/ C-Quest Capital Malaysia Global Stoves Limited: *CME Self-Declaration*, 17 January 2013
- /6/ C-Quest Capital Malaysia Global Stoves Limited: *CQC Letter on ODA*, 17 January 2013
- /7/ C-Quest Capital Malaysia Global Stoves Limited: *First CPA Self-Declaration*, 17 January 2013
- /8/ C-Quest Capital LLC: Port au Prince marmite data, 11 December 2013 (cleaned survey data from baseline sampling)
- /9/ C-Quest Capital LLC: Street vendor baseline report, 5 December 2013
- /10/ C-Quest Capital LLC: Final SFV clean dataset, 11 December 2013
- /11/ C-Quest Capital LLC: Haiti schools baseline dataset121114_Final, 11 December 2013
- /12/ C-Quest Capital LLC: Final household dataset, 13 December 2013
- /13/ C-Quest Capital LLC: Modality of Communication, 15 July 2014

3.1.2 Letters of approval

- /14/ Ministry of the Environment (DNA of Haiti): *Letter of approval* dated 17 November 2014.
Translated Version (French To English): Rev.Com, 17 December 2014



3.1.3 Methodologies, tools and other guidance by the CDM Executive Board

- /15/ CDM Executive Board: *Clean Development Mechanism Validation and Verification Standard*, version 07.0
- /16/ CDM Executive Board: *Clean Development Mechanism Project Standard*, version 07.0
- /17/ CDM Executive Board: *Clean Development Mechanism Project Cycle Procedure*, version 07.0
- /18/ CDM Executive Board: *Standard for the demonstration of additionality, development of eligibility criteria, and application of multiple methodologies for programme of activities*, version 03.0
- /19/ CDM Executive Board: *Standard for sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities*, version 04.1
- /20/ CDM Executive Board: *Baseline and monitoring methodology AMS-II.G*, version 06
- /21/ CDM Executive Board: *Guidelines on the Demonstration of Additionality of Small-Scale Project Activities*, version 09.0
- /22/ CDM Executive Board: *Assessment of debundling for SSC project activities*, version 03.
- /23/ CDM Executive Board: *Information Note, Default Values of Fraction of Non-Renewable Biomass for Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States, (Version 01.0)*
- /24/ CDM Executive Board: *Guidelines for Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities*, version 03.0
- /25/ CDM Executive Board: *General Guidelines to SSC CDM methodologies*, version 21.0

3.1.4 Documents used by DNV to validate / cross-check the information provided by the project participants

- /26/ USAID: *USAID Letter on ODA sent 18-Jan-2013*, 18 January 2013
- /27/ Stevenson, Glenn G., *The production, distribution and consumption of fuelwood in Haiti*, *The Journal of Developing Areas*, vol 24, No. 1, October 1989, pp. 59-76
- /28/ Nexant Inc, *Assessment of Haiti Alternative Cooking Technologies Program*, USAID (contract number EPP-I-03-03-00007-00 Sub Activity 14), November 2010
- /29/ Institut haïtien de statistique et d'informatique, *population totale, population de 18 ans et plus menages et densites estimes en 2009*, March 2009 (confirmation of baseline charcoal stove efficiency)
- /30/ American Military Standard and tables for Inspection by Attributes (MIL-STD-105DE) Level II, Single Sample for normal inspection
- /31/ University of Nairobi, *Water boiling test results for EcoZoom Jet 24 cm diameter charcoal stove*, 10 October 2013
- /32/ Burn Design Lab, *Jikokoa 2.0 WBT Results*, April 2013
- /33/ ILF, *ILF street vendor data*, 3 December 2013
- /34/ Papyrus, *Papyrus Street vendor data*, 6 December 2013
- /35/ HED Consulting, *Schools baseline charcoal consumption study*, 17 September 2013
- /36/ ILF, *Household survey data*, 12 December 2013
- /37/ Papyrus, *Household survey data*, 12 December 2013



- /38/ Papyrus, National baseline study for fuel consumption – final report, 6 September 2013
- /39/ EcoZoom, Zoom Je specifications and features, available at <http://ecozoomstove.com/products/zoom-jet>. Assessed June 4, 2014
- /40/ Jikokoa 2.0 specifications and features, available at <http://www.burnmfg.com/index.php/our-stove>. Assessed July 2014
- /41/ PoA8480: Distribution of ONIL Stoves – Guatemala;
PoA8521: Distribution of ONIL Stoves – Mexico
- /42/ The Water Boiling Test, version 4.0, available at http://www.pciaonline.org/files/WBT4.1.2_0_0.pdf
- /43/ Forest Resources Assessment Report 2010, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- /44/ *Le Nouvelliste*, 18/09/2012 and 02/10/2012 (newspaper advertisement)

3.2 Follow-up actions

On 02 June 2014 to 06 June 2014 DNV visited Haiti and performed interviews with PoA stakeholders.

	Date / Type of interview	Name / Organization	Topic
/45/	02 June 2014 <input type="checkbox"/> On-site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Face-to-face at office <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone <input type="checkbox"/> E-mail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bureau Des Mines Et De L'Energie <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Ludner Lemarais, Director General ◦ Jean Robert Altidor, Director of Resources • C-Quest Capital <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Javier Lascurian 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Haitian programs to reduce charcoal consumption • EIA/LSC requirements in Haiti • Research on baseline charcoal stoves
/46/	02 June 2014 <input type="checkbox"/> On-site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Face-to-face at office <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone <input type="checkbox"/> E-mail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemonics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Michelet Fonatine, Chief of Party of USAID's Improved Cooking Technology program in Haiti • C-Quest Capital <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Javier Lascurian 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contract with USAID & nature of relationship with CME • Status of DNA
/47/	03 June 2014 <input type="checkbox"/> On-site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Face-to-face at office <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone <input type="checkbox"/> E-mail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Papyrus S.A. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Alice Currelly Nkunzimana, President 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of Papyrus survey • QA/QC procedures
/48/	03 June 2014 <input type="checkbox"/> On-site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Face-to-face at office <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone <input type="checkbox"/> E-mail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Dorine Jean Paul, Directrice Nationale Projet Changement Climatique 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of LoA requirements, including required environmental and social impacts



			assessment. • Review of host country regulations.
/49/	04 June 2014 – 05 June 2014 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On-site <input type="checkbox"/> Face-to-face at office <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone <input type="checkbox"/> E-mail	• HH Visit ○ Petition-ville	• Baseline stove type • Baseline charcoal consumption
/50/	05 June 2014 – 05 June 2014 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On-site <input type="checkbox"/> Face-to-face at office <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone <input type="checkbox"/> E-mail	• School Visits ○ Kenscoff	• Baseline stove type • Baseline charcoal consumption • Number of students/meals per day
/51/	05 June 2014 – 05 June 2014 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> On-site <input type="checkbox"/> Face-to-face at office <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone <input type="checkbox"/> E-mail	• Street Vendor Visits ○ Kenscoff	• Baseline stove type • Baseline charcoal consumption • Number of students/meals per day

As required by the “Standard for sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities” /19/, DNV conducted acceptance sampling to validate the results of the CMEs baseline surveys. Three baseline surveys were conducted, one for each target group, to collect data on baseline charcoal consumption. The sample size for each target group, and DNVs corresponding validation sample size is as follows:

Target Group	Baseline Sample Size	Validation Sample Size
Household	548	80
Schools	46	20
Street Vendors	177	20

Validation sample sizes were based on sampling guidance from the American Military Standard and Table for Inspection by Attributes Level II, Single Sample for normal inspection /30/. DNV randomly selected surveys from the baseline sample, and the results of these surveys were checked against the data input into the baseline analysis. DNV can confirm that all data was accurately transcribed. DNV further conducted visits to a subset of the validation sample, to confirm the accuracy of the recorded survey results. Areas that were safe and logistically feasible to travel to were selected randomly from the verification samples, and DNV spent 2 days visiting survey respondents within each target group. During these two days, DNV was able to visit 10 households, 4 schools and 3 street vendors. DNV can confirm that the HH responses matched the recorded responses from the PPs baseline survey.

As described in sections 4.14 and 4.15, DNV confirmed that the baseline results met the required 90/10 confidence/precision.



3.3 Closing out of validation findings

The objective of this phase of the validation was to resolve any issues which needed be clarified prior to DNV's conclusion on the PoA's compliance with applicable CDM requirements. In order to ensure transparency a validation protocol was customised for the PoA. The protocol shows in a transparent manner the criteria (requirements), means of verification and the results from validating the identified criteria. The validation protocol serves the following purposes:

- It organises, details and clarifies the requirements a PoA is expected to meet;
- It ensures a transparent validation process where the validator will document how a particular requirement has been validated and the result of the validation.

The validation protocol consists of four tables. The different columns in these tables are described in the figure below. The completed validation protocol for the PoA "Improved Cookstoves for Haiti" in Haiti is enclosed in Appendix A to this report.

Table 2 of the validation protocol documents the findings of the desk review of the PoA design documentation and follow-up interviews with PoA stakeholders. Any findings raised in Table 2 are listed in Table 3 of the protocol, and changes to the description of the PoA design as a result of these findings are addressed in Table 3. Table 2 thus may not reflect all aspects of the PoA as described in the final PoA-DD submitted for registration.

A corrective action request (CAR) is raised if one of the following occurs:

- (a) The project participants have made mistakes that will influence the ability of the PoA to achieve real, measurable additional emission reductions;
- (b) Applicable CDM requirements have not been met;
- (c) There is a risk that emission reductions cannot be monitored or calculated.

A clarification request (CL) is raised if information is insufficient or not clear enough to determine whether the applicable CDM requirements have been met.

A forward action request (FAR) is raised during validation to highlight issues related to PoA implementation that require review during the first verification of CPAs of the PoA. FARs shall not relate to the CDM requirements for registration.

The validation identified 14 CARs, 18 CLs and 0 FARs. The CARs and CLs were satisfactorily addressed by the project participants by among other revising the PoA-DD (please refer to Table 3 in Appendix A for further details). Changes made to the PoA-DD that were not a result of the validation findings include the following:

- the Netherlands was deleted as a Party involved in the PoA
- the PoA-DD was updated to the latest CDM-SSC-PoA-DD form.



Validation Protocol Table 1: Mandatory Requirements for CDM programme of activities (PoA)		
Requirement	Reference	Conclusion
The requirements the PoA must meet.	Gives reference to the legislation or agreement where the requirement is found.	This is either acceptable based on evidence provided (OK) or a corrective action request (CAR) if a requirement is not met.

Validation Protocol Table 2: Requirement Checklist				
Checklist question	Reference	Means of verification (MoV)	Assessment by DNV	Draft and/or Final Conclusion
The various requirements in Table 1 are linked to checklist questions the PoA should meet. The checklist is organised in different sections, following the logic of the PoA-DD	Gives reference to documents where the answer to the checklist question or item is found.	Means of verification (MoV) are document review (DR) , interview (I) or any other follow-up actions (e.g., on site visit and telephone or email interviews) and cross-checking (CC) with available information relating to projects or technologies similar to the proposed CDM PoA under validation.	The discussion on how the conclusion is arrived at and the conclusion on the compliance with the checklist question so far.	OK is used if the information and evidence provided is adequate to demonstrate compliance with CDM requirements. A corrective action request (CAR) is raised when project participants have made mistakes, the CDM requirements have not been met or there is a risk that emission reductions cannot be monitored or calculated. A clarification request (CL) is raised if information is insufficient or not clear enough to determine whether the applicable CDM requirements have been met. A forward action request (FAR) during validation is raised to highlight issues related to PoA implementation that require review during the first verification of the PoA.

Validation Protocol Table 3: Resolution of Corrective Action and Clarification Requests			
Corrective action and/or clarification requests	Ref. to checklist question in table 2	Response by project participants	Validation conclusion
The CARs and/ or CLs raised in Table 2 are repeated here.	Reference to the checklist question number in Table 2 where the CAR or CL is explained.	The responses given by the project participants to address the CARs and/or CLs .	The validation team's assessment and final conclusions of the CARs and/or CLs .

Validation Protocol Table 4: Forward Action Requests		
Forward action request	Ref. to checklist question in table 2	Response by project participants
The FARs raised in Table 2 are repeated here.	Reference to the checklist question number in Table 2 where the FAR is explained.	Response by project participants on how forward action request will be addressed prior to first verification.

Figure 1: Validation protocol tables



3.4 Internal quality control

The validation report underwent a technical review performed by a technical reviewer qualified in accordance with DNV's qualification scheme for CDM validation and verification.

3.5 Validation team

<i>Role</i>	<i>Last Name</i>	<i>First Name</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Type of involvement</i>					
				Desk review	Site visit / Interviews	Reporting	Supervision of work	Technical review	TA 3.2 competence
Team leader (Validator)	Silon	Kyle	USA	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Assessor under Training	Weldy	Robin	USA	✓	✓	✓			
Technical reviewer	Namboodiri	Krishnan	India					✓	✓

The qualification of each individual validation team member is detailed in Appendix C to this report.



4 VALIDATION FINDINGS

The findings of the validation are stated in the following sections. The validation criteria (requirements), the means of verification and the results from validating the identified criteria are documented in more detail in the validation protocol in Appendix A.

The final validation findings relate to the PoA design as documented and described in the PoA-DD, version 7 dated 20 February 2015.

4.1 Comments by Parties, stakeholders and NGOs

The PoA-DD, version 1 dated 12 March 2013, was made publicly available on the CDM website and Parties, stakeholders and NGOs were through the CDM website invited to provide comments during a 30 days period from 19 March 2013 to 17 April 2013.

<http://cdm.unfccc.int/ProgrammeOfActivities/Validation/DB/225PPVQSD435LNL5S15HR0V4LN1EQ/view.html>

No comments were received.

4.2 Approval, authorization and contribution to sustainable development

The project participant and coordinating/managing entity (CME) of the PoA is C-Quest Capital Malaysia Global Stoves Limited (CQC), which is the entity that communicates with the Board.

A letter of approval (LoA) /14/ was issued by the DNA of Haiti on 17 November 2014 , authorizing C-Quest Capital Malaysia Global Stoves Limited (CQC) as project participant and CME and confirming that the PoA assists in achieving sustainable development.

The letter of approval was received from the project participant. DNV does not doubt the authenticity of the letter of approval. DNV considers the letter is in accordance with paragraphs 39-53 of the VVS /15/.

4.3 Modalities of communications

DNV has performed due diligence on the Modalities of Communications (MoC) statement /13/ submitted by the project participants in accordance with applicable requirements in the VVS as documented in section A.4 of Table 2 in the validation protocol in Appendix A to this report. DNV was able to confirm the information contained in the MoC and that the MoC complies with all relevant forms and requirements.

4.4 PoA design and description of each generic CPA

DNV considers the PoA description of the PoA contained in the PoA-DD to be complete and accurate. The PoA-DD complies with the relevant forms and guidance for completing the CDM-SSC-PoA-DD.

The boundary of the PoA is the country of Haiti. In establishing this boundary, the CME has taken into account all applicable national and/or sectoral policies and regulations, as confirmed during in-person interviews /45//48/.

The objective of the PoA is to reduce non-renewable biomass consumption through the distribution of high-efficiency cook stoves /1/. The PoA establishes standards that technologies distributed within each CPA must meet (as described in section 4.7), but allows



each CPA to select the individual technology (ies) that are most appropriate for the CPA region. The first CPA will distribute EcoZoom Jet and Jikokoa 2.0 high-efficiency cook stoves /2/.

CPAs may be implemented directly by the CME or in collaboration with local partners (CPA Implementers). The CME will train the CPA Implementers on monitoring requirements and oversee monitoring to ensure that all requirements are met. CPA Implementers are responsible for the stove distribution, on-going maintenance, and conducted monitoring activities. Carbon finance will be used to facilitate the purchase, installation, distribution and marketing of stoves, and make the ICS more affordable to users.

Validation activities commenced on 19 March 2013 with the publication of CDM-PoA-DD for the global stakeholder consultation. Therefore, the start date of the PoA is 19 March 2013 /1/, as it was prior to the first real action under the PoA (the first real action being the distribution of technologies under the first CPA). The start date of the first CPA is 31 March 2015, which corresponds to the expected first date of distribution, and falls after the start date of the PoA /1//2/ and the commencement of validation of the PoA. The length of the PoA is 28 years, which is in accordance with the CDM Project Standard /1/. The start date of the crediting period for the PoA and first CPA will be the date of first ICS distribution, or the date of registration of the PoA, whichever is later /1//2/. The project start date for subsequent CPAs will be the first date of distribution under the CPA, which will not be earlier than the registration of the PoA /1/. The start date of subsequent CPAs shall be the first date of product distribution under the CPA in the case of portable stoves, or the first date of installation for non-portable stoves /1/, while the crediting period start date shall be the latter of the date of distribution/installation, or the date of inclusion in the PoA /1/, which is in accordance with the CDM Project Standard /16/. The accuracy and completeness of the project description was verified during the site visit.

As a small-scale PoA, each CPA must respect the small-scale threshold defined in the CDM Project Standard /16/. High-efficiency cook stoves qualify as type (ii): energy efficiency project activities with maximum annual thermal energy savings of 180 GWh. As stated above, the PoA creates a framework for the technologies distributed within each CPA, but does not specify the exact make/model to be distributed. The inclusion criteria require that the technologies distributed under each CPA meet their respective small-scale size limit /1/.

According to the calculations and parameter values reviewed in section 4.14, the EcoZoom Jet stove is expected to save 1.8462 tonnes of NRB annually /3/. Assuming a net calorific value (NCV) of 0.015 TJ/tonne (the IPCC default for biomass) and a conversion factor of 0.278 TJ/GWh, each cook stove will save 0.012 GWh_{th} annually. Similarly, each Jikokoa 2.0 stove is expected to save 2.08 tonnes of NRB annually, or .01352 GWh_{th} annually. These values will be adjusted annually based on on-going monitoring to ensure continued compliance with the SSC threshold. DNV thus confirms that the first CPA meets the small-scale requirements.

According to CDM guidance /22/, an SSC project activity is exempt from performing a debundling check:

“if each of the independent subsystems/measures...included in one or more CDM project activities is no greater than 1% of the small scale thresholds defined by the applied methodology and the subsystems/measures are indicated in the PDDs to be each implemented at or in multiple locations (e.g. installed at or in multiple homes), then these CDM project activities are exempted from a debundling check and is not considered a component of a large scale activity.”



As described above, the PoA creates a framework for the technologies distributed within each CPA, but does not specify the exact make/model to be distributed. The inclusion criteria require that the technologies distributed under each CPA are no greater than 1% of the appropriate small-scale threshold /1/.

DNV can confirm that the first CPA meets the above definition. As described above, the maximum energy savings from either stove distributed under the first CPA is expected to be 0.01352 GWh_{th} annually. As this value is less than 1% of the small-scale threshold, no debundling check is required /1//2/.

4.5 Demonstration of additionality for PoA

The PoA is confirmed to be a voluntary activity. Haiti does have programs encouraging adoption of improved cookstoves and reductions in charcoal consumption; however, there are no regulations mandating their use. This was confirmed during in-person interviews with an advisor to the Haitian DNA /48/ and the Bureau of Mines /45/ during the site visit.

As required by the “Standard for the demonstration of additionality, development of eligibility criteria and application of multiple methodologies for programmes of activities” /18/, additionality of the PoA is demonstrated by establishing that in the absence of CDM, none of the implemented CPAs would occur. As discussed below, inclusion criteria require each CPA to demonstrate additionality using the “Guidelines for demonstrating additionality of small-scale project activities”/21/. Compliance with these guidelines demonstrates that they are not likely to occur in the absence of CDM, and therefore, DNV confirms that the PoA is additional.

4.6 Demonstration of additionality of each generic CPA

Small-scale CPAs shall demonstrate additionality by a barrier analysis, according to the provisions of the Guidelines on the Demonstration of Additionality of Small Scale Project Activities /21/.” In accordance with paragraph 2 (c) of this guideline, documentation of barriers is not required for the positive list of technologies and project activity types that are defined as automatically additional for project sizes up to and including the small-scale CDM thresholds. The positive list is comprised of inter alia; project activities solely composed of isolated units where the users of the technology/measure are households or communities or Small and Medium Enterprises and where the size of each unit is no larger than 5% of the small-scale CDM thresholds /21/. The first CPA has demonstrated these three criteria as follows:

1. Isolated units are distributed
 - (a) As demonstrated by the product specifications /39//40/, the technology distributed under this project consists of isolated units.
2. Users of the technology are households or communities or SMEs
 - (a) As stated in the CPA-DD/2/, the target population is HHs located within regions of Haiti that have populations greater than 10,000. DNV reviewed the product specifications, which demonstrate that the technologies are meant for HH use /39//40/.
3. The size of each unit is no larger than 5% of the small-scale CDM threshold
 - (a) As demonstrated in section 4.4, each individual unit (ICS) distributed under the CPA is less than 5% of the appropriate small-scale CDM threshold.



As the first CPA meets these three criteria, DNV can confirm that it is automatically additional and not required to provide further documentation of barriers.

4.6.1 Identification of alternatives to each generic CPAs

In accordance with paragraph 2 (c) of this guideline, documentation of barriers is not required for the positive list of technologies and project activity types that are defined as automatically additional for project sizes up to and including the small-scale CDM thresholds. Therefore, identification of alternatives is not required.

4.6.2 Investment Analysis

In accordance with paragraph 2 (c) of this guideline, documentation of barriers is not required for the positive list of technologies and project activity types that are defined as automatically additional for project sizes up to and including the small-scale CDM thresholds. Therefore, an investment analysis is not required.

4.6.3 Barrier analysis

In accordance with paragraph 2 (c) of this guideline, documentation of barriers is not required for the positive list of technologies and project activity types that are defined as automatically additional for project sizes up to and including the small-scale CDM thresholds. Therefore, a barrier analysis is not required.

4.6.4 Common practice analysis

In accordance with paragraph 2 (c) of this guideline, documentation of barriers is not required for the positive list of technologies and project activity types that are defined as automatically additional for project sizes up to and including the small-scale CDM thresholds. Therefore, a common practice analysis is not required.

4.6.5 Additionality - Conclusion

The demonstration of additionality of typical CPAs to be included to the PoA is in accordance with section A of the PoA Standard /18/, and it is demonstrated that in the absence of CDM, none of the CPAs are likely to occur.

The following eligibility criteria ensure that a CPA meets the conditions that ensure that CPAs meet the requirements pertaining to the demonstration of additionality as described above (refer to section 4.7 for the complete list of eligibility criteria).

- Isolated units are distributed
 - This is demonstrated by inclusion criterion #12.
- Users of the technology are households or communities or SMEs
 - This is required by inclusion criterion #3.
- The size of each unit is no larger than 5% of the small-scale CDM threshold
 - This is required by inclusion criterion #15.



4.7 Eligibility criteria for including CPAs to the PoA

The eligibility criteria for including CPAs are in accordance with section B of the “Standard for demonstration of additionality, development of eligibility criteria, and application of multiple methodologies for programme of activities” /18/.

PoA Standard Criteria	DNV Assessment
A - Geography boundary	<p>Inclusion criteria #2 requires each CPA to be located within the geographical boundary of the Republic of Haiti /1/.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This will be demonstrated through a declaration in the CPA-DD.
B- Conditions that avoid double-counting	<p>Criterion #6 requires each CPA to have a database that uniquely identifies end-users. In addition, each stove will be uniquely identified with a serial number.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project database will include customer name, contact details (if available), stove model, location (address/geo-coordinates), date of purchase, retailer/distributor, serial number and be available to the DOE upon each verification. <p>Criterion#7 requires each CPA to not involve households, street-vendors or schools already using an ICS which is not identified with a CPA in this PoA - including units involved in any other CPA or CDM or other voluntary scheme (such as Gold Standard, VCS, VER+) project involving the distribution or installation of ICS, and units which have purchased or received an ICS on a commercial or non-commercial basis (eg. NGO distributed or government distributed stoves)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A self-declaration by the CME or CPA Implementer will confirm that the CPA is not part of another PoA or CDM project activity /6/. - New customers will confirm on the registration card that they do not own an ICS from another program. <p>Criterion #8 requires the CME to confirm at the time of inclusion that no other CPA using the same name was found in CDM, Gold Standard and other voluntary schemes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This confirmation will be provided in a self-declaration letter /7/.
C – Specification of technology/measure	<p>Criterion #12 requires that each ICS installed/distributed under the CPA are single pot or multi pot portable or in-situ cook stoves with specified thermal efficiency of at least 20%.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This will be demonstrated through ICS tests certified by a national standards body or an appropriate certifying agency recognized by it (using the WBT outlined in AMS IIG). Alternatively manufacturers’ specifications may be used, and if required by local regulations, certified by a national standards body or an appropriate certifying agency recognized by it;”
D – Conditions to	<p>According to criterion #10, the start date of a CPA will be on or</p>



check the start date of the CPA	after the start date of the PoA (19/3/2013), and is determined by the date of first installation of a stove or the date of sale of the first stove in each CPA. - The start date will be confirmed by the Registration Card, SMS or ITC entries. .
E – Conditions that ensure compliance with methodology applicability conditions	Criterion #5 requires CPAs to comply with the applicability conditions of AMS-II.G (version 06) /20/. - ICS tests will be provided demonstrating efficiency is above 20%. - Reference to literature to demonstrate that NRB has been used since 31 December 1989.
F – Conditions that ensure the CPA meets the requirements pertaining to the demonstration of additionality specified	Criterion #15 ensures that the technologies distributed under the CPA do not exceed 5% of the SSC threshold (as per guidance of EB68 Annex 27) - This is demonstrated through supporting calculations indicates that devices will not exceed 5% of the SSC threshold.
G – Conditions related to LSC and EIA	PoA-specific requirements stipulated by the CMEs related to undertaking local stakeholder consultations and environmental impact analysis (EIA) are not applicable as eligibility criteria because both stakeholder consultation and EIA are carried out at PoA level.
H – If official development assistance (ODA) is provided, it is not contingent on transfer of carbon credits to the donor country providing ODA support.	Criterion #11 requires each CPA to affirm that no funding for its implementation is coming from Annex I parties, or if it does, that this is not a diversion of Official Development Assistance. - This will be demonstrated through a signed declarations by the CME and donor (if applicable) indicating that Official Development Assistance is not used or that financing to the CPA does not result in diversion of Official Development Assistance.
I – Target group	Criterion #3 requires each CPA to target one specific fuel type (charcoal or wood) and one specific sector (residential households, or food street vendors, or schools). A CPA shall not include more than one fuel type, and more than one sector. Similarly, criterion #1 requires -Promote and install/ distribute ICS in/to residential households, or schools or street food-vendors in Haiti that use wood fuel or charcoal in three-stone fire stoves or traditional pot supports.
J – Conditions related to sampling requirements	Criterion #17 requires CPAs to adhere to all requirements related to sampling for a PoA in accordance with the approved standard (EB 74 Annex 6, or later version), as outlined in section B.7.2 of Part II of the PoA-DD
K – Conditions to ensure that CPAs meet the small-scale	Criterion #4 requires CPAs to have a maximum energy saving of 180 GWh _{th} / year throughout each year of the CPA's crediting period to conform to the SSC threshold for type II projects.



threshold	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This will be demonstrated through supporting calculations estimating the maximum number of devices that can be included in a CPA.
L – Debundling check requirements	<p>Criterion #15 requires each CPA to ensure that it meets the criteria for not being a de-bundled component of a larger project activity - the debundling rule does not apply if the stove or the independent subsystem, does not exceed 1% of the 180 GWh_{th} of the small-scale (SSC) threshold</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This is demonstrated through supporting calculations indicates that devices will not exceed 1% of the SSC threshold.
Additional criterion not specifically required	<p>According to criterion #9, CPAs must be approved by the CME prior to its incorporation into the SSC-PoA. This will be confirmed by a letter from the CME.</p> <p>According to criterion #13, CPAs must use baseline data from one of the baseline surveys as outlined in Appendix 3 of the PoA-DD. These baselines include: a) a charcoal baseline for households located in towns or cities with populations above 10,000; b) a charcoal baseline for Port-au-Prince schools; and c) charcoal baselines for Port-au-Prince street vendors. Alternatively, for those target segments where baseline studies are not available, woody biomass savings ($B_{y,savings,i}$) can be calculated ex-post using monitoring parameter $B_{y,new,survey,i}$ following methodology AMS-II.G version 6 paragraph 17, or using the default factor outlined in paragraph 19c. This will be confirmed in the CPA-DD.</p> <p>According to criterion #14, CPA implementers must either use the national average non-renewable biomass (NRB) fraction as outlined in EB 67 Annex 22, or develop their own NRB survey in accordance with AMS II G version 06. An NRB survey done on a regional level must limit the geographic scope of the CPA to the particular region relevant to that NRB analysis.</p> <p>According to criterion #16, CPAs must include a mechanism that transfers the ownership rights of CERs from the ICS user to the CME (or any affiliate it so designates), the precise mechanism to be established on a CPA basis. For example, a Registration Card, SMS, ICT or other means which is signed or received by the end-user upon purchase or distribution of the stove, which shall state that the end-user transfers ownership of the carbon assets to the CME for the life of the stove.</p> <p>According to criterion #18, CPAs must involve the promotion and distribution of ICS through direct distribution/installation, delivery, community distribution events, or distribution through</p>



	commercial/retail outlets. This will be confirmed in the CPA-DD.
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4.8 Application of methodologies

CPAs implemented under the PoA will use the approved baseline and monitoring methodology *AMS-II.G*, “Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass”, version 06 /20/.

The applied methodology has one applicability condition, requiring the aggregate energy savings of a single project activity to be less than 180 GWh thermal per year in fuel input. This is demonstrated at the CPA level, as required by criterion # 4 (discussed in inclusion section 4.7 above). In addition, the scope of the methodology includes:

- Efficiency improvements in thermal applications of nonrenewable biomass, such as energy efficiency improvements in existing biomass fired cook stoves.
 - Compliance with this requirement will be demonstrated at the CPA level, as required by criterion#12 (discussed above in section 4.7).
- Project regions where it can be demonstrated that non-renewable biomass has been used since 31 December 1989.
 - According to the FAO, average annual deforestation rates for the period between 1990 and 2010 range between 0.62% to 0.77% /43/. During this period (1990-2010) forest carbon stocks declined by 12.9% /43/.

4.9 Management system of the PoA

The management system of the proposed PoA is in accordance with the “Standard for demonstration of additionality, development of eligibility criteria, and application of multiple methodologies for programme of activities” /18/. According to this standard, the CME must develop and implement a management system that includes the following:

- A clear definition of roles and responsibilities of personnel involved in the process of CPA inclusions
 - The PoA-DD specifies that the CME shall be responsible for the review/approval of new CPA inclusions. CQC has successfully implemented 5 CPAs under a registered CDM PoA /52/. DNV does not doubt the ability of the CME to manage this PoA.
 - The CPA Implementer is responsible for:
 - Monitoring activities of the CPA,
 - Defining and establishing distribution channels
 - Coordinate and manage the market promotion necessary for successful distribution;
 - Coordinate and manage the implementation of the monitoring plan;
 - Manage the process of stove selection, stove testing, household baseline and stove use surveys in the field on designs agreed with CME



- Develop and undertake stove distribution, installation and after sales service systems
- Develop and maintain a stove tracking and monitoring and reporting system with a high level of data integrity;
- Maintain an accurate database of stove location for verification and issuance of carbon credits under a design agreed with CME;
- Keeping all records necessary to verify sold stoves within CPAs ;
- Implement and oversee day-to-day operation of the Programme, including ensuring users of the stoves are aware of how they should be used;
- Tracking stoves to end users and verifying use;
- Facilitate the field work of commissioned DOEs for inclusion and verification services
- Supervise and provide training to local personnel for baseline studies, monitoring and stoves distribution:
 - Organize training sessions
 - Distribute training materials
- Records of arrangements for training and capacity development for personnel
 - The CME will provide guidance to CPA Implementers on implementation of the baseline survey and monitoring plan, and will provide training to all staff involved in monitoring. The baseline survey and monitoring surveys will be conducted by the CPA implementer or a survey implementer. A pilot survey will be conducted; following the pilot, additional training needs and modifications to the survey design will be identified.
 - The CPA Implementer shall provide evidence to the CME of their ability to train technicians/fired staff on ICS assembly, manufacture, installation and distribution.
- Procedures for technical review of inclusion of CPAs:
 - The CME will review each CPA document to ensure consistency with PoA requirements.
 - The CME will review the ICS models and associated documentation to ensure that testing was done according to established protocols, and that ICS selected by the CPA Implementer are in line with PoA requirements.
 - The CME will review the database/registration procedures to ensure proper recording of all data.
 - The CME will review all CPA Implementer monitoring procedures to ensure they conform with the PoA and applicable standards, including survey procedures, visual inspections, and WBTs (efficiency of stove) to check that ICS are still in operation and at what efficiency. CPA Implementer will provide the CME a set of documents (e.g. manuals) detailing the training procedures for users and CPA Implementer staff, after sales maintenance, etc, which will be reviewed and approved by the CME prior to CPA inclusion. These documents will be available to the DOE at time of inclusion.



- During CPA implementation, the CME will visit each CPA region as necessary to ensure that PoA procedures are being followed.
- A procedure to avoid double counting of CPAs
 - A unique serial number will be attached to each ICS distributed under the PoA. No individual serial number can be in more than one CPA, so it will not be possible for one stove to be counted in two different CPAs. In addition, each CPA will be cross-checked with other CPAs in this PoA and with CPAs in any other PoA or in a ICS CDM project activity operating in the country using the websites of the UNFCCC, the Gold Standard, and other relevant voluntary carbon schemes to ensure that the CPA is not included in any other PoA, CDM project activity or voluntary carbon project activity.
- Records and documentation control process for each CPA
 - CPA Implementers are responsible for gathering information necessary to identify recipients of technologies under the PoA. Information will be recorded on Registration Cards, including:
 - Name of ICS user or head of the unit
 - Address of ICS user or unit
 - Phone number of ICS user or unit
 - GPS location of unit
 - Stove model
 - Date of installation/distribution
 - ICS serial number
 - Retailer/distributor information
 - The information collected by the CPA Implementer will be transferred to an electronic database that will be shared with the CME. Each CPA will have its own database.
 - If a replacement technology is being issued, a new registration is not required. The replacement stove will be recorded in the project database in such a way that it is clear that the replaced stove ceases to be included in the CPA; and the replacement stove is associated with the customer's details as a new ICS, and is included in the CPA as a new ICS with a new serial number.
 - The CME will maintain copies of the CPA database and back-up records necessary to verify stove sales.
- Measures for continuous improvement of the PoA management system
 - The CME will undertake an annual review of the overall PoA management system, including identifying any problems with stove distribution/installation, stove use once in the homes, monitoring continued stove use and overall database maintenance /1/.
- Any other relevant elements
 - DNV can confirm that the management system described above includes all elements and provides comprehensive guidelines for operation of the PoA.



4.10 Environmental impacts

Haiti does not require an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) be conducted for cookstove projects. This was confirmed through meetings with the Bureau of Mines /45/ and the UN advisor to the DNA /48/. The Haitian DNA does require a discussion of social and environmental impacts in order to receive LoA approval. DNV met with the UN advisor to the DNA /48/ during the site visit (as the DNA was not available), who confirmed that the discussion of environmental impacts contained in the PoA-DD is sufficient to meet the DNA requirements.

During the site visit, DNV determined that no significant environmental impacts are expected from the PoA.

4.11 Local stakeholder consultation

A public local stakeholder consultation (LSC) was held on 15 October 2012 in the Port-au-Prince area. Local stakeholders were invited via 2 newspaper advertisements in "Le Nouvelliste" newspaper (on 18/09/2012 and 02/10/2012)/44/ , and personal invitations (e-mail and hard-copy letters). Invitations were distributed to key stakeholders that represented different government areas, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations. Stakeholders were also invited to present comments via e-mail. DNV confirmed with local officials that the stakeholder invite list was sufficient /45//48/.

During the LSC, concerns were expressed with the monitoring requirements, as this is a responsibility of CPA Implementers but is outside the area of expertise of stove manufactures (seen as a potential CPA Implementer). In response, the CME will train CPA Implementers to build monitoring capacity, and will provide oversight to ensure monitoring is adequately conducted, as described in the PoA Management System /1/. No other concerns were expressed during the LSC. This was confirmed during site visit interviews with government officials /45//48/, and through discussions with households and charcoal vendors /49//50//51/.

During the site visit, DNV confirmed that there are no local requirements or guidelines for conducting an LSC /45//48/. DNV considers the local stakeholder consultation carried out adequately.

4.12 Application of selected baseline and monitoring methodology(ies) by each generic CPA

The assessment of the generic CPA's compliance with the applicability criteria of AMS-II.G (version 06) are documented in detail in section B.2 of Table 2 in the validation protocol in Appendix A to this report.

The following eligibility criteria (refer to section 4.7 for the complete list of eligibility criteria) ensure that a CPA meets the conditions that ensure that CPAs meet the requirements pertaining to the demonstration of additionality as described above.

- Isolated units are distributed
 - This is demonstrated by inclusion criterion #12.
- Users of the technology are households or communities or SMEs
 - This is required by inclusion criterion #3.
- The size of each unit is no larger than 5% of the small-scale CDM threshold
 - This is required by inclusion criterion #15.



4.13 Project boundary of each generic CPA

The project boundary includes the physical, geographical site of high-efficiency cook stove installed by the project activity. The GHGs included in the project boundary are limited to CO₂. The identified boundary and selected sources and gases are justified for the generic CPA, as determined through a review of the PoA-DD and through observations made during the site visit.

The validation of the generic CPA did not reveal other greenhouse gas emissions occurring within the proposed CPA boundary as a result of the implementation of the proposed CPA which are expected to contribute more than 1% of the overall expected average annual emission reduction, which are not addressed by AMS-II.G (version 06).

4.14 Baseline scenario identification and description for each generic CPA

According to AMS-II.G (version 06) /20/, the baseline is assumed to be the use of fossil fuels for cooking purposes. This baseline scenario is correctly identified in the description of the generic CPA /1/. As the baseline scenario is specified in the methodology, no assumptions or data were necessary.

4.15 Algorithms and/or formulae used to determine emission reductions of each generic CPA

4.15.1 Explanation of methodological choices

There are a couple of key methodological choices when using AMS II.G. They are listed below:

- Option for determining $B_{y, savings}$: According to the AMS II.G (version 6) methodology, $B_{y, savings}$ may be calculated in a number of ways (as per Options 1, 2 and 3) and this PoA will allow the use of Options 1 and 2 in CPAs.
- The calculations rely on estimation of B_{old} , which is established via survey for each target group in accordance with AMS-II.G (version 06) /20/. The parameter that is surveyed for each target groups is as follows:
 - Surveys of B_{old} for street vendors to determine consumption as kg/stove,
 - Surveys of B_{old} for schools to determine consumption as the average NRB consumption per individual meal cooked, and
 - Surveys of B_{old} for HHs to determine consumption per household.

As AMS-II.G requires B_{old} to be estimated per device, B_{old} for HHs and B_{old} for schools is further adjusted to account for the use of multiple devices by an end-user. The monitoring plan requires annual surveys to determine $M_{y,i}$, the fraction of B_{old} that can be attributed to the project ICS. $M_{y,i}$ is multiplied by B_{old} to determine $B_{old, adjusted,i}$, which is the baseline value that can be attributed to a single project ICS.

These values are discussed further in section 4.16.2.

- Determination of f_{NRB} . f_{NRB} is fixed at 0.96 under this PoA, based on EB 67 Annex 22/23/.

4.15.2 Parameters determined ex-ante

The following parameters are determined ex-ante:



- 1 B_{old} , or the quantity of biomass used in the absence of the project activity, was determined through baseline studies for each target group (for groups that are not included in the baseline study, the CPA Implementer may opt to use the default factor of 0.5 tonnes per capita per year included in the methodology). DNV reviewed the baseline surveys /33//34//35//36//37//38/ and found them to be in line with CDM requirements, as described below. Based on these surveys, biomass consumption is determined to be:
 - 1.1 5.76 tonnes/household per year. As described in section 4.15.1 above, this value is discounted by $M_{y,I}$ to account for the use of multiple devices within a home, thus converting the consumption per household value to a consumption per device value as required by AMS-II.G, version 6.
 - 1.2 6.86 tonnes biomass/burner/year if a single CPA is included in the PoA, and 6.06 tonnes biomass if more than one CPA is included in the PoA.
 - 1.3 0.28 kg/individual meal for meals cooked at school. This value is multiplied by IM_y , which is the number of individual meals served during the monitoring period, to determine the total consumption per school. Total consumption is then discounted by $M_{y,I}$ to account for the use of multiple devices within a school in order to determine the baseline biomass consumption per device.
- 2 η_{old} is the efficiency of the baseline system being replaced. As allowed by the methodology, the 0.10 default value is used as the replaced systems are three-stone fires or conventional systems lacking improved combustion air supply mechanism and flue gas ventilation system i.e., traditional stoves; for other types of devices, a default value of 0.2 may be optionally used.
- 3 $f_{NRB,y}$ is the fraction of biomass used in the absence of the project activity in year y that can be established as non-renewable biomass. This value is fixed at 96%, based on the default values published in the “Default value of f_{NRB} for LDCs and SIDs” /23/.
- 4 $NCV_{biomass}$ is the net calorific value of the non-renewable woody biomass that is substituted, set at 0.015 TJ/tonne biomass. This is a default value specified in AMS-II.G (version 06) /20/.
- 5 $EF_{projected_fossilfuel}$, the emission factor for the projected fossil fuel consumption in the baseline, when NRB is displaced, is fixed at 81.6 tCO₂/TJ. This is a default value specified in AMS-II.G (version 06) /20/.
- 6 L , or the leakage fraction, is fixed at 0.95. This is a default value specified in AMS-I.E, as allowed in AMS-II.G (version 06) /20/.
- 7 Wood to Charcoal Ratio, or the conversion from mass of charcoal to mass of wood, is set at 6:1. This is a default value specified in AMS-II.G (version 06) /20/.

DNV Review of Baseline Surveys

The PP commissioned surveys to determine baseline fuel consumption for HHs, street vendors, and schools.

The household survey was conducted across 13 urban locations in Haiti, with populations of 10,000 or more. The survey was implemented in two stages. First, ILF conducted 154 surveys within the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area /36/. Second, Papyrus Consulting conducted 418 surveys within the Port-au-Prince urban agglomeration and other localities



throughout Haiti /37//38/. Final data was provided to CQC for analysis. In total, 25 surveys were identified as outliers (as household consumption was more than 1.5 times the inner quartile range) and removed, leaving 547 valid surveys in the final dataset /12/. This is conservative. Records of all surveys removed from the dataset were provided to DNV, and DNV can confirm that these removals were justified /8/.

The survey results found household charcoal consumption of 2.63 kg/hh/day. DNV further reviewed the raw data and calculations, and can confirm that the results meet the required 90/10 confidence/precision. As described in section 3.2, DNV validated the baseline survey during the site visit, and can confirm that it was conducted in accordance with the sampling guidance.

The school survey was conducted by ILF, under supervision from CQC, Chemonics and HED Consulting. 50 schools within Port-au-Prince were surveyed by ILF, based on information provided by the World Food Program. 4 schools were removed as outliers during data analysis, as per person charcoal consumption was more than 1.5 times the inner quartile range. This is conservative. The final dataset therefore contained 46 valid surveys. As the survey focused on Port-au-Prince, the results are only applicable to CPAs located within Port-au-Prince /1/. CPAs in other localities will follow the provisions of AMS-II.G paragraph 17, as per eligibility criterion 13.

Initial results suggested the baseline consumption to be 0.0673 kg/person/meal, or 0.0528 kg/person/meal following removal of outliers. However, these results did not meet the reliability requirements of AMS-II.G (version 06), and therefore the lower bound of the confidence interval is used. As the survey was designed to meet reliability requirements, and use of the lower bound is acceptable according to AMS-II.G (version 06), DNV confirms that this is acceptable. Therefore, baseline charcoal consumption at schools in Haiti is 0.0469 kg/person/meal.

The street vendor survey was conducted within the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area. ILF conducted 70, Papyrus conducted 112 surveys in the Port-au-Prince urban agglomeration. The results met 90/10 confidence/precision, but did not meet 95/10. Therefore, if one CPA is included in the PoA, charcoal consumption for street vendors is set at 3.13/kg/burner/day, or 1.14 tonnes/burner/year; if more than one CPA is included, the lower bound of the 95% confidence interval, or 2.77 kg/burner/day, will be used. These values are converted to biomass consumption by multiplying by a factor of 6, as defined in the applied methodology. The resulting baseline figures are 6.86 tonnes biomass/burner/year if a single CPA is included in the PoA, and 6.06 tonnes biomass/burner/year if more than one CPA is included.

DNV reviewed the raw datasets from each survey, and confirms that all surveys removed from the dataset were justified and conservative. DNV calculated the reliability of the final results, and confirmed the results presented above. As the survey was only conducted within the Port-au-Prince metropolitan area, the results are only applicable to CPAs implemented in this area. CAPs in other localities will follow the provisions of AMS-II.G paragraph 17, as per eligibility criterion 13.

Final data was provided to CQC for analysis. Records of all surveys removed from the dataset were provided to DNV, and DNV can confirm that these removals were justified. In total, 6 surveys were identified as outliers (as baseline consumption was more than 1.5 times the inner quartile range) and therefore removed, leaving 176 valid surveys in the final dataset.

DNV met w/ Papyrus during the site visit to review the survey design and QA/QC procedures. Surveyors were selected who had completed at least 5 surveys, and were provided training on



survey implementation. A pilot survey was conducted so that issues could be identified prior to the final survey /38/. Following the pilot, a calibration meeting was held to ensure all surveyors understood the questionnaire and to ensure that the questions conveyed the desired meaning. , and reviewed the QA/QC procedures. 10 surveyors and one supervisor were assigned to an area, and surveys were conducted by teams of 2. The supervisor oversaw one team each day. Data was transcribed daily, and any inconsistencies were immediately addressed. Further, Papyrus staff contacted a random sample of respondents to confirm the accuracy of the recorded results. DNV confirms that adequate survey procedures were in place.

DNV was not able to meet with ILF during the site visit. However, the baseline consumption did not differ significantly between the surveys conducted by ILF and Papyrus, and HH surveys conducted during the site visit confirmed the ILF data. DNV thus accepts the ILF results.

4.16 Monitoring plan

The programme applies the monitoring methodology established in AMS-II.G (version 05).

Sales/distribution under each CPA will be the responsibility of the CPA Implementer. At the point of sale/installation, the following information will be collected:

- Name of ICS user or head of the unit
- Address of ICS user or unit
- Phone number of ICS user or unit
- GPS location of unit
- Stove model
- Date of installation/distribution
- ICS serial number
- Retailer/distributor information

This information will be collected via electronic or paper-based means and input into a database by the CPA Implementer. Staff shall randomly select 20 entries every 3 months, and ensure that the data was accurately transcribed to the database /1/. They shall further ensure there is no double entry of data.

The CME will provide training on proper monitoring procedures to the CPA Implementer, and will also assist with implementation of the monitoring process. Monitoring will be carried out by the CPA Implementer, and the CME will aggregate the results and provide the monitoring report to the DOE.

As on-going monitoring will be conducted based on surveys administered to a sample of end-users, the CME has developed a sampling plan in accordance with the CDM Sampling Standard /19/. The general design of the survey that is used for all parameters is reviewed below.

The monitoring plan is in compliance with the monitoring methodology

DNV Assessment of Proposed Sampling Plan

1. Does the sampling plan present a reasonable approach for obtaining unbiased, reliable estimates of the variables?



- The objective is to obtain an unbiased and reliable estimate of the proportion or mean value of the following key variables over the course of the crediting period

Parameter	Description of Parameter
$T_{y,i}$	Proportion of ICS still in operation
$M_{y,i}$	Fraction of B_{old} that can be attributed to the project ICS.
$\eta_{new,i,a}$	Thermal Efficiency of operational ICS
$B_{y,new,survey,i}$	Annual quantity of woody biomass used during the project activity in tonnes per device
$B_{y,new,KPT,i}$	Annual quantity of woody biomass used in year y in tonnes per unit
IM_y	Total number of individual meals served in schools during the monitoring period.

- If a single sampling plan covers a group of CPAs, the sample size shall be sufficient to achieve 95/10 confidence/precision.
 - Alternatively, if a sampling plan is elaborated for each CPA, 90/10 confidence/precision can be used, unless otherwise allowed by the methodology (as specified for the individual parameter below).
 - If the required reliability is not met, then the CME may either:
 - Increase the sample size until the reliability is met,
 - Apply the lower bound of confidence interval, if a sampling plan is elaborated for each CPA, or
 - Discount the result by at least 3X the percentage precision points missed.
 - Samples will be selected randomly from the sampling frame /1/ and will ensure that the results from the activity will not be biased.
 - The objectives and reliability requirements are complete and in line with the CDM sampling guidance /19/.
 - As described below, the sampling plan differentiates between different target groups and stove types, so that the population is accurately reflected in the sampling frame.
2. Is the population clearly defined, and how well does the proposed approach to developing the sampling frame represent that population?
- The target population for the surveys is the end-users from the relevant target group who receive technologies under the PoA that are recorded in the project database /1/. In the case of B_{old} , the target population will be limited to end-users with operational ICS.
 - The sampling frame depends on the parameter of interest /1/:



- The thermal efficiency of operational ICSs may vary across model and age, but not within different CPA Implementers. Hence, for parameter $\eta_{new,y,i}$, samples will be stratified in groups of ICSs of the same model, same age, and targeting the same sector and fuel type.
- Since the number of meals served in schools is independent of the CPA Implementer and stove age or model, sampling of parameter IM_y shall not be stratified. Therefore, the target population of these samples is all schools in the CME or CPA Implementer records which have improved cookstoves deployed as part of this PoA.
- To ensure homogeneity in the sampling frame for other parameters, the database shall be separated by the following:
 - The same CPA Implementer
 - The same ICS model
 - The same target sector (charcoal-using households, firewood-using households; schools or street-food vendors)
 - The same stove age

This will ensure that the sample frame accurately represents the target population.

3. Is the proposed sampling approach clear?
 - For IM_y , simple random sampling will be utilized. For other parameters, stratified random sampling shall be used, with stratification according to the characteristics described in the sampling frame discussion above.
4. Is the proposed sample size adequate to achieve the minimum confidence/prevision requirements? Is the ex-ante estimate of the population variance needed for the calculation so sample size adequately justified?
 - Sample sizes will be calculated using the appropriate calculations described in the “Best practice examples focusing on sample size and reliability calculations”, and to meet the required reliability. The PP has provided ex-ante calculations for each parameter /4/. As described in section 4.16 above, DNV can confirm the acceptability of the baseline survey sampling plan. As the estimates of variance used in these calculations are derived from the baseline survey, DNV considers the estimates of variance to be acceptable. DNV was able to replicate the results of the PPs sample size calculations, and can thus confirm their accuracy.
5. Is the sample representative?
 - The sample will be selected randomly /1/. The sampling frame will be kept in hard-copy form for at least 2 years after the lifetime of the PoA.
6. Is the data collection/measurement method likely to provide reliable data given the nature of the parameters of interest and project, or is it subject to measurement errors?
 - Most data collection will be conducted via self-reported surveys /1/, as is permitted in the applied methodology /20/. If possible, reported answers will be confirmed via observation.



- Water boiling tests conducted to determine the efficiency of project stoves, shall be conducted according to the requirements of the WBT Protocol Version 4.0 (or more recent at the discretion of the CME), an internationally accepted standards /42/.
7. Are the procedures for data measurement well defined and do they adequately provide for minimizing non-sampling errors?
- The CME will work with CPA Implementers to document acceptable QA/QC procedures that address non-sampling errors. The CME or a competent third-party will train monitoring personnel on the proper delivery of surveys. The CME will further assist in the design of the survey to ensure that questions are framed to deliver the intended meaning.
 - The CME will employ oversampling to account for non-response. The exception is the parameter $\eta_{\text{new},i,a}$. This parameter is determined by WBTs, which are more complex and costly than surveys. Therefore, the CME may draw additional samples as needed to reach reliability levels or use the lower bound of the confidence interval for thermal efficiency.
 - All survey responses will be assessed for outliers. Outliers will be defined as those data points with values greater than three standard deviations from the mean of the sample for each vintage.
 - DNV can confirm that the data measurement procedures are well defined.
8. Does the frame contain the information necessary to implement the sampling approach?
- All surveys will be administered by staff trained on the proper administration of the surveys so that data is consistently recorded across surveyor's /1/.

Based on a review of the monitoring plan, DNV can confirm that it is in compliance with the monitoring methodology AMS-II.G (version 06) /20/, as well as the Sampling Standard /19/.

DNV further reviewed the ability of the CME to implement the monitoring plan. CQC has implemented 5 CPAs under a registered CDM PoA, and is the CME for 5 additional PoAs. DNV does not doubt the ability of the CME to manage the PoA. DNV considers the ability of the project participant to implement the monitoring plan and QA/QC procedures to be adequate.

4.16.1 Parameters monitored ex-post by each generic CPA

All monitored parameters will be measured via surveys that comply with the sampling plan reviewed above and are administered by staff that have received the appropriate training (see Section 4.15 above).

- $T_{y,i}$, or the percentage of stoves of type i still in operation during the monitoring period. This value will be estimated via annual surveys that comply with the sampling plan described above.
- $B_{y,\text{new,survey},I}$, or the annual quantity of woody biomass used during the project activity in tonnes per device, will be estimated via annual surveys that comply with the



- sampling plan described above. This parameter is only estimated if equation 6 is used for the calculation of emission reductions.
- $M_{y,i}$, or the fraction of B_{old} that can be attributed to the project ICS, will be estimated annually via self-reported surveys that comply with the sampling plan described above. While this parameter is not specifically required by AMS-II.G version 6, it provides a more accurate assessment of the amount of biomass used by project stoves, and a more conservative estimation of emission reductions. Therefore, DNV found it to be acceptable.
 - $t_{y,j}$, or the fraction of monitoring period the stove is in operation, will be calculated for each stove based on the date of sale/installation.
 - $n_{y,j,i}$, or the number of ICS of type i in monitoring period y for j days, will be continuously monitored based on data uploaded to the project database.
 - $\eta_{new,y,i}$, or the continuing efficiency of a particular stove type, will be estimated annually based on water boiling tests conducted according to the sampling plan described above.
 - $B_{y,new,KPT,i}$, or the annual quantity of woody biomass used in year y in tonnes per unit, will be estimated annually via Kitchen Performance Tests (KPT) that are conducted according to the requirements of the KPT protocol, version 3.0 (or a more recent version at the discretion of the CME). Surveys will be administered by trained members of the project team or an expert third party, following sampling plans that comply with that described above.
 - IM_y , or the total number of individual meals served in schools during the monitoring period, shall be estimated annually via surveys conducted according to the sampling plan reviewed above.

4.16.2 Management system and quality assurance

Responsibilities and authorities for project management, monitoring and reporting activities, measurement, training and reporting techniques and QA/QC procedures are defined in PoA-DD /1/. Further, the frequency, responsibility and authority for registration, monitoring, measurement and reporting activities is clearly described in the PoA-DD.

CQC has implemented 5 CPAs under a registered CDM PoA/41/. DNV does not doubt the ability of the CME to implement the monitoring plan and considers the QA/QC procedures to be adequate.

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APPENDIX A

POA AND GENERIC CPA VALIDATION PROTOCOL

Table 1 Mandatory requirements for CDM programme of activities (PoA)

Requirement	Reference	Conclusion
About Parties		
1. The programme shall assist Parties included in Annex I in achieving compliance with part of their emission reduction commitment under Art. 3.	Kyoto Protocol Art.12.2	OK
2. The programme shall assist non-Annex I Parties in contributing to the ultimate objective of the UNFCCC.	Kyoto Protocol Art.12.2.	OK
3. The programme shall have the written approval of voluntary participation from the designated national authority of each Party involved.	Kyoto Protocol Art. 12.5a, CDM Modalities and Procedures §40a	OK CAR-2
4. The programme shall assist non-Annex I Parties in achieving sustainable development and shall have obtained confirmation by the host country thereof.	Kyoto Protocol Art. 12.2, CDM Modalities and Procedures §40a	OK
5. In case public funding from Parties included in Annex I is used for the programme, these Parties shall provide an affirmation that such funding does not result in a diversion of official development assistance and is separate from and is not counted towards the financial obligations of these Parties.	Decision 17/CP.7, CDM Modalities and Procedures Appendix B, § 2	OK
6. Parties participating in the CDM shall designate a national authority for the CDM.	CDM Modalities and Procedures §29	OK
7. The host Party and the participating Annex I Party shall be a Party to the Kyoto Protocol.	CDM Modalities §30/31a	OK
8. The participating Annex I Party's assigned amount shall have been calculated and recorded.	CDM Modalities and Procedures §31b	OK
9. The participating Annex I Party shall have in place a national system for estimating GHG emissions and a national registry in accordance with Kyoto Protocol Article 5 and 7.	CDM Modalities and Procedures §31b	OK
About Design of Programme		

Requirement	Reference	Conclusion
10. The CDM-POA-DD sets a framework for the implementation of the PoA and defines unambiguously a CPA under the PoA.	PoA Procedures § 6	OK
11. The coordinating/managing entity shall be identified.	PoA Procedures § 6 (a)	OK
12. The boundary for the PoA in terms of a geographical area (e.g., municipality, region within a country, country or several countries) within which all CPAs included in the PoA will be implemented is defined.	PoA Procedures § 6 (b)	OK
13. Eligibility criteria are defined for inclusion of a project activity as a CPA under the PoA, which shall include criteria for demonstration of additionality, and the type and/or extent of information (e.g. criteria, indicators, variables, parameters or measurements) that shall be provided by each CPA in order to ensure its eligibility.	PoA Procedures § 6 (g)	OK
14. The length of the PoA is not exceeding 28 years.	PoA Procedures § 6 (h)	OK
15. The operational and management arrangements established by the coordinating/managing entity for the implementation of the PoA is described, including a description of a record keeping system for each CPA under the PoA, a system/procedure to avoid double accounting e.g. to avoid the case of including a new CPA that has been already registered either as CDM project activity or as a CPA of another PoA, the provisions to ensure that those operating the CPA are aware and have agreed that their activity is being subscribed to the PoA.	PoA Procedures § 6 (i)	OK
16. The proposed statistically sound sampling method/procedure to be used by DOEs for verification of the amount of emission reductions achieved by CPAs under the PoA is described. In case the coordinating/managing entity opts for a verification method that does not use sampling but verifies each CPA there is a transparent system defined and described that ensures that no double accounting occurs and that the status of verification can be determined anytime for each CPA.	PoA Procedures § 6 (k)	OK
About small-scale project activities (if applicable)		
17. The proposed project activity shall meet the eligibility criteria for small scale	Simplified Modalities and Procedures	OK

Requirement	Reference	Conclusion
CDM project activities set out in § 6 (c) of the Marrakech Accords and shall not be a debundled component of a larger project activity.	for Small Scale CDM Project Activities §12a,c	
18. The proposed project activity shall confirm to one of the project categories defined for small scale CDM project activities and use the simplified baseline and monitoring methodology for that project category.	Simplified Modalities and Procedures for Small Scale CDM Project Activities §22e	OK
19. If required by the host country, an analysis of the environmental impacts of the project activity is carried out and documented.	Simplified Modalities and Procedures for Small Scale CDM Project Activities §22c	OK
About additionality		
20. Additionality of the programme as a whole is demonstrated because in the absence of the CDM (i) the proposed voluntary measure would not be implemented, or (ii) the mandatory policy/regulation would be systematically not enforced and that non-compliance with those requirements is widespread in the country/region, or (iii) that the PoA will lead to a greater level of enforcement of the existing mandatory policy /regulation.	Kyoto Protocol Art. 12.5c, CDM Modalities and Procedures §43 PoA Procedures § 6 (e)	OK
21. It is demonstrated for the PoA and generic CPA that in the absence of CDM, none of the implemented CPAs would occur	PoA Standard § 7	OK
22. Additionality of a typical CPA is demonstrated through eligibility criteria for inclusion in the PoA.	PoA Procedures § 7 (g)	OK
About application of baseline and monitoring methodology		
23. The baseline and monitoring methodology shall be previously approved by the CDM Executive Board.	CDM Modalities and Procedures §37e	OK
24. A baseline shall be established on a project-specific basis, in a transparent manner and taking into account relevant national and/or sectoral policies and circumstances.	CDM Modalities and Procedures §45c,d	OK
25. The baseline methodology shall exclude to earn CERs for decreases in activity	CDM Modalities and Procedures §47	OK

Requirement	Reference	Conclusion
levels outside the project activity or due to force majeure.		
26. The monitoring plan for a typical CPA is developed in accordance with the approved monitoring methodology, and identification of the monitoring provisions and data parameters a CPA has to apply/monitor	PoA Procedures § 6 (j)	OK
27. Provisions for monitoring, verification and reporting shall be in accordance with the modalities described in the Marrakech Accords and relevant decisions of the COP/MOP.	CDM Modalities and Procedures §37f	OK
About forecast emission reductions		
28. The emission reductions shall be real, measurable and give long-term benefits related to the mitigation of climate change.	Kyoto Protocol Art. 12.5b	OK
About environmental impacts		
29. Documentation on the analysis of the environmental impacts of the programme activity, including transboundary impacts, shall be submitted, and, if those impacts are considered significant by the programme participants or the Host Party, an environmental impact assessment in accordance with procedures as required by the Host Party shall be carried out.	CDM Modalities and Procedures §37c	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Analysis at PoA level <input type="checkbox"/> Analysis at CPA level
About stakeholder comments		
30. Comments by local stakeholders shall be invited, a summary of these provided and how due account was taken of any comments received.	CDM Modalities and Procedures §37b	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Analysis at PoA level <input type="checkbox"/> Analysis at CPA level
31. Parties, stakeholders and UNFCCC accredited NGOs shall have been invited to comment on the validation requirements for minimum 30 days, and the project design document and comments have been made publicly available.	CDM Modalities and Procedures §40	OK

Requirement	Reference	Conclusion
Other		
32. The project design document shall be in conformance with the CDM-PoA-DD format.	CDM Modalities and Procedures Appendix B, EB Decision	OK

Table 2 Requirements checklist

Checklist Question		Ref	MoV	Assessment by DNV	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
PART I. Programme of activities (PoA)						
A General description of project activity						
A.1 Title of the PoA (PS § 31, VVS § 62-63)						
A.1.1	Does section A.1 of the PoA-DD include a clearly identifiable project title, version number of the PoA-DD and date of the PoA-DD?	/1/	DR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Clearly identifiable title of the project activity <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Version number of the PoA-DD is included <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Date of the PoA-DD is included.		OK
A.1.2	Is the PoA-DD is in accordance with the applicable requirements for completing PoA-DD?	/1/	DR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes		OK
A.2 Description of the PoA (VVS § 64-69, (PS § 138, VVS § 189 and VVS § 150-157 for small-scale project activities, as applicable)						
A.2.1	How was the design of the PoA assessed?	/1/	DR	<i>What type is the generic CPA?</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Generic CPA in existing facility or utilizing existing equipment(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Generic CPA is either a large scale project or a small scale project with emission reductions exceeding 15 000 tCO ₂ e per year. In this case, a site visit must be performed. <input type="checkbox"/> Generic CPA is a bundled small scale project, with each project in the bundle with emission reductions not exceeding 15,000 tCO ₂ e per year. In such case the number of physical site visits may be based on sampling, if the sampling size is		OK

MoV = Means of Verification, DR= Document Review, I= Interview, CC= Cross-Checking

PoA and generic CPA validation protocol (Part I PoA) – Report No. 2013-9245, rev. 01

Checklist Question		Ref	MoV	Assessment by DNV	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
				<p>appropriately justified through statistical analysis.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The generic CPA is an individual small scale project activity with emission reductions not exceeding 15 000 tCO₂e per year. In this case, DOE may not conduct a physical site visit as appropriate.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Greenfield project</p> <p><i>How was the design of the first CPA submitted with the PoA assessed?</i></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Physical site inspection</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Reviewing available designs and feasibility studies</p>		
A.2.2	If a greenfield project, describe the physical implementation of the project when the validation was commenced.	/1/	DR	At the time of validation, the PP has conducted baseline surveys. No stoves have yet been distributed.		OK
A.2.3	If physical site visits were performed based on sampling (only applicable for bundled small scale projects, each with emission reductions not exceeding 15 000 tCO ₂ e per year), justify the sampling through a statistical analysis:	/1/	DR	The validation sample size was established according to internationally accepted guidelines /30/.		OK
A.2.4	Does the PoA-DD and generic CPA-DD describe the framework for the implementation of the proposed CDM PoA and inclusion of CPAs under the PoA?	/1/	DR	The PoA-DD and CPA-DD describe the framework for implementation and inclusion of CPAs.		OK
A.2.5	Does the PoA involve alteration of existing installations? If so, have the differences between pre-project and post-project activity been clearly described in the PoA-DD?	/1/	DR	The PoA involves replacement of existing inefficient cookstoves with improved cookstoves. The difference between the pre-project and post-project activity is clearly described in the PoA-DD		OK
A.2.6	Does the PoA design engineering reflect current good	/1/	DR	Yes, the design engineering reflects good practice		OK

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PoA and generic CPA validation protocol (Part I PoA) – Report No. 2013-9245, rev. 01

Checklist Question		Ref	MoV	Assessment by DNV	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
practices?						
A.2.7	Would the technology result in a significantly better performance than any commonly used technologies in the host country? Is any transfer of technology from any Annex-I Party involved?	/1/	DR	Baseline stove efficiency is approximately 20%. Lab tests conducted by expert 3 rd parties show that the stoves distributed under the first CPA achieve 29.5% efficiency.		OK
A.2.8	Does the PoA qualify as a small scale CDM project activity as defined in paragraph 6(c) of decision 17/CP.7 on the modalities and procedures for the CDM?	/1/	DR	DNV reviewed the ex-ante emission reduction estimate and can confirm that the PoA qualifies as a small-scale project.		OK
A.2.9	Is the small scale project activity a debundled component of a larger project activity in accordance with the rules defined in appendix C of the simplified modalities and procedures for small-scale CDM project activities?	/1/	DR	DNV reviewed the ex-ante emission reduction estimate for the first CPA, and can confirm that a debundling check is not required		OK
A.3 Programme Boundaries (VVS § 191-192) <i>Programme Boundaries are the limits and borders defining the GHG emission reduction project.</i>						
A.3.1	Are the programme's spatial boundaries (geographical) clearly defined?	/1/	DR	The spatial boundary of the PoA is the Republic of Haiti		OK
A.3.2	Are the programme's system boundaries (components and facilities used to mitigate GHGs) clearly defined?	/1/	DR	According to AMS-II.G v5, the project boundary is the physical, geographical site of the efficient devices that burn biomass. This boundary is not identified in the PoA-DD	CAR-1	OK
A.3.3	Do the programme boundaries take into consideration all applicable national and/or sectoral policies and regulations within the chosen boundary?	/1/	DR	DNV confirmed during the site visit that all applicable policies and regulations were considered by the CME		OK
A.3.4	Can each CPA under the PoA be clearly identified individually including spatial boundaries (geographical) clearly defined?	/1/	DR	All CPAs will be located within Haiti.		OK

MoV = Means of Verification, DR= Document Review, I= Interview, CC= Cross-Checking

PoA and generic CPA validation protocol (Part I PoA) – Report No. 2013-9245, rev. 01

Checklist Question	Ref	MoV	Assessment by DNV	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
A.4 Participation and authorization (VVS § 38-52) <i>Referring to Part A.3 and A.4, Appendix 1 and 2 of the PoA-DD as well as the CDM glossary with respect to the terms Party, Letter of Approval, Authorization and Project Participant.</i>					
A.4.1 Do all participating Parties fulfil the participation requirements as follows:	/1/	DR		CAR-2	OK
		Haiti (host)			
a) Party has ratified the Kyoto Protocol	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
b) Party has designated a Designated National Authority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
c) The assigned amount has been determined	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		
A.4.2 Do the letters of approval meet the following requirements?	/1/ /14/	DR	According to the CDM Project Standard, "Project participants shall obtain a letter of approval from the DNA of each Party involved in the proposed CDM project activity confirming that: (a) The Party is a Party to the Kyoto Protocol; (b) Participation in the proposed CDM project activity is voluntary; (c) Project participants are authorized to participate in the proposed CDM project activity. In addition to the requirement in paragraph 70 above, for project participants from the host Party, the letter of approval shall also confirm that the proposed CDM project activity assists the host Party in achieving sustainable development. PP shall provide letter of approval's from the Republic of Haiti and The Netherlands	CAR-3	OK
		Haiti (host)			
		County X			
		Country Y			
a) LoA confirms that Party has ratified the Kyoto Protocol	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		

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PoA and generic CPA validation protocol (Part I PoA) – Report No. 2013-9245, rev. 01

Checklist Question		Ref	MoV	Assessment by DNV	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
b) LoA confirms that participation is voluntary		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
c) The LoA confirms that the project contributes to the sustainable development of the host country?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	NA	NA	
d) The LoA refers to the precise project activity title		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
e) The LoA is unconditional with respect to (a) to (d) above		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
f) The LoA is issued by the respective Party's DNA		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
g) The LoA was received directly by the DNA or the PP		<input type="checkbox"/> DNA	<input type="checkbox"/> PP	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> PP	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA <input type="checkbox"/> PP	
h) In case of doubt regarding the authenticity of the letter of approval, describe how it was verified that the letter of approval is authentic						
A.4.3	Have all private/public project participants been authorized by an involved Party?	/1/	DR	See CAR 3		
A.4.4	Has the coordinating/managing entity of the programme been identified?	/1/	DR	The CME is C-Quest Capital Malaysia Global Stoves Limited (CQC)		OK
A.4.5	Has the coordinating/managing entity provided letters of authorization of its coordination of the PoA from each host Party?	/1/	DR	According to the CDM Project Standard (para. 173), "The coordinating/managing entity shall obtain from each host Party a letter of authorization of its coordination of the proposed CDM PoA." The PP has not provided a letter of authorization from the host party.	CAR 3	OK
A.5 Modalities of communications (VVS § 53-61)						
A.5.1	How has the corporate identity of all project participants and focal points included in the MoC, as well as the personal identities, including specimen signatures and employment status, of their authorized signatories, been validated?	/1/	DR	<input type="checkbox"/> Directly checking evidence for corporate, personal identity and other relevant documentation; <input type="checkbox"/> Notarized documentation; <input type="checkbox"/> Written confirmation from the project participant or the coordinating/managing entity that submits to it the MoC statement that all corporate and personal details, including specimen signatures, are valid and		OK

MoV = Means of Verification, DR= Document Review, I= Interview, CC= Cross-Checking

Checklist Question	Ref	MoV	Assessment by DNV	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
			<p>accurate. If this case was selected, DNV has confirmed that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the MoC statement was received from a project participant with whom DNV has a contractual relationship. <input type="checkbox"/> the official who submits the MoC statement to the DOE and the official who signed the written confirmation (if a different person) is/are duly authorized to do so on behalf of the respective project participant 		
A.5.2 Has the MoC statement been correctly completed and duly authorized? Check that all three requirements listed in the next column are complied with.	/1/	DR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The latest version of the form F-CDM-MOC has been used; <input type="checkbox"/> The information required as per the F-CDM-MOC, including its annex 1, is correctly completed; <input type="checkbox"/> The project participant is authorized signatories signing the F-CDM-MOC correspond to the project participant is authorized signatories included in F-CDM-MOC, annex 1. <p>According to the CDM Project Standard (para 72(e)), “The signature of an authorized signatory (electronic if available) of all project participants confirming their agreement with the MoC statement” shall be provided in the MoC. The MoC submitted by the PP has not been signed. A signed copy shall be</p>	CAR-4	OK

MoV = Means of Verification, DR= Document Review, I= Interview, CC= Cross-Checking

Checklist Question	Ref	MoV	Assessment by DNV	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
			provided to DNV prior to the start of the technical review.		
A.6 Public funding of the project activity (CDM Modalities and Procedures Appendix B § 2)					
A.6.1 In case public funding from Parties included in Annex I is used for the project activity, have these Parties provided an affirmation that such funding does not result in a diversion of official development assistance and is separate from and is not counted towards the financial obligations of these Parties?	/1/	DR	The PP has provided a letter from USAID titled “Non-Diversion of ODA Funds for Improved Cookstoves in Haiti CDM Programme of Activities”. Several items are missing from this letter, including the name/signature from the USAID official and the date. PP shall submit a revised letter.	CL	OK
A.7 Verification of CPAs (PoA procedure § 6 k)					
A.7.1 If case the coordinating /managing entity does not wish to have all CPAs verified, is there a description of the proposed statistically sound sampling method/procedure to be used by DOEs for verification of the amount of reductions of anthropogenic emissions by sources or removals by sinks of greenhouse gases achieved by CPAs under the PoA?	/1/	DR	The CME has proposed a statistically sound sampling procedure that meets CDM requirements		OK
B Demonstration of additionality and development of eligibility criteria					
B.1 Additionality of the Programme of Activities (VVS § 195) <i>Assessment of the additionality of the PoA as a whole in accordance with the PoA standard</i>					
B.1.1 Has it been demonstrated that the programme is a voluntary coordinated action that would not be implemented in the absence of CDM?	/1/	DR	The PoA is a voluntary coordinated action that would not be implemented in the absence of CDM		OK
B.1.2 If the programme is implementing a mandatory policy/regulation, has it been demonstrated whether the	/1/	DR	The programme is not implementing a mandatory policy		OK

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Checklist Question		Ref	MoV	Assessment by DNV	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
policy/regulation is being enforced? If it is enforced, has it been demonstrated that the programme will lead to a higher level of enforcement?						
B.2 Additionality determination of each generic CPA (VVS § 101-129 and VVS § 158-161 for small-scale project activities, as applicable)						
B.2.1	What approach/tool does the PoA use to demonstrate additionality of each generic CPA? Is this in line with the methodology? In case of small-scale CDM project activities, are the Guidelines on the demonstration of additionality of small-scale project activities applied considering also the “Non-binding best practice examples to demonstrate additionality for SSC project activities”.	/1/	DR	The PoA-DD includes a discussion of several barriers to project implementation, including financial barriers, cultural barriers, and . PP shall clarify which barrier is utilized to demonstrate additionality	CL 2	OK
B.2.2	Have the regulatory requirements correctly been taken into account to evaluate the project activity and the alternatives?	/1/	DR	See above		OK
B.2.3	Is sufficient evidence provided to support the relevance of the arguments made?	/1/	DR	See above		OK
B.2.4	What is the additionality of each generic CPA mainly based on (Investment analysis or barrier analysis)?	/1/	DR	Additionality is based on the Guidelines for demonstrating additionality of small-scale project activities		OK
B.3 Eligibility Criteria (VVS § 196) <i>Eligibility criteria to assess eligibility of CPAs to be included to PoA.</i>						
B.3.1	Are the geographical boundary of the CPA including any time-induced boundary consistent with the geographical boundary set in the PoA?	/1/	DR	According to criterion #2, CPAs must be implemented within the geographical boundary of Haiti.		OK
B.3.2	Are there conditions that avoid double counting of emission reductions like unique identifications of product and end-user	/1/	DR	Criterion #6: Have a database that will uniquely identify and define households, street-vendors or		OK

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Checklist Question	Ref	MoV	Assessment by DNV	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
locations (e.g. programme logo)?			schools in which ICS have been installed or distributed. ¹ In addition, each stove itself will be uniquely identified with a serial number starting with CQC-H; Criterion #8: Not be registered as individual CDM project activities nor included in another registered SSC-PoA, as well as in any other voluntary scheme (such as Gold Standard, VCS, VER+);		
B.3.3 Are there specifications of technology/measure including the level and type of service, performance specifications including compliance with testing/certifications?	/1/	DR	Criterion #12: situ cook stoves with specified thermal efficiency of at least 20%. The efficiency of the project systems (ICS) are certified by a national standards body or an appropriate certifying agency recognized by it (using the water boiling tests (WBTs) as outlined in AMS IIG, Version 6 approved by the CDM Executive Board). Alternatively manufacturers' specifications may be used;		OK
B.3.4 Are there conditions to check the start date of the CPA through documentary evidence?	/1/	DR	According to the CDM Project Standard (para 162), "The coordinating/managing entity shall confirm that the start date of any proposed CPA is on or after the start date of the PoA. Eligibility criterion #10 requires CPAs to provide documentary evidence of the start date, but does not specify that the start date is on or after the	CAR-5	OK

¹ Section C(e) of the PoA-DD clarifies how the CME collects information and what information it collects from users when ICSs are distributed and how the information is stored in the database. This information and procedures are described on the CME manual which shall be provided to the DOE at time of inclusion.

Checklist Question		Ref	MoV	Assessment by DNV	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
				start date of the PoA.		
B.3.5	Are there conditions that ensure compliance with applicability and other requirements of single or multiple methodology/ies applied by CPAs?	/1/	DR	Criterion #5 states that the CPA must comply with the applicability conditions of the methodology.		OK
B.3.6	Are there conditions that ensure that CPAs meet the requirements pertaining to the demonstration of additionality, and are these in accordance with the requirements of the PoA Standard?	/1/	DR	According to the PoA Standard, the eligibility criteria must include “the conditions that ensure that the CPA meets the requirements pertaining to the demonstration of additionality” (para.16(f). The last sentence of section A.7 in the PoA-DD states that eligibility criterion 14 demonstrates additionality. However, criterion #14 states: "CPA implementers must either use the national average non-renewable biomass (NRB) fraction as outlined in Annex 3 of the PoA-DD, or develop their own NRB survey in accordance with AMS II G version 06. An NRB survey done on a regional level must limit the geographic scope of the CPA to the particular region relevant to that NRB analysis." PP shall clarify how the criterion demonstrates additionality.	CAR-6	OK
B.3.7	Are there PoA-specific requirements stipulated by the CMEs including any conditions related to undertaking local stakeholder consultations and environmental impact analysis?	/1/	DR	This is done at PoA level, and so is not required		OK
B.3.8	Where applicable, are the target group (e.g. domestic/commercial/industrial, rural/urban, grid-connected/off-grid) and distribution mechanisms (e.g. direct installation) specified?	/1/	DR	Criterion #18 specifies the distribution mechanism (Involve the promotion and distribution of ICS through direct distribution/installation, delivery, community distribution events, or distribution through commercial/retail outlets) Criterion #3 specifies the target group (Target one specific fuel type (charcoal or wood) and one		OK

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Checklist Question		Ref	MoV	Assessment by DNV	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
				specific sector (residential households, or food street vendors, or schools);		
B.3.9	Where applicable, are there conditions related to sampling requirements for a PoA in accordance with the approved guidelines/standard from the Board pertaining to sampling and surveys?	/1/	DR	Criterion #17 Adhere to all requirements related to sampling for a PoA in accordance with the approved standard (EB 69 Annex 4), as outlined in section B.7.2 of the Generic CPA-DD;		OK
B.3.10	Where applicable, are there conditions that ensure that CPA in aggregate meets the small-scale or micro-scale threshold criteria and remain within those thresholds throughout the crediting period of the CPA?	/1/	DR	According to the PoA Standard, the eligibility criteria should include “conditions that ensure that every CPA (in aggregate if it comprises of independent sub units) meets the small-scale or microscale threshold ⁶ and remains within those thresholds throughout the crediting period of the CPA” (para.16(f)). Criterion#15 in the PoA-DD states that they need to meet the SSC threshold, but does not require it to be maintained throughout the crediting period	CAR-7	OK
B.3.11	Where applicable, are there requirements for the debundling check, in case CPAs belong to small-scale (SSC) or microscale project categories?	/1/	DR	Criterion #15 Ensure that the CPA meets the criteria for not being a de-bundled component of a larger project activity --the debundling rule does not apply if the stove, the independent subsystem, does not exceed 1% of the 180 GWh _{th} of the small-scale (SSC) threshold ² (as per guidance EB54 Annex 13 and clarification SSC_233		OK
B.3.12	Are there conditions to provide an affirmation that funding from Annex I parties, if any, does not result in a diversion of	/1/	DR	Criterion #11: Affirm that no funding for its implementation is coming from Annex I parties,		OK

² At time of CPA inclusion the CME shall provide the DOE with calculations confirming that the annual energy saving of an ICS as per cent of SSC threshold remains below 1%. Finally, by meeting the 1%, it is clear that an ICS will not exceed 5% of the same SSC threshold, and shall be considered additional.

Checklist Question		Ref	MoV	Assessment by DNV	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
official development assistance?				or if it does, that this is not a diversion of Official Development Assistance; ³		
B.3.13	Are all eligibility criteria verifiable, and sufficiently objective and comprehensive to permit the assessment of the inclusion of CPAs in the PoA?	/1/	DR	<p>Eligibility criterion #13 states that each CPA shall "use baseline data from one of the baseline surveys as outlined in Annex 3 of the PoA-DD. These baselines include: a) a charcoal baseline for households located in towns or cities with populations above 10,000; b) a fuel wood baseline for households located in populations below 10,000; c) a charcoal baseline for Port-au-Prince schools; and d) charcoal baselines for Port-au-Prince street vendors; PP shall provide the reference in English demonstrating the validity of these baselines</p> <p>According to the PoA Standard, "the CME shall develop eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs in the PoA and shall include these criteria in the PoA-DD and demonstrate their usability to assess the inclusion of CPAs in the generic CPA-DD (para. 15). The generic CPA-DD contains the eligibility criteria, but does not describe the verifiable evidence that will be provided by each CPA to demonstrate their usability.</p>	CL-3 CAR-8	OK
B.4 Application of methodologies by the PoA (VVS §190)						
B.4.1	Does the PoA apply approved methodologies and the correct and valid version thereof?	/1/	DR	The PoA applies AMS-II.G, version 06. This is the most recent valid version of the methodology		OK

³ At time of inclusion, the CME shall provide the DOE a signed self-declaration letter confirm the use or not use of public funding and in case of use of public funding, confirmation this is not a diversion of ODA.

Checklist Question		Ref	MoV	Assessment by DNV	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
If during the course of validation the originally applied version of the methodology expires, a CAR shall be raised in Table 3 of the validation protocol. Any new requirements of the revised version of the methodology not yet validated in Table 2 of the validation protocol shall be validated in Table 3 as part of the assessment of the CAR raised.						
B.4.2	If the programme applies multiple methodologies, is their application in accordance with the PoA Standard?	/1/	DR	The programme applies only one methodology		OK
B.4.3	If the PoA applies small-scale methodologies, does the PoA also comply with the general guidelines to SSC CDM methodologies, which provides guidelines on equipment capacity, equipment performance/lifetime, baseline identification for type-II/III Greenfield project activities, sampling and other monitoring-related issues?			The PoA complies with the general guidelines to SSC CDM methodologies		OK
B.5 Management system of the PoA (VVS § 186) <i>Assessment of the PoA management systems in accordance with the PoA standard</i>						
B.5.1	Is there a clear definition of roles and responsibilities of personnel involved in the process of inclusion of CPAs, including a review of their competencies?	/1/	DR	OK		OK
B.5.2	Are there records of arrangements for training and capacity development for personnel?	/1/	DR	Section C(b) of the PoA-DD states that the CME has established general guidance for conducting baseline surveys that is provided to the CPA Implementers. PP shall provide this guidance to DNV for review. Section C(b) of the PoA-DD states that monitoring staff will be trained but does not include the training requirements. PP shall elaborate on the training regime	CL-4 CL-5	OK
B.5.3	Are there procedures for technical review of inclusion of	/1/	DR	The PoA-DD establishes adequate procedures for		OK

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Checklist Question		Ref	MoV	Assessment by DNV	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
CPAs?				the technical review of CPA inclusions		
B.5.4	Is there a procedure to avoid double counting (e.g. to avoid the case of including a new CPA that has already been registered either as a CDM project activity or as a CPA of another PoA)?	/1/	DR	The PoA-DD states the each stove will be identified by a unique serial number. PP shall clarify how this number is generated.	CL-6	OK
B.5.5	Is there a records and documentation control process for each CPA under the PoA?	/1/	DR	The PoA-DD states that the registration card will contain the date of installation/distribution. The monitoring plan shall clarify in the PoA-DD under what conditions installation of ICS is necessary.	CL-7	OK
B.5.6	Are there measures for continuous improvements of the PoA management system?	/1/	DR	The CME will conduct an annual review the PoA management system, including identifying any problems with stove distribution/installation, stove use once in the homes, monitoring continued stove use and overall database maintenance. This will occur during the verification stage		OK
B.5.7	Do the operational and management arrangements established by the coordinating entity include provisions to ensure that CPA implementers are aware and have agreed that their activity is being subscribed to the PoA?	/1/	DR	The CME shall enter into legal contracts with each CPA Implementer, which state that the CPA is subscribed to the PoA.		OK
C Duration of the PoA, Crediting Period (VVS § 197)						
C.1.1	Is the PoA starting date and length of the PoA clearly defined and evidenced? Is the start date of a PoA either (a) the date of notification of the intention to seek the CDM status by the coordinating/managing entity to the secretariat and the DNA; or (b) the date of publication of the PoA-DD for global stakeholder consultation?	/1/	DR	According to the CDM Project Standard, The start date of a PoA shall be either of the two dates below: (a) The date of notification of the intention to seek the CDM status by the coordinating/managing entity to the secretariat and the DNA; or	CAR-9	OK

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Checklist Question		Ref	MoV	Assessment by DNV	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
				(b) The date of publication of the PoA-DD for global stakeholder consultation. The PoA-DD states that the start date will be the completion of the validation process or 01/09/2013, whichever is first. The start date shall be revised in accordance with the CDM Project Standard.		
C.1.2	Does the PoA design documentation confirm that the length of the PoA does not exceed 28 years (60 years for A/R)?	/1/	DR	The PoA-DD confirms that the length of the PoA is 28 years		OK
D Environmental Impacts (VVS § 134-137, VVS § 199-200)				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Analysis at PoA level <input type="checkbox"/> Analysis at CPA level This section must only be completed if the analysis of environmental impacts is at PoA level.		
D.1.1	Are there any host country requirements for an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), and if yes, is an EIA approved? Does the approval contain any conditions that need monitoring? For small-scale project activities, is an assessment of the environmental impacts of the proposed CDM project activity is required by the host Party?	/1/	DR	The PoA-DD states that there is no EIA requirement in Haiti. This was confirmed during the site visit through interviews with the Bureau of Mines and the UN Advisor the DNA (as the DNA was not available)		OK
D.1.2	Does the PoA comply with environmental legislation in the host country?	/1/	DR	DNV met with the Bureau of Mines and with the UN Advisor to the DNA, and confirmed that the PoA complies with all host country legislation		OK
D.1.3	Will the PoA create any adverse environmental effects?	/1/	DR	The PoA-DD states that no negative environmental impacts are envisions. PP shall clarify how waste will be handled by the project	CL-8	OK
D.1.4	Have identified environmental impacts been addressed in the PoA design?	/1/	DR	See above		OK

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Checklist Question	Ref	MoV	Assessment by DNV	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
E Local stakeholder consultation (VVS § 138-140, VVS § 201-202)			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Consultation at PoA level <input type="checkbox"/> Consultation at CPA level This section must only be completed if the analysis of environmental impacts is at PoA level.		
E.1.1 Have relevant stakeholders been consulted?	/1/	DR	The PoA-DD states that key stakeholders representing government, private sector and NGOs were invited. PP shall provide a list of the invitees.	CL-9	OK
E.1.2 Have appropriate media been used to invite comments by local stakeholders?	/1/	DR	Stakeholders have been invited by newspaper advertisement and personal invitation. PP shall confirm the date of the advertisements, to demonstrate that local stakeholders were provided with sufficient notice. PP shall also clarify how stakeholders outside Port-au-Prince area were notified	CL-10	OK
E.1.3 If a stakeholder consultation process is required by regulations/laws in the host country, has the stakeholder consultation process been carried out in accordance with such regulations/laws?	/1/	DR	PP shall clarify whether a stakeholder consultation is required by law	CL-11	OK
E.1.4 Is a summary of the stakeholder comments received provided?	/1/	DR	A summary of stakeholder comments is provided in the PoA-DD.		OK
E.1.5 Has due account been taken of any stakeholder comments received?	/1/	DR	The comments presented in the PoA-DD are generally positive, and the PP has provided sufficient explanation.		OK

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PART II. Generic component project activity (CPA)					
A Description of each generic CPA (VVS § 189)					
A.1.1	Does the description of each generic CPA sufficiently cover all relevant elements, is accurate and does it provides the reader with a clear understanding of the nature of the proposed CPAs?	/1/	DR	The description should state the target group of the CPA, to provide a clear understanding of the CPA	CL-12 OK
A.1.2	If applicable, are all different types of generic CPAs clearly described?	/1/	DR	NA	OK
B Application of a baseline and monitoring methodology(ies)					
B.1 Title and reference of the approved baseline and monitoring methodology(ies) selected					
B.1.1	Are the exact reference and title of approved methodology(ies) and tools listed?	/1/	DR	OK	OK
B.1.2	Are valid version of approved methodology(ies) and tools applied?	/1/	DR	OK	OK
B.2 Applicability of methodology (and tools) (VVS § 73-77)					
<i>Insert a row for each applicability criteria of the applied methodology (and tools)</i>					
B.2.1	How was it validated that each specific CPA complies with the following applicability criteria: introduction of high-efficiency stove with specified efficiency of at least 20%.	/1/	DR	According to the CDM guidelines for completing the SSC PoA-DD, section B.2 of Part II of the PoA-DD shall “Justify the choice of the selected methodology(ies) by showing that each generic CPA meets each applicability condition of the methodology(ies). If applicable, provide a general description of the sampling plan. Demonstrate	CAR-40 OK

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				that the CPA qualifies as Type I, II, and/or III during every year of the crediting period in accordance with applicable provisions for project activity eligibility in the Project standard.” This demonstration is missing from the PoA-DD.		
B.2.2	How was it validated that each specific CPA complies with the following applicability criteria: Project participants shall be able to show that non-renewable biomass has been used in the project region since 31 December 1989, using survey methods or referring to published literature, official reports or statistics	/1/	DR	According to the CDM guidelines for completing the SSC PoA-DD, section B.2 of Part II of the PoA-DD shall “Justify the choice of the selected methodology(ies) by showing that each generic CPA meets each applicability condition of the methodology(ies). If applicable, provide a general description of the sampling plan. Demonstrate that the CPA qualifies as Type I, II, and/or III during every year of the crediting period in accordance with applicable provisions for project activity eligibility in the Project standard.” This demonstration is missing from the PoA-DD.	CAR 11	OK
B.2.3	Is the selected baseline on of the baseline(s) described in the methodology and this hence confirms the applicability of the methodology?	/1/	DR	The baseline stated in section B.4 of the PoA-DD is correctly identified as the use of fossil fuels for meeting similar thermal needs.		OK
B.3 Project boundary of each generic CPA (VVS § 82-87)						
B.3.1	What are each generic CPA’s system boundaries (components and facilities used to mitigate GHGs)? Are they clearly defined and in accordance with the methodology?	/1/	DR	According to AMS-II.G v5, the project boundary is the physical, geographical site of the efficient devices that burn biomass. This boundary is not identified in the PoA-DD	CAR 12	OK
B.3.2	Which GHG sources are identified for the CPA? Does the identified boundary cover all possible sources linked to the project activity? Give reference to documents considered to arrive at this conclusion.	/1/	DR	The GHG sources identified include CO2 emissions from the combustion of biomass on conventional stoves (in the baseline) and improved stoves (in the project scenario).		OK
B.3.3	Do the system boundaries for the CPA as described in the CPA-DD fully comply with the system boundaries stipulated by the applied baseline methodology?	/1/	DR	See above		OK

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B.3.4	Does the project involve other emissions sources not foreseen by the methodologies that may question the applicability of the methodology? Do these sources contribute with more than 1% of the estimated emission reductions of the project?	/1/	DR	DNV did not identify any emission sources greater than 1% of the estimated emission reductions during the site visit		OK
B.4 Baseline scenario determination and description (VVS § 88-95 / Identification of alternatives to the project activity (VVS § 113-116)) <i>Ensure that the evaluation of all alternatives provided and required by the methodology and also possible alternatives/offshoots of alternatives are discussed. If baseline alternatives required to be considered by the methodology are considered not applicable, please assess the justification for this.</i>						
B.4.1	Which baseline scenarios have been identified? Is the list of baseline scenarios complete? Does the list include as one of the options that the project activity is undertaken without being registered as a proposed project activity? Does the list contain all plausible alternatives which are viable means of supplying the comparable outputs or services that are to be supplied by the proposed project activity?	/1/	DR	AMS-II.G specifies the baseline scenario, as the use of fossil fuels for meeting similar thermal needs. This is correctly identified in the PoA-DD		OK
B.4.2	Could the project activity in absence of the CDM or other baseline alternatives also be implemented by other entities than the CDM project participants? If so, has this also been included in the list of baseline scenarios?	/1/	DR	See above		OK
B.4.3	How have the other baseline scenarios been eliminated in order to determine the baseline?	/1/	DR	See above		OK
B.4.4	What is the baseline scenario?	/1/	DR	See above		OK
B.4.5	Is the determination of the baseline scenario in accordance with the guidance in the methodology?	/1/	DR	See above		OK
B.4.6	Has the baseline scenario been determined using conservative assumptions where possible?	/1/	DR	See above		OK
B.4.7	Does the baseline scenario sufficiently take into account relevant national and/or sectoral policies? Does the baseline	/1/	DR	See above		OK

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	scenario comply with all applicable and enforced legislation?					
B.4.8	Is the baseline scenario determination compatible with the available data and are all literature and sources clearly referenced?	/1/	DR	See above		OK
B.4.9	Is the baseline determination adequately documented in the PoA-DD? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All assumptions and data used by the project participants are listed in the PoA-DD and related document to be submitted for registration. The data are properly referenced. All documentation is relevant as well as correctly quoted and interpreted. Assumptions and data can be deemed reasonable Relevant national and/or sectoral policies and circumstances are considered and listed in the PoA-DD. The methodology has been correctly applied to identify what would occurred in the absence of the proposed CDM project activity 	/1/	DR	See above		OK
B.5	Demonstration of eligibility for each generic CPA					
B.5.1	Has it been sufficiently justified that each generic CPA complies with the following eligibility criteria: Promote and install/ distribute ICS in/to residential households, or schools or street food-vendors in Haiti that use wood fuel or charcoal in three-stone fire stoves or traditional pot supports	/1/	DR	According to the PoA Standard, “the CME shall develop eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs in the PoA and shall include these criteria in the PoA-DD and demonstrate their usability to assess the inclusion of CPAs in the generic CPA-DD (para. 15). The generic CPA-DD contains the eligibility criteria, but does not describe the verifiable evidence that will be provided by each CPA to demonstrate their usability.	CAR-8	OK
B.5.2	Has it been sufficiently justified that each generic CPA complies with the following eligibility criteria: be implemented within the geographical boundary of the Republic of Haiti	/1/	DR	According to the PoA Standard, “the CME shall develop eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs in the PoA and shall include these criteria in the PoA-DD and demonstrate their usability to assess the inclusion of CPAs in the generic CPA-DD	CAR-8	OK

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			(para. 15). The generic CPA-DD contains the eligibility criteria, but does not describe the verifiable evidence that will be provided by each CPA to demonstrate their usability.		
B.5.3	Has it been sufficiently justified that each generic CPA complies with the following eligibility criteria: Target one specific fuel type (charcoal or wood) and one specific sector (residential households, or food street vendors, or schools);	/1/	DR	According to the PoA Standard, “the CME shall develop eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs in the PoA and shall include these criteria in the PoA-DD and demonstrate their usability to assess the inclusion of CPAs in the generic CPA-DD (para. 15). The generic CPA-DD contains the eligibility criteria, but does not describe the verifiable evidence that will be provided by each CPA to demonstrate their usability.	CAR-8 OK
B.5.4	Has it been sufficiently justified that each generic CPA complies with the following eligibility criteria: Have a maximum energy saving of 180 GWhth/ year throughout each year of the CPA's crediting period to conform with the SSC threshold for type II projects as per EB 61 Annex 21 paragraph 3;	/1/	DR	According to the PoA Standard, “the CME shall develop eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs in the PoA and shall include these criteria in the PoA-DD and demonstrate their usability to assess the inclusion of CPAs in the generic CPA-DD (para. 15). The generic CPA-DD contains the eligibility criteria, but does not describe the verifiable evidence that will be provided by each CPA to demonstrate their usability.	CAR-8 OK
B.5.5	Has it been sufficiently justified that each generic CPA complies with the following eligibility criteria: Comply with the applicability conditions set out in the methodology AMS II.G version 6 “Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass” and further described in Section B.3 of the PoA-DD;	/1/	DR	According to the PoA Standard, “the CME shall develop eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs in the PoA and shall include these criteria in the PoA-DD and demonstrate their usability to assess the inclusion of CPAs in the generic CPA-DD (para. 15). The generic CPA-DD contains the eligibility criteria, but does not describe the verifiable evidence that will be provided by each CPA to demonstrate their usability.	CAR-8 OK
B.5.6	Has it been sufficiently justified that each generic CPA complies with the following eligibility criteria: Have a database that will uniquely identify and define households, street vendors or schools in which ICS have	/1/	DR	According to the PoA Standard, “the CME shall develop eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs in the PoA and shall include these criteria in the PoA-DD and demonstrate their usability to assess	CAR-8 OK

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	been installed or distributed. In addition, each stove itself will be uniquely identified with a serial number			the inclusion of CPAs in the generic CPA-DD (para. 15). The generic CPA-DD contains the eligibility criteria, but does not describe the verifiable evidence that will be provided by each CPA to demonstrate their usability.		
B.5.7	Has it been sufficiently justified that each generic CPA complies with the following eligibility criteria: Do not involve households, street-vendors or schools already using an ICS which is not identified with a CPA in this PoA - including units involved in any other CPA or CDM or other voluntary scheme (such as Gold Standard, VCS, VER+) project involving the distribution or installation of ICS, and units which have purchased or received an ICS on a commercial or non-commercial basis (eg. NGO distributed or government distributed stoves) ;	/1/	DR	According to the PoA Standard, “the CME shall develop eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs in the PoA and shall include these criteria in the PoA-DD and demonstrate their usability to assess the inclusion of CPAs in the generic CPA-DD (para. 15). The generic CPA-DD contains the eligibility criteria, but does not describe the verifiable evidence that will be provided by each CPA to demonstrate their usability.	CAR-8	OK
B.5.8	Has it been sufficiently justified that each generic CPA complies with the following eligibility criteria: Not be registered as individual CDM project activities nor included in another registered SSC-PoA, as well as in any other voluntary scheme (such as Gold Standard, VCS, VER+);	/1/	DR	According to the PoA Standard, “the CME shall develop eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs in the PoA and shall include these criteria in the PoA-DD and demonstrate their usability to assess the inclusion of CPAs in the generic CPA-DD (para. 15). The generic CPA-DD contains the eligibility criteria, but does not describe the verifiable evidence that will be provided by each CPA to demonstrate their usability.	CAR-8	OK
B.5.9	Has it been sufficiently justified that each generic CPA complies with the following eligibility criteria: Be approved by the CME prior to its incorporation into the SSC-PoA	/1/	DR	According to the PoA Standard, “the CME shall develop eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs in the PoA and shall include these criteria in the PoA-DD and demonstrate their usability to assess the inclusion of CPAs in the generic CPA-DD (para. 15). The generic CPA-DD contains the eligibility criteria, but does not describe the verifiable evidence that will be provided by each CPA to demonstrate their usability.	CAR-8	OK
B.5.10	Has it been sufficiently justified that each generic CPA complies with the following eligibility criteria:	/1/	DR	According to the PoA Standard, “the CME shall develop eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs	CAR-8	OK

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	Be able to provide documentary evidence of the start date. The start of the CPA date must be on or after the start date of the PoA;			in the PoA and shall include these criteria in the PoA-DD and demonstrate their usability to assess the inclusion of CPAs in the generic CPA-DD (para. 15). The generic CPA-DD contains the eligibility criteria, but does not describe the verifiable evidence that will be provided by each CPA to demonstrate their usability.		
B.5.11	Has it been sufficiently justified that each generic CPA complies with the following eligibility criteria: Affirm that no funding for its implementation is coming from Annex I parties, or if it does, that this is not a diversion of Official Development Assistance	/1/	DR	According to the PoA Standard, “the CME shall develop eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs in the PoA and shall include these criteria in the PoA-DD and demonstrate their usability to assess the inclusion of CPAs in the generic CPA-DD (para. 15). The generic CPA-DD contains the eligibility criteria, but does not describe the verifiable evidence that will be provided by each CPA to demonstrate their usability.	CAR-8	OK
B.5.12	Has it been sufficiently justified that each generic CPA complies with the following eligibility criteria: Ensure that the ICS installed/distributed under the CPA are single pot or multi pot portable or in-situ cook stoves with specified thermal efficiency of at least 20%. The efficiency of the project systems (ICS) are certified by a national standards body or an appropriate certifying agency recognized by it (using the Water Boiling Tests (WBTs) outlined in AMS IIG, Version 6 approved by the CDM Executive Board). Alternatively manufacturers’ specifications may be used and, if required by local regulations, certified by a national standards body or an appropriate certifying agency recognized by it	/1/	DR	According to the PoA Standard, “the CME shall develop eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs in the PoA and shall include these criteria in the PoA-DD and demonstrate their usability to assess the inclusion of CPAs in the generic CPA-DD (para. 15). The generic CPA-DD contains the eligibility criteria, but does not describe the verifiable evidence that will be provided by each CPA to demonstrate their usability.	CAR-8	OK
B.5.13	Has it been sufficiently justified that each generic CPA complies with the following eligibility criteria: Use baseline data from one of the baseline surveys as outlined in Appendix 3 of the PoA-DD. These baselines include: a) a charcoal baseline for households located in towns or cities with populations above 10,000; b) a charcoal	/1/	DR	According to the PoA Standard, “the CME shall develop eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs in the PoA and shall include these criteria in the PoA-DD and demonstrate their usability to assess the inclusion of CPAs in the generic CPA-DD (para. 15). The generic CPA-DD contains the	CAR-8	OK

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	baseline for Port-au-Prince schools; and c) charcoal baselines for Port-au-Prince street vendors. Alternatively, for those target segments where baseline studies are not available, woody biomass savings ($B_{y,savings,i}$) can be calculated ex-post using monitoring parameter $B_{y,new,survey,i}$ following methodology AMS-II.G version 6 paragraph 17 or using the default factor outlined in paragraph 19 c of the methodology			eligibility criteria, but does not describe the verifiable evidence that will be provided by each CPA to demonstrate their usability.		
B.5.14	Has it been sufficiently justified that each generic CPA complies with the following eligibility criteria: CPA implementers must either use the national average non-renewable biomass (NRB) fraction as outlined in EB 67 Annex 22 or develop their own NRB survey in accordance with AMS II G version 06. An NRB survey done on a regional level must limit the geographic scope of the CPA to the particular region relevant to that NRB analysis	/1/	DR	According to the PoA Standard, “the CME shall develop eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs in the PoA and shall include these criteria in the PoA-DD and demonstrate their usability to assess the inclusion of CPAs in the generic CPA-DD (para. 15). The generic CPA-DD contains the eligibility criteria, but does not describe the verifiable evidence that will be provided by each CPA to demonstrate their usability.	CAR-8	OK
B.5.15	Has it been sufficiently justified that each generic CPA complies with the following eligibility criteria: Ensure that the CPA meets the criteria for not being a de-bundled component of a larger project activity --the debundling rule does not apply if the stove or the independent subsystem, does not exceed 1% of the 180 GWhth of the small-scale (SSC) threshold (as per guidance EB54 Annex 13 and clarification SSC_233) and a CPA is additional if the ICS does not exceed 5% of the SSC threshold (as per guidance of EB68 Annex 27)	/1/	DR	According to the PoA Standard, “the CME shall develop eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs in the PoA and shall include these criteria in the PoA-DD and demonstrate their usability to assess the inclusion of CPAs in the generic CPA-DD (para. 15). The generic CPA-DD contains the eligibility criteria, but does not describe the verifiable evidence that will be provided by each CPA to demonstrate their usability.	CAR-8	OK
B.5.16	Has it been sufficiently justified that each generic CPA complies with the following eligibility criteria: Include a mechanism that transfers the ownership rights of CERs from the ICS user to the CME (or any affiliate it so designates), the precise mechanism to be established on a CPA basis. For example, a Registration Card, SMS, ICT or other means, which is signed or received by the end-user upon purchase or distribution of the stove, which shall state that the end-user transfers ownership of the carbon assets to	/1/	DR	According to the PoA Standard, “the CME shall develop eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs in the PoA and shall include these criteria in the PoA-DD and demonstrate their usability to assess the inclusion of CPAs in the generic CPA-DD (para. 15). The generic CPA-DD contains the eligibility criteria, but does not describe the verifiable evidence that will be provided by each CPA to demonstrate their usability.	CAR-8	OK

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<p>the CME for the life of the stove</p> <p>B.5.17 Has it been sufficiently justified that each generic CPA complies with the following eligibility criteria: Adhere to all requirements related to sampling for a PoA in accordance with the approved standard (EB 74 Annex 6, or later version), as outlined in section B.7.2 of Part II of the PoA-DD</p>	/1/	DR	According to the PoA Standard, “the CME shall develop eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs in the PoA and shall include these criteria in the PoA-DD and demonstrate their usability to assess the inclusion of CPAs in the generic CPA-DD (para. 15). The generic CPA-DD contains the eligibility criteria, but does not describe the verifiable evidence that will be provided by each CPA to demonstrate their usability.	CAR-8	OK
<p>B.5.18 Has it been sufficiently justified that each generic CPA complies with the following eligibility criteria: Involve the promotion and distribution of ICS through direct distribution/installation, delivery, community distribution events, or distribution through commercial/retail outlets</p>	/1/	DR	According to the PoA Standard, “the CME shall develop eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs in the PoA and shall include these criteria in the PoA-DD and demonstrate their usability to assess the inclusion of CPAs in the generic CPA-DD (para. 15). The generic CPA-DD contains the eligibility criteria, but does not describe the verifiable evidence that will be provided by each CPA to demonstrate their usability.	CAR-8	OK

B.6 Algorithms and/or formulae used to determine emission reductions of each CPA (VVS § 96-100)					
Data and parameters that are available at validation and that are not monitored					
B.6.1	How was the B_{old} available at validation verified?	/1/	DR	B_{old} was determined via baseline surveys conducted for the CME. 3 rd parties conducted the surveys, and provided raw data to the CME for analysis. DNV conducted acceptance sampling to confirm the data collected by ILF and Papyrus, and reviewed the QA/QC procedures and sampling plan during the site visit, and can confirm that they meet CDM requirements.	OK
B.6.2	How was the η_{old} available at validation verified?	/1/	DR	AMS-II.G provides two default values for the parameter η_{old} , based on type of stoves in use, and the PoA-DD has applied a value of 0.1. PP shall provide evidence to support the use of the selected value. Further, PP shall provide evidence that this value is appropriate for wood and charcoal baselines.	CL-13 OK
B.6.3	How was the $f_{NRB,y}$ available at validation verified?	/1/	DR	CDM default value of 96% is applied for the parameter	OK
B.6.4	How was the $NCV_{biomass}$ available at validation verified?	/1/	DR	IPCC default	OK
B.6.5	How was the $EF_{projected_fossilfuel}$ available at validation verified?	/1/	DR	The methodological default value is applied	OK
B.6.6	How was the L parameter available at validation verified?	/1/	DR	Methodological default	OK
B.6.7	How was the wood-to-charcoal parameter verified?	/1/	DR	The calculation of emission reductions uses a wood to charcoal conversion factor of 6.0, based on IPCC default values. This parameter is missing from the list of ex-ante parameters.	CAR-13 OK

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B.6.8	In case any of the parameters above were determined based on sampling, was the sample adequate and did it comply with the specific guidance in the applicable methodology or, if no such guidance is available in methodology, did it achieve a 90/10 confidence/precision as the criteria for reliability of sampling efforts for small-scale project activities and 95/10 for large scale project activities?	/1/	DR	DNV reviewed the raw data and calculated the reliability of the results, and can confirm that the results meet the required 90/10 confidence/precision.		OK
Baseline emissions						
B.6.9	Are the calculations documented according to the approved methodology and tool and in a complete and transparent manner?	/1/	DR	The calculations are transparently documented according to the steps in AMS-II.G		OK
B.6.10	Have conservative assumptions been used when calculating the baseline emissions?	/1/	DR	Conservative assumptions have been employed in calculation of baseline emission		OK
B.6.11	Are uncertainties in the baseline emission estimates properly addressed?	/1/	DR	Uncertainties are properly addressed		OK
B.6.12	If the calculations of baseline emissions are based on sampling, does this comply with the Standard for sampling and surveys?	/1/	DR	The results meet the required 90/10 confidence/precision.		OK
Project emissions						
B.6.13	Are the calculations documented according to the approved methodology and tool and in a complete and transparent manner?	/1/	DR	The calculations are transparently documented according to the steps in AMS-II.G		OK
B.6.14	Have conservative assumptions been used when calculating the project emissions?	/1/	DR	Conservative assumptions have been employed in calculation of project emission		OK
B.6.15	Are uncertainties in the project emission estimates properly addressed?	/1/	DR	Uncertainties are addressed		OK
B.6.16	If the calculations of project emissions are based on sampling, does this comply with the Standard for sampling and surveys?	/1/	DR	Baseline parameter values were established via surveys that met the required reliability, and the sampling plan for monitored parameters conforms with the CDM sampling standard		OK
Leakage						
B.6.17	Are the leakage calculations documented according to the approved methodology and in a complete and transparent	/1/	DR	The PoA-DD states that leakage shall be assessed through the use of a net-to-gross adjustment		OK

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	manner?			factor of .95, applied to Bold. This meets the requirements of AMS-II.G.		
B.6.18	Have conservative assumptions been used when calculating the leakage emissions?	/1/	DR	Leakage emissions are accounted for using a default emission factor.		OK
B.6.19	Are uncertainties in the leakage emission estimates properly addressed?	/1/	DR	Leakage emissions are accounted for using a default emission factor.		OK
B.6.20	If the calculations of leakage emissions are based on sampling, does this comply with the Standard for sampling and surveys			Leakage emissions are accounted for using a default emission factor. Surveys are not required		OK
Emission Reductions						
B.6.21	Algorithms and/or formulae used to determine emission reductions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All assumptions and data used by the project participants are listed in the PoA-DD and related document submitted for registration. The data are properly referenced All documentation is correctly quoted and interpreted. All values used can be deemed reasonable in the context of the project activity The methodology has been correctly applied to calculate the emission reductions and this can be replicated by the data provided in the PoA-DD and supporting files to be submitted for registration. 	/1/	DR	<p>The ex-ante estimate of $n_{y,j}$ is given as 88%. PP shall clarify the source of this value.</p> <p>PP has provided ex-ante CER estimates for the first CPA. PP shall provide ex-ante estimate of CERs for the PoA.</p>	CL-14 CL-15	OK
B.7 Monitoring plan (VVS § 131-133)						
Data and parameters monitored						
B.7.1	Do the means of monitoring described in the plan comply with the requirements of the methodology?	/1/	DR	The means of monitoring comply with the requirements of AMS-II.G		
B.7.2	Does the monitoring plan contains all necessary parameters, and are they clearly described?	/1/	DR	<p>The monitored parameters include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> $n_{y,j}$, the Number of stoves still in operation during the monitoring period as determined by monitoring surveys for each stove vintage ty_{j}, or the fraction of monitoring period the stove is in operation 	CL-16 CAR 14	OK

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - $\eta_{\text{new}, i}$, or the continuing efficiency of ICS - SS_y, the percentage of multiple stove use within the population of in-use ICS during a monitoring period. <p>A baseline study has established the mean number of stoves per HH to be 1.8. The PP is monitoring the percentage of HH with more than 1 stove, but is not monitoring the number of stoves in these HHs. PP shall clarify why this monitoring arrangement has been established, as it seems to provide less accurate results.</p> <p>The PoA-DD has selected option 2 for the calculation of $B_{y, \text{savings}}$. According to AMS-II.G, when option 2 is selected, $B_{y, \text{new}, \text{survey}}$ must also be monitored. The monitoring plan in the PoA-DD does not include this parameter</p>		
B.7.3	In case parameters are measured, is the measurement equipment described? Describe each relevant parameter.	/1/	DR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - $n_{y,j}$ shall be determined by sampling - $t_{y,j}$ shall be calculated directly from information contained in the database. - $\eta_{\text{new}, i}$, will be measured according to the WBT Protocol 3.0. If a newer version of the protocol becomes available, the CME may decide to use the newer version or continue with v3.0. - SS_y shall be determined from surveys that follow the sampling plan outlined in the PoA-DD 	OK
B.7.4	In case parameters are measured, is the measurement	/1/	DR	$\eta_{\text{new}, i}$ shall be measured according to the	OK

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	accuracy addressed and deemed appropriate? Describe each relevant parameter.			requirements of the WBT Protocol, v3.0, an international accepted standard. The remaining parameters are either directly calculated from data contained in the database, or will be measured using surveys according to the sampling plan described in the PoA-DD.		
B.7.5	In case parameters are measured, are the requirements for maintenance and calibration of measurement equipment described and deemed appropriate? Describe each relevant parameter.	/1/	DR	$\eta_{\text{new},i}$ shall be measured according to the requirements of the WBT Protocol, v3.0, an international accepted standard. The remaining parameters are either directly calculated from data contained in the database, or will be measured using surveys according to the sampling plan described in the PoA-DD.		OK
B.7.6	Is the monitoring frequency adequate for all monitoring parameters? Describe each parameter.	/1/	DR	$n_{y,j}$, or the number of stoves still in operation during the monitoring period, shall be monitored biennially. $t_{y,j}$, or the fraction of monitoring period the stove is in operation, shall be monitored biennially $\eta_{\text{new},i}$, or the continuing efficiency of ICS, shall be monitored annually or biennially. PP shall clarify when the choice of annual or biennial is made. SS_y , or the percentage of multiple stove use within the population of in-use ICS during a monitoring period will be monitored at least biennially	CL-17	OK
B.7.7	Is the recording frequency adequate for all monitoring parameters? Describe each parameter.	/1/	DR	The recording frequency matches the monitoring frequency described above		OK
B.7.8	In case any of the parameters will be determined based on sampling, is the sample plan adequate and does it comply with the specific guidance in the applicable methodology or, if no such guidance is available in methodology, does it achieve a 90/10 confidence/precision as the criteria for	/1/	DR	The PoA-DD states that the CME may choose to apply the lower bound of the confidence interval if the required reliability is not achieved. According to the CDM Sampling Standard (para 20), "parameter values shall be estimated by	CAR 15	OK

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	reliability of sampling efforts for small-scale project activities and 95/10 for large scale project activities?			sampling in accordance with the requirements in the applied methodology separately and independently for each of the CPAs included in a PoA, except when a single sampling plan covering a group of CPAs ¹⁸ is undertaken applying 95/10 confidence/precision ¹⁹ for the sample size calculation." Therefore, the use of the lower bound according to AMS-II.G is only acceptable when a sampling plan is elaborated for each CPA in the PoA.		
B.7.9	Ability of project participants to implement monitoring plan					
B.7.10	How has it been assessed that the monitoring arrangements described in the monitoring plan are feasible within the project design?	/1/	DR	The CME has already successfully implemented a CPA under a registered CDM PoA.		OK
B.7.11	Are procedures identified for day-to-day records handling (including what records to keep, storage area of records and how to process performance documentation)?	/1/	DR	The monitoring plan requires retention of all necessary records in electronic and/or hard-copy format, and specifies the party responsible for retention. All documents will be stored for two years after the end of the crediting period or the last issuance of CERs for the project activity, whichever is later		OK
B.7.12	Are the data management and quality assurance and quality control procedures sufficient to ensure that the emission reductions achieved by/resulting from the project can be reported ex post and verified?	/1/	DR	All parameters required for the calculation of emission reductions are included in the monitoring plan. The plan describes feasible methods for collecting all required information,		OK
B.7.13	Will all monitored data required for verification and issuance be kept for two years after the end of the crediting period or the last issuance of CERs, for this project activity, whichever occurs later?	/1/	DR	All documents will be stored for two years after the end of the crediting period or the last issuance of CERs for the project activity, whichever is later		OK
	Monitoring of sustainable development indicators/ environmental impacts					
B.7.14	Is the monitoring of sustainable development indicators/ environmental impacts warranted by legislation in the host	/1/	DR	PP shall demonstrate whether the host country required monitoring of sustainable development	CL-18	OK

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	country?			indicators		
B.7.15	Does the monitoring plan provide for the collection and archiving of relevant data concerning environmental, social and economic impacts?	/1/	DR	See above		OK
B.7.16	Are the sustainable development indicators in line with stated national priorities in the host country?	/1/	DR	See above		OK

Table 3 Resolution of corrective action requests and clarification requests

Corrective action and/ or clarification requests	Reference to Table 2	Response by project participants	Validation conclusion
<p>CAR 1</p> <p>According to AMS-IL.G v5, the project boundary is the physical, geographical site of the efficient devices that burn biomass. This boundary is not identified in the PoA-DD</p>	A.3.2	The project boundary has been revised in the design documents.	<p>The project boundary has been added to the PoA-DD.</p> <p>CAR 1 is closed</p>
<p>CAR 2:</p> <p>According to the CDM Project Standard, “Project participants shall obtain a letter of approval⁹ from the DNA of each Party involved in the proposed CDM project activity confirming that:</p> <p>(a) The Party is a Party to the Kyoto Protocol;</p> <p>(b) Participation in the proposed CDM project activity is voluntary;</p> <p>(c) Project participants are authorized to participate in the proposed CDM project activity.</p> <p>In addition to the requirement in paragraph 70 above, for project participants from the host Party, the letter of approval shall also confirm that the proposed CDM project activity assists the host Party in achieving sustainable development.</p> <p>PP shall provide letter of approval’s from the Republic of Haiti and The Netherlands</p>	A.4.2	The letters of approval will be provided to the validator when they become available.	CAR 3 is still open.
<p>CAR 2 (cont)</p> <p>PP shall provide letter of approval’s from the Republic of Haiti and The Netherlands</p>	A.4.2	LoA has been provided	<p>DNV reviewed the LoA and confirms that it meets the requirements of the CDM Project Standard.</p> <p>CAR 2 is closed.</p>

Corrective action and/ or clarification requests	Reference to Table 2	Response by project participants	Validation conclusion
CAR 3: According to the CDM Project Standard (para. 173), “The coordinating/managing entity shall obtain from each host Party a letter of authorization of its coordination of the proposed CDM PoA.” The PP has not provided a letter of authorization from the host party.	A.4.5	The letter authorizing CQC as Coordinating Managing Entity will be provided to the validator when it is available.	CAR 3Error! Reference source not found. is open.
CAR 3 (cont) The letter of authorization shall be provided	A.4.5	The letter of authorization has been provided	DNV reviewed the letter of authorization, contained within the LoA, and confirms that it authorizes the PP to coordinate the PoA. CAR 3 is closed.
CAR 4 CAR 4 was not raised during this assessment			
CAR 4 According to the CDM Project Standard (para 72(e)), “The signature of an authorized signatory (electronic if available) of all project participants confirming their agreement with the MoC statement” shall be provided in the MoC. The MoC submitted by the PP has not been signed. A signed copy shall be provided to DNV prior to the start of the technical review.	A.5.2	The signed modalities of communication have been provided to the validator.	MoC form has not been signed. CAR 4 is open.
CAR 5 (cont) MoC form has not been signed	A.5.2	Project Proponent Response: The MoC has been signed and provided to the validator.	The MoC form has been signed. CAR 5 is closed
CAR 5 According to the CDM Project Standard (para 162), “The coordinating/managing entity shall confirm that the start date of any proposed CPA is	B.3.4	Eligibility criterion 10 now mentions that the start date of the CPA must be on or after the start date of the PoA.	Eligibility criterion 10 has been updated to reflect the requirements of the CDM Project Standard.

Corrective action and/ or clarification requests	Reference to Table 2	Response by project participants	Validation conclusion
on or after the start date of the PoA. Eligibility criterion #10 requires CPAs to provide documentary evidence of the start date, but does not specify that the start date is on or after the start date of the PoA.			CAR 5 is closed.
CAR 6 According to the PoA Standard, the eligibility criteria must include “the conditions that ensure that the CPA meets the requirements pertaining to the demonstration of additionality” (para.16(f)). The last sentence of section A.7 in the PoA-DD states that eligibility criterion 14 demonstrates additionality. However, criterion #14 states: "CPA implementers must either use the national average non-renewable biomass (NRB) fraction as outlined in Annex 3 of the PoA-DD, or develop their own NRB survey in accordance with AMS II G version 05. An NRB survey done on a regional level must limit the geographic scope of the CPA to the particular region relevant to that NRB analysis." PP shall clarify how the criterion demonstrates additionality.	B.3.6	The mention of eligibility criterion 14 was changed to Criterion 15, which discusses additionality as per the Guidelines for the Demonstration of Additionality in Small Scale Project Activities version 09.0.	The sentence directing the demonstration of additionality in criterion 14 has been removed. Criterion 15 correctly applies the additionality requirements. CAR 6 is closed.
CAR 7 According to the PoA Standard, the eligibility criteria should include “conditions that ensure that every CPA (in aggregate if it comprises of independent sub units) meets the small-scale or microscale threshold and remains within those thresholds throughout the crediting period of the CPA” (para.16(f)). Criterion#15 in the PoA-DD states that they need to meet the SSC threshold, but does not require it to be maintained	B.3.10	Eligibility criterion 4 addresses the CAR. This criterion states that the CPA shall “Have a maximum energy saving of 180 GWh _{th} / year throughout each year of the CPA's crediting period to conform with the SSC threshold for type II projects as per EB 61 Annex 21 paragraph 3"	The eligibility requirement of the PoA Standard in question has been correctly applied in Criterion 4 in the PoA-DD. CAR 7 is closed.

Corrective action and/ or clarification requests	Reference to Table 2	Response by project participants	Validation conclusion
throughout the crediting period			
CAR 8 According to the PoA Standard, “the CME shall develop eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs in the PoA and shall include these criteria in the PoA-DD and demonstrate their usability to assess the inclusion of CPAs in the generic CPA-DD (para. 15). The generic CPA-DD contains the eligibility criteria, but does not describe the verifiable evidence that will be provided by each CPA to demonstrate their usability.	B.3.13	The generic CPA-DD in section B.5 now describes the types of verifiable evidence that will be provided by each CPA to demonstrate the usability of the eligibility criteria.	The type of evidence to demonstrate usability of the eligibility criteria has been added for each eligibility criteria as required by the PoA Standard. CAR 8 is closed.
CAR 9 According to the CDM Project Standard, The start date of a PoA shall be either of the two dates below: (a) The date of notification of the intention to seek the CDM status by the coordinating/managing entity to the secretariat and the DNA; or (b) The date of publication of the PoA-DD for global stakeholder consultation. The PoA-DD states that the start date will be the completion of the validation process or 01/09/2013, whichever is first. The start date shall be revised in accordance with the CDM Project Standard.	C.1.1	This project will select Option (b), the date of publication for stakeholder consultation. This date is 19/03/2013.	The project participant has revised Section D.1 of the PoA-DD which now defines the start date in accordance with the CDM Project Standard. CAR 9 is closed.
CAR 10 According to the CDM guidelines for completing the SSC PoA-DD, section B.2 of Part II of the PoA-DD shall “Justify the choice of the selected methodology(ies) by showing that each generic	B.2.1	The project proponent outlined in Section B.2 of Part II of the PoA-DD that the of activities developed under this PoA correspond to Small Scale Type II projects as per the CDM project standard.	Section B.2 of Part II of the PoA-DD has been updated to clarify and demonstrate that CPAs qualify as Type II during every year of the crediting period.

Corrective action and/ or clarification requests	Reference to Table 2	Response by project participants	Validation conclusion
CPA meets each applicability condition of the methodology(ies). If applicable, provide a general description of the sampling plan. Demonstrate that the CPA qualifies as Type I, II, and/or III during every year of the crediting period in accordance with applicable provisions for project activity eligibility in the Project standard.” This demonstration is missing from the PoA-DD.		Furthermore, the project proponents have indicated in the same section that “The number of stoves distributed under this CPA will be such as to not exceed 180 GWhth in energy savings per annum, following the requirements of Small Scale Type II projects.” And that “The CPA shall remain within this threshold throughout the crediting period.” Thus demonstrating that the CPA qualifies as a Type II Project.	CAR 10 is closed.
CAR 12 According to AMS-II.G v5, the project boundary is the physical, geographical site of the efficient devices that burn biomass. This boundary is not identified in the PoA-DD	B.3.1	The boundary clarification is now provided in Section A.5. The clarification states: “The actual project boundary will be the physical, geographical site of the efficient devices that burn biomass, as specified in AMS-II.G Version 05.”	Language specifying the project boundary has been added to the PoA-DD as per the methodology. CAR 12 is closed.
CAR 13 The calculation of emission reductions uses a wood to charcoal conversion factor of 6.0, based on IPCC default values. This parameter is missing from the list of ex-ante parameters.	B.6.7	The parameter has been entered in section B.6.2 of part II of the PoA-DD as a parameter available ex-ante.	The charcoal to wood conversion factor has been correctly added to the list of parameters determined ex-ante. CAR 13 is closed.
CAR 15 The PoA-DD has selected option 2 for the calculation of $B_{y,savings}$. According to AMS-II.G, when option 2 is selected, $B_{y,new,survey}$ must also be monitored. The monitoring plan in the PoA-DD does not include this parameter	B.7.2	Parameter $B_{y,new,survey}$ has been introduced into the monitoring plan.	Parameter $B_{y,new,survey}$ has been included in the application of the monitoring methodology as indicated in AMS-II.G. CAR 14 is closed.
CAR 15 The PoA-DD states that the CME may choose to apply the lower bound of the confidence interval if the required reliability is not	B.7.8	This is understood. PPs will not use the lower bound of the confidence interval when sampling across CPAs. Footnote has been added in Section B.7.2 of the PoA-DD	The monitoring plan has been revised to state “However, the use of the use of the lower bound of the confidence interval shall only be used when a single CPA is sampled

Corrective action and/ or clarification requests	Reference to Table 2	Response by project participants	Validation conclusion
achieved. According to the CDM Sampling Standard (para 20), "parameter values shall be estimated by sampling in accordance with the requirements in the applied methodology separately and independently for each of the CPAs included in a PoA, except when a single sampling plan covering a group of CPAs ¹⁸ is undertaken applying 95/10 confidence/precision ¹⁹ for the sample size calculation." Therefore, the use of the lower bound according to AMS-II.G is only acceptable when a sampling plan is elaborated for each CPA in the PoA.		to comply with this requirement.	(versus sampling across CPAs)". However, PP shall clarify which footnote was added to support the closure of CAR 13. CAR 15 is still open.
CAR 15 (cont) The monitoring plan has been revised to state "However, the use of the use of the lower bound of the confidence interval shall only be used when a single CPA is sampled (versus sampling across CPAs)". However, PP shall clarify which footnote was added to support the closure of CAR 13.	B.7.8	2 nd Project Proponent response: the text added is not a footnote, but is rather on the main body of the document in section B.7.2, under the Sampling Plan Objectives and Reliability Requirements.	The clarification closes the CAR CAR 15 is closed.
CL 1 The PP has provided a letter from USAID titled "Non-Diversion of ODA Funds for Improved Cookstoves in Haiti CDM Programme of Activities". Several items are missing from this letter, including the name/signature from the USAID official and the date. PP shall submit a revised letter.	A.6.1	The project proponent will provide the signature and missing information on the letter when it becomes available.	CL 1 is open.
CL 1 (cont)		The revised letter has been submitted with	The revised letter has been submitted, and

Corrective action and/ or clarification requests	Reference to Table 2	Response by project participants	Validation conclusion
PP shall submit the revised letter when it is available		signature.	includes the name and signature of the USAID official and date. CL 1 is closed.
CL 2 The PoA-DD includes a discussion of several barriers to project implementation, including financial barriers and cultural barriers. PP shall clarify which barrier is utilized to demonstrate additionality.	B.2.1	The barrier analysis now follows Paragraph 2(c) of Annex 27 of the 68th meeting of the CDM Executive Board, “Guidelines for demonstrating additionality of small-scale project activities” (version 9). The text indicates that projects are considered additional if “project activities are solely comprised of isolated units where the users of the technology/measure are households or communities or Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and where the size of each unit is no larger than 5% of the small-scale thresholds.” Annex 21 of EB 61 established 60GWh per year as the SSC threshold. The conversion from 60 GWh to 180 GWh per year was approved in a clarification by the small-scale working group (SSC_233).	Additionality determination in the PoA-DD has been changed to reflect the requirements of the EB 68 Annex 27. CL 2 is closed.
CL 3 Eligibility criterion #13 states that each CPA shall "use baseline data from one of the baseline surveys as outlined in Annex 3 of the PoA-DD. These baselines include: a) a charcoal baseline for households located in towns or cities with populations above 10,000; b) a fuel wood baseline for households located in populations below 10,000; c) a charcoal baseline for Port-au-Prince	B.3.13	Baseline surveys and reports are being made and will be provided to the validator when they become available. However, the wood fuel baseline for households in populations of 10,000 inhabitants or less will no longer be available. Project proponents have modified the PoA-DD to reflect that change. Monitoring parameter $B_{y,new,survey}$ can be used to estimate biomass savings (along with the thermal efficiency	PP has updated eligibility criterion 13 in the PoA-DD to reflect the available baseline surveys. CL 3 is closed.

Corrective action and/ or clarification requests	Reference to Table 2	Response by project participants	Validation conclusion
schools; and d) charcoal baselines for Port-au-Prince street vendors; PP shall provide the reference in English demonstrating the validity of these baselines		of the new device) resulting from the use of wood stoves in households in populations of 10,000 or target segments not covered by baselines.	
CL 4 Section C(b) of the PoA-DD states that the CME has established general guidance for conducting baseline surveys that is provided to the CPA Implementers. PP shall provide this guidance to DNV for review.	B.5.2	The guidelines for surveys have been provided to the validator. The baseline questionnaires will be provided along with baseline reports when these become available.	PP has provided the baseline survey guidelines. CL 4 is closed.
CL 5 Section C(b) of the PoA-DD states that monitoring staff will be trained but does not include the training requirements. PP shall elaborate on the training regime	B.5.2	The training regime and requirements are explained in the PoA-DD section C(b).	PP has updated Section C(b) of the PoA-DD to describe the training requirements for monitoring staff. CL 5 is closed.
CL 6 The PoA-DD states the each stove will be identified by a unique serial number. PP shall clarify how this number is generated.	B.5.4	In all cases, the CME must ensure that codes and sequences result in unique serial number combinations. Numbers may be allocated in according to different procedures. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Simple sequence. Serial numbers will be assigned incrementally to every stove in the CPA. So for the first CPA, the number that will be generated will be CQC-H-1-0001. Then the second stove will be CQC-H-1-0002, etc. - Sequences nested within specific codes. The CPA Implementers or CME may want to identify batches, stove models, production and 	Full explanation of stove coding shall be included in the PoA-DD. CL 6 is still open.

Corrective action and/ or clarification requests	Reference to Table 2	Response by project participants	Validation conclusion
		distribution years, CPAs, manufacturer, vendors, etc... by a specific code within the serial number. In this case, the sequential numbering may be placed after a specific code or set of codes. For instance, the first Eco Zoom Jet Stove distributed in 2013 under the CPA may be CQC-H-EZJ-2013-00001. Likewise, the first stove of model YY implemented in 2013 may have the code CQC-H-2013-00001. Despite the last 11 digits of the serial number being the same, the entire serial number is unique.	
<p>CL 6 (cont)</p> <p>Full explanation of stove coding shall be included in the PoA-DD.</p>	B.5.4	<p>2nd Project Proponent response: the explanation of stove serial number coding has been expanded in the eligibility criteria sections of the PoA-DD. The additional text added was: “For instance, the first Jikokoa Stove distributed in 2013 under the CPA may be CQC-H-JKJ-2013-00001. Likewise, the first stove of model YY implemented in 2013 may have the code CQC-H-2013-00001. Despite the last 11 digits of the serial number being the same, the entire serial number is unique.”</p>	<p>The explanation of serial number coding has been added to the PoA-DD, and is sufficient to ensure the unique identification of each stove.</p> <p>CL 6 is closed.</p>
<p>CL 7</p> <p>The PoA-DD states that the registration card will contain the date of installation/distribution. The monitoring plan shall clarify in the PoA-DD under</p>	B.5.5	<p>An explanation has been added to the PoA-DD (Section A.6 footnote 14). When stove is portable, installation will not be necessary. Only when the stove is fixed</p>	<p>The PoA-DD has been updated to clarify the conditions of portable and fixed stoves.</p> <p>CL 7 is closed.</p>

Corrective action and/ or clarification requests	Reference to Table 2	Response by project participants	Validation conclusion
what conditions installation of ICS is necessary.		(i.e. attached to a greater structure or non-portable) – and when perhaps household infrastructure needs to be put in place or altered – the installation of the ICS will be necessary (eg: installation of chimney).	
<p>CL 8</p> <p>The PoA-DD states that no negative environmental impacts are envisions. PP shall clarify how waste will be handled by the project</p>		<p>Users of the ICS will be encouraged, through information in training manuals or other means, to adequately dispose the ICS at the end of their useful lives. This information has been included in section E.2 of the PoA-DD.</p>	<p>ICS disposal has been clarified in Section E.2 of the updated PoA-DD.</p> <p>CL 8 is closed.</p>
<p>CL 9</p> <p>The PoA-DD states that key stakeholders representing government, private sector and NGOs were invited. PP shall provide a list of the invitees.</p>		<p>The list of invitees has been provided to the validator along with the list of e-mail invitations.</p>	<p>PP has provided a list of stakeholders that were invited to participate.</p> <p>CL 9 is closed.</p>
<p>CL 10</p> <p>Stakeholders have been invited to the LSC by newspaper advertisement and personal invitation. PP shall confirm the date of the advertisements, to demonstrate that local stakeholders were provided with sufficient notice. PP shall also clarify how stakeholders outside Port-au-Prince area were notified</p>		<p>The dates of the local stakeholder consultation announcements in the Nouvelliste newspaper were September 18 and October 2, 2012. This information has been added to the PoA-DD in section F.1. Invitation e-mails to stakeholders were sent 2 weeks-12 days in advance of the stakeholder consultation in October 15, 2012.</p> <p>Project Proponents identified stakeholders operating in Haiti (not only Port-au-Prince). For instance, members of the Haitian National Government were invited (Minister of Envirionment and head of the Designated National Authority to the</p>	<p>Invitation dates have been clarified in the PoA-DD.</p> <p>National circulation of Nouvelliste is sufficient notification outside Port-au-Prince area.</p> <p>CL 10 is closed.</p>

Corrective action and/ or clarification requests	Reference to Table 2	Response by project participants	Validation conclusion
		UNFCCC). These stakeholders were invited through the newspaper Nouvelliste (which has national circulation), e-mail and personal invitation letters. The e-mail and letter invitations have been provided to the validator.	
CL 11 PP shall clarify whether a stakeholder consultation is required by law		The PP searched and found no evidence that a stakeholder consultation is required by law. However, a CDM procedures booklet made by the Haitian DNA outlines the stakeholder consultation as part of the CDM cycle. This booklet (dated 2012) has been provided to the validator.	The requested clarification should be included in the PoA-DD. CL 11 is still open.
CL 11 (cont) The requested clarification should be included in the PoA-DD.		2 nd Project Proponent response: The following text was added to section F of the PoA-DD: “The Project Proponent found no evidence that the host country requires by law a local stakeholder consultation for CDM projects.”	The text has been added to the PoA-DD. During the site visit, DNV confirmed through interviews with the Bureau of Mines and the UN advisor to the DNA, that an LSC is not required by law. CL 11 is closed.
CL 12 The description of the generic CPA in Part II, section A.1 of the PoA-DD should state the target group of the CPA, to provide a clear understanding of the CPA	A.1.1	Part II section A.1 now requests the specification of the target segment of the CPA.	The target segment has been clarified in Section A.1 of Part II of the PoA-DD. CL 12 is closed.
CL 13 AMS-II.G provides two default values for the parameter η_{old} , based on type of stoves in use, and the PoA-DD has applied a value of .1. PP shall provide evidence that this value is appropriate for wood and charcoal baselines	B.6.2	The methodology states that a default value of 0.10 may be optionally used if the replaced device is a three stone fire, or a conventional device with no improved combustion air supply or flue gas ventilation, that is without a grate or a	In DNV’s experience, traditional charcoal stoves have significantly higher efficiencies than traditional wood stoves. This is supported by the LBNL study (Performance of Charcoal Cookstoves for Haiti, Part 1:

Corrective action and/ or clarification requests	Reference to Table 2	Response by project participants	Validation conclusion
		chimney; for other types of devices, a default value of 0.2 may be optionally used. In the case of Haiti, this project would replace stoves with no improved combustion, thus the choice of 0.1 is considered appropriate.	Results from the Water Boiling Test), which determined the efficiency of the baseline stove to be 22.2%. PP shall justify the conservativeness of the default value. CL 13 is open.
<p>CL 13 (cont)</p> <p>In DNV's experience, traditional charcoal stoves have significantly higher efficiencies than traditional wood stoves. This is supported by the LBNL study (Performance of Charcoal Cookstoves for Haiti, Part 1: Results from the Water Boiling Test), which determined the efficiency of the baseline stove to be 22.2%. PP shall justify the conservativeness of the default value.</p>	B.6.2	2 nd PP response: the following text was added in section B.6.3 of the Generic CPA-DD "a default value of 0.10 may be optionally used if the replaced device is a three stone fire, or a conventional device with no improved combustion air supply or flue gas ventilation, that is without a grate or a chimney; for other types of devices, a default value of 0.2 may be optionally used."	<p>During the site visit, the BME provided DNV with a document entitled "Rapport D'Activites Decembre 1998-Fevrier 1999" which states an efficiency range of baseline charcoal stoves of 22.28-22.5%. This supports the LBNL study referenced previously, and casts doubt on the use of .1 as the default value. PP shall provide evidence that the .1 default value in AMS-II.G is intended for charcoal stoves.</p> <p>CL 13 is open</p>

Corrective action and/ or clarification requests	Reference to Table 2	Response by project participants	Validation conclusion
<p>CL 13(cont)</p> <p>In DNV's experience, traditional charcoal stoves have significantly higher efficiencies than traditional wood stoves. This is supported by the LBNL study (Performance of Charcoal Cookstoves for Haiti, Part 1: Results from the Water Boiling Test), which determined the efficiency of the baseline stove to be 22.2%. This is supported by a document provided by the Bureau of Mines during the site visit, entitled "Rapport D'Activites Decembre 1998-Fevrier 1999" which states an efficiency range of baseline charcoal stoves of 22.28-22.5%. PP shall provide evidence that the .1 default value in AMS-II.G is intended for charcoal stoves.</p>	B.6.2	Section B.6.3 has been revised to specify that the default value of .2 applies to traditional charcoal stoves	<p>DNV reviewed the revised PoA-DD and confirmed the use of the higher default value for traditional charcoal stoves.</p> <p>CL13 is closed.</p>
<p>CL 14</p> <p>The ex-ante estimate of $n_{y,j}$ is given as 88%. PP shall clarify the source of this value.</p>	B.6.21	The source of this value are surveys in Mexico and Guatemala where C-Quest Capital is CME and Project Participant, respectively. An excel file named "Pilot Study Parameters.xlsx" with the surveys and values has been provided to the validator.	<p>Clarification of the source of the ex-ante estimate for $n_{y,j}$ should be included in the PoA-DD.</p> <p>CL 14 is still open.</p>
<p>CL 14 (cont)</p> <p>Clarification of the source of the ex-ante estimate for $n_{y,j}$ should be included in the PoA-DD.</p>	B.6.21	2 nd PP response: Footnote 62 (page 41) in the section B.7.2 of the Generic CPA now outlines PoAs "Distribution of ONIL Stoves – Mexico" and "Distribution of ONIL Stoves – Guatemala" as the data source.	<p>The data source has been updated in the PoA-DD.</p> <p>CL 14 is closed.</p>
<p>CL 15</p> <p>PP has provided ex-ante CER estimates for the first CPA. PP shall provide ex-ante estimate of</p>	B.6.21	The PP has placed these estimates in Section A.2 of the PoA-DD	Estimated CERs for the PoA have been added to Section A.2 of the PoA-DD.

Corrective action and/ or clarification requests	Reference to Table 2	Response by project participants	Validation conclusion
CERs for the PoA.			CL 15 is closed.
<p>CL 16</p> <p>A baseline study has established the mean number of stoves per HH to be 1.8. The PP is monitoring the percentage of HH with more than 1 stove, but is not monitoring the number of stoves in these HHs. PP shall clarify why this monitoring arrangement has been established, as it seems to provide less accurate results.</p>	B.7.2	<p>The purpose of this number is to account for HHs currently using more than one stove simultaneously and ultimately to account for occasional continued use of traditional stoves alongside improved stoves as per the requirement of methodology AMS-II.G. The average number of simultaneous stove use in typical Haitian households is 1.8. The PoA stoves will form part of this typical Haitian cooking system, and thus, the use of the average number of stoves used simultaneously is appropriate to approximate the stove usage in PoA households. Note that the overall adjustment factor is further weighted to the overall percentage of project households that have more than one stove.</p>	<p>Clarification of the monitoring of simultaneous stove usage has been provided.</p> <p>CL 16 is closed.</p>
<p>CL 17</p> <p>According to the monitoring plan in the PoA-DD, $\eta_{\text{new, i}}$, or the continuing efficiency of ICS, shall be monitored annually or biennially. PP shall clarify when the choice of annual or biennial is made.</p>	B.7.6	<p>Sections B.7.1 and B.7.2 have been amended to outline when the choice of biennial monitoring is valid as per methodology AMS-II.G version 5 (paragraph 12 and 23 footnote 12). The PP also outlined that annual monitoring will be used in instances where the life of the useful lives of the stoves in Haiti under normal conditions are of 2 years or less or when the efficiency of the stove drops significantly after two years of usage. In this case significantly means more than 10% with respect to</p>	<p>Monitoring frequency has been updated in the PoA-DD to reflect the requirements of the methodology.</p> <p>CL 17 is closed.</p>

Corrective action and/ or clarification requests	Reference to Table 2	Response by project participants	Validation conclusion
		<p>the efficiency of the device when new.</p> <p>UPDATE: $\eta_{\text{new}, 1}$ is monitored annually, following the upgrade to AMS-II.G version 6.</p>	
<p>CL 18</p> <p>PP shall demonstrate whether the host country required monitoring of sustainable development indicators</p>	B.7.13	<p>The PP has analysed the requirements of the host country and could not find indication that monitoring of sustainable development indicators is required. The documents analyzed were those provided by the Haitian DNA (directly or indirectly) and include: CDM procedures booklet and the Haitian DNA Evaluation Procedures. These documents have been provided to the validator.</p>	<p>Clarification of the monitoring of the host country sustainable development indicators has been adequately provided.</p> <p>CL 18 is closed.</p>

Table 4 Forward action requests

Forward action request	Reference to Table 2	Response by project participants
No FARs were issued in the course of this validation		

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APPENDIX B

PROTOCOL FOR ASSESSING COMPLIANCE OF SPECIFIC CPA WITH POA REQUIREMENTS

Checklist Question		Ref	MoV	Assessment by DNV	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
A Description of CPA (PS § 31, VVS § 62-63, § 189)						
A.1. Title, Technical description of CPA and Parties involved						
A.1.1	Does section A.1 of the CPA-DD include a clearly identifiable CPA title, version number of the CPA-DD and date of the CPA-DD?	/1/	DR	<input type="checkbox"/> Clearly identifiable title of the CPA <input type="checkbox"/> Version number of the CPA-DD is included <input type="checkbox"/> Date of the CPA-DD is included.		
A.1.2	Is the CPA-DD is in accordance with the applicable requirements for completing CPA-DDs?	/1/	DR			
A.1.3	Does the description of the CPA sufficiently cover all relevant elements, is accurate and does it provides the reader with a clear understanding of the nature of the proposed CPA?	/1/	DR			
A.1.4	Does the CPA-DD provide information on the CPA implementer(s)? CPA implementers can be project participants of the PoA, under which the CPA is submitted, provided the name is included in the registered PoA.	/1/	DR			
A.1.5	Does the CPA-DD describe all the technologies and/or measures to be employed and/or implemented by the CPA including a list of the facilities, systems and equipment that will be installed and/or modified by the CPA	/1/	DR			
A.1.6	Does the CPA-DD adequately list all Party(ies) and CPA implementer(s) involved in the CPA and provide contact information in Appendix 1? Are all listed Party(ies) and CPA implementer(s) included in the PoA?	/1/	DR			
A.1.7	Does the CPA-DD provide geographic reference or other means of identification that allows for the unique identification of the CPA?	/1/	DR			
A.2. Duration of the CPA and crediting period						

Checklist Question		Ref	MoV	Assessment by DNV	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
A.2.1	Is the CPA starting date clearly defined and evidenced? Is the start date of the CPA the earliest date at which either the implementation or construction or real action of the CPA begins? Is the start date on or after the start date of the PoA?	/1/	DR			
A.2.2	Is the CPA operational lifetime clearly defined and evidenced?					
A.2.3	Has the crediting period been clearly defined and is the start of the crediting period deemed to be reasonable?	/1/	DR			
A.2.4	Has it been confirmed that the length of the CPA crediting period does not exceed the end of PoA?	/1/	DR			
A.3. Estimated amount of emission reductions from the CPA						
A.3.1	Has the emission reduction forecast been checked and is it deemed likely that the stated amount is achieved given that the underlying assumptions do not change?	/1/	DR			
A.4. Public funding						
A.4.1	In case public funding from Parties included in Annex I is used for the CPA, have these Parties provided an affirmation that such funding does not result in a diversion of official development assistance and is separate from and is not counted towards the financial obligations of these Parties?	/1/	DR			
A.5. Confirmation for CPA						
A.5.1	Has a confirmation been provided that the CPA is neither registered as an individual CDM project activity nor is part of another registered PoA?	/1/	DR			

Checklist Question		Ref	MoV	Assessment by DNV	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
B Environmental impacts (PS § 63-64, VVS § 134-135) <i>It is assessed whether environmental impacts of the CPA have been properly addressed.</i>				<input type="checkbox"/> Analysis at PoA level <input type="checkbox"/> Analysis at CPA level This section must only be completed if the analysis of environmental impacts must be at CPA level.		
D.1.2.	Has an analysis of the environmental impacts of the CPA been sufficiently described?	/1/	DR			
D.1.3.	Are there any Host Party requirements for an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)?	/1/	DR			
D.1.4.	Will the programme create any adverse environmental effects?	/1/	DR			
D.1.5.	Are transboundary environmental impacts considered in the analysis?	/1/	DR			
D.1.6.	Have identified environmental impacts been addressed in the programme design?	/1/	DR			
D.1.7.	Does the programme comply with environmental legislation in the host country?	/1/	DR			
C Stakeholders' comments (PS § 65-69, VVS § 138-140) <i>It is assessed whether stakeholders have been properly consulted in the development of the CPA.</i>				<input type="checkbox"/> Consultation at PoA level <input type="checkbox"/> Consultation at CPA level This section must only be completed if the analysis of environmental impacts is at PoA level.		
C.1.1.	Have relevant stakeholders been consulted?	/1/	DR			
C.1.2.	Have appropriate media been used to invite comments by local stakeholders?	/1/	DR			
C.1.3.	If a stakeholder consultation process is required by regulations/laws in the host country, has the stakeholder consultation process been carried out in accordance with such regulations/laws?	/1/	DR			

Checklist Question	Ref	MoV	Assessment by DNV	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
C.1.4. Is a summary of the stakeholder comments received provided?	/1/	DR			
C.1.5. Has due account been taken of any stakeholder comments received?	/1/	DR			
D Application of a baseline and monitoring methodology(ies)					
D.1. Title and reference of the approved baseline and monitoring methodology(ies) selected					
D.1.2. Are the exact title and version of approved methodology(ies) and tools listed?	/1/	DR			
D.2. Applicability of methodology (and tools) (VVS § 73-77) <i>The applicability of the methodology is checked through the eligibility criteria specifying the conditions that ensure compliance with applicability and other requirements of single or multiple methodologies applied by CPAs</i>					
D.3.2. Do the eligibility criteria in D.5 below, in particular the eligibility criteria specifying the conditions that ensure compliance with applicability and other requirements of single or multiple methodologies applied by the CPA, sufficiently demonstrate that the CPA complies with the applicability criteria of the applied methodology (and tools)? If not, provide below and assessment of the CPAs compliance with the applicability criteria.	/1/	DR	-		
D.3. Project boundary of CPA (VVS § 82-87)					
D.3.1. What is the CPA's system boundaries (components and facilities used to mitigate GHGs)? Are they clearly defined and in accordance with the methodology?	/1/	DR			

Checklist Question	Ref	MoV	Assessment by DNV	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
D.3.2. Is the CPA located within the geographical boundary of the proposed or registered PoA?	/1/	DR			
D.3.3. Which GHG sources are identified for the CPA? Does the identified boundary cover all possible sources linked to the CPA? Give reference to documents considered to arrive at this conclusion.	/1/	DR			
D.3.4. Does the CPA involve other emissions sources not foreseen by the methodologies that may question the applicability of the methodology? Do these sources contribute with more than 1% of the estimated emission reductions of the CPA?	/1/	DR			
D.4. Baseline scenario determination and description (VVS § 88-95 / Identification of alternatives to the project activity (VVS § 113-116)) <i>Ensure that the evaluation of all alternatives provided and required by the methodology and also possible alternatives/offshoots of alternatives are discussed. If baseline alternatives required to be considered by the methodology are considered not applicable, please assess the justification for this</i>					
D.4.1. Which baseline scenarios have been identified? Is the list of baseline scenarios complete? Does the list include as one of the options that the CPA is undertaken without being registered as a proposed CPA? Does the list contain all plausible alternatives which are viable means of supplying the comparable outputs or services that are to be supplied by the proposed CPA?	/1/	DR			
D.4.2. Could the project activity in absence of the CDM or other baseline alternatives also be implemented by other entities than the CDM project participants? If so, has this also been included in the list of baseline scenarios?	/1/	DR			
D.4.3. How have the other baseline scenarios been eliminated in order to determine the baseline?	/1/	DR			

Checklist Question	Ref	MoV	Assessment by DNV	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
D.4.4. What is the baseline scenario?	/1/	DR			
D.4.5. Is the determination of the baseline scenario in accordance with the guidance in the methodology?	/1/	DR			
D.4.6. Has the baseline scenario been determined using conservative assumptions where possible?	/1/	DR			
D.4.7. Does the baseline scenario sufficiently take into account relevant national and/or sectoral policies? Does the baseline scenario comply with all applicable and enforced legislation?	/1/	DR			
D.4.8. Is the baseline scenario determination compatible with the available data and are all literature and sources clearly referenced?	/1/	DR			
D.4.9. Is the baseline determination adequately documented in the CPA-DD? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All assumptions and data used by the project participants are listed in the CPA-DD and related document to be submitted for registration. The data are properly referenced. • All documentation is relevant as well as correctly quoted and interpreted. • Assumptions and data can be deemed reasonable • Relevant national and/or sectoral policies and circumstances are considered and listed in the CPA-DD. • The methodology has been correctly applied to identify what would occurred in the absence of the proposed CPA 	/1/	DR			
D.5. Demonstration of eligibility for the CPA					
D.5.1. Has it been sufficiently justified that each generic CPA complies with the following eligibility criteria: Promote and install/ distribute ICS in/to residential households, or schools or street food-vendors in Haiti that	/1/ /2/	DR			

Checklist Question		Ref	MoV	Assessment by DNV	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
	use wood fuel or charcoal in three-stone fire stoves or traditional pot supports					
D.5.2.	Has it been sufficiently justified that each generic CPA complies with the following eligibility criteria: be implemented within the geographical boundary of the Republic of Haiti	/1/ /2/	DR			
D.5.3.	Has it been sufficiently justified that each generic CPA complies with the following eligibility criteria: Target one specific fuel type (charcoal or wood) and one specific sector (residential households, or food street vendors, or schools);	/1/ /2/	DR			
D.5.4.	Has it been sufficiently justified that each generic CPA complies with the following eligibility criteria: Have a maximum energy saving of 180 GWHth/ year throughout each year of the CPA's crediting period to conform with the SSC threshold for type II projects as per EB 61 Annex 21 paragraph 3;	/1/ /2/	DR			
D.5.5.	Has it been sufficiently justified that each generic CPA complies with the following eligibility criteria: Comply with the applicability conditions set out in the methodology AMS II.G version 6 "Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass" and further described in Section B.3 of the PoA-DD;	/1/ /2/	DR			
D.5.6.	Has it been sufficiently justified that each generic CPA complies with the following eligibility criteria: Have a database that will uniquely identify and define households, street vendors or schools in which ICS have been installed or distributed. In addition, each stove itself will be uniquely identified with a serial number	/1/ /2/	DR			
D.5.7.	Has it been sufficiently justified that each generic CPA complies with the following eligibility criteria: Do not involve households, street-vendors or schools already using	/1/ /2/	DR			

Checklist Question	Ref	MoV	Assessment by DNV	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
an ICS which is not identified with a CPA in this PoA - including units involved in any other CPA or CDM or other voluntary scheme (such as Gold Standard, VCS, VER+) project involving the distribution or installation of ICS, and units which have purchased or received an ICS on a commercial or non-commercial basis (eg. NGO distributed or government distributed stoves) ;					
D.5.8. Has it been sufficiently justified that each generic CPA complies with the following eligibility criteria: Not be registered as individual CDM project activities nor included in another registered SSC-PoA, as well as in any other voluntary scheme (such as Gold Standard, VCS, VER+);					
D.5.9. Has it been sufficiently justified that each generic CPA complies with the following eligibility criteria: Be approved by the CME prior to its incorporation into the SSC-PoA					
D.5.10. Has it been sufficiently justified that each generic CPA complies with the following eligibility criteria: Be able to provide documentary evidence of the start date. The start of the CPA date must be on or after the start date of the PoA;					
D.5.11. Has it been sufficiently justified that each generic CPA complies with the following eligibility criteria: Affirm that no funding for its implementation is coming from Annex I parties, or if it does, that this is not a diversion of Official Development Assistance					
D.5.12. Has it been sufficiently justified that each generic CPA complies with the following eligibility criteria: Ensure that the ICS installed/distributed under the CPA are single pot or multi pot portable or in-situ cook stoves with specified thermal efficiency of at least 20%. The efficiency of the project systems (ICS) are certified by a national standards body or an appropriate certifying agency recognized by it (using the Water Boiling Tests (WBTs) outlined in AMS					

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IIG, Version 6 approved by the CDM Executive Board). Alternatively manufacturers' specifications may be used and, if required by local regulations, certified by a national standards body or an appropriate certifying agency recognized by it					
D.5.13. Has it been sufficiently justified that each generic CPA complies with the following eligibility criteria: Use baseline data from one of the baseline surveys as outlined in Appendix 3 of the PoA-DD. These baselines include: a) a charcoal baseline for households located in towns or cities with populations above 10,000; b) a charcoal baseline for Port-au-Prince schools; and c) charcoal baselines for Port-au-Prince street vendors. Alternatively, for those target segments where baseline studies are not available, woody biomass savings (By,savings,i) can be calculated ex-post using monitoring parameter By,new,survey,i following methodology AMS-II.G version 6 paragraph 17, or using the default factor outlined in paragraph 19c					
D.5.14. Has it been sufficiently justified that each generic CPA complies with the following eligibility criteria: CPA implementers must either use the national average non-renewable biomass (NRB) fraction as outlined in EB 67 Annex 22 or develop their own NRB survey in accordance with AMS II G version 06. An NRB survey done on a regional level must limit the geographic scope of the CPA to the particular region relevant to that NRB analysis					
D.5.15. Has it been sufficiently justified that each generic CPA complies with the following eligibility criteria: Ensure that the CPA meets the criteria for not being a de-bundled component of a larger project activity --the debundling rule does not apply if the stove or the independent subsystem, does not exceed 1% of the 180 GWhth of the small-scale					

Checklist Question	Ref	MoV	Assessment by DNV	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
(SSC) threshold (as per guidance EB54 Annex 13 and clarification SSC_233) and a CPA is additional if the ICS does not exceed 5% of the SSC threshold (as per guidance of EB68 Annex 27)					
D.5.16. Has it been sufficiently justified that each generic CPA complies with the following eligibility criteria: Include a mechanism that transfers the ownership rights of CERs from the ICS user to the CME (or any affiliate it so designates), the precise mechanism to be established on a CPA basis. For example, a Registration Card, SMS, ICT or other means, which is signed or received by the end-user upon purchase or distribution of the stove, which shall state that the end-user transfers ownership of the carbon assets to the CME for the life of the stove					
D.5.17. Has it been sufficiently justified that each generic CPA complies with the following eligibility criteria: Adhere to all requirements related to sampling for a PoA in accordance with the approved standard (EB 74 Annex 6, or later version), as outlined in section B.7.2 of Part II of the PoA-DD					
D.5.18. Has it been sufficiently justified that each generic CPA complies with the following eligibility criteria: Involve the promotion and distribution of ICS through direct distribution/installation, delivery, community distribution events, or distribution through commercial/retail outlets					
D.6. Algorithms and/or formulae used to determine emission reductions of the CPA (VVS § 96-100)					
Data and parameters that are available at validation and that are not monitored					
D.6.1. How was the Bold available at validation verified?	/1/	DR			
D.6.2. How was the ηold available at validation verified?	/1/	DR			

Checklist Question	Ref	MoV	Assessment by DNV	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
D.6.3. How was the fNRB,y available at validation verified?	/1/	DR			
D.6.4. How was the NCVbiomass available at validation verified?	/1/	DR			
D.6.5. How was the EFprojected_fossilfuel available at validation verified?					
D.6.6. How was the L parameter available at validation verified?					
D.6.7. How was the wood-to-charcoal parameter verified?					
D.6.8. In case any of the parameters above were determined based on sampling, was the sample adequate and did it comply with the specific guidance in the applicable methodology or, if no such guidance is available in methodology, did it achieve a 90/10 confidence/precision as the criteria for reliability of sampling efforts for small-scale project activities and 95/10 for large scale project activities?	/1/	DR			
Baseline emissions					
D.6.9. Are the calculations documented according to the approved methodology and tool and in a complete and transparent manner?	/1/	DR			
D.6.10. Have conservative assumptions been used when calculating the baseline emissions?	/1/	DR			
D.6.11. Are uncertainties in the baseline emission estimates properly addressed?	/1/	DR			
D.6.12. If the calculations of baseline emissions are based on sampling, does this comply with the Standard for sampling and surveys?	/1/	DR			
Project emissions					
D.6.13. Are the calculations documented according to the approved methodology and tool and in a complete and transparent manner?	/1/	DR			
D.6.14. Have conservative assumptions been used when calculating the project emissions?	/1/	DR			

Checklist Question	Ref	MoV	Assessment by DNV	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
D.6.15. Are uncertainties in the project emission estimates properly addressed?	/1/	DR			
D.6.16. If the calculations of project emissions are based on sampling, does this comply with the Standard for sampling and surveys?	/1/	DR			
Leakage					
D.6.17. Are the leakage calculations documented according to the approved methodology and in a complete and transparent manner?	/1/	DR			
D.6.18. Have conservative assumptions been used when calculating the leakage emissions?	/1/	DR			
D.6.19. Are uncertainties in the leakage emission estimates properly addressed?	/1/	DR			
D.6.20. If the calculations of leakage emissions are based on sampling, does this comply with the Standard for sampling and surveys	/1/	DR			
Emission Reductions					
D.6.21. Algorithms and/or formulae used to determine emission reductions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All assumptions and data used by the project participants are listed in the CPA-DD and related document submitted for registration. The data are properly referenced • All documentation is correctly quoted and interpreted. • All values used can be deemed reasonable in the context of the CPA • The methodology has been correctly applied to calculate the emission reductions and this can be replicated by the data provided in the PoA-DD and supporting files to be submitted for registration. 	/1/	DR			

Checklist Question	Ref	MoV	Assessment by DNV	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
D.7. Monitoring plan (VVS § 131-133)					
Data and parameters monitored					
D.7.1. Do the means of monitoring described in the plan comply with the requirements of the methodology?	/1/	DR			
D.7.2. Does the monitoring plan contains all necessary parameters, and are they clearly described?	/1/	DR			
D.7.3. In case parameters are measured, is the measurement equipment described? Describe each relevant parameter.	/1/	DR			
D.7.4. In case parameters are measured, is the measurement accuracy addressed and deemed appropriate? Describe each relevant parameter.	/1/	DR			
D.7.5. In case parameters are measured, are the requirements for maintenance and calibration of measurement equipment described and deemed appropriate? Describe each relevant parameter.	/1/	DR			
D.7.6. Is the monitoring frequency adequate for all monitoring parameters? Describe each parameter.	/1/	DR			
D.7.7. Is the recording frequency adequate for all monitoring parameters? Describe each parameter.	/1/	DR			
D.7.8. In case any of the parameters will be determined based on sampling, is the sample plan adequate and does it comply with the specific guidance in the applicable methodology or, if no such guidance is available in methodology, does it achieve a 90/10 confidence/precision as the criteria for reliability of sampling efforts for small-scale project activities and 95/10 for large scale project activities?	/1/	DR			
Ability of project participants to implement monitoring plan					
D.7.9. How has it been assessed that the monitoring arrangements described in the monitoring plan are feasible within the CPA	/1/	DR			

Checklist Question	Ref	MoV	Assessment by DNV	Draft Concl.	Final Concl.
design?					
D.7.10. Are procedures identified for day-to-day records handling (including what records to keep, storage area of records and how to process performance documentation)?	/1/	DR			
D.7.11. Are the data management and quality assurance and quality control procedures sufficient to ensure that the emission reductions achieved by/resulting from the CPA can be reported ex post and verified?	/1/	DR			
D.7.12. Will all monitored data required for verification and issuance be kept for two years after the end of the crediting period or the last issuance of CERs, for this CPA, whichever occurs later?	/1/	DR			
Monitoring of sustainable development indicators/ environmental impacts					
D.7.13. Is the monitoring of sustainable development indicators/ environmental impacts warranted by legislation in the host country?	/1/	DR			
D.7.14. Does the monitoring plan provide for the collection and archiving of relevant data concerning environmental, social and economic impacts?	/1/	DR			
D.7.15. Are the sustainable development indicators in line with stated national priorities in the host country?	/1/	DR			

APPENDIX C

CURRICULA VITAE OF THE VALIDATION TEAM MEMBERS

Kyle Silon

Kyle Silon holds a Masters Degree in Energy and Environmental Economics, and has 9 years' experience climate change mitigation strategies and carbon reduction projects. Prior to joining DNV, Kyle worked for 7 years in the climate change industry, devising corporate level marginal abatement cost curves and developing mitigation strategies for the financial, oil & gas, mining, and electric power sectors. His experience has focused particularly on California, where he has worked with several major California utilities to develop GHG strategies surrounding the developing carbon markets under AB32 and the Low Carbon Fuel Standard.

Mr. Silon has 2 years of experience related to the validation and verification of CDM projects/JI and other 3rd party validation/verification services. He has worked on the validation and verification of 8 household energy demand projects, including 5 CDM projects, located throughout the world.

His qualifications, experience and experience in CDM demonstrate his sufficient sectoral competence in household energy demand.

Robin Weldy

Robin Weldy holds a Master's degree in Sustainable Cities from King's College London and a Bachelor's degree in Geology from Western Washington University having an overall experience of around 7 years. Prior to joining DNV he performed geotechnical consulting and construction monitoring for large residential and commercial developments. While with DNV his responsibilities have previously included project management, data quality control, analysis, archiving, validation and preparation of monthly data summaries for wind resource assessment campaigns of up to approximately 200 met towers located throughout the United States. Met tower data was used for project site suitability determination during the greenfield phase and for power performance tests on existing wind turbines.

Since December 2011, he has worked as a GHG Assessor on the validation and verification of emission reduction projects, including those under CDM.

Krishnan Namboodiri

Krishnan Namboodiri, Senior CDM Specialist, DNV Kochi, India. Holds graduate degree in chemical engineering and has done a short term diploma course in Management. Prior to joining DNV in 2008, has had 24 years of direct work experience in the fertilizer and chemicals industry. Work experience covers 5 years in process design & engineering for chemical industry 7 years in technical services including environment management activities, 7 years in project management and 5 years in training & corporate planning in fertilizer & petrochemical manufacturing units. Has been actively involved in Management System Audits as per ISO 14001 for more than 8 years.

The above work experience includes-(a) experience in steam system optimisation & trouble shooting , development of improvement schemes in large fertiliser & caprolactum complex (b) Design and engineering, efficiency studies and development of efficiency improvement schemes for fossil fuel fired steam & power generation plants (c) Implementation of energy saving measures in Ammonia plants , sulphuric acid plant etc (d) Monitoring, trouble

shooting and development & implementation of improvement schemes for of pollution control facilities (chemical, aerobic & anaerobic treatment systems) in Fertiliser and petrochemical complex. Development & implementation of landfill facilities for solid and hazardous wastes from fertiliser & caprolactam manufacturing complex.

He has received extensive training in the CDM validation and verification process. He is an appointed GHG auditor for the CDM validation and verification program of DNV and has performed validation & verification and Technical Review of several CDM, VCS and GS projects in India and other countries.

His qualification, industrial experience and experience in CDM demonstrate his sufficient sectoral competence in (1) Thermal energy generation from fossil fuels as well as thermal electricity from solar and (2) waste handling and disposal. (3) Energy demand (4) Chemical process industries (5) Household end use energy efficiency and (6) Energy generation from renewable energy sources

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