




**Validation report form for renewal of CDM programme of activities period
(Version 02.0)**

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

BASIC INFORMATION

Title and UNFCCC reference number of the programme of activities (PoA)	PoA Title: Top Third Ventures Stove Programme UNFCCC Reference Number: PoA 9265
Number and duration of the next period	Number: Second renewal period Duration: 27/12/2019 – 26/12/2026 (first and last days included)
Version number of the validation report	03
Completion date of the validation report	06/07/2020
Version number of PoA-DD to which this report applies	3.2
Coordinating/managing entity (CME)	BURN Manufacturing Co.
Host Parties	Kenya Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) Republic of Zambia
Applied methodologies and standardized baselines	AMS-II.G – Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass (Version 11.1) AMS-I.E – Switch from non-renewable biomass for thermal applications by the user (Version 10.1)
Mandatory sectoral scopes	Sectoral Scope : 01 & 03
Conditional sectoral scopes, if applicable	N/A
Estimated amount of annual average GHG emission reductions or GHG removals by sinks in the next programme of activities period	Not Applicable ¹
Name and UNFCCC reference number of the DOE	Name: KBS Certification Services Pvt. Ltd. UNFCCC reference number: E-0051
Name, position and signature of the approver of the validation report	 Kaushal Goyal Managing Director KBS Certification Services Pvt. Ltd.

¹ This is not applicable since the estimated annual average of GHG emission reductions would be defined at specific CPA level.

SECTION A. Executive summary

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KBS Certification Services Pvt. Ltd. has been contracted by 'BURN Manufacturing Co.' (CME) to perform a validation of the CDM registered programme of activity 'Top Third Ventures Stove Programme' (UNFCCC Ref #9265) for renewal of the PoA period.

Scope of the validation:

The scope of the validation is defined as an independent and objective review of the revised PoA-DD, the baseline, monitoring plan and other relevant documents. The information in these documents is reviewed against the CDM Validation and Verification Standard for PoA (version 02), Project Cycle Procedure for PoA (version 02) and Project Standard for PoA (version 02), Kyoto Protocol requirements and UNFCCC rules.

The report is based on the assessment of the PoA-DD, application of standard auditing techniques including but not limited to desk review, follow up actions (e.g., electronic (telephone or e-mail) interviews) and also the review of the applicable approved methodological and relevant tools, guidance and CDM decisions.

Purpose, general description and location:

The stated goal of the PoA is to achieve widespread distribution and effective use of efficient cooking technologies or the displacement of non-renewable biomass by introducing renewable energy technologies (clean cookstoves using carbonized or non-carbonized renewable pellets, briquettes, woodchips, agricultural residues) in low-income rural and urban households as well as institutions and SMEs. The carbon revenues earned under the PoA will be used to subsidize the cost of efficient cookstoves or renewable energy technologies to the consumer, and/or invest in the research and development of new and improved/renewable energy technologies and/or support the dissemination of efficient cookstoves/renewable energy technologies in remote areas with poor infrastructure and/or subsidize the cost of renewable fuel.

The Top Third Ventures Stove Programme is an activity coordinated and managed by BURN Manufacturing Co. The PoA will facilitate the widespread use of efficient cooking/renewable energy technologies in low-income households as well as institutions and SMEs. The efficient cooking technologies supported by the PoA will have a thermal efficiency value of at least 20 per cent. The PoA will contribute to the sustainable development of the host countries by reducing the demand for biomass, contributing to the alleviation of the burden on forests, improving the quality of in-door air in households cooking with non-renewable biomass.

The Coordinating or Managing Entity (CME) will manage the PoA. The CME will coordinate with CPA Implementers to ensure collection of all data listed under the monitoring plan as well as ensuring the satisfactory performance of all technology types implemented under the PoA. The Efficiency/Renewable products are distributed to the end-users by the CME and/or CPA Implementers.

The PoA will contribute to the wide-spread use of efficient stoves/renewable energy technologies within the boundary of the PoA (Kenya & DRC & Zambia). The widespread use of efficient cooking/renewable energy technologies will result in vastly reduced woody biomass consumption or displacement of non-renewable biomass. The reduced woody biomass consumption or displacement of non-renewable biomass will result in GHG emission reductions.

The basic details on the PoA are mentioned below:

Title of PoA	Top Third Ventures Stove Programme
UNFCCC registration number	9265
Sectoral scope	Sectoral Scope 01 & 03
Methodologies applied	AMS-II.G – Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass (version 11.1) AMS-I.E – Switch from non-renewable biomass for thermal applications by the user (Version 10.1)
Standardized baseline	N/A
Coordinating/managing Entity (CME)	BURN Manufacturing Co.
Location of the PoA	Kenya & Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) & Republic of Zambia
Version of revised approved PoA-DD	Version 1.4

Validation process:

KBS follows a rule based validation approach, wherein, as a first step, the contract review is undertaken as per latest version of CDM Accreditation Standard. Subsequently, after the contract is signed, a desk review of the programme of activity documentation is undertaken. The validation protocol is filled by the validation team that is based on standard auditing practices and version 02.0 of CDM VVS for PoA, to capture the assessment of applicable CDM requirements viz., version 02.0 of CDM Project Standard for PoA, applied methodology/ies, applied standardized baseline and/or tools and recent decisions. The validation protocol provides transparent means to record the observations and compliances by the validation team members and the nonconformities, if any. The validation protocol is an internal document, and is available on request.

Following are the major milestones for the validation under consideration.

Validation Contract	01/05/2019
Draft Validation Report	19/11/2019
Final Validation Report	06/07/2020

Conclusion:

The review of the PoA-DD and the subsequent follow-up interviews have provided KBS with sufficient evidence to determine the programme of activity fulfilment of all the stated criteria. In our opinion, the CDM programme of activity meets all applicable UNFCCC requirements for the CDM.

☒ The CDM programme of activity will be recommended to the CDM Executive Board with a request for renewal of the PoA period.

☐ The CDM programme of activity is not recommended for renewal of the PoA period

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

No.	Role	Type of resource	Last name	First name	Affiliation (e.g. name of central or other office of DOE or outsourced entity)	Involvement in			
						Desk/document review	On-site inspection	Interview(s)	Validation findings
1.	Team Leader and Technical Expert (TA 1.1 & TA 3.1)	IR	Kandari	Sanjay	Central Office	✓		✓	✓
2.	Validator (TA 1.1 & TA 3.1)	IR	Badaya	Rohit	Central Office	✓		✓	✓

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

No.	Role	Type of resource	Last name	First name	Affiliation (e.g. name of central or other office of DOE or outsourced entity)
1	Technical Reviewer	IR	Nanda	Madhuri	Central Office
2	Technical Reviewer	EI	RAKOTONARIVO	Rinah Zo	Central Office
3	Technical Reviewer (previous)	IR	Sharma	Chetan Swaroop	Central Office
4	Manager Technical & Certification	IR	Nanda	Madhuri	Central Office
5	Authorizer	IR	Goyal	Kaushal	Central Office

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

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The validation is performed primarily as a document review of the available registered/revised PoA-DD and the intermediate versions up to final version 3.2 dated 19/06/2020. The report is based on the assessment of the PoA-DD, application of standard auditing techniques including but not limited to desk review, follow up actions (e.g., electronic (telephone or e-mail) interviews) and also the review of the applicable approved methodological and relevant tools, guidance and CDM decisions.

The cross checks between information provided in the PoA-DD and information from sources other than those used, if available, the validation team's sectoral or local expertise and, if necessary, independent background investigations.

All the documents used for arriving validation conclusion are listed in Appendix 03 and referenced accordingly in validation report.

C.2. On-site inspection

A complete desk review of the submitted PoA-DD (version 02, dated 12/07/2019) and supportive evidences have been checked by the Validation team.

In addition, audit team has conducted calls/interviews (telephonic) with CME on different topics as mentioned under section C.3 of this report.

Based on the calls/interviews, PoA-DD review, as well as the review of UNFCCC procedures and guidelines, KBS Validation team has proceeded to skip the site visit. As per para 184 of CDM validation and verification standard for programmes of activities version 02, Validation team has used the following alternative means for its assessment and to justify that they are sufficient for the purpose of validation.

- By review of PoA-DD;
- By taking follow up actions by conducted interview with CME, to gather information about knowledge of project design, current situation via telephonic call and e-mail communication. Cross-checked evaluation under the scope of all information and references provided in PoA-DD. Details of interviewees, topics covered and additional information presented in the below section “C.3 - Interviews”.

Validation team has also checked the site visit requirements mentioned in the VVS for PoA Version 02 and concluded that no-site visit is required. The justification for the site visit requirements of VVS PoA Version 02 have been mentioned below.

VVS PoA Version 02 Requirements	Validation team Justification
<p>Para 29 (b) (b) Follow-up actions (e.g. on-site inspection and telephone or e-mail interviews), including:</p> <p>(i) Interviews with relevant stakeholders in the host country, such as personnel with knowledge of the PoA design and implementation;</p> <p>(ii) Cross checks between the information provided by interviewed personnel (i.e. by checking sources or other interviews) to ensure that no relevant information has been omitted;</p>	<p>Validation team has done the follow-up actions by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. telephonic call and e-mail conversations of CME. 2. Cross checks between information provided by interviewed personnel (i.e. by checking sources or other interviews) to ensure that no relevant information has been omitted.
<p>Para 183 It is mandatory for the DOE to conduct an on-site inspection at validation for the proposed CPA if:</p> <p>(a) Its estimated annual average of GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals is more than 100,000 t CO₂ eq; or</p> <p>(b) There is pre-project information that is relevant to the requirements for inclusion of the CPA and may not be traceable after the inclusion.</p>	<p>The validation team has not considered the site visit as mandatory due to the following reasons which are in line with the VVS PoA Version 02 Requirements.</p> <p>For the PoA to be renewed, this is not applicable as the estimated annual average of GHG emission reductions would be defined at specific CPA level.</p> <p>Also there is no pre-project information that is relevant to the requirements for renewal of the PoA and may not be traceable after the renewal.</p> <p>Hence for the proposed PoA, it is not mandatory to conduct the site visit.</p>

Duration of on-site inspection: DD/MM/YYYY to DD/MM/YYYY				
No.	Activity performed on-site	Site location	Date	Team member
1.				
...				

C.3. Interviews

No.	Interviewee			Date	Subject	Team member
	Last name	First name	Affiliation			
1.	Thaler	Johann	Managing Director, mkaarbon safari GmbH	30/10/2019 18/11/2019 25/02/2020 05/03/2020 25/06/2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs in the PoA Baseline Estimated emission reductions Monitoring plan Methodology requirements Issues in the PoA-DD Roles and responsibilities Monitoring requirements Monitoring procedure Data collection Source of financing 	Sanjay Kandari Rohit Badaya (Telephonic, Skype and Email interviews)
2.	Scott	Peter	CEO, BURN Manufacturing Co.			
3.	Winklehner	Thomas	Korea Carbon Management Ltd.			

C.4. Sampling approach

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No Sampling approach was used by the validation team.

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

Area of validation findings	No. of CL	No. of CAR	No. of FAR
Programme of activities	-	-	-
Compliance with PoA-DD form	-	-	-
Programme of activities period	-	-	-
Coordinating/managing entity and the project participants	01	-	-
Post-registration changes	-	-	-
Generic component project activities			
Application and selection of methodologies and standardized baselines	-	-	-

Validity of original baseline or its update	-	01	-
Estimated emission reductions or net anthropogenic removals	-	-	-
Validity of monitoring plan	-	-	-
Eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs	01	-	-
Others (I&R check comments by UNFCCC)	-	02	-
Total	02	03	00

SECTION D. Validation findings

D.1. Programme of activities

D.1.1. Compliance with PoA-DD form

Means of validation	Validation team checked the updated PoA-DD with latest version of PoA-DD template available on the UNFCCC website (i.e., version 09) and "Instructions for completing this form" mentioned as attachment to PoA-DD form (version 09). All the sections of the PoA-DD are checked for the compliance with the "Instructions for completing this form" mentioned as attachment to the PoA-DD form.
Findings	Nil
Conclusion	Validation team confirm: 1. The updated PoA-DD is completed using the valid version of the applicable PoA-DD form in compliance with para 390 (a) (i) of VVS for PoA Version 02. 2. All the information has been correctly transferred from registered PoA-DD to the current PoA-DD (Version 03.2, dated 19/06/2020) which is filled in the latest PoA-DD form available in UNFCCC website. Validation team confirms that the transfer of information from the old form to the new form is correct and materially the same as the information in the registered PoA-DD in compliance with para 390 (a) (ii) of VVS for PoA Version 02. 3. PoA-DD is in compliance with the instruction provided in the template.

D.1.2. Programme of activities period

Means of validation	As verified from the PoA-DD, the start date of 2 nd PoA period proposed for this PoA is 27/12/2019 with the length of 7 years i.e. from 27/12/2019 to 26/12/2026.
Findings	Nil
Conclusion	The start date of 2 nd PoA period is next date of the end date of 1 st crediting period and hence in compliance with para 390 (a) (v) of VVS for PoA Version 02.

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

Means of validation	Validation team has checked the names of the coordinating/managing entity and the project participants in the updated PoA-DD with the registered PoA-DD and latest version of the MoC statement. As per the updated PoA-DD, the coordinating/managing entity, project participants and parties involved in the programme of activity are:		
	Parties involved	Project participants	Indicate if the Party involved wishes to be considered as project participant (Yes/No)
	Republic of Kenya (host Party)	BURN Manufacturing Co. (Coordinating/Managing Entity)	No
	Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) (host Party)	BURN Manufacturing Co. (Coordinating/Managing Entity)	No
	Republic of Zambia (host Party)	BURN Manufacturing Co. (Coordinating/Managing Entity)	No

	Switzerland	Korea Carbon Management Ltd.	No
	Australia	Thomas Winklehner / Korea Carbon Management Ltd.	No
Findings	CL 01 was raised during the validation process which was successfully closed. For more information, please refer Appendix-4 of this report.		
Conclusion	<p>The Validation team confirm the following:</p> <p>The names of the coordinating/managing entity and the project participants in the updated PoA-DD are consistent with the names of the coordinating/managing entity available on the UN webpage of the PoA and the project participants in the latest version of the MoC statement in compliance with para 390 (a) (vi) of VVS for PoA Version 02.</p>		

D.1.4. Post-registration changes

Type of post-registration changes (PRCs)	Confirmation (Y/N)	Validation report for PRCs	
		Version	Completion date
Corrections	Y	02	06/07/2020
Inclusion of monitoring plan	N/A	N/A	N/A
Permanent changes to the registered monitoring plan, or permanent deviation of monitoring from the applied methodologies, standardized baselines, or other methodological regulatory documents	Y	02	06/07/2020
Changes to the programme design	Y	02	06/07/2020
Addition of CPA inclusion template	Y	02	06/07/2020
Changes specific to afforestation and reforestation activities	N/A	N/A	N/A
Change of coordinating/managing entity	N/A	N/A	N/A

D.2. Generic component project activities

D.2.1. Application and selection of methodologies and standardized baselines

Means of validation	<p>At the time of registration, the CME applied the methodology – “AMS-II.G, version 04: Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass”. In the revised PoA-DD, valid version of this methodology has been applied – “AMS-II.G., version 11.1: Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass”</p> <p>Validity: Valid from 28 Nov 19 onwards</p> <p>The PoA-DD proposes to add a new methodology (AMS-I.E.: fuel switch) to the registered methodology (AMS-II.G.: Technology switch but no change of energy source). The purpose of proposed change has been determined to be “To add new components or extend/add technologies/measures” as per para 270(e) of CDM VVS PoA Version 2.0. The aforesaid change also complies with para 238(e) & 23 (h) of CDM PS PoA Version 2.0.</p> <p>Further, the activities to be implemented in both the generic CPAs involves the same technology, since they provide same kind of output (heat), use same kind of equipment (cookstoves) and same conversion process (burning of fuels), inline with the definition of the technology as per Glossary of CDM terms, version 10. Since both the activities involve dissemination of same technology, thus requirement of para 275, VVS for PoA version 2.0 was found being met”.</p> <p>Some of the AMS II.G eligibility criteria has been updated/added in Section I.2 (in the generic CPA-DD) of the PoA-DD. The DOE has however checked all the applicability criteria as per the AMS II.G, version 11.1 and discussed as follows:</p>		
	AMS-II.G. applicability criteria	Applicability check or corresponding eligibility criteria for	Conclusion

		CPA inclusion (Section K of the PoA-DD)	
	<p>This category comprises appliances involving efficiency improvements in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass. Examples of these technologies and measures include introduction of high efficiency biomass fired project devices (cookstoves or ovens or dryers) to replace the existing devices and/or energy efficiency improvement in existing biomass fired cookstoves or ovens or dryers.</p>	<p>CPAs will distribute high efficient cookstove technologies replacing existing devices.</p> <p>Eligibility criterion 15 fulfilment</p>	<p>This eligibility criteria has already been covered in the eligibility criteria no. 15 of the “<i>Eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs</i>”.</p> <p>The justification provided by the CME is acceptable.</p> <p>Hence the updated generic CPA part of the PoA-DD is in compliance with valid version of the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G.: version 11.1.</p> <p>This criterion was further validated by means of interviews performed with the CME. Therefore, criterion complied.</p>
	<p>In the case of cookstoves, the methodology is applicable to introduction of single pot or multi pot portable or in-situ cookstoves with rated efficiency of at least 20 per cent. Refer to the requirements indicated in “Data /</p>	<p>Eligibility criterion 1 fulfilment</p>	<p>This eligibility criteria has already been covered in the eligibility criteria no. 1 of the “<i>Eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs</i>”.</p> <p>The justification provided by the CME is acceptable.</p> <p>Hence the updated generic CPA part of the PoA-DD is in compliance with valid version of the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G.: version 11.1.</p> <p>This criterion was further validated by means of interviews performed with the CME. Therefore, criterion complied.</p>

	Parameter table 12" which details the options for testing and certification as well as supporting documentation (e.g. certificate issued by third party or test results) that needs to be presented to the validating DOE.		
	The aggregate energy savings of a single project activity shall not exceed the equivalent of 60 GWh per year or 180 GWh thermal per year in fuel input.	This criterion is not applicable to any of the CPA-DDs under this PoA following paragraph 51 of the methodology. Since (as already mentioned above) the generic CPA consists solely of units that qualify as 'microscale CDM units' as defined in the 'Methodological tool: Demonstration of additionality of microscale project activities' (see paragraph 124(m) of CDM Project Standard for PoAs, version 02.0 and TOOL19, 'Demonstration of additionality of microscale project activities').	<p>The generic CPA consists solely of units that qualify as 'microscale CDM units' as defined in the 'Methodological tool: Demonstration of additionality of microscale project activities' (see paragraph 124(m) of CDM Project Standard for PoAs, version 02.0 and TOOL19, 'Demonstration of additionality of microscale project activities').</p> <p>Hence this criterion is not applicable to any of the CPA-DDs under this PoA which is in line with the paragraph 51 of the methodology.</p> <p>Hence the generic CPA part of the PoA-DD is in compliance with valid version of the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G.: version 11.1.</p> <p>This criterion was further validated by means of interviews performed with the CME. Therefore, criterion complied.</p>
	Project participants are able to show that non-renewable biomass has been used since December 1989, using survey methods or referring to published literature, official	Eligibility criterion 15 fulfilment	<p>This eligibility criteria has already been covered in the eligibility criteria no. 15 of the "<i>Eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs</i>".</p> <p>The justification provided by the CME is acceptable.</p> <p>Hence the generic CPA part of the PoA-DD is in compliance with valid version of the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G.: version 11.1.</p> <p>This criterion was further validated by means of interviews performed with the CME. Therefore, criterion complied.</p>

	reports, or statistics.		
	For cases where the biomass is sourced from renewable sources, the project participants should use a corresponding Type I methodology.	Not applicable. Since even if biomass was sourced from renewable sources, no emission reductions would be claimed for from the switch from non-renewable biomass to renewable biomass. In case this would change in future, a PRC will be submitted adding the corresponding Type I methodology.	<p>The eligibility criteria is not applicable.</p> <p>In case if the biomass was sourced from renewable sources, no emission reductions would be claimed for from the switch from non-renewable biomass to renewable biomass. In case this would change in future, a PRC will be submitted adding the corresponding Type I methodology.</p> <p>Hence the generic CPA part of the PoA-DD is in compliance with valid version of the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G.: version 11.1.</p> <p>This criterion was further validated by means of interviews performed with the CME. Therefore, criterion complied.</p>
	If the project device requires a specific fuel for this device (e.g. briquettes, pellets, woodchips), the consumption of the fuel should be monitored during the crediting period.	In case that the project device fully depends on a specific fuel (e.g. briquettes, pellets, woodchips), the consumption of the fuel will be monitored during the crediting period.	<p>The consumption of the fuel will be monitored in case the project device fully depends on a specific fuel (e.g. briquettes, pellets, woodchips).</p> <p>Hence the generic CPA part of the PoA-DD is in compliance with valid version of the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G.: version 11.1.</p> <p>This criterion was further validated by means of interviews performed with the CME. Therefore, criterion complied.</p>
	The CDM-PoA-DD/CPA-DD shall explain the proposed method for distribution of project devices including the method to avoid double counting of emission reductions such as unique identifications of product and end-	<p>Each CPA will use one or multiple of the following methods for distribution of appliances implemented under the CPA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct sale/distribution to end-users • Bulk sales/distribution to distributors who sell/distribute on to the end user • Distribution to the end-user by an organization receiving the products/measures from the 	<p>This eligibility criteria has already been covered in the eligibility criteria no. 12 & 6 of the “<i>Eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs</i>”.</p> <p>The justification provided by the CME is acceptable.</p> <p>Each CPA will use one or multiple of the following methods for distribution of appliances implemented under the CPA, which may include direct sale/distribution to end-users, bulk sales/distribution to distributors who sell/distribute on to the end user, distribution to the end-user by an organization receiving the products/measures from the CME.</p> <p>A unique numbering system for cooking devices will be applied by assigning a unique serial number to</p>

	user locations (e.g. programme logo).	<p>CME</p> <p>Eligibility criterion 12 fulfilment</p> <p>A unique numbering system for cooking devices will be applied by assigning a unique serial number to each cookstove. Linking a unique serial number to the contact details of the end-user allows for the tracking and identification of each device. All the devices including end-user details are recorded in a centralized database.</p> <p>Eligibility criterion 6 fulfilment</p>	<p>each cookstove. Linking a unique serial number to the contact details of the end-user allows for the tracking and identification of each device. All the devices including end-user details are recorded in a centralized database.</p> <p>Hence the updated generic CPA part of the PoA-DD is in compliance with valid version of the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G.: version 11.1.</p> <p>This criterion was further validated by means of interviews performed with the CME. Therefore, criterion complied.</p>
	The CDM-PoA-DD/CPA-DD shall also explain how the proposed procedures prevent double counting of emission reductions, for example if project stove manufacturers, wholesale providers or others were to claim credit for emission reductions from the project devices.	<p>The end-consumers assign and transfer all right, title and interest to all benefits (including CERs) arising from the use of the cookstoves to a specific entity. Only this entity to whom the end-users assign and transfer all the rights and benefits on the carbon credits (CERs) can claim such rights and benefits. Thus, double counting of emission reductions is being prevented. Contractual agreements will be in place between producer of cookstoves, distributors and the entity claiming the carbon credits.</p> <p>Eligibility criterion 6 fulfilment.</p>	<p>This eligibility criteria has already been covered in the eligibility criteria no. 6 of the “<i>Eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs</i>”.</p> <p>The justification provided by the CME is acceptable.</p> <p>The end-consumers assign and transfer all right, title and interest to all benefits (including CERs) arising from the use of the cookstoves to a specific entity. Only this entity to whom the end-users assign and transfer all the rights and benefits on the carbon credits (CERs) can claim such rights and benefits. Thus, double counting of emission reductions is being prevented. Contractual agreements will be in place between producer of cookstoves, distributors and the entity claiming the carbon credits.</p> <p>Hence the updated generic CPA part of the PoA-DD is in compliance with valid version of the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G.: version 11.1.</p> <p>This criterion was further validated by means of interviews performed with the CME. Therefore, criterion complied.</p>
	The use of this methodology in a project activity under a	<p>Option c) will be chosen for all CPAs to be included under this PoA-DD.</p> <p>In case of project</p>	<p>The CME has chosen the following Option c) for all CPAs to be included under this PoA-DD.</p> <p><i>“As an alternative to subparagraphs (a) and (b) Bold, can be multiplied by a net to gross adjustment factor of</i></p>

	<p>programme of activities is legitimate if the following leakages are estimated and accounted for, as required on a sample basis using a 90/30 precision for the selection of samples:</p> <p>(a) Use of non-renewable woody biomass saved under the project activity to justify the baseline of other CDM project activities can also be a potential source of leakage. If this leakage assessment quantifies a portion of non-renewable woody biomass saved under the project activity that is then used as the baseline of other CDM project activities then $B_{old,i,j}$ is adjusted to account for the quantified leakage;</p> <p>(b) Increase in the use of non-renewable woody</p>	<p>activities switching from baseline device using firewood to efficient project device using charcoal or switching from firewood to efficient project device using processed biomass (briquette, pellets, and woodchips), leakage effects related to the charcoal or processed biomass production will be taken into account, as requested as per paragraph 40 of the methodology.</p>	<p><i>0.95 to account for both leakages, in which case surveys are not required".</i></p> <p>In case of project activities switching from baseline device using firewood to efficient project device using charcoal or switching from firewood to efficient project device using processed biomass (briquette, pellets, and woodchips), leakage effects related to the charcoal or processed biomass production will be taken into account, as requested as per paragraph 40 of the methodology.</p> <p>Hence the generic CPA part of the PoA-DD is in compliance with valid version of the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G.: version 11.1.</p> <p>This criterion was further validated by means of interviews performed with the CME. Therefore, criterion complied.</p>
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	<p>biomass outside the project boundary to create non-renewable woody biomass baselines can also be a potential source of leakage. If this leakage assessment quantifies an increase in the use of non-renewable woody biomass outside the project boundary then $B_{old,ij}$ is adjusted to account for the quantified leakage;</p> <p>(c) As an alternative to subparagraphs (a) and (b) $B_{old,ij}$ can be multiplied by a net to gross adjustment factor of 0.95 to account for both leakages, in which case surveys are not required.</p>		
Findings	CL 02 was raised during the validation process which was successfully closed. For more information, please refer Appendix-4 of this report.		
Conclusion	<p>The PoA/Generic CPA part of the PoA-DD, fulfills all relevant criteria of the applied methodology “AMS-II.G – Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass (Version 11.1)”. CME has used the valid version of the applied methodology i.e. “AMS-II.G – Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass (Version 11.1)”.</p> <p>The revised PoA/Generic CPA part of the PoA-DD has also applied additional methodology (AMS-I.E – <i>Switch from non-renewable biomass for thermal applications by the user, Version 10.1</i>), which has been discussed in the post-registration changes validation report (version 02 dated 06/07/2020), which is</p>		

	<p>submitted along-with this renewal of the CDM programme of activities period.</p> <p>However, since this is an international PoA the applicability criteria are better demonstrated at the CPA level where the actual project implementation or the distribution of stove devices takes place. Hence the selected version of the applied methodology is appropriate for this PoA/generic CPA part of the PoA-DD.</p>
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D.2.2. Validity of original baseline or its update

Means of validation	<p>In according to para 382 of VVS for PoA version 02.0, the assessment team reviewed the updated PoA-DD version 03.2 and evaluated whether CME assess and incorporate the impact of new national and/or sectoral policies and circumstances existing at the time of requesting renewal of PoA period on the modalities to estimate baseline GHG emissions for the subsequent crediting period of each corresponding CPA, without reassessing the baseline scenario.</p> <p>Whether data and parameters used for determining the original baseline, that were determined ex ante and not monitored during the PoA period, are no longer valid, the assessment team identified whether coordinating/managing entity update such data and parameters in accordance with the “Methodological tool: Assessment of the validity of the original/current baseline and update of the baseline at the renewal of the crediting period” version 03.0.1.</p> <p>The steps from the Methodological Tool “Assessment of the validity of the original/current baseline and update of the baseline at the renewal of the crediting period” Version 03.0.1 as per CDM VVS for PoA version 02.0.0 were applied to assess the continued validity of the baseline and/or to update the baseline at the renewal of a crediting period:</p> <p>Step 1: Assess the validity of the current baseline for the next crediting period</p> <p>The CDM Project Standard for PoA, version 2.0 requires assessing the impact of new relevant national and/or sectoral policies and circumstances on the baseline. The validity of the current baseline is assessed in the following sub-steps:</p> <p>Step 1.1: Assess compliance of the current baseline with relevant mandatory national and/or sectoral policies</p> <p><u>AMS II.G (version 11.1)</u></p> <p>The baseline scenario is the use of fossil fuels for meeting similar thermal energy needs on predominantly inefficient cooking technologies to satisfy the energy needs of the target population.</p> <p>For a typical CPA under the PoA, the baseline scenario is determined as follows: A typical CPA will use literature studies and/or surveys on the consumption of biomass for the target group within the CPA boundary to determine an average consumption per household per year. In the instance where the consumption varies across categories (i.e. urban and rural), the weighted average will be used:</p> $\text{Average Use} = \text{Biomass Use} \times \text{Category 1 Proportion of Target Group (\%)} + \text{Biomass Use} \times \text{Category 2 Proportion of Target Group (\%)}$ <p>If the target group is SMEs or institutions data for the consumption of each user may be available in which case an average is not required.</p> <p>In addition to the fuel consumption, the average efficiency of the baseline appliance (η_{old}) replaced by the project appliance is determined as follows.</p> <p>The AMS-II.G Version 11.1 allows the efficiency of the baseline appliance ($\eta_{old,i,j}$) to be determined through 2 options:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Efficiency of the system being replaced, measured using representative sampling methods or based on referenced literature values (fraction), use
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- weighted average values if more than one type of system is being replaced;
2. A default value of 0.10 may be optionally used if the replaced system is a three stone fire, or a conventional system with no improved combustion air supply or flue gas ventilation system, i.e. without a grate or a chimney; for other types of systems a default value of 0.2 may be optionally used.

A typical CPA applies Option 2, using a default value of 0.10 for unimproved stoves or three stone fires, and a default value of 0.20 for improved stoves. In the case where both improved and unimproved stoves are in use within the CPA boundary, a weighted average of the efficiency values will be used to determine $\eta_{old,i,j}$:

$$\eta_{old,i,j} = \text{Usage rate of unimproved stoves (\%)} \times 0.10 \\ + \text{Usage rate of Improved Stoves (\%)} \times 0.20$$

The relevant mandatory national and/or sectoral policies for all the countries included in the PoA have been discussed as follows:

Kenya: The various relevant national policies of the country Kenya has been checked whether the distribution and use of improved biomass cookstoves is not enforced by any government law, policy or regulation. The “National Energy Policy² dated October 2018 published by the Ministry of Energy” and “National Climate Change Action Plan 2018-2022 (volume 3)³ released by Ministry of Environment and Forestry”, has been checked and found that both the documents provides government plans related to the development and distribution of those improved biomass cookstoves. As per the documents, one of the prioritized actions in the energy sector is the development and distribution of 4 million improved biomass stoves by 2022. However the distribution and use of improved biomass cookstoves is not enforced by any government law, policy or regulation, hence there is no obligation for households to use improved cookstoves. The government plan to promote the development and usage of cookstoves, however the same is not mandatory. Further there is uncertainty whether these plans will be achieved by year 2022.

Moreover the “Kenya’s Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) published by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources” has also been checked and as per which it does not mention any specific objectives in regard to improved cookstoves. Hence there are no new relevant national and/or sectoral policies and circumstances ever since the PoA was registered that have an impact on the baseline.

Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC): The various relevant national policies of the country “Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)” has been checked whether the distribution and use of improved biomass cookstoves is not enforced by any government law, policy or regulation. As per the UNDP report ‘Sustainable Energy for all towards the 2030 horizon⁴’, one of the objectives as part of the ‘Program to improve energy efficiency through the diffusion of improved stoves’ is the government’s support for production and commercialization of improved cookstoves, sensitization of the population in DRC for the use of improved cookstoves and develop a favorable legal and tax framework for improved cookstoves. However, the distribution and use of improved biomass cookstoves is not enforced by any government law, policy or regulation, hence there is no obligation for households to use improved cookstoves. Hence, though a government objective has been defined to foster the use of improved cookstoves, it is not guaranteed whether this objective will be achieved in reality and if so, to what

² https://kplc.co.ke/img/full/BL4PdOqKtxFT_National%20Energy%20Policy%20October%20%202018.pdf

³ http://www.lse.ac.uk/GranthamInstitute/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/8737_vol3.pdf

⁴ UNDP, Rapport national ‘Energie durable pour tous’, Programme National et Strategie DRC, August 2013, https://www.cd.undp.org/content/dam/dem_rep_congo/docs/eenv/UNDP-CD-RAPPORT-ENERGIE-DURABLE-POUR-TOUS-HORIZON-2030.pdf

extent.

Further the NDC of DRC⁵ does not mention any specific objectives in regard to improved cookstoves. Hence there are no new relevant national and/or sectoral policies and circumstances ever since the PoA was registered that have an impact on the baseline.

Republic of Zambia: The various relevant national policies of the country Zambia has been checked whether the distribution and use of improved biomass cookstoves is not enforced by any government law, policy or regulation.

The "National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS), published by the Ministry of Tourism, Environment & Natural Resources, Government of the Republic of Zambia⁶", has been checked and as per which there are no mention of any national targets for the implementation of improved cookstoves.

Further the "Zambia's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)⁷" has been checked, which mentions the involvement of improved biomass devices as part of the Zambia's Programs Contribution to its National Mitigation Goal, however does not mention any specific objectives in regard to improved cookstoves. Hence there are no new relevant national and/or sectoral policies and circumstances ever since the PoA was registered that have an impact on the baseline.

AMS I.E (version 10.1)

The baseline scenario is the use of fossil fuels for meeting similar thermal energy needs.

A key parameter in the baseline scenario is the quantity of non-renewable woody biomass consumed prior to the project activity. For each CPA, surveys and/or literature studies are cited to show the usage of biomass among the target population. From the studies and/or surveys the baseline use is determined.

For a typical CPA under the PoA, the baseline scenario is determined as follows:

A typical CPA will use literature studies and/or the results coming from surveys/KPT on the consumption of biomass for the target group within the CPA boundary to determine an average consumption per household per year. In the instance where the consumption varies across categories (i.e. urban and rural), the weighted average will be used:

$$\text{Average Use} = \text{Biomass Use} \times \text{Category 1 Proportion of Target Group (\%)} + \text{Biomass Use} \times \text{Category 2 Proportion of Target Group (\%)}$$

If the target group is SMEs or institutions data for the consumption of each user may be available in which case an average is not required.

For a typical CPA under the PoA, the baseline scenario is determined as follows:

A typical CPA will use literature studies and/or the results coming from surveys on the consumption of biomass for the target group within the CPA boundary to determine an average consumption per household per year. In the instance where the consumption varies across categories (i.e. urban and rural), the weighted average will be used:

$$\text{Average Use} = \text{Biomass Use} \times \text{Category 1 Proportion of Target Group (\%)} + \text{Biomass Use} \times \text{Category 2 Proportion of Target Group (\%)}$$

If the target group is SMEs or institutions data for the consumption of each user

⁵ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Democratic%20Republic%20of%20the%20Congo%20First/CPDN%20-%20R%C3%A9p%20D%C3%A9m%20du%20Congo.pdf>

⁶ https://www.adaptation-undp.org/sites/default/files/downloads/zambia-climate_change_response_strategy.pdf

⁷ https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Zambia%20First/FINAL+ZAMBIA%27S+INDC_1.pdf

may be available in which case an average is not required.

The relevant mandatory national and/or sectoral policies for all the countries included in the PoA/CPA have been discussed as follows:

Kenya: The various relevant national policies of the country Kenya has been checked whether the distribution and use of biomass cookstoves and use of biomass is not enforced by any government law, policy or regulation. The “National Energy Policy⁸ dated October 2018 published by the Ministry of Energy” has been checked and found that the document provides government plans to promotion of use of biomass briquettes as an alternative to woodfuel.

Kenya’s “National Climate Change Action Plan 2018-2022 (volume 3)⁹ released by Ministry of Environment and Forestry” further mentions as a required key technology amongst others briquette stove technology and briquette manufacturing technologies. However, no specific objectives are provided in either document nor is it enforced by any government law, policy or regulation, hence there is no obligation for households, institutions or SMEs to use renewable fuels, like e.g. briquettes. Though the promotion and use of renewable fuels like briquettes makes part of the National Policy, it is not guaranteed whether this Policy will be implemented and to what extent.

Moreover the “Kenya’s Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) published by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources” has also been checked and as per which it does refer to ‘clean energy options’ however does not provide any details. Hence the baseline is in line with the national and/or sectoral policies and circumstances.

Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC): The various relevant national policies of the country “Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)” has been checked whether the distribution and use of biomass cookstoves and use of biomass is not enforced by any government law, policy or regulation. The UNDP report ‘Sustainable Energy for all towards the 2030 horizon¹⁰, does not have any explicit mention in regard to the promotion of renewable fuels for cooking. The use of renewable fuels (like pellets, briquettes, woodchips) for cooking is not enforced by any government law, policy or regulation, hence there is no obligation for households, institutions or SMEs to use renewable fuels.

Further the NDC of DRC¹¹ does not mention any specific objectives in regard to the promotion or use of renewable fuels for cooking.

Republic of Zambia: The various relevant national policies of the country Zambia has been checked whether the distribution and use of biomass cookstoves and use of biomass is not enforced by any government law, policy or regulation. The NDC of Republic of Zambia¹² mentions sustainable forest management as part of the Zambia’s Programs Contribution to its National Mitigation Goal, however, does not mention any specific objectives in regard to the promotion or use of renewable fuels ((like pellets, briquettes, woodchips). The National Climate Change Response Strategy published by the Ministry of Tourism, Environment & Natural Resources¹³ does not mention any national targets for the use of renewable fuels either.

⁸ https://kplc.co.ke/img/full/BL4PdOqKtFT_National%20Energy%20Policy%20October%20%202018.pdf

⁹ http://www.lse.ac.uk/GranthamInstitute/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/8737_vol3.pdf

¹⁰ UNDP, Rapport national ‘Energie durable pour tous’, Programme National et Strategie DRC, August 2013, https://www.cd.undp.org/content/dam/dem_rep_congo/docs/eenv/UNDP-CD-RAPPORT-ENERGIE-DURBALE-POUR-TOUS-HORIZON-2030.pdf

¹¹ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Democratic%20Republic%20of%20the%20Congo%20First/CPDN%20-%20Rép%20Dém%20du%20Congo.pdf>

¹² <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/pages/Party.aspx?party=ZMB>

¹³ Ministry of Tourism, Environment & Natural Resources, National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS), December 2010, https://www.adaptation-undp.org/sites/default/files/downloads/zambia-climate_change_response_strategy.pdf (accessed on 04/11/2019).

Hence, the baseline for each generic CPA remains the same as that in the registered PoA-DD. Since this is an international PoA, the baseline demonstration will be done at the CPA level and the CPA inclusion will be in compliance with the relevant mandatory national and/or sectoral policies. The information presented in the generic part of CPA of PoA-DD has been validated by an initial document review and further confirmation has been made based on the interview.

Hence the same baseline as identified in the previous crediting period is still valid for the generic CPA part of PoA. There are no new relevant national and/or sectoral policies and circumstances ever since the PoA was registered that have an impact on the baseline.

Thus, the baseline identified during the validation is still compliance with the relevant mandatory national and/or sectoral policies. Hence, no need to update the current baseline for the next crediting period.

Step 1.2: Assess the impact of circumstances

There are not new national/sectoral policies or circumstances that could affect the baseline scenario during the PoA renewal period. The validation team confirmed that the current baseline identified in the registered PoA-DD is still valid for the second PoA renewal period.

The baseline for each generic CPA remains the same as that in the registered PoA-DD. Since this is an international PoA, the baseline demonstration will be done at the CPA level and the CPA inclusion will be in compliance with the relevant mandatory national and/or sectoral policies. The information presented in the generic part of CPA of PoA-DD has been validated by an initial document review and further confirmation has been made based on the interview.

Since, there is no change in the circumstance and hence the circumstance will not have any impact on the current baseline emission. Hence, no need to update the current baseline for the next renewal period.

Step 1.3: Assess whether the continuation of the use of current baseline equipment(s) or an investment is the most likely scenario for the crediting period for which renewal is requested

The baseline for each generic CPA remains the same as that in the registered PoA-DD. The information presented in the generic part of CPA of PoA-DD has been validated by an initial document review and further confirmation has been made based on the interview.

Hence, no need to update the current baseline for the next renewal period.

Step 1.4: Assessment of the validity of the data and parameters

During the 1st PoA period, PoA was registered applying small scale methodology 'AMS-II.G. ver. 04.0'. During 2nd Renewal period, PoA has applied valid version i.e. 11.1 of the same methodology AMS-II.G and additionally the methodology, AMS I.E, version 10.1.

Validation team confirms that data and parameters that were only determined at the start of the crediting period and not monitored during the crediting period are still valid except the ex-ante parameter $EF_{\text{projected_fossilfuel},i}$ which is updated in accordance with applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G. Version 11.1 and AMS I.E, version 10.1.

Ex-ante parameter	During the 1 st PoA period	During the 2 nd PoA period
$EF_{\text{projected_fossilfuel},i}$	81.6 tCO ₂ /TJ	73.2 tCO ₂ /TJ
(Unit: tCO ₂ /TJ, Description: Emission		

factor of the fuel(s) type i substituted)

Since the value of the ex-ante parameter has been reduced, hence the same is accepted to the validation team.

Step 2: Update the current baseline and the data and parameters

Step 1.4 shows that ex-ante parameter needs to be updated.

Step 2.1: Update the current baseline

The baseline remains unchanged as discussed above.

Step 2.2: Update the data and parameters

The ex-ante parameters are inline with the latest version 11.1 of the applied methodology (AMS II.G) as follows:

Sl. No.	Ex-ante Parameters	Monitoring procedure
1.	$B_{old,P}$ (Unit: tonnes/person/year, Description: Annual quantity of woody biomass that would have been used per person in the household in the absence of the project activity to generate useful thermal energy equivalent to that provided by the project devices)	Source of data: Literature/Survey/default value/SBL value (determined ex-ante at CPA level) Measurement procedures (if any): A default value of 0.5 tonnes/capita per year ¹⁴ may be used. This option is limited to household project devices (not eligible for oven and dryers) Justification for the compliance: This ex-ante parameter will be used for the calculation of baseline emissions. Validation team has checked the ex-ante parameter and found that the ex-ante parameter is complying with the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G. version 11.1.
2.	$N_{p,HH}$ (Unit: Number, Description: Average number of persons served per household/institution/SM E prior to project implementation)	Source of data: Literature/Survey (determined ex-ante at CPA level) Measurement procedures (if any): The measurement procedures shall be defined at the CPA level. Justification for the compliance: This ex-ante parameter will be used for the calculation of baseline emissions. Validation team has checked the ex-ante parameter and found that the ex-ante parameter is complying with the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G. version 11.1.
3.	$B_{old,HH}$ (Unit: tonnes/household/year,	Source of data: Literature/Survey (determined ex-ante at CPA level)

¹⁴ Refer to "Annex 5 - Information note on the rationale for default factors used in AMS-I.E. and AMS-II.G." of the SSC WG 42 meeting report for the derivation of the default.

		<p>Description: Annual quantity of woody biomass that would have been used in the household in the absence of the project activity to generate useful thermal energy equivalent to that provided by the project devices</p>	<p>Measurement procedures (if any): For the purpose of measurement, one of the following options shall be used:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. $B_{old,p}$ times $N_{p,HH}$ or; 2. Based on the historical data or a sample survey conducted as per the latest version of "sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities". If the monitoring period is shorter or longer than one year, the result may be extrapolated for the monitoring period <p>The value may be derived, based on the historical data or a sample survey conducted as per the latest version of 'Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities'. Paragraph 23 of 'General guidelines for SSC CDM methodologies (version 22.1)' provides guidance on the use of data including historic data to derive parameter values. Values used in other schemes (e.g. registered Gold Standard carbon offset projects) from the same region are acceptable when it is demonstrated to be suitable for use as per the procedures indicated in the above general guidelines.</p> <p>Justification for the compliance: This ex-ante parameter will be used for the calculation of baseline emissions.</p> <p>Validation team has checked the ex-ante parameter and found that the ex-ante parameter is complying with the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G. version 11.1.</p>
	4.	<p>$B_{old,i,j}$ (Unit: tonnes/year, Description: Annual quantity of woody biomass that would have been used in the absence of the project activity to generate useful thermal energy equivalent to that provided by the project device type i and batch j</p>	<p>Source of data: Calculated (determined ex-ante at CPA level)</p> <p>Measurement procedures (if any): $B_{old,HH}$ divided by $N_{d,HH}$</p> <p>Justification for the compliance: This ex-ante parameter will be used for the calculation of baseline emissions.</p> <p>Validation team has checked the ex-ante parameter and found that the ex-ante parameter is complying with the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G. version 11.1.</p>
	5.	<p>$f_{NRB,y}$ (Unit: Fraction, Description: Fraction of woody biomass saved by the project activity in year y that can be established as non-renewable biomass</p>	<p>Source of data: Default value or; FAO/IPCC/survey results/national or local statistics or other sources of information (following TOOL30: Calculation of the fraction of non-renewable biomass', version 02.0</p> <p>Measurement procedures (if any): As per paragraph 49 of AMS-II.G.</p> <p>Justification for the compliance: This ex-ante parameter will be used for the calculation of baseline emissions.</p>

			Validation team has checked the ex-ante parameter and found that the ex-ante parameter is complying with the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G. version 11.1.
	6.	$\eta_{old,i,j}$ (Unit: %, Description: Efficiency of the pre-project device being replaced)	<p>Source of data: Establish prior to start of implementation based on survey.</p> <p>Measurement procedures (if any): Survey Approach: A survey of end-users will be conducted before implementation of a CPA to calculate the average efficiency across end-user appliances. Each end-user appliance will be classified as three-stone fire or conventional device without a grate or a chimney using a default value of 0.1 or any other type of device using a default value of 0.2. The survey would be conducted in accordance with the CDM standard for sampling and survey version 8. In case of cross-sampling across CPAs, the value can be applied across all homogenous CPAs. Use weighted average values if more than one type of system is being replaced.</p> <p>Justification for the compliance: This ex-ante parameter will be used for the calculation of baseline emissions.</p> <p>Validation team has checked the ex-ante parameter and found that the ex-ante parameter is complying with the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G. version 11.1.</p>
	7.	Leakage (Unit: Fraction, Description: Net to gross adjustment factor to account for leakages)	<p>Source of data: AMS-II.G, paragraph 48(c)</p> <p>Measurement procedures (if any): In case this leakage adjustment factor is applied, it is not required to survey the use/diversion of non-renewable woody biomass saved under the project activity by non-project households/users that previously used renewable energy sources.</p> <p>Justification for the compliance: This ex-ante parameter will be used for the calculation of baseline emissions.</p> <p>Validation team has checked the ex-ante parameter and found that the ex-ante parameter is complying with the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G. version 11.1.</p>
	8.	$EF_{projected fossil fuel}$ (Unit: tCO ₂ /TJ, Description: Emission factor for the fossil fuels projected to be used for substitution of non-renewable woody biomass by similar consumers)	<p>Source of data: AMS-II.G; vers. 11.0</p> <p>Measurement procedures (if any): This is the IPCC default value as provided by AMS II.G (vers. 11.0), paragraph 25.</p> <p>Justification for the compliance: This ex-ante parameter will be used for the calculation of baseline emissions.</p> <p>Validation team has checked the ex-ante parameter and found that the ex-ante parameter is complying with the applied</p>

			methodology i.e. AMS-II.G. version 11.1.
	9.	NCV_{biomass} Unit: TJ/tonne, Description: Net calorific value of biomass displaced by the project activity	Source of data: The net calorific value of wood & charcoal is as given in 2006 IPCC Guidelines Reference: 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Volume 2: http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/vol2.html Measurement procedures (if any): IPCC default value Justification for the compliance: This ex-ante parameter will be used for the calculation of baseline emissions. Validation team has checked the ex-ante parameter and found that the ex-ante parameter is complying with the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G. version 11.1.
	10.	Wood to charcoal conversion factor Unit: kg firewood / kg charcoal, Description: Conversion factor for transforming wood to charcoal	Source of data: There would either be the default wood to charcoal conversion factor of 6 kg of firewood per kg of charcoal or alternatively, credible local conversion factors determined from a field study or literature. Measurement procedures (if any): Default wood to charcoal conversion factor of 6 kg of firewood per kg of charcoal or alternatively, credible local conversion factors determined from a field study or literature. Justification for the compliance: This ex-ante parameter will be used for the calculation of baseline emissions. Validation team has checked the ex-ante parameter and found that the ex-ante parameter is complying with the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G. version 11.1.
<p>The ex-ante parameter has been correctly applied inline with the applied methodology (AMS-II.G. Version 11.1). The addition of new methodology (<i>AMS-I.E – Switch from non-renewable biomass for thermal applications by the user, Version 10.1</i>), has been discussed in the post-registration changes validation report (<i>version 02 dated 06/07/2020</i>), which is submitted along-with this renewal of CDM programme of activities period.</p> <p>The values are correctly applied for the emission reduction calculations.</p>			
Findings	CAR 01 was raised during the validation process which was successfully closed. For more information, please refer Appendix-4 of this report.		
Conclusion	Validity of the baseline has been correctly assessed and the parameters are updated as per the Methodological Tool “Assessment of the validity of the original/current baseline and update of the baseline at the renewal of the crediting period” Version 03.0.1 in the PoA-DD submitted for the renewal of PoA period.		

D.2.3. Estimated emission reductions or net anthropogenic removals

Means of validation	Validation team has checked modalities for estimating GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals in the updated generic CPA part of the PoA-DD in accordance with the applied version of the methodology i.e. AMS-II.G. Version 11.1.
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	The calculations are done as per applied methodology AMS-II.G. Version 11.1. Validation team has assessed the calculations of project emissions, baseline emissions, leakage, and emission reductions. The parameters and equations presented in the PoA-DD and CPA-DD as well as in other applicable documents have been compared with the information and requirements presented in the methodology and other applicable tools.
Findings	Nil
Conclusion	<p>The assessment team confirms that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All assumptions and data used by the CME are listed in the generic CPA part of the PoA-DD, including their references and sources; • All documentation used by CME as the basis for assumptions and source of data is correctly quoted and interpreted in the PoA-DD; • All values used in the PoA-DD are considered reasonable in the context of the proposed PoA; • The baseline methodology has been applied correctly to calculate project emissions, baseline emissions, leakage and emission reductions; • All estimates of the baseline emissions can be replicated using the data and parameter values provided in the PoA-DD.

D.2.4. Validity of monitoring plan

Means of validation	<p>The monitoring plan (in the generic CPA part of the PoA) is in compliance with the applied methodology AMS-II.G., version 11.1. The project was originally registered applying small scale methodology AMS-II.G., version 04.0. For the 2nd crediting period, Valid version i.e. version 11.1 of the same methodology AMS-II.G. has been applied and the monitoring plan of the same has been adopted. As per the methodology, the following parameter will be monitored:</p>		
	Sl. No.	Monitoring Parameters	Monitoring Procedures
	1.	$N_{y,i,j}$ (Unit: Numbers, Description: Number of project devices of type i and batch j operating during year y)	<p>Source of data: Sales/distribution record in electronic data management system detailing serial numbers and date of sale/distribution for appliances.</p> <p>Measurement procedures (if any): The CPA implementer keeps an electronic database of all stoves sold. As per AMS II.G monitoring shall consist of checking of all devices or a representative sample to determine if they are still operating. The latter option, taking a representative sample, is chosen for the CPA.</p> <p>Consequently, $N_{y,i,j}$ is determined by multiplying all devices sold (N) with the proportion of cooking stoves found to be operating in a representative sample, i.e. $P_{\text{opstoves},y}$</p> <p>Monitoring frequency: At least once every two years (biennial)</p> <p>Justification for the compliance: This monitoring parameter will be used for the calculation of baseline emissions.</p> <p>Validation team has checked the monitoring parameter and found that the monitoring parameter is complying with the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G. version 11.1 and</p>

			CME/CPA Implementer is able to implement the monitoring plan.
	2.	μ_y (Unit: Fraction, Description: Adjustment to account for any continued use of pre-project devices during the year y)	<p>Source of data: The CPA applies equation 6 of AMS-II.G, it is a fraction based on monitoring results.</p> <p>Measurement procedures (if any): A monitoring campaign will be conducted since the use of data loggers to record the continued operation of baseline devices is demonstrated to be not practical, since often the baseline device is the three-stone fire. The surveys will formulate questions and/or collect evidences to determine the frequency of usage of both the project devices and baseline devices.</p> <p>Monitoring frequency: At least once every two years (biennial)</p> <p>Justification for the compliance: This monitoring parameter will be used to adjust to account for any continued use of pre-project devices and will be used in the calculation of baseline emissions.</p> <p>Validation team has checked the monitoring parameter and found that the monitoring parameter is complying with the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G. version 11.1 and CME/CPA Implementer is able to implement the monitoring plan.</p>
	3.	$\eta_{new,ij}$ (Unit: Fraction, Description: Efficiency of the device of each type i and batch j implemented as part of the project activity)	<p>Source of data: Efficiency values from water boiling tests (WBTs) conducted on a representative sample of appliances</p> <p>Measurement procedures (if any): According to AMS-II.G. efficiency shall be measured/estimated as follows (the option should be identified and fixed ex ante in the CPA-DD at the time of inclusion):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The efficiency of the project devices shall be based on certification by a national standards body or an appropriate certifying agent recognized by that body. 2. Alternatively, manufacturer specifications on efficiency based on water boiling test (WBT) may be used. The WBT shall be carried out in accordance with national standards (if available) or international standards or guidelines (e.g. the WBT Protocol or ISO 19867-1 listed by Clean Cooking Alliance (See https://www.cleancookingalliance.org/technology-and-fuels/testing/protocols.html)). The sampling test of stoves by such certification bodies/agents or manufacturers shall be conducted following a 90/10 precision in accordance with the "Standard for sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities" 3. However, the following simplified approach may be used, when the efficient cook stoves are produced by a manufacturer with a recognized management system in place (e.g.

		<p>ISO certification) to ensure that the individual equipment produced do not vary beyond the range of acceptance limits (e.g. characteristics such as materials, critical dimensions):</p> <p>(i) Conduct a sample test on three cook stoves with three tests conducted for each stove. The test can be carried out by project proponents by themselves or stove manufacturers</p> <p>(ii) If the standard deviation of the nine test results indicated above is very small and 90/10 precision requirement is met (in this case, the value of the t-distribution for 90 per cent confidence shall be used instead of Z value), the efficiency determined is acceptable, otherwise more sample tests would be required until 90/10 precision is met.</p> <p>4. For project activities that implement cookstoves with saucepan capacities both greater than 30 L as well as smaller than 30 L, the most conservative value among the results of efficiency tests conducted (i.e. the least efficiency determined) on cookstoves of sizes equal to or smaller than 30 L may be used for stoves that are larger than 30 L in lieu of actual testing of the efficiency of stoves that are above 30 L capacity. The simplified approach above may also be used to comply with eligibility requirements under paragraph 3 and can be used only if the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(i) Stoves that can hold saucepans that are larger than 30 L are from the same manufacturer and of similar design (e.g. with respect to construction materials including insulation material, placement of grate, cooking vessels and if applicable chimney) as compared to the stoves that are smaller than 30 L;</p> <p>(ii) Project proponents should demonstrate that comparable repair and maintenance practices are undertaken on all project stoves,</p> <p>Monitoring frequency:</p> <p>(i) Recorded at the time of commissioning/distribution;</p> <p>(ii) Annual monitoring in case default option c or option d are chosen to adjust for efficiency losses as per paragraph 37 of AMS II.G.</p> <p>Justification for the compliance: This monitoring parameter will be used in the calculation of baseline emissions.</p> <p>Validation team has checked the monitoring parameter and found that the monitoring parameter is complying with the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G. version 11.1 and CME/CPA Implementer is able to implement the monitoring plan.</p>
	<p>4. NCV_{biomass} (Unit: TJ/tonne, Description: Net calorific</p>	<p>Source of data: 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</p>

		value of the non-renewable woody biomass, briquettes or charcoal used in project devices)	<p>Measurement procedures (if any): IPCC default for wood fuel, 0.0156 TJ/tonne, based on the gross weight of the wood that is 'air-dried' may be used if fuel used in project device is also woody biomass. If briquette is used as project fuel, NCV shall be measured annually.</p> <p>Monitoring frequency: Yearly</p> <p>Justification for the compliance: This monitoring parameter will be used in the calculation of baseline emissions.</p> <p>Validation team has checked the monitoring parameter and found that the monitoring parameter is complying with the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G. version 11.1 and CME/CPA Implementer is able to implement the monitoring plan.</p>
	5.	<p>Life Span: (Unit: Number of years, Description: The operating life time of the project device. The life span should be reported in cases where the CPA implementer opts to account the efficiency loss as per paragraph 37 (a) of AMS-II.G.)</p>	<p>Source of data: Manufacturer (certified by a national standards body or an appropriate certifying agent recognized by that body)</p> <p>Measurement procedures (if any): N/A</p> <p>Monitoring frequency: Fixed and recorded at the time of commissioning/distribution</p> <p>Justification for the compliance: This monitoring parameter will be used in the calculation of baseline emissions.</p> <p>Validation team has checked the monitoring parameter and found that the monitoring parameter is complying with the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G. version 11.1 and CME/CPA Implementer is able to implement the monitoring plan.</p>
	6.	<p>Date of commissioning of batch j: (Unit: Date, Description: To establish the date of commissioning, the Project Participant may opt to group the devices in "batches" and the latest date of commissioning of a device within the batch shall be used as the date of commissioning for the entire batch)</p>	<p>Source of data: Internal records</p> <p>Measurement procedures (if any): To be determined at CPA level</p> <p>Monitoring frequency: Fixed and recorded at the time of commissioning/distribution of the last project device in the batch</p> <p>Justification for the compliance: This monitoring parameter will be used in the calculation of baseline emissions.</p> <p>Validation team has checked the monitoring parameter and found that the monitoring parameter is complying with the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G. version 11.1 and CME/CPA Implementer is able to implement the monitoring plan.</p>
	7.	<p>Date of commissioning of project device of type i:</p>	<p>Source of data: Internal records</p> <p>Measurement procedures (if any): Every time an ICS is sold/distributed, it is</p>

		(Unit: Date, Description: Actual date of commissioning of the project device)	<p>recorded. The information is entered in the CPA's electronic database (either immediately at the time of recording or afterwards). Based on the database, the date of commissioning is determined.</p> <p>Monitoring frequency: Recorded at the time of commissioning/distribution of project devices</p> <p>Justification for the compliance: This monitoring parameter will be used in the calculation of baseline emissions.</p> <p>Validation team has checked the monitoring parameter and found that the monitoring parameter is complying with the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G. version 11.1 and CME/CPA Implementer is able to implement the monitoring plan.</p>
	8.	N: (Unit: Number, Description: Number of project devices distributed/sold)	<p>Source of data: Internal records (Electronic database used for registering all ICS's sold/distributed)</p> <p>Measurement procedures (if any): Every time an ICS is sold/distributed, it is recorded in an electronic database. Based on the information collected in this electronic database, the number of ICSs sold/distributed is determined.</p> <p>Monitoring frequency: Recorded at the time of commissioning/distribution of project devices</p> <p>Justification for the compliance: This monitoring parameter will be used in the calculation of baseline emissions.</p> <p>Validation team has checked the monitoring parameter and found that the monitoring parameter is complying with the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G. version 11.1 and CME/CPA Implementer is able to implement the monitoring plan.</p>
	9.	$N_{d,HH}$: (Unit: Number, Description: Number of project devices distributed/sold per household/institution/SME)	<p>Source of data: Internal records (Database)</p> <p>Measurement procedures (if any): The database will be checked whether households/institutions/SMEs use more than one project ICS. The proportion of households/institutions/SMEs using more than one project ICS will be conservatively taken into account when calculating the parameter</p> <p>Monitoring frequency: Recorded at the time of commissioning/distribution of project devices</p> <p>Justification for the compliance: This monitoring parameter will be used in the calculation of baseline emissions.</p>

			Validation team has checked the monitoring parameter and found that the monitoring parameter is complying with the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G. version 11.1 and CME/CPA Implementer is able to implement the monitoring plan.
	10.	FC: (Unit: tonnes, Description: Consumption of briquettes, pellets, woodchips)	<p>Source of data: Internal records (Database)</p> <p>Measurement procedures (if any): The parameter can be monitored either through a) direct measurement (e.g. use of scale) of the weight of briquettes, pellets, woodchips; or b) calculation of the total weight of briquettes, pellets, woodchips consumed; based on the total number of bags supplied and the average weight of fuel product per bag. The weight of fuel product per bag is determined on a sample basis in accordance with the sampling standard. Different sizes of bags may be used. In this case sampling will be conducted for each size of the bags.</p> <p>Monitoring frequency: Continuously</p> <p>Justification for the compliance: Validation team has checked the monitoring parameter and found that the monitoring parameter is complying with the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G. version 11.1 and CME/CPA Implementer is able to implement the monitoring plan.</p>
			<p>The monitoring plan will give opportunity for real measurements of achieved emission reductions. The monitoring plan has been found to be inline with the latest version 11.1 of the applied methodology AMS II.G.</p> <p>The addition of new methodology (<i>AMS-I.E – Switch from non-renewable biomass for thermal applications by the user, Version 10.1</i>), has been discussed in the post-registration changes validation report (<i>version 02 dated 06/07/2020</i>), which is submitted along-with this renewal of the CDM programme of activities period.</p>
Findings			No findings raised
Conclusion			<p>Validation team can confirm that the parameters to be determined ex-post have been presented correctly and according to requirements of the applied methodology AMS-II.G. version 11.1 & AMS-I.E, version 10.1 and that CME/CPA Implementer shall be able to monitor and report emission reductions ex-post.</p> <p>Validation team has also checked the sampling plan for each generic CPA of the PoA and found in compliance with the applied methodology AMS-II.G. Version 11.1 and AMS-I.E, version 10.1, Standard for sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities, Version 08.0 and Guidelines for sampling and survey for CDM project activities and programme of activities Version 04.0 and that CME/CPA Implementer shall be able to implement the sampling plan.</p> <p>Also, the sampling plan contained in each generic CPAs has summarized a description of the sampling approach, important assumptions, and justification for the selection of the chosen approach. The validation team regards it complied with the Section 4 of Sampling Standard Ver.08.</p>

D.2.5. Eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs

Meas ns	The eligibility criteria for the inclusion of CPAs are as follows:
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of vali dati on	No.	Eligibility Criterion – Category	Eligibility Criterion – Required Condition	Supporting evidence for inclusion	Means of validation/Findings/Conclusion
	1	Technol ogy	Each CPA will employ efficient cooking technologies for use with non-renewable biomass with a minimum thermal efficiency of 20 per cent.	Efficiency certificate from a nationally accredited university, certified testing institution or manufacturer's specifications and provide a table of key attributes of the cookstoves, containing as a minimum the following information: -stove manufacturer -stove model -material(s) -dimensions (measurements) -weight -WBT results: thermal efficiency, firepower, boil time -estimated lifetime based on manufacturer ' s specifications -type of fuel being used in the cookstove -mode of operation (portable/fixed)	<p>There is no change in this eligibility criteria in compared to the registered PoA-DD.</p> <p>The eligibility criteria is in compliance with the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G. Version 11.1 and also para 124 of the PS for PoA Version 02.</p> <p>Validation team has checked the eligibility criteria and found OK.</p> <p>This criterion was further validated by means of interviews performed with the CME. Therefore, criterion complied</p>
	2	Location	Each CPA will be located within the physical/geographical boundary of the PoA	Geographic reference showing the activity is within the physical/geographical boundary of the PoA	<p>There is no change in this eligibility criteria in compared to the registered PoA-DD.</p> <p>The eligibility criteria is in compliance with the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G. Version 11.1 and also para 124 of the PS for PoA Version 02.</p> <p>Validation team has checked the eligibility criteria and found OK.</p> <p>This criterion was further validated by means of interviews performed with the CME. Therefore, criterion complied</p>

	3	Additionality	<p>Each CPA will satisfy the criteria for demonstrating additionality of a small-scale project. The measurements and criteria ensuring eligibility are the following:</p> <p>For CPAs implemented in DRC/Zambia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CPA is implemented in an LDC (DRC or Zambia) Annual energy savings of each unit ≤ 60 GWh thermal <p>For CPAs implemented in Kenya:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPA implementer confirms that ICS are partially or fully subsidized. 	<p>For CPAs implemented in DRC/Zambia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technology specification and the energy saving per each ICS unit in the CPA-DD. Description of physical boundary in the CPA-DD <p>For CPAs implemented in Kenya: Declaration of CPA implementer</p>	<p>The revised eligibility criteria is in compliance with the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G. Version 11.1 and also para 124 of the PS for PoA Version 02.</p> <p>Validation team has checked the eligibility criteria and found OK.</p> <p>This criterion was further validated by means of interviews performed with the CME. Therefore, criterion complied</p>
	4	Aggregate small-scale threshold	<p>Not applicable. Since CPA consists solely of units that qualify as 'microscale CDM units' (see eligibility criterion 'Additionality'). See paragraph 124(m) of CDM Project Standard for PoAs, version 02.0</p>	<p>Demonstration that the CPA consists solely of units that qualify as 'microscale CDM units'.</p>	<p>The eligibility criteria has been updated in compliance with the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G Version 11.1 and also para 124 of the PS for PoA Version 02.</p> <p>The eligibility criteria is in compliance with the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G. Version 11.1 and also para 124 of the PS for PoA Version 02.</p> <p>Validation team has checked the eligibility criteria and found OK.</p> <p>This criterion was further validated by means of interviews performed with the CME. Therefore, criterion complied</p>

	5	De-Bundling	Not applicable. Since CPA consists solely of units that qualify as 'microscale CDM units' (see eligibility criterion 'Additionality'). See paragraph 124(n) of CDM Project Standard for PoAs, version 02.0	Demonstration that the CPA consists solely of units that qualify as 'microscale CDM units'.	<p>The eligibility criteria has been updated in compliance with the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G Version 11.1 and also para 124 of the PS for PoA Version 02.</p> <p>The eligibility criteria is in compliance with the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G. Version 11.1 and also para 124 of the PS for PoA Version 02.</p> <p>Validation team has checked the eligibility criteria and found OK.</p> <p>This criterion was further validated by means of interviews performed with the CME. Therefore, criterion complied</p>
	6	Double Counting of emission reductions	<p>Each CPA will implement a unique identification system for every efficient cooking unit to avoid double counting of emission reductions.</p> <p>The end-consumers assign and transfer all right, title and interest to all benefits (including CERs) arising from the use of efficient cookstoves to a specific entity. Only this entity to whom the end-users assign and transfer all the rights and benefits on the carbon credits (CERs) can claim such rights and benefits. Thus, double counting of emission reductions is being prevented. Contractual agreements will be in place between producer of improved cookstoves and the entity claiming the</p>	<p>Description of the unique identification system and adherence to the CME Management System</p> <p>Description of the transfer of carbon credit rights from end-users to entity to whom the rights are assigned to.</p> <p>Contractual agreements between producer of improved cookstoves and the entity claiming the carbon credits.</p>	<p>The revised eligibility criteria is in compliance with the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G. Version 11.1 and also para 124 of the PS for PoA Version 02.</p> <p>Validation team has checked the eligibility criteria and found OK.</p> <p>This criterion was further validated by means of interviews performed with the CME. Therefore, criterion complied</p>

			carbon credits.		
7	Start Date	Each CPA will prove that the start date of the CPA is on or after the start date of the PoA by providing evidence of the start date of the CPA.	The start date of the activity will be evidenced by e.g. a manufacturing contract, delivery receipt, sales invoice, mobile sale/distribution registration form.	<p>The eligibility criteria has been updated in compliance with the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G Version 11.1 and also para 124 of the PS for PoA Version 02.</p> <p>The eligibility criteria is in compliance with the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G. Version 11.1 and also para 124 of the PS for PoA Version 02.</p> <p>Validation team has checked the eligibility criteria and found OK.</p> <p>This criterion was further validated by means of interviews performed with the CME. Therefore, criterion complied</p>	
8	Crediting Period	Each CPA will have a fixed crediting period which shall not exceed the end date of the PoA	The type of crediting period and start date of crediting period	<p>There is no change in this eligibility criteria in compared to the registered PoA-DD.</p> <p>The eligibility criteria is in compliance with the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G. Version 11.1 and also para 124 of the PS for PoA Version 02.</p> <p>Validation team has checked the eligibility criteria and found OK.</p> <p>This criterion was further validated by means of interviews performed with the CME. Therefore, criterion complied</p>	
9	Public Funding	Each CPA will confirm that it is not receiving funding dedicated as Official Development Assistance (ODA)	A statement that the activity is not receiving public funding which would result in diversion of ODA money.	<p>There is no change in this eligibility criteria in compared to the registered PoA-DD.</p> <p>The eligibility criteria is in compliance with the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G. Version 11.1 and also para 124 of the PS for PoA Version 02.</p> <p>Validation team has checked the eligibility criteria and found OK.</p> <p>This criterion was further validated by means of interviews performed with the CME. Therefore, criterion complied</p>	

	10	CME Approval	Each CPA will prove it has received the approval of the CME of the PoA	A letter showing the CME has approved the CPA	<p>There is no change in this eligibility criteria in compared to the registered PoA-DD.</p> <p>The eligibility criteria is in compliance with the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G. Version 11.1 and also para 124 of the PS for PoA Version 02.</p> <p>Validation team has checked the eligibility criteria and found OK.</p> <p>This criterion was further validated by means of interviews performed with the CME. Therefore, criterion complied</p>
	11	Methodology	<p>Each CPA will apply the baseline and monitoring methodology AMS-II.G Version 10.1 and specify values for the following parameters as per the guidance of the PoA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $\eta_{old,i,j}$ • $B_{old,HH}$ • $f_{NRB,y}$ 	<p>Application of methodology AMS-II.G Version 10.1 and appropriate values for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • $\eta_{old,i,j}$ • $B_{old,HH}$ • $f_{NRB,y}$ 	<p>The eligibility criteria has been updated in compliance with the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G Version 11.1 and also para 124 of the PS for PoA Version 02.</p> <p>The eligibility criteria is in compliance with the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G. Version 11.1 and also para 124 of the PS for PoA Version 02.</p> <p>Validation team has checked the eligibility criteria and found OK.</p> <p>This criterion was further validated by means of interviews performed with the CME. Therefore, criterion complied</p>
	12	Target Group and Distribution Method	<p>Each CPA targets households and/or institutions and/or Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in rural and/or urban areas</p> <p>Each CPA will use one or multiple of the following methods for distribution of appliances implemented under the CPA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct sale/distribution to end-users • Bulk sales/distribution to 	<p>Target groups are households and/or institutions and/or Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) in rural and/or urban areas</p> <p>Description of the distribution method and sales/distribution database</p>	<p>The revised eligibility criteria is in compliance with the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G. Version 11.1 and also para 124 of the PS for PoA Version 02.</p> <p>Validation team has checked the eligibility criteria and found OK.</p> <p>This criterion was further validated by means of interviews performed with the CME. Therefore, criterion complied</p>

			<p>distributors who sell/distribute on to the end user</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Distribution to the end-user by an organization receiving the products/measures from the CME		
13	Sampling Requirements	Each CPA will adhere to the sampling requirements stipulated by the CME in section I.7.2. of the generic CPA-DD.	Adherence to the sampling requirements of the PoA	<p>There is no change in this eligibility criteria in compared to the registered PoA-DD.</p> <p>The eligibility criteria is in compliance with the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G. Version 11.1 and also para 124 of the PS for PoA Version 02.</p> <p>Validation team has checked the eligibility criteria and found OK.</p> <p>This criterion was further validated by means of interviews performed with the CME. Therefore, criterion complied</p>	
14	Stakeholder Consultation and Environmental Impact Analysis	Each CPA will satisfy requirements surrounding Local Stakeholder Consultation and Environmental Impact Analysis	<p>Kenya: Adherence to any requirements stipulated by the Stakeholder Consultation and Environmental Impact Analysis conducted at the PoA level.</p> <p>DRC: Adherence to any requirements stipulated by the Stakeholder Consultation and Environmental Impact Analysis conducted at the CPA level.</p> <p>Republic of Zambia: Adherence to any requirements stipulated by the</p>	<p>The eligibility criteria is in compliance with the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G. Version 11.1 and also para 124 of the PS for PoA Version 02.</p> <p>Validation team has checked the eligibility criteria and found OK.</p> <p>This criterion was further validated by means of interviews performed with the CME. Therefore, criterion complied</p>	

				Stakeholder Consultation and Environmental Impact Analysis conducted at the CPA level.	
15	Compliance with Applicability and Other Requirements of Methodology	Each CPA will comply with the applicability and other requirements of methodology AMS-II.G Version 11.1: <ul style="list-style-type: none">The activity comprises appliances involving efficiency improvements in the thermal applications of non-renewable biomassNon-renewable biomass has been used since 31/12/1989 within the boundary of the activity.	Description of the CPA and the technology/measures implemented and proof that non-renewable biomass has been used since 31/12/1989 within the boundary of the activity.	<p>There is no change in this eligibility criteria in compared to the registered PoA-DD.</p> <p>The eligibility criteria is in compliance with the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G. Version 11.1 and also para 124 of the PS for PoA Version 02.</p> <p>Validation team has checked the eligibility criteria and found OK.</p> <p>This criterion was further validated by means of interviews performed with the CME. Therefore, criterion complied</p>	
16	Double counting of project activities	Each CPA will confirm that it has neither registered as standalone CDM project activity, nor included in another registered PoA nor that the project activity has been deregistered.	This condition will be checked through carbon standard registries (UNFCCC, GS and VCS websites). Further, it will be confirmed by a letter signed by the CPA implementer.	<p>There is no change in this eligibility criteria in compared to the registered PoA-DD.</p> <p>The eligibility criteria is in compliance with the applied methodology i.e. AMS-II.G. Version 11.1 and also para 124 of the PS for PoA Version 02.</p> <p>Validation team has checked the eligibility criteria and found OK.</p> <p>This criterion was further validated by</p>	

					means of interviews performed with the CME. Therefore, criterion complied
Findings	CL 02 was raised during the validation process which was successfully closed. For more information, please refer Appendix-4 of this report.				
Conclusion	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Validation team confirm that the eligibility criteria for inclusion of corresponding CPAs in the registered PoA are updated by the CME in accordance with the applicable validation requirements related to the renewal of programme of activities period in the VVS for PoA Version 02. 2. The Coordinating and Managing Entity (CME) has outlined clear and unambiguous Eligibility Criteria for the inclusion of a CPA under this PoA. The Eligibility Criteria, listed in section K of the generic part of CPA of PoA-DD has been validated by the validation team with regards to the applicability of the applied methodology AMS-II.G version 11.1 and found in compliance. The eligibility criteria related to the new methodology (<i>AMS-I.E – Switch from non-renewable biomass for thermal applications by the user, Version 10.1</i>), has been discussed in the post-registration changes validation report (<i>version 02 dated 06/07/2020</i>), which is submitted along-with this renewal of the CDM programme of activities period of the PoA and found to be in compliance. 3. Validation team confirm that the Eligibility Criteria are sufficiently, objective and comprehensive to permit the assessment of the inclusion of CPAs in the PoA. Further Validation team confirm that eligibility criteria for the inclusion of CPA have covered the minimum eligibility criteria as required by para 124 of PS for PoA Version 02. 				

SECTION E. Internal quality control

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Following the completion of the assessment process and a recommendation by the assessment team, the validation opinion prepared by Team Leader is independently reviewed by internal Technical Reviewer. TR reviews if all the KBS procedures have been followed and all conclusions are justified in accordance with applicable standards, procedures, guidance and CDM decisions. The TR either is qualified for the technical area within the CDM sectoral scope(s) applicable to project activity or is supported by qualified independent technical expert at this stage.

The Technical Reviewer will either accept or reject the recommendation made by the assessment team. The findings can be raised at this stage and PP must resolve them within agreed timeline.

The opinion recommended by Technical Reviewer will be confirmed by Manager Technical & Certification and finally authorized by the Managing Director on behalf of KBS as final validation opinion. The Technical Reviewer and Manager T&C may be the same person.

SECTION F. Validation opinion

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KBS Certification Services Pvt. Ltd. has been contracted by 'BURN Manufacturing Co.' (CME) to perform a validation of the CDM registered programme of activity 'Top Third Ventures Stove Programme' (UNFCCC Ref #9265) for renewal of the PoA period.

The validation was performed in accordance with the UNFCCC criteria for the Clean Development Mechanism, latest version of Validation and Verification Standard and related Standards/Guidance and host country criteria, as well as criteria given to provide for consistent project operations, monitoring and reporting.

The programme of activity will result in reductions of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that are real, measurable and give long-term benefits to the mitigation of climate change, as stated in the

generic CPA-DDs. In our opinion, the programme of activity meets all relevant UNFCCC, CDM criteria and all relevant host country criteria.

The review of the PoA-DD and the subsequent follow-up interviews have provided validation team with sufficient evidence to determine the validity of the original baseline and/or its update through an assessment. The PoA-DD (dated 19/06/2020) correctly applies small scale methodology AMS-II.G.: Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass - Version 11.1.

The monitoring arrangements described in the monitoring plan are feasible within the PoA-DD, and it is validation team's opinion that the CME/CPA Implementer are able to implement the monitoring plan.

In summary, it is validation team's opinion that the CDM programme of activity "Top Third Ventures Stove Programme" (UNFCCC Ref #9265) meets all relevant UNFCCC requirements for the renewal of the PoA period. Hence KBS requests the renewal of CDM programme of activity period.

Appendix 1. Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Full texts
AMS	Approved Methodology for Small-scale
BE	Baseline Emissions
CAR	Corrective Action Request
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CER	Certified Emission Reduction
CL	Clarification request
COP	Conference of Parties
CPA	Component Project Activity
CME	Coordinating/Managing Entity
DD	Design Document
DNA	Designated National Authority
DOE	Designated Operational Entity
DR	Document Review
EB	Executive Board
EF	Emission Factor
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ERs	Emission Reductions
FAR	Forward Action Request
fNRB	Fraction of Non-Renewable Biomass
GHG	Greenhouse gas(es)
GSC	Global Stakeholder Consultation
HCA	Host Country Approval
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
KP	Kyoto Protocol
LSC	Local Stakeholder Consultation
LE	Leakage Emissions
LoA	Letter of Approval/Authorization
ICS	Improved Cook Stoves
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
MAI	Mean Annual Increment
MOP	Meeting of Parties
MoC	Modalities of Communication
MoV	Means of Verification
MP	Monitoring Plan
MW	Mega Watt
NRB	Non-Renewable Biomass
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PoA	Programme of Activities
PE	PoA Emissions
PS	Project Standard for the PoA
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
RB	Renewable Biomass
SMEs	Small and Medium Sized Enterprises
T&C	Technical & Certification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VVS	Validation & Verification Standard for PoA
WBT	Water Boiling Test

Appendix 2. Competence of team members and technical reviewers

Personnel Name:		Sanjay Kandari	
Qualified to work as:			
Team Leader	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Technical Expert	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Validator/Verifier	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Financial Expert	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Technical Reviewer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Local Expert (India)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Area(s) of Technical Expertise			
Sectoral Scope	Technical Area		
Energy Industries (renewable/non-renewable sources)	TA 1.1: Thermal energy generation from fossil fuels and biomass including thermal electricity from solar		
Energy industries (renewable/non-renewable sources)	TA 1.2: Energy generation from renewable energy sources		
Energy demand	TA 3.1. Energy Demand		
Waste Handling and Disposal	TA 13.1 Waste Handling and Disposal TA 13.2 Manure		
Approved by (Manager C & T)	Akhilesh Joshi		
Approval date:	11/12/2015		

Personnel Name:		Rohit Badaya	
Qualified to work as:			
Team Leader	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Technical Expert	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Validator/Verifier	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Financial Expert	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Technical Reviewer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Local Expert (India)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Area(s) of Technical Expertise			
Sectoral Scope	Technical Area		
Energy industries (renewable/non-renewable sources)	TA 1.1: Thermal energy generation from fossil fuels and biomass including thermal electricity from solar		
	TA 1.2: Energy generation from renewable energy sources		
Energy distribution	TA 2.1: Energy distribution		
Energy demand	TA 3.1. Energy Demand		
Waste Handling and Disposal	TA 13.1 Solid waste and wastewater TA 13.2 Manure		
Approved By	Manager Competency & Training		
Approval date:	29/12/2018		

Personnel Name:		Chetan Swaroop Sharma	
Qualified to work as:			
Team Leader	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Technical Expert	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Validator/Verifier	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Financial Expert	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Technical Reviewer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Local Expert (India)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Area(s) of Technical Expertise			
Sectoral Scope	Technical Area		
Energy industries (renewable/non-renewable sources)	TA 1.1: Thermal energy generation from fossil fuels and biomass including thermal electricity from solar		
	TA 1.2: Energy generation from renewable energy sources		
Energy Demand	TA 3.1. Energy demand		
Waste handling and disposal	TA 13.1. Solid waste and wastewater TA 13.2. Manure		
Approved by (Manager C & T)	Sanjay Kandari		
Approval date:	01/05/2017		

Personnel Name:	Madhuri Nanda		
Qualified to work as:			
Team Leader	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Technical Expert	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Validator/Verifier	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Financial Expert	<input type="checkbox"/>
Technical Reviewer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Local Expert (India)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Area(s) of Technical Expertise			
Sectoral Scope	Technical Area		
Energy industries (renewable/non-renewable sources)	TA 1.1		
	TA 1.2		
Waste handling and disposal	TA 13.1.		
	TA 13.2.		
Agriculture	TA 15.1		
Approved by (Manager C & T)	Sanjay Kandari		
Approval date:	07/05/2020		

Personnel Name:	Ms. Rinah Zo Nandrianina		
Qualified to work as:			
Team Leader	<input type="checkbox"/>	Technical Expert	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Validator/Verifier	<input type="checkbox"/>	Financial Expert	<input type="checkbox"/>
Technical Reviewer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Local Expert (Madagascar)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Area(s) of Technical Expertise			
Sectoral Scope	Technical Area		
Energy industries (renewable/non-renewable sources)	TA 1.1: Thermal energy generation from fossil fuels and biomass including thermal electricity from solar		
Energy Demand	TA 3.1. Energy demand		
Afforestation and reforestation	TA 14.1 Afforestation and reforestation		
Approved by (Manager C & T)	Sanjay Kandari		
Approval date:	11/07/2019		

Appendix 3. Documents reviewed or referenced

No.	Author	Title	References to the document	Provider
1	CME/PP	Revised PoA-DD, version 3.2	Dated 19/06/2020	BURN Manufacturing Co.
2	CME/PP	Revised approved PoA-DD, version 1.4 Revised approved PoA-DD, version 1.3 Registered PoA-DD, version 1.2	Dated 24/09/2019 22/06/2019 05/11/2012	UNFCCC Website
3	Bureau Veritas	PoA Validation Report, version 01	Dated 21/11/2012	UNFCCC Website
4	UNFCCC	AMS-II.G – Energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass	Version 04 & 11.1	UNFCCC
5	UNFCCC	AMS-I.E – Switch from non-renewable biomass for thermal applications by the user	Version 10.1	UNFCCC Website
6	UNFCCC	PoA-DD form and Instruction to fill the PoA design document	Version 09	UNFCCC Website
7	UNFCCC	Glossary of CDM terms	Version 10	UNFCCC Website
8	UNFCCC	Guidance for sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities	Version 04	UNFCCC Website
9	UNFCCC	Standard: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities	Version 08	UNFCCC Website
10	UNFCCC	CDM VVS for PoA	Version 02	UNFCCC Website
11	UNFCCC	CDM PS for PoA	Version 02	UNFCCC Website
12	UNFCCC	CDM PCP for PoA	Version 02	UNFCCC Website
13	UNFCCC	Methodological Tool: Assessment of the validity of the original/current baseline and update of the baseline at the renewal of the crediting period.	Version 3.0.1	Publically available
14	UNFCCC	Demonstration of additionality of microscale project activities”	Version 09.0	Publically available
15	UNFCCC	Demonstration of additionality of small-scale project activities	Version 13.0	Publically available
16	Ministry of Energy, Kenya	National Energy Policy https://kplc.co.ke/img/full/BL4PdOgKtxFT_National%20Energy%20Pol	October 2018	Publically available

		icy%20October%20%202018.pdf		
17	Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Kenya	National Climate Change Action Plan 2018-2022 (volume 3) http://www.lse.ac.uk/GranthamInstitute/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/8737_vol3.pdf	October 2018	Publically available
18	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Kenya	Kenya's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Kenya%20First/Kenya_NDC_20150723.pdf	23/07/2015	Publically available
19	UNDP	UNDP, Rapport national 'Energie durable pour tous', Programme National et Strategie DRC, August 2013 https://www.cd.undp.org/content/dam/dem_rep_congo/docs/eenv/UNDP-CD-RAPPORT-ENERGIE-DURBALE-POUR-TOUS-HORIZON-2030.pdf	August 2013	Publically available
20	DRC	Proposed National Contribution Determined at National Level under the United Nations Convention on Climate Change https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Democratic%20Republic%20of%20the%20Congo%20First/CPDN%20-%20Rép%20Dém%20du%20Congo.pdf	-	Publically available
21	Ministry of Tourism, Environment & Natural Resources, Government of the Republic of Zambia	National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) https://www.adaptation-undp.org/sites/default/files/downloads/zambia-climate_change_response_strategy.pdf	-	Publically available
22	Government of Zambia	Zambia's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Zambia%20First/FINAL+ZAMBIA%27S+INDC_1.pdf	-	Publically available
23	Ministry of Energy	Kenya household cooking sector study" (Assessment of the supply and demand of cooking solutions at the household level) https://www.eedadvisory.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/moe-2019-cooking-sector-study-.pdf	Year 2019	Publically available

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

Table 1. CL from this validation

CL ID	01	Section no.	-	Date:	04/11/2019
Description of CL					
The “Korea Carbon Management Ltd.” (Switzerland) has been added as the project participant in Section A.5 of the revised PoA-DD. The CME shall clarify whether “Letter of Approval” has been obtained in line with the Section 7.10 of the Project Standard for PoAs, version 02.					
Project participant response					Date: 10/11/2019
A Letter of Approval from the DNA Switzerland has been obtained (see attached). The LoA confirms that the Party (Switzerland) is a Party to the Kyoto Protocol and that the participation in the PoA is voluntary. The LoA is in line with Section 7.10 of the Project Standard for PoAs, version 02.					
Documentation provided by project participant					
Letter of Approval issued by the Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN) acting as Swiss DNA.					
DOE assessment					Date: 20/11/2019
The Letter of Approval has been checked and found in line with Section 7.10 of the Project Standard for PoAs, version 02. Hence the issue is closed.					

CL ID	02	Section no.	-	Date:	05/03/2020
Description of CL					
Refer to paragraph: Para 12 (b), footnote 15, “Methodological tool 19: Demonstration of additionality of micro scale project activities” version09.0. The CME has mentioned that the CPAs involve the provision of energy efficient cook stoves with end users as households thus they qualify to apply automatic additionality as per the the applied tool “Demonstration of additionality of micro scale project activities”, and the microscale thresholds are applicable at the unit level. The CME shall provide further clarification as how the provisions as per footnote 15 of the applied tool “Demonstration of additionality of micro scale project activities”, version 09.0 are complied, which requires that for efficient cookstove technology to be considered as automatically additional, penetration equal to or less than 5 per cent of the technologies/measures (providing similar services) in the region needs to be demonstrated.					
Project participant response					Date: 23/03/2020
The PoA-DD, section J has been revised and it reads as per the following now: For CPAs being implemented in the LDCs DRC and Zambia, the CPAs can be deemed automatically additional. Since a CPA under this PoA consists solely of units of ≤ 60 GWh thermal energy savings per year ¹⁵ in case of CPAs applying AMS-II.G methodology and rated output capacity of each distributed unit ≤ 5 MW in case of CPAs applying AMS-I.E. For CPAs being implemented in Kenya, additionality of the project activity is demonstrated by a barrier analysis that is in line with paragraph 10 of Tool 21, “Demonstration of additionality of small-scale project activities”, version 13.0. CPAs implemented in Kenya demonstrate the existence of an investment barrier. Purchasing an ICS requires up-front capital, which is a barrier to end-users due to difficulties in accessing capital. Carbon revenues generated under this PoA will alleviate this investment barrier by promoting ICS either partially or fully subsidized to end-users. Eligibility criteria to check on the additionality of each CPA are established.					
Documentation provided by project participant					
PoA-DD, v.3.1, dated 23/03/2020					
DOE assessment					Date: 26/03/2020
The CME has now clarified on the CPAs (corresponding to each of the countries), as how the additionality for the CPAs will be demonstrated. As per the paragraph 11 and 12 of the “Methodological tool 19: Demonstration of additionality of micro scale project activities” version09.0”, <i>project activities that employ renewable energy technology upto 5 MW installed capacity and Energy efficiency project activities that aim to achieve energy savings at a scale of no more than 20 GWh per year are additional if the “the geographic location of the project activity is in an LDC/SIDS or SUZ of the host country”.</i>					

¹⁵ 20 GWh/y energy savings as referred to in Appendix of TOOL21, ‘Demonstration of additionality of small-scale project activities’ is equivalent to 60 GWh thermal energy savings per year.

The CPAs which are being implemented in the Least Developed Countries (DRC and Zambia), the CPAs can be deemed automatically additional. Since a CPA under this PoA consists solely of units of ≤ 60 GWh thermal energy savings per year¹⁶ in case of CPAs applying AMS-II.G methodology and rated output capacity of each distributed unit ≤ 5 MW in case of CPAs applying AMS-I.E.

For CPAs being implemented in Kenya, additionality of the project activity is demonstrated by a barrier analysis that is in line with paragraph 10 of Tool 21, "Demonstration of additionality of small-scale project activities", version 13.0. CPAs implemented in Kenya demonstrate the existence of an investment barrier. Purchasing an ICS requires up-front capital, which is a barrier to end-users due to difficulties in accessing capital. It shall be demonstrated as how the carbon revenues generated under this PoA will alleviate this investment barrier by promoting ICS either partially or fully subsidized to end-users.

The eligibility criteria to check on the additionality of each CPA are established in the PoA, which shall be demonstrated at the time of CPA inclusion.

Hence the issue is closed.

Table 2. CAR from this validation

CAR ID	01	Section no.	-	Date: 04/11/2019
Description of CAR				
As per the paragraph 289 of the Project Standard for PoA, version 02, "The coordinating/managing entity shall assess and incorporate the impact of national and/or sectoral policies and circumstances existing at the time of requesting renewal of the PoA period on the modalities to estimate baseline GHG emissions for the subsequent crediting period of each corresponding CPA, without reassessing the baseline scenario". The CME shall provide additional information in the PoA-DD with regards to the above guidance.				
Project participant response				Date: 10/11/2019
<p><u>Kenya</u> Kenya's national energy policy¹⁷ mentions as one of the prioritized actions in the energy sector the development and distribution of 4 million improved biomass stoves by 2022. Kenya's National Climate Change Action Plan 2018-2022¹⁸, provides some more details related to the development and distribution of those improved biomass cookstoves. As per the National Climate Change Action Plan it becomes clear that the distribution of 4 million improved biomass stoves is an <u>objective</u> and a <u>proposed</u> priority mitigation action, however the distribution and use of improved biomass cookstoves is not enforced by any government law, policy or regulation, hence there is no obligation for households to use improved cookstoves. Hence, though a government objective has been defined, it is not guaranteed whether this objective will be achieved in reality and if so, to what extent. The NDC of Kenya¹⁹ does not mention any specific objectives in regard to improved cookstoves.</p> <p><u>Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC):</u> As per the UNDP report 'Sustainable Energy for all towards the 2030 horizon'²⁰, one of the <u>objectives</u> as part of the 'Program to improve energy efficiency through the diffusion of improved stoves' is the government's support for production and commercialization of improved cookstoves, sensitization of the population in DRC for the use of improved cookstoves and develop a favorable legal and tax framework for improved cookstoves. However, the distribution and use of improved biomass cookstoves is not enforced by any government law, policy or regulation, hence there is no obligation for households to use improved cookstoves. Hence, though a government objective has been defined to foster the use of improved cookstoves, it is not guaranteed whether this objective will be achieved in reality and if so, to what extent. The NDC of DRC²¹ does not mention any specific objectives in regard to improved cookstoves.</p>				

¹⁶ 20 GWh/y energy savings as referred to in Appendix of TOOL21, 'Demonstration of additionality of small-scale project activities' is equivalent to 60 GWh thermal energy savings per year.

¹⁷ Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kenya, National Energy Policy, October 2018 (https://kplc.co.ke/img/full/BL4PdOqKtxFT_National%20Energy%20Policy%20October%202018.pdf)

¹⁸ Ministry of environment and Forestry, National Climate Change Action Plan 2018-2022, Volume 3 : Mitigation Technical Analysis Report, 2018, http://www.lse.ac.uk/GranthamInstitute/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/8737_vol3.pdf.

¹⁹ https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Kenya%20First/Kenya_NDC_20150723.pdf (accessed on 30/08/2019)

²⁰ UNDP, Rapport national 'Energie durable pour tous', Programme National et Strategie DRC, August 2013, https://www.cd.undp.org/content/dam/dem_rep_congo/docs/eenv/UNDP-CD-RAPPORT-ENERGIE-DURBALE-POUR-TOUS-HORIZON-2030.pdf (accessed on 30/08/2019)

²¹ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Democratic%20Republic%20of%20the%20Congo%20First/CPDN%20-%20Rep%20Dem%20du%20Congo.pdf> (accessed on 30/08/2019)

Republic of Zambia: The NDC of Republic of Zambia²² mentions the involvement of improved biomass devices as part of the Zambia's Programs Contribution to its National Mitigation Goal, however does not mention any specific objectives in regard to improved cookstoves. The National Climate Change Response Strategy published by the Ministry of Tourism, Environment & Natural Resources²³ does not mention any national targets for the implementation of improved cookstoves either.

Documentation provided by project participant

Kenya:

-Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kenya, National Energy Policy, October 2018

-Ministry of environment and Forestry, National Climate Change Action Plan 2018-2022, Volume 3 : Mitigation Technical Analysis Report, 2018

DRC:

-UNDP, Rapport national 'Energie durable pour tous', Programme National et Strategie DRC, August 2013

-NDCs of Kenya, DRC and Zambia

National Climate Change Response Strategy published by the Ministry of Tourism, Environment & Natural Resources (Zambia)

DOE assessment

Date: 20/11/2019

The relevant mandatory national and/or sectoral policies for all the countries included in the PoA have been discussed as follows:

Kenya: The various relevant national policies of the country Kenya has been checked whether the distribution and use of improved biomass cookstoves is not enforced by any government law, policy or regulation. The "National Energy Policy"²⁴ dated October 2018 published by the Ministry of Energy" and "National Climate Change Action Plan 2018-2022 (volume 3)"²⁵ released by Ministry of Environment and Forestry", has been checked and found that both the documents provides government plans related to the development and distribution of those improved biomass cookstoves. As the documents, one of the prioritized actions in the energy sector is the development and distribution of 4 million improved biomass stoves by 2022. However the distribution and use of improved biomass cookstoves is not enforced by any government law, policy or regulation, hence there is no obligation for households to use improved cookstoves. The government plan to promote the development and usage of cookstoves, however the same is not mandatory. Further there is uncertainty whether these plans will be achieved by year 2022.

Moreover the "Kenya's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) published by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources" has also been checked and as per which it does not mention any specific objectives in regard to improved cookstoves. Hence there are no new relevant national and/or sectoral policies and circumstances ever since the PoA was registered that have an impact on the baseline.

Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC): The various relevant national policies of the country "Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)" has been checked whether the distribution and use of improved biomass cookstoves is not enforced by any government law, policy or regulation. As per the UNDP report 'Sustainable Energy for all towards the 2030 horizon'²⁶, one of the objectives as part of the 'Program to improve energy efficiency through the diffusion of improved stoves' is the government's support for production and commercialization of improved cookstoves, sensitization of the population in DRC for the use of improved cookstoves and develop a favorable legal and tax framework for improved cookstoves. However, the distribution and use of improved biomass cookstoves is not enforced by any government law, policy or regulation, hence there is no obligation for households to use improved cookstoves. Hence, though a government objective has been defined to foster the use of improved cookstoves, it is not guaranteed whether this objective will be achieved in reality and if so, to what extent.

Further the NDC of DRC²⁷ does not mention any specific objectives in regard to improved cookstoves. Hence there are no new relevant national and/or sectoral policies and circumstances ever since the PoA was registered that have an impact on the baseline.

Republic of Zambia: The various relevant national policies of the country Zambia has been checked whether

²² <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/pages/Party.aspx?party=ZMB>

²³ Ministry of Tourism, Environment & Natural Resources, National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS), December 2010, https://www.adaptation-undp.org/sites/default/files/downloads/zambia-climate_change_response_strategy.pdf (accessed on 04/11/2019).

²⁴ https://kplc.co.ke/img/full/BL4PdOqKtxFT_National%20Energy%20Policy%20October%202018.pdf

²⁵ http://www.lse.ac.uk/GranthamInstitute/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/8737_vol3.pdf

²⁶ UNDP, Rapport national 'Energie durable pour tous', Programme National et Strategie DRC, August 2013, https://www.cd.undp.org/content/dam/dem_rep_congo/docs/eeenv/UNDP-CD-RAPPORT-ENERGIE-DURABLE-POUR-TOUS-HORIZON-2030.pdf

²⁷ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Democratic%20Republic%20of%20the%20Congo%20First/CPDN%20-%20R%C3%A9p%20D%C3%A9m%20du%20Congo.pdf>

the distribution and use of improved biomass cookstoves is not enforced by any government law, policy or regulation.

The “National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS), published by the Ministry of Tourism, Environment & Natural Resources, Government of the Republic of Zambia²⁸”, has been checked and as per which there are no mention of any national targets for the implementation of improved cookstoves.

Further the “Zambia’s Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)²⁹” has been checked, which mentions the the involvement of improved biomass devices as part of the Zambia’s Programs Contribution to its National Mitigation Goal, however does not mention any specific objectives in regard to improved cookstoves. Hence there are no new relevant national and/or sectoral policies and circumstances ever since the PoA was registered that have an impact on the baseline.

Hence, the baseline for each generic CPA remains the same as that in the registered PoA-DD. Since this is an international PoA, the baseline demonstration will be done at the CPA level at the time of CPA crediting period renew and the CPA inclusion in compliance with the relevant mandatory national and/or sectoral policies. The information presented in the generic part of CPA of PoA-DD has been validated by an initial document review and further confirmation has been made based on the interview.

Hence the same baseline as identified in the previous crediting period is still valid for the for the generic CPA part of PoA. There are no new relevant national and/or sectoral policies and circumstances ever since the PoA was registered that have an impact on the baseline.

Thus, the baseline identified during the validation is still compliance with the relevant mandatory national and/or sectoral policies. Hence, no need to update the current baseline for the next crediting period.

Hence the issue is closed

CAR ID	02	Section no.	I&R check comments by UNFCCC	Date:	15/01/2020
Description of CAR					
<p>1: The applied sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities Version 08.0 states that the application of a correction to the estimates by taking the lower or the upper bound is only eligible for the application to the survey undertaken during the first two years of the crediting period of the CDM project activity or component project activities (CPAs) (if sampling is undertaken at the PoA level, the two-year limit applies from the start date of crediting to the PoA), and when the attained confidence/precision from the actual samples is equal to or better than 90/15 for a small-scale CDM project activity and 95/15 for a large-scale CDM project activity (paragraph 17 (b) & (c)).</p> <p>The QA/QC procedures in the monitoring plan for the monitoring parameters of Number of project devices of type i and batch j operating during year y, Adjustment to account for any continued use of pre-project devices during the year y, Efficiency of the device of each type i and batch j implemented as part of the project activity state that "In the instance where the sample size fails to satisfy the confidence and margin of error requirements, either the lower bound of the 95 per cent confidence interval may be chosen or the sample size will be increased until the necessary precision is achieved." The PP/DOE is required to clarify how taking the lower bound of the 95 per cent confidence is in line with the paragraph 17 (b) & (c) of the sampling standard which allows the application to the survey undertaken during the first two years of the crediting period.</p> <p>2: The DOE shall determine whether the coordinating/managing entity has updated sections of the PoA-DD relating to the eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs in the PoA, the baseline, estimated GHG emission reductions or net anthropogenic GHG removals, the monitoring plan and the PoA period using the valid version of the approved methodologies and, where applicable, the approved standardized baselines and the other methodological regulatory documents that are applicable to the PoA (paragraph 378 of VVS for PoA version 2).</p> <p>1) The DOE has referred “Demonstration of additionality of microscale project activities” Version 8 which is not valid as the request for the application of the version 8 was accepted until 26 July 2019 and this request for renewal of crediting period was submitted on 20 November 2019. Therefore, please apply “Demonstration of additionality of microscale project activities” Version 9; and</p> <p>2) While validating the applicability condition of AMS-II.G version 10.1 and the eligibility criteria for aggregate small-scale threshold, the DOE (p 8 & P 24) states that “The generic CPA consists solely of units that qualify as „microscale CDM units“; as defined in the Methodological tool: Demonstration of additionality of microscale project activities” and “CPA consists solely of units that qualify as „microscale CDM units.” The DOE is required to provide further information on how it validated “microscale CDM units” as per the</p>					

²⁸ https://www.adaptation-undp.org/sites/default/files/downloads/zambia-climate_change_response_strategy.pdf

²⁹ https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Zambia%20First/FINAL+ZAMBIA%27S+INDC_1.pdf

paragraph 14 of “Demonstration of additionality of microscale project activities” Version 9 and the paragraph 46 of the AMS-II.G version 10.1.

Project participant response	Date: 23/03/2020
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1. The PoA-DD has included the following information: As per paragraph 18(c) of the Standard for ‘Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities’, version 08.0, the option of taking the lower bound of the 95 per cent confidence interval is only permitted during the first two years of the crediting period of CPA and when the attained confidence/precision from the actual samples is equal to or better than 90/15. In case that sampling is undertaken at the PoA level, the two-year limit applies from the start date of crediting to the PoA.

2. The PoA-DD was updated now referring to version 09.0 of the Tool ‘Demonstration of additionality of microscale project activities’.

The micro-scale unit threshold for AMS-II.G activities has been updated to 60 GWh thermal energy savings per year.

Documentation provided by project participant
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PoA-DD, v.3.1, dated 23/03/2020

DOE assessment	Date: 26/03/2020
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1. The CME has now indicated in the PoA-DD that the option of taking the lower bound of the 95 per cent confidence interval is only permitted during the first two years of the crediting period of CPA and when the attained confidence/precision from the actual samples is equal to or better than 90/15. In case that sampling is undertaken at the PoA level, the two-year limit applies from the start date of crediting to the PoA. The same was found to be inline with the 18(c) of the Standard for ‘Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities’, version 08.0. Hence the issue is closed.

2. The PoA-DD has been updated applying the latest version (version 09) of the “Tool: Demonstration of additionality of microscale project activities” and hence found correct.

As per the paragraph 14 of the “Demonstration of additionality of microscale project activities, version 09”, the “for CPAs applying microscale thresholds at the unit level rather than at the aggregate level of the CPA, the term ‘project activities’ in paragraphs 4, and 11 to 13 above shall be read as ‘units’”. Also the footnote 18 states that “units are also referred to as ‘independent subsystems’ or ‘technology/measures’ in CDM regulatory documents.

Further as per the paragraph 15, “If each of the units contained in the CPA satisfies the condition to qualify as a ‘microscale CDM unit’, then the coordinating/managing entity is not required to demonstrate compliance of the CPA with the microscale or small-scale thresholds at the aggregate level of the CPA. In such cases, the requirements related to debundling stated in paragraph 6 above do not apply”.

Following the guidance from the paragraphs 11 to 13, both the components (corresponding to AMS II.G and AMS I.E) will follow their respective microscale thresholds and shall not exceed the microscale thresholds for the respective type in each of the CPAs.

For CPAs being implemented in the LDCs (DRC and Zambia), the CPAs can be deemed automatically additional. Since a CPA under this PoA consists solely of units of ≤ 60 GWh thermal energy savings per year³⁰ in case of CPAs applying AMS-II.G methodology and rated output capacity of each distributed unit ≤ 5 MW in case of CPAs applies AMS-I.E.

The eligibility criteria have been included on the thresholds in Section O (*Eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs*) as per which “it shall be demonstrated at the CPA level that CPA consists solely of units that qualify as ‘micro-scale CDM units’”. This being the PoA validation and the microscale units shall be demonstrated at the time of CPA inclusion inline with the eligibility criteria defined in the PoA for the CPA inclusion.

For CPAs being implemented in Kenya, additionality of the project activity is demonstrated by a barrier analysis that is in line with paragraph 10 of Tool 21, “Demonstration of additionality of small-scale project activities”, version 13.0. CPAs implemented in Kenya will demonstrate the existence of an investment barrier. Hence the issue is closed.

³⁰ 20 GWh/y energy savings as referred to in Appendix of TOOL21, ‘Demonstration of additionality of small-scale project activities’ is equivalent to 60 GWh thermal energy savings per year.

CAR ID	03	Section no.	I&R check comments by UNFCCC	Date: 10/06/2020
Description of CAR				
<p>1: The generic CPA-DD (AMS-I.E.) will distribute clean energy cookstove and introduce renewable biomass (carbonized/non-carbonized pellets/briquettes/woodchips/agricultural residues) to replace non-renewable biomass across the three Host countries. However, no information is provided to demonstrate how the proposed fuels can be considered as renewable biomass (please refer to the CDM Glossary of Terms ver. 10, page 16, regarding the applicable conditions for fuels to be considered as renewable biomass).</p> <p>2: The PoA-DD proposes to add a new methodology (AMS-I.E.: fuel switch) to the registered methodology (AMS-II.G.: Technology switch but no change of energy source). The DOE shall report how it assessed and confirmed that the change introduces complementary technology/measure involving mass and/or energy transfer to/from the original technology/measure (please refer to PS-PoA ver.02 paragraph 238 (h) and VVS-PoA ver. 02 paragraph 275).</p> <p>3: The monitoring plan (Section I.7.1-AMS-I.E. generic CPA-DD) indicates that the monitoring of the parameter “average annual consumption of non-renewable woody biomass per household in the pre-project devices during the project activity, BCPJ,HH,y” would also include any potential consumption of non-renewable biomass on the project activity devices (i.e. the clean energy cookstoves). However, the sampling plan (revised PoA-DD, page 95) has listed sampling of the “average annual consumption of non-renewable woody biomass per household in the pre-project devices during the project activity; and no information is provided on monitoring and sampling of the “potential consumption of non-renewable biomass on the project activity devices”.</p> <p>4: The revised PoA-DD (page 12) and eligibility criteria No. 03 mention that CPAs implemented in Kenya are additional due to investment barrier (i.e. purchasing an ICS requires up-front capital, which is a barrier to end-users due to difficulties in accessing capital). The CME/DOE shall provide transparent and documented third party evidence such as national/international statistics, national/provincial policy and legislation, studies/surveys by independent agencies etc. to substantiate the mentioned investment barrier in Kenya (please refer to paragraph 8 of the applied Tool 21 and EB 35 Annex 34: Non-binding best practice examples to demonstrate additionality for SSC project activities).</p> <p>5: The updated PoA-DD (Section A.1) indicates that the goal of the PoA is the distribution of efficient stoves/clean energy cookstoves and the eligibility criteria No. 1 (in case of AMS-II.G.) will ensure that the distributed ICS have an efficiency of atleast 20%. The CME/DOE shall provide information on how the revised PoA complies with paragraph 124 (d) and footnote 23 of PS-PoA ver. 02 which require to define the specification of the technology, as well as the performance specifications of the proposed Technology based on, inter alia, testing/certification (please note that indicating that all cook stoves will have an efficiency X% would not be sufficient).</p> <p>6: The DOE (validation report page 27) and the updated PoA-DD (page 43) indicate that the lifespan of the distributed devices should be reported in cases where the efficiency loss is accounted as per paragraph 37 (a) of AMS-II.G. However, the applied methodology (parameter Table 19) requires lifespan is reported in cases where efficiency loss is accounted as per paragraph 37.</p>				
Project participant response				Date: 19/06/2020
<p>1) The generic CPA-DD (AMS-I.E), section K, eligibility criterion 1 (Technology) mentions now that ‘<i>the fuel used in the CPA should be documented as coming from identified renewable origin in compliance with Annex 18 of CDM-EB 23 report</i>’ and that documentation/justification shall be provided ‘<i>showing that fuel is renewable</i>’.</p> <p>2) For the DOE to respond.</p> <p>3) Information has been added in section I.7.2. of the generic CPA-DD (AMS-I.E.), saying that the parameters $BC_{PJ,HH,y}$ and $BC_{PJ,PP,y}$ would capture as well any potential consumption of non-renewable biomass on the clean cookstove.</p> <p>4) Section C of the PoA-DD has been revised introducing study results from the ‘Kenya Household Cooking Sector Study’, Ministry of Energy (2019). End-users willingness to pay (WTP) decreases sharply moving from lower to higher prices (page 61). The</p>				

WTP for a BURN stove at the market price was only 6% (page 62 of the study). The study (on page 62) further mentions that *'it may be inferred that with the current ownership rates of branded cookstoves being at 3%, pricing of these stoves or the revenue models needs reviewing if mass adoption is to be realized'*. Page 129 of the same study further mentions that *'with clear financing gaps along the cooking sector value chain, it is expected that facilitating access to finance will address a critical barrier to promoting improved and clean cooking solutions'*.

Carbon revenues generated under this PoA will alleviate this investment barrier by promoting ICS either partially or fully subsidized to end-users. Lower sales prices result in an increase of WTP amongst end-users and hence increased uptake of improved/clean cookstoves.

5) Additional information has been provided both in section K (eligibility criteria) as well as H.4. of both generic CPA-DDs in order to comply with PS-PoA ver. 02.

6) As per CME's understanding only the option 37 (a) requires the life span to be monitored in order to account for the efficiency loss of the project device. All other options (b, c, d) of paragraph 37 are not inter-related with the life span, hence do not need the operating life time of the project device for determining the efficiency loss of the project device. Hence, CME is of the opinion that the information as provided in the PoA-DD is correct.

The version of methodologies have been updated to version 11.1 (AMS-II.G) and version 10.1 (AMS-I.E).

Documentation provided by project participant

Revised PoA-DD, v.3.2, dated 19/06/2020

Kenya Household Cooking Sector Study', Ministry of Energy (2019)

DOE assessment

Date: 24/06/2020

1. The CME has now updated the "Eligibility Criteria" related to the "Technology" in Section K (*Eligibility criteria for inclusion of CPAs*). The revised "*eligibility criteria-required condition*" mentions that fuel used in the CPA should be documented as coming from identified renewable origin in compliance with Annex 18 of CDM-EB 23 report. The Annex 18 of CDM-EB 23 report lays down the conditions for the biomass to be renewable, which is also available in the CDM Glossary of Terms version 10. Hence the fuel used in the CPA shall be documented as coming from identified renewable origin at the time of CPA inclusion. The issue is closed.
2. The PoA-DD proposes to add a new methodology (AMS-I.E.: fuel switch) to the registered methodology (AMS-II.G.: Technology switch but no change of energy source). The purpose of proposed change has been determined to be "To add new components or extend/add technologies/measures" as per para 270(e) of CDM VVS PoA Version 2.0. The aforesaid change also complies with para 238(e) & 23 (h) of CDM PS PoA Version 2.0.

Further, the activities to be implemented in both the generic CPAs involves the same technology, since they provide same kind of output (heat), use same kind of equipment (cookstoves) and same conversion process (burning of fuels), inline with the definition of the technology as per Glossary of CDM terms, version 10. Since both the activities involve dissemination of same technology, thus requirement of para 275, VVS for PoA version 2.0 was found being met". The issue is closed.

3. The CME has now clarified for each of the parameters ($BC_{PJ,HH,y}$ and $BC_{PJ,PP,y}$) that they will also capture as well any potential consumption of non-renewable biomass on the clean cookstove. The same is also found to be inline with the applied methodology and hence found correct.
4. The paragraph 10 of the "*Tool 21: Methodological Tool: Demonstration of additionality of small-scale project activities, version 13*" provides list of barriers to demonstrate the additionality of the project activity. The "*Investment Barrier: a financially more viable alternative to the project activity would have led to higher emissions*" is one of the barriers provided in the Tool.

The "Kenya household cooking sector study" based on year 2019 has been checked. The Report provides the Assessment of the supply and demand of cooking solutions at the household level. As per the page-62 of the Report:

"It may therefore be inferred that KCJ producers, who sell their stoves at a price range of KES 250 – 500, tend to respond to market demand in making and pricing their stoves. While the quality of stove may be improved using high-quality liners and cladding, this would make the stoves more expensive, yet the market does not respond to more expensive KCJs. Also, worth noting is the low WTP for improved charcoal stoves at current market prices – the WTP for a BURN stove at the market price (KES 3,890) was 6%. It may be inferred that with the current ownership rates of branded cookstoves

being at 3%, pricing of these stoves or the revenue models needs reviewing if mass adoption is to be realized’.

Further it is also mentioned that “If respondents declined to purchase the stove at the initial asking price, they were asked if they would be willing to purchase the same stove under 6, 12, or 24-month payment schemes. Positive responses to the offers of staged payments indicate that families unable to afford the technology upfront would be willing to purchase it if some financing mechanism was in place”.

Hence it is clear from the above paragraph that purchasing an improved/clean cookstove requires up-front capital, which is a barrier to end-users due to difficulties in accessing capital. The WTP for a BURN stove at the market price was only 6% (page 62 of the study) and with the current ownership rates of branded cookstoves being at 3%, pricing of these stoves or the revenue models needs reviewing if mass adoption is to be realized’.

The page 129 of the same study further mentions that “with clear financing gaps along the cooking sector value chain, it is expected that facilitating access to finance will address a critical barrier to promoting improved and clean cooking solutions”. Carbon revenues generated under this PoA will alleviate this investment barrier by promoting ICS either partially or fully subsidized to end-users. Lower sales prices result in an increase of WTP amongst end-users and hence increased uptake of improved/clean cookstoves.

Hence the investment barrier has been demonstrated for the project activity.

5. The CME now added requirement of including the manufacturer’s specifications and key attributes of the cookstoves (stove manufacturer, stove model, material, dimensions, weight, WBT results:thermal efficiency, firepower, boil time, estimated lifetime based on manufacturer’s specifications, type of fuel being used in the cookstove, mode of operation etc.) at the time of CPA inclusion. This additional information has been provided both in section K (eligibility criteria) as well as H.4. of both generic CPA-DDs.

Hence the revised PoA-DD complies with the paragraph 124 (d) and footnote 23 of PS-PoA ver. 02 and found correct.

6. The CME has adopted the Option (3) for estimating the *By,savings,i,j* inline with the para 32 of the applied methodology (AMS II.G, version 11.1). Further the paragraph 37 of the applied methodology (AMS-II.G, version 11.1) provides CME to account for loss in efficiency if Option (1) and Option (3) are used. The Option (3) has been chosen to account for the loss of efficiency of the project devices during the monitoring period. However only the option 37 (a) requires the life span to be monitored in order to account for the efficiency loss of the project device. While the other options (37-b,c,d) are not linked to the lifespan and hence do not need the operating life time of the project device for determining the efficiency loss of the project device. Hence the details provided in the PoA-DD has been found correct by the assessment team.

Table 3. FAR from this validation

FAR ID	xx	Section no.	Date: DD/MM/YYYY
Description of FAR			
Project participant response			Date: DD/MM/YYYY
Documentation provided by project participant			
DOE assessment			Date: DD/MM/YYYY

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Document information

<i>Version</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
02.0	31 May 2019	Revision to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure consistency with version 02.0 of the “CDM validation and verification standard for programmes of activities” (CDM-EB93-A08-STAN) and version 02.0 of the “CDM project cycle procedure for programmes of activities” (CDM-EB93-A09-PROC);• Make editorial improvements.
01.0	29 December 2017	Initial publication.

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