



# Sustainable Development Verified Impact Standard

## CLEANER COOKING SOLUTIONS PROGRAM



Document Prepared by

Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd.

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<b>Prepared By</b>	Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd.
<b>Contact</b>	Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd. Registered office: 2071/38, 2nd floor, Naiwala, Karol Bagh, New Delhi- 110005, India.  Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd. Corporate office: Unit No. 1701, Logix City Centre Office Tower, Plot No. BW-58, Sector 32,

	Noida, Uttar Pradesh – 201 301 India <a href="http://www.carboncheck.co.in">www.carboncheck.co.in</a> <a href="mailto:projects@carboncheck.co.in">projects@carboncheck.co.in</a>
<b>Approved By</b>	Vikash Kumar Singh, Compliance Officer
<b>Work Carried Out By</b>	Pallavi Ganesh Gedam (Team Leader, Technical Expert) Campal Deepak Kadam (Trainee Assessor) Socheat Sorin (Local Expert) Indumathi C. (Technical Reviewer)
<b>Client</b>	C-Quest Capital SGT Asia Stoves Private Limited
<b>Project Title</b>	Cleaner cooking solutions program
<b>Project Location</b>	Kingdom of Cambodia

## Summary

C-Quest Capital SGT Asia Stoves Private Limited has appointed/15/ Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd., to carry out the validation of the project “Cleaner cooking solutions program”, with regard to the relevant requirements of SD VISTa Standard /B01-a/.

The project “Cleaner cooking solutions program”, is a grouped project which employs VCS methodology; VMR0006 (version 1.1)/B02/. The project involves distribution of fuel-efficient cookstoves – portable fuel-efficient SSM-S32-X, Prime Square Granular Regular Stove, Kuniokoa Generation 2 Stoves (Ecoa stoves) and Naga cookstove (local cookstove). The project results in reducing the amount of non-renewable biomass used for cooking. Through reduction in non-renewable biomass consumption, the project will decrease greenhouse gas emissions.

The project contributes to the achievement of 08 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of United Nations through the positive impacts generated by the project activities. The project is expected to achieve 69.46 tCO<sub>2e</sub> emissions reductions per household (55.51 tCO<sub>2e</sub>/Ecoa Wood stove and 13.95 tCO<sub>2e</sub>/Naga stove) in the grouped project activity over a 10 years crediting period/02/. This will contribute to SDG 13 target which is related to climate action.

### **The purpose and scope of validation**

**Purpose:** The purpose of a validation is to have a thorough and independent assessment of the proposed project activity against the applicable SD VISTa requirements, in particularly, the project’s baseline, monitoring plan and compliance with the relevant SD VISTa and host party criteria. These are validated in

order to confirm that the project design, as documented, is sound and reasonable and meets the identified criteria. Validation is a requirement for all SD VISTa projects and is seen as necessary to provide reasonable level of assurance to all the stakeholders on the quality of the project design and its intended generation of SDG impacts and real and measurable contribution to the SDG goals.

**Scope:** Validation scope is defined as an independent and objective review of the SD VISTa Project Description (PD)/01-d/. The PD is reviewed against the relevant criteria and guidance documents provided by SD VISTa which include the following: SD VISTa Program Guide/B01-b/, SD VISTa Standard /B01-a/, SD VISTa Program Definitions/B01-c/ applicable at the time of project registration, also assess the claims and assumptions made in the PD without limitation on the information provided by the project participants.

**The method and criteria used for validation.**

The validation consists of the following four phases:

- I. A desk review of the project description documents.
  - A review of data and information.
  - Cross checks between information provided in PD and information from sources with all necessary means without limitations to the information provided by the project proponent.
- II. Onsite interviews with project stakeholders
  - Interviews with relevant stakeholders in host country with personnel having knowledge of the project development via telephone, email, or onsite interviews.
  - Cross checking between information provided by interviewed personnel with all necessary means to the information provided by the project proponent.
- III. Reference to available information relating to projects or technologies similar to project under validation and review based on the approved methodology being applied for the appropriateness of formulae and accuracy of calculations.
- IV. The resolution of outstanding issues and the issuance of the final validation report and opinion.

During the validation 02 Corrective Action Requests (CARs) and 10 Clarifications (CLs) all the raised findings have been successfully resolved by the PP.

**Uncertainties associated with the validation:** There are no uncertainties associated with the validation of the project activity. The validation has been done with a reasonable level of assurance.

**Summary of the validation conclusion**

Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd. concludes the validation with a positive opinion that the SD VISTa Grouped Project “Cleaner cooking solutions program” as described in the PD/01-d/, conforms with all criteria applicable for validation set by the Sustainable Development Verified Impact Standard/B01-a/ and the SD VISTa Program Guide/B01-b/, without any qualification or limitation.

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# 1 VALIDATION PROCESS

## 1.1 Objective

C-Quest Capital SGT Asia Stoves Private Limited has appointed/15/ the VVB, Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd. to perform SD VISTA Validation for the project titled “Cleaner cooking solutions program”. This report summarizes the findings of validation of the project, performed on the basis of the SD VISTA Program Guide/B01-b/, SD VISTA Standard/B01-a/, SD VISTA Program Definitions/B01-c/. This report contains the findings and resolutions from the validation of the grouped project.

The purpose of a validation is to conduct an independent assessment of the Project design in order to determine its compliance with the requirements of the SD VISTA Standard, as set out by the guidance documents listed in Section 2.1 of this report, including the appropriateness of the SD VISTA claims and the plan design for their monitoring. These are validated in order to confirm that the project design, as documented, is sound and reasonable and meets the identified criteria.

## 1.2 Scope and Criteria

The scope of the validation is the review of the sustainable development impacts generated by the project, their contribution to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and the benefits for people and prosperity and the benefits for the planet that they imply. With this aim, the audit team assessed the project design, its management, the conditions of the stakeholders and the natural and ecosystem services at the project start, as well as the plans designed for the monitoring of the project’s impacts. The SD VISTA PD/01-d/ is reviewed against the relevant criteria and decisions by the SD VISTA Program. Carbon Check has employed a risk-based approach in the validation, focusing on the identification of significant risks and reliability of project monitoring and generation of emission reductions.

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

The validation is carried out based on the following requirements, applicable for this SD VISTA grouped project:

- SD VISTA Program Guide (v1.0, dated 22-January-2019) /B01-b/,
- SD VISTA Standard (v1.0, dated 22-January-2019) /B01-a/,
- SD VISTA Program Definitions (v1.0, dated 22-January-2019) /B01-c/
- Other relevant rules, including the host country legislation.

### 1.3 Level of Assurance

Reasonable level of assurance

Limited level of assurance

The threshold for quantitative materiality with respect to the aggregate of errors, omissions, and misrepresentations, individually or in the aggregate, for the reported SD VISta claim was limited to five percent, as required by section 5.2.3 of the SD VISta Standard /B01-a/.

### 1.4 Summary Description of the Project

The project “Cleaner cooking solutions program”, located in Kingdom of Cambodia, was initiated by C-Quest Capital SGT Asia Stoves Private Limited – the Project Proponent (PP).

As per the SD VISta PD/01-d/, the objective of the project is to reduce emissions in Cambodia by providing, installing, and maintaining to sustainable energy technology i.e., energy efficient improved cookstoves (ICS) /04/, reducing demand for wood fuel, slowing local deforestation, and empowering the community. In the project area traditional cooking methods use three stone fire cook stoves (TSFs) or charcoal stoves to prepare meals, driving unsustainable wood consumption. By replacing TSFs with energy efficient ICS technology the project reduces the emissions of GHGs through reduction in consumption of non-renewable biomass in individual households of Cambodia.

The aim of the project is to:

- Decrease the demand for wood fuel.
- Slow local deforestation.
- Reduced drudgery by lessening the time spent on wood gathering and cooking.
- Increased vocational and relevant skills by providing non-formal education and training in climate change, ICT, surveys, and monitoring.
- Full-time and part-time employment opportunities for the local community and;
- Improve health status through reduced exposure to household air pollutants (HAPs).

### 1.5 Audit Team Composition

#### **Composition of Audit Team**

According to the technical scopes and sectorial experience, Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd, (herein after CCIPL) has composed a project team in accordance with the appointment rules of the CCIPL. The team collectively has knowledge of the requirements of CDM, VCS, SD VISta and GS. Carbon Check confirms that the audit team has no conflict of interest and furthermore is fully independent from all other aspects of the project.

The assessment team of CCIPL consists of the following personnel:

Role/Qualification	Last Name	First Name	Country
Team leader & Technical Expert	Gedam	Pallavi Ganesh	India
Local Expert	Sorin	Socheat	Cambodia
Trainee Assessor	Kadam	Campal	India
Technical Reviewer	C.	Indumathi	India

**Pallavi Gedam:** She is qualified as Team leader & Technical Expert in TA 1.2 and 3.1 and involved in various validations and verifications under CDM, VCS, SD VISTA and Gold Standard (GS) projects. She has also attended Several Gold Standard DOE webinar training courses including training on GS4GG. She holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Chemistry and Master of Science degree in Environmental Science from the University of Mumbai. She is also a qualified Lead Auditor in ISO 14001:2015 Environmental Management System. She has been involved in number of VCS validation and verification projects (as trainee Assessor) VCS 2384, VCS (2342,2372, 2366, 2340,2370) and GS validation and verification projects (as trainee Assessor) GS10898 PoA ( GS 10899 to GS 10921)VPA 001 to VPA 023, GS7776 PoA ( GS 10716 (VPA 01), GS 916 PoA (GS5417 (VPA 12) GS 5418 (VPA 13).

**Socheat Sorin:** Socheat Sorin is the local expert of Cambodia.

**Campal Kadam:** Campal Kadam is qualified as Trainee Assessor and involved in various validations and verifications under CDM and VCS projects. He has also attended VERRA & DOE webinar training. He has completed ISO 14064-1 & 2 training successfully. He holds a Master of Science degree in Physics from the University of Mumbai.

**Indumathi C.:** She is appointed Team Leader /Technical Expert for technical area TA 1.1, 1.2,3.1,13.1 & 13.2 and Technical Reviewer. She has actively been involved in the validation and verification or internal technical review of more than 200 GHG offset projects including projects with SDG components. She is having more than 13 years of experience, she is certified Energy Manager, Bureau of Energy Efficiency, Govt. of India. She carried out technical reviews for climate change mitigation projects under different carbon credit mechanisms (UNFCCC, Gold Standard and Voluntary Carbon Standard) for various sectors like renewable energy (solar, wind, hydro, biomass), energy efficiency (cook stoves) and waste to energy (biogas).

## 1.6 Method and Criteria

The validation includes a thorough and independent assessment of the proposed grouped project against the applicable SD VISTA requirements, in particular, SDG Impacts, project's baseline, monitoring plan and the project's compliance with relevant SD VISTA and host party criteria.

CCIPL confirms that sufficient evidence was presented for the SD VISTA claims and that there is a clear audit trail that contains the evidence and records that validate the stated contributions of the project activity to the SDG Goal, targets and chosen indicators.

The validation involves assessment of the project and confirming that the project meets the applicability conditions and also assessing the SDG claims and assumptions made in the PD, without limitation on the information provided by the project participants.

## 1.7 Document Review

During the document review, CCIPL has applied standard auditing techniques including but not limited to document reviews and onsite interviews, review of the applicable/applied methodology and its underlying formulae and calculations to assess the quality of information provided.

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

The SD VISta project description/01-d/ and supporting documents related to the project design and baseline were reviewed as per SD VISta Standard/B01-a/ requirements. The desk review included:

- o A review of the data and information presented to verify completeness and consistency in accordance with SD VISta Standard /B01-a/ requirements.
- o A review of the project description and monitoring criteria, paying particular attention to the SDG impacts claim for this project activity related requirements.
- o A review of the monitoring plan and the project's compliance with relevant SD VISta criteria.

Furthermore, the assessment team used additional documentation by third parties like host-party legislation, technical reports referring to the project design or to the basic conditions and technical data.

The SD VISta PD/01-a/ was initially reviewed and CCIPL requested the PP to present the supporting information and documents. The documents reviewed by CCIPL are listed below in Appendix 1. Through the process of validation, the revised SD VISta PD/01-d/ and the supporting documents were evaluated to confirm the actions taken by the PP to the CARs and CLs issued by the assessment team.

The table in Appendix 1 outlines the documentation reviewed during the validation.

## 1.8 Interviews

The table below describes the onsite interview process and further identifies personnel, including their roles, who were interviewed and/or provided information additional to that provided in the SD VISta PD/01-d/ and any supporting documents.



Sl. no	Date	Name	Organisation	Topic	Interviewed by
/01/	14-May-2023	Surbhi	C-Quest Capital (CQC) – CSAT Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion/introduction on the stated goal and policy of the Grouped project activity.</li> <li>• Discussion on the SDG Contributions (Qualitative &amp; Quantitative) of the project.</li> <li>• Discussion on the expected impacts on the stakeholders.</li> <li>• Discussion on the local stakeholders meeting, stakeholder's engagement process and grievance addressal mechanism.</li> <li>• Start date of the Grouped project activity. Discussion on SDG monitoring plan of the project.</li> </ul>	Pallavi Gedam, Campal Kadam and Socheat Sorin
/02/	14-May-2023	Reaksmey Long	C-Quest Capital (CQC) – Country Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion/introduction on the stated goal and policy of the Grouped project activity.</li> <li>• Discussion on the SDG Contributions (Qualitative &amp; Quantitative) of the project.</li> <li>• Discussion on the expected impacts on the stakeholders.</li> <li>• Discussion on the local stakeholders meeting, stakeholder's engagement process and grievance addressal mechanism.</li> </ul>	Pallavi Gedam, Campal Kadam and Socheat Sorin

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Start date of the Grouped project activity.</li> <li>• Discussion on SDG monitoring plan of the project.</li> </ul>	
/03/	14-May-2023	Solim Chem	C-Quest Capital (CQC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion on the SDG Contributions (Qualitative &amp; Quantitative) of the project.</li> <li>• Discussion on the expected impacts on the stakeholders.</li> <li>• Discussion on the local stakeholders meeting, stakeholder's engagement process and grievance addressal mechanism.</li> <li>• Start date of the Grouped project activity.</li> <li>• Discussion on SDG monitoring plan of the project.</li> </ul>	Pallavi Gedam, Campal Kadam and Socheat Sorin
/04/	14-May-2023	Heam Chea	C-Quest Capital (CQC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion/introduction on the stated goal and policy of the Grouped project activity.</li> <li>• Discussion on the SDG Contributions (Qualitative &amp; Quantitative) of the project.</li> <li>• Discussion on the expected impacts on the stakeholders.</li> <li>• Discussion on the local stakeholders meeting, stakeholder's engagement process and grievance addressal mechanism.</li> <li>• Start date of the Grouped project activity.</li> </ul>	Pallavi Gedam, Campal Kadam and Socheat Sorin

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion on SDG monitoring plan of the project.</li> </ul>	
/05/	15-May-2023	Snguou Chamroeum	CESPA (Stove manufacturing unit-Project coordinator)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion/introduction on the stated goal and policy of the Grouped project activity.</li> <li>• Discussion on the SDG Contributions (Qualitative &amp; Quantitative) of the project.</li> <li>• Discussion on the expected impacts on the stakeholders.</li> <li>• Discussion on the local stakeholders meeting, stakeholder's engagement process and grievance addressal mechanism.</li> <li>• Start date of the Grouped project activity.</li> <li>• Discussion on SDG monitoring plan of the project.</li> </ul>	Pallavi Gedam, Campal Kadam and Socheat Sorin
/06/	15-May-2023	Bon Chet	CESPA (Stove manufacturing unit - Stock control)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion/introduction on the stated goal and policy of the Grouped project activity.</li> <li>• Discussion on the SDG Contributions (Qualitative &amp; Quantitative) of the project.</li> <li>• Discussion on the expected impacts on the stakeholders.</li> <li>• Discussion on the local stakeholders meeting, stakeholder's engagement process and grievance addressal mechanism.</li> </ul>	Pallavi Gedam, Campal Kadam and Socheat Sorin

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Start date of the Grouped project activity.</li> <li>Discussion on SDG monitoring plan of the project.</li> </ul>	
/07/	15-May-2023	Dem Hang	CESPA (Stove manufacturing unit - Field Officer)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discussion/introduction on the stated goal and policy of the Grouped project activity.</li> <li>Discussion on the SDG Contributions (Qualitative &amp; Quantitative) of the project.</li> <li>Discussion on the expected impacts on the stakeholders.</li> <li>Discussion on the local stakeholders meeting, stakeholder's engagement process and grievance addressal mechanism.</li> <li>Start date of the Grouped project activity.</li> <li>Discussion on SDG monitoring plan of the project.</li> </ul>	Pallavi Gedam, Campal Kadam and Socheat Sorin
/08/	15-May-2023	Yong Thai	Stove producer (Local ICS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discussion on QA /QA process</li> <li>Discussion in sustainability aspects of the project</li> </ul>	Pallavi Gedam, Campal Kadam and Socheat Sorin
/09/	15-May-2023	Bin Ros	Stove producer (Local ICS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discussion on QA /QA process</li> <li>Discussion in sustainability aspects of the project</li> </ul>	Pallavi Gedam, Campal Kadam and Socheat Sorin
/10/	15-May-2023	Porng Sokhim	Stove producer (Local ICS)-Hired worker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discussion on QA /QA process</li> <li>Discussion in sustainability aspects of the project</li> </ul>	Pallavi Gedam, Campal Kadam and Socheat Sorin

/11/	14-May-2023	Khut Chanra	Stakeholder and Chief of Commune	Discussion on sustainability aspects of the grouped project activity.	Pallavi Gedam, Campal Kadam and Socheat Sorin
/12/	14-May-2023	Soeurn Sen	Stakeholder and 1 <sup>st</sup> Deputy chief of commune	Discussion on sustainability aspects of the grouped project activity.	Pallavi Gedam, Campal Kadam and Socheat Sorin
/13/	14-May-2023	Yem Yuon	Stakeholder and Chief of Uttey village	Discussion on sustainability aspects of the grouped project activity.	Pallavi Gedam, Campal Kadam and Socheat Sorin
/14/	14-May-2023	Touk Tam	Stakeholder and chief of Kok Chan village	Discussion on sustainability aspects of the grouped project activity.	Pallavi Gedam, Campal Kadam and Socheat Sorin
/15/	14-May-2023	Ten Vien	Stakeholder and deputy chief of village	Discussion on sustainability aspects of the grouped project activity.	Pallavi Gedam, Campal Kadam and Socheat Sorin
/16/	14-May-2023	Chhuon Voern	Stakeholder and deputy chief of village Kok Srok	Discussion on sustainability aspects of the grouped project activity.	Pallavi Gedam, Campal Kadam and Socheat Sorin
/17/	14-May-2023	Yeng Smoeuk	Stakeholder and chief of village Rom Duol	Discussion on sustainability aspects of the grouped project activity.	Pallavi Gedam, Campal Kadam and Socheat Sorin
/18/	14-May-2023	Prum Heak	Local supervisor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion/introduction on the stated goal and policy of the Grouped project activity.</li> <li>• Discussion on the SDG Contributions (Qualitative &amp; Quantitative) of the project.</li> </ul>	Pallavi Gedam, Campal Kadam and Socheat Sorin

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion on the expected impacts on the stakeholders.</li> <li>• Discussion on the stakeholder's engagement process and grievance addressal mechanism</li> <li>• Discussion on SDG monitoring plan of the project.</li> </ul>	
/19/	14-May-2023	Vat Vanesa	Local supervisor and member of village council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion/introduction on the stated goal and policy of the Grouped project activity.</li> <li>• Discussion on the SDG Contributions (Qualitative &amp; Quantitative) of the project.</li> <li>• Discussion on the expected impacts on the stakeholders.</li> <li>• Discussion on the stakeholder's engagement process and grievance addressal mechanism</li> <li>• Discussion on SDG monitoring plan of the project.</li> </ul>	Pallavi Gedam, Campal Kadam and Socheat Sorin
/20/	14-May-2023	Suon Dany	Local Supervisor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion/introduction on the stated goal and policy of the Grouped project activity.</li> <li>• Discussion on the SDG Contributions (Qualitative &amp; Quantitative) of the project.</li> <li>• Discussion on the expected impacts on the stakeholders.</li> <li>• Discussion on the stakeholder's engagement process and grievance addressal mechanism</li> </ul>	Pallavi Gedam, Campal Kadam and Socheat Sorin

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion on SDG monitoring plan of the project.</li> </ul>	
/21/	14-May-2023	Voeun Chandin	Local Supervisor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion/introduction on the stated goal and policy of the Grouped project activity.</li> <li>• Discussion on the SDG Contributions (Qualitative &amp; Quantitative) of the project.</li> <li>• Discussion on the expected impacts on the stakeholders.</li> <li>• Discussion on the stakeholder's engagement process and grievance addressal mechanism</li> <li>• Discussion on SDG monitoring plan of the project.</li> </ul>	Pallavi Gedam, Campal Kadam and Socheat Sorin
/22/	14-May-2023	Bastian Teune	LSC attendee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion/introduction on the stated goal and policy of the Grouped project activity.</li> <li>• Discussion on the SDG Contributions (Qualitative &amp; Quantitative) of the project.</li> <li>• Discussion on the expected impacts on the stakeholders.</li> <li>• Discussion on the local stakeholders meeting, stakeholder's engagement process and grievance addressal mechanism</li> </ul>	Pallavi Gedam, Campal Kadam and Socheat Sorin
/23/	14-May-2023	Ngeth Semglay	LSC attendee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion/introduction on the stated goal and policy of the Grouped project activity.</li> <li>• Discussion on the SDG Contributions</li> </ul>	Pallavi Gedam, Campal Kadam and Socheat Sorin

				(Qualitative & Quantitative) of the project. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion on the expected impacts on the stakeholders.</li> <li>• Discussion on the local stakeholders meeting, stakeholder's engagement process and grievance addressal mechanism</li> </ul>	
/24/	14-May-2023	Sun Mau	LSC attendee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion/introduction on the stated goal and policy of the Grouped project activity.</li> <li>• Discussion on the SDG Contributions (Qualitative &amp; Quantitative) of the project.</li> <li>• Discussion on the expected impacts on the stakeholders.</li> <li>• Discussion on the local stakeholders meeting, stakeholder's engagement process and grievance addressal mechanism</li> </ul>	Pallavi Gedam, Campal Kadam and Socheat Sorin
/25/	14-May-2023	Lon Suon Stove 1 ID CQCKHVKN008850 Stove 2 ID: CQCKHVNS011021	End users	SDG impacts and drawbacks	Pallavi Gedam, Campal Kadam and Socheat Sorin
/26/	14-May-2023	Thorng Thavy Stove 1 ID CQCKHVKN011020 Stove 2 ID: CQCKHVNS011215	End users	SDG impacts and drawbacks	Pallavi Gedam, Campal Kadam and Socheat Sorin
/27/	14-May-2023	Prum Heak	End users	SDG impacts and drawbacks	Pallavi Gedam, Campal



		Stove 1 ID CQCKHVKN012378  Stove 2 ID:  CQCKHVNS010623			Kadam and Socheat Sorin
/28/	14-May-2023	Nan Hach  Stove 1 ID CQCKHVKN012416  Stove 2 ID:  CQCKHVNS0106235	End users	SDG impacts and drawbacks	Pallavi Gedam, Campal Kadam and Socheat Sorin
/29/	14-May-2023	Chhourn Rorn  Stove 1 ID CQCKHVKN010290  Stove 2 ID:  CQCKHVNS0006894	End users	SDG impacts and drawbacks	Pallavi Gedam, Campal Kadam and Socheat Sorin
/30/	14-May-2023	Iem Toeum  Stove 1 ID CQCKHVKN008788  Stove 2 ID:  CQCKHVNS010994	End users	SDG impacts and drawbacks	Pallavi Gedam, Campal Kadam and Socheat Sorin
/31/	14-May-2023	Eng Soeut  Stove 1 ID CQCKHVKN009373  Stove 2 ID:  CQCKHVNS009134	End users	SDG impacts and drawbacks	Pallavi Gedam, Campal Kadam and Socheat Sorin
/32/	14-May-2023	Vai Sela  Stove 1 ID CQCKHVKN010050  Stove 2 ID:  CQCKHVNS011605	End users	SDG impacts and drawbacks	Pallavi Gedam, Campal Kadam and Socheat Sorin
/33/	14-May-2023	Seat Touch  Stove 1 ID CQCKHVKN008959  Stove 2 ID:  CQCKHVNS010254	End users	SDG impacts and drawbacks	Pallavi Gedam, Campal Kadam and Socheat Sorin

/34/	14-May-2023	Theb Thoeub Stove 1 ID CQCKHVKN099302 Stove 2 ID: CQCKHVNS009976	End users	SDG impacts and drawbacks	Pallavi Gedam, Campal Kadam and Socheat Sorin
/35/	14-May-2023	Long Soeun Stove 1 ID CQCKHVKN011120 Stove 2 ID: CQCKHVNS010772	End users	SDG impacts and drawbacks	Pallavi Gedam, Campal Kadam and Socheat Sorin

## 1.9 Site Inspections

CC IPL has conducted an on-site inspection from 14-May-2023 to 15-May-2023. In line with paragraph 26 of the 'Standard for sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities v09', the validation team has applied an acceptance sampling approach during on-site interviews.

Applying paragraph 39 of the Standard for sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities, version 09 /B03/, a sample size of 11 households was chosen. A sample size of 11 was determined, based on an AQL of 0.5% and UQL of 20%, producer risk 10% and consumer risk 10%. Acceptance number thus determined for the sample is 0.

The validation team carried out on-site interviews with representatives of PP in order to assess the information included in the project documentation and to gain additional information regarding the compliance of the project with the relevant criteria applicable for the SDVISta for on-site inspections performed. Include in the description details of all project activity locations visited, the physical and organizational aspects of the project inspected and the dates when such site inspections took place.

### 1.10 Public Comments

The public commenting period for the project was from 13-January-2023 to 12-February-2023.

No comment have been received during the public comment period.

### 1.11 Resolution of Findings

This section summarizes the findings from the validation of the project activity. In this section the findings from the document review, assessments and on-site interviews are provided.

Material discrepancies identified in the course of the validation are addressed either as CARs, CLs or FARs.

Corrective action requests (CAR) are issued, where:

- The project participants have made mistakes that will influence the ability of the project activity to achieve real, measurable, verifiable, and additional emission reductions and SDG claims.
- The applicable VCS/SD VISTA requirements have not been met.
- There is a risk that emission reductions and SDG claims cannot be monitored or calculated/quantified.

A Clarification request (CL) may be issued if information is insufficient or not clear enough to determine whether the applicable VCS/SD VISTA requirements have been met.

A total of 02 CARs and 10 CLs were raised. Please refer to Appendix 4 below for the details of the CARs/CLs and their closure.

## 1.12 Forward Action Requests

**A Forward Action Request (FAR)** is raised during validation to highlight issues related to project implementation that require review during the first verification of the project activity. FARs shall not relate to the VCS/SD VISTA requirements for registration.

CCIPL has not raised any FAR during this validation.

## 2 VALIDATION FINDINGS

### 2.1 Summary of SDG Contributions

The project contributes to the achievement of 08 of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) of United Nations through the positive impacts generated by the project activities.

S.No.	Estimated Project Contribution by the End of Project Lifetime	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	Net Impact on SDG Indicator	Claim, Asset or Label	Assessment
1	Contribute to improved health and well-being of end users by replacing traditional three cookstoves with energy efficient cookstoves. This grouped project would contribute to reduction in levels of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) emissions below baseline emission level of 3.9 g/kg fuel within the recipient households.	3.9	Project specific indicator: Proportion of individuals reporting improved health status after adoption of project stoves(attributable to reduced exposure to air pollution during cooking)	Implemented activities to increase	SD VISTA labeled VCUs	<p>The assessment team confirms that the information provided in this table is complete with respect to SD VISTA requirements.</p> <p>Furthermore, following the SD VISTA PD template requirement, since this is project's self-defined measure for tracking benefits and does not align with an official UN defined SDG indicator. Hence PP has rightly not provided an indicator number. Instead, a project-specific indicator that relates to the most appropriate SDG target has been provided; checked and deemed appropriate to the VVB. Furthermore, since it was not feasible, or the project does not have the resources or desire to monitor the parameters necessary to directly attribute a project's impacts to a quantifiable change in the indicator, PP has written, PP has written "Implemented activities to increase" in the column corresponding to 'net impact on SDG indicator'; which is deemed in line</p>

						<p>with the SD VISta requirement. The conclusion above is based on review of the SD VISta PD/01-d/, interviews with representatives of the PP and end-users (recipient of the ICS). Thus, the assessment team confirms that the information provided in the SD VISta PD substantiate the SD VISta- labeled VCU.</p>
2	<p>Contribute to increasing vocational and relevant skills of local individuals by providing non-formal education and training on issues related to climate change, with specific skill building in operations and surveying activities related to stove distribution and its monitoring aspects under VCS and SD VISta.</p> <p>The project through its targeted youth and women program will lead to the training of 50 number of individuals in its region of implementation.</p>	4.3	<p>Project-specific indicator: Number of individuals who received any informal training to enable their employment in grouped project or elsewhere.</p>	Increase	SD VISta labeled VCUs	<p>The assessment team confirms that the information provided in this table is complete with respect to SD VISta requirement. Furthermore, following the SD VISta PD template requirement, since this is project's self-defined measure for tracking benefits and does not align with an official SDG indicator. Hence PP has rightly not provided an indicator number. Instead, a project-specific indicator that relates to the most appropriate SDG target has been provided; checked and deemed appropriate to the VVB. Furthermore, since the quantification of benefits of the indicator will be monitored directly by monitoring the number of individuals who will receive any informal training, PP has written "Increase" in the column corresponding to 'net impact on SDG indicator'. which is deemed in line with the SD VISta</p>

						<p>requirement . The conclusion above is based on review of the SD VISTA PD /01-d/, supporting documents /14/, interviews with representatives of the PP.</p> <p>Thus, assessment team confirms that the information provided in the SD VISTA PD substantiate the SD VISTA- labeled VCUs.</p>
3	<p>Contribute to reducing drudgery and reducing gender inequality, especially for women and children by saving time spent in collecting fuelwood and cooking. The average time spent on unpaid work by women in Asian OECD countries was 268 minutes per day (4.5 hours) . On an average woman in Cambodia spend three to four hours a day on energy-related activities such as gathering fuel wood, boiling water, and cooking. The project will lead to time savings and reduced drudgery in million households translating to an equal number of women as they are primary cooks and fuel wood collectors in majority of</p>	5.4	<p>Project Specific indicator: Time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age, and location</p>	<p>Implemented activities to decrease</p>	<p>SD VISTA labeled VCUs</p>	<p>The assessment team confirms that the information provided in this table is complete with respect to SD VISTA requirement.</p> <p>Furthermore, following the SD VISTA PD template requirement, since this is project's self-defined measure for tracking benefits and does not align with an official UN defined SDG indicator. Hence PP has rightly not provided an indicator number. Instead, a project-specific indicator that relates to the most appropriate SDG target has been provided; checked and deemed appropriate to the VVB. Furthermore, since it was not feasible, or the project does not have the resources or desire to monitor the parameters necessary to directly attribute a project's impacts to a quantifiable change in the indicator, PP has written, PP has written "Implemented activities to decrease" in the column corresponding to 'net impact on SDG indicator';</p>

	households. The women can use the time saved for doing more productive activities or personal care.					which is deemed in line with the SD VISta requirement. The conclusion above is based on review of the SD VISta PD/01-d/, supporting documents and interviews with representatives of the PP and end-users (recipient of the ICS). Thus, assessment team confirms that the information provided in the SD VISta PD substantiate the SD VISta- labeled VCUs.
4	Contribute to increasing access to clean cooking technology over the project lifetime with the replacement of baseline stoves (three stone fire and tripods) 0.125 million improved cookstoves (0.1 million ICS will be distributed under energy efficiency measure and 0.025 million ICS will be distributed to enable fuel switch) in Cambodia.	7.1	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Increase	SD VISta labeled VCUs	The assessment team confirms that the information provided in this table is complete with respect to SD VISta requirement. Furthermore, following the SD VISta PD template requirement, since the project's measure for tracking benefits is aligned with an official SDG indicator. Hence PP has rightly provided the SDG indicator number 7.1.2. The same has been checked and deemed appropriate to the VVB. Furthermore, as the quantification of benefits of the indicator will be monitored directly by monitoring the proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology, PP has written "increase" in the column corresponding to 'net impact on SDG indicator'. which is deemed in line with the SD VISta requirement. The conclusion above is based on review of the

						<p>SD VISTA PD /01-d/, supporting documents , interviews with representatives of the PP and end-users (recipient of the ICS).</p> <p>Thus, assessment team confirms that the information provided in the SD VISTA PD substantiate the SD VISTA- labeled VCUs.</p>
5	<p>Contribute to generating employment in the informal sector (total economy, agriculture, and non-agriculture) by contracting locals with targeted employment of 50 employees for varying lengths of time over the project lifetime, focusing on hiring females.</p>	8.3	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex.	Increase	SD VISTA labeled VCUs	<p>The assessment team confirms that the information provided in this table is complete with respect to SD VISTA requirement.</p> <p>Furthermore, following the SD VISTA PD template requirement, since the project's measure for tracking benefits is aligned with an official SDG indicator. Hence PP has rightly provided the SDG indicator number 8.3.1. The same has been checked and deemed appropriate to the VVB. Furthermore, as the quantification of benefits of the indicator will be monitored directly by monitoring the number of employments provided under project activity , PP has written "Increase" in the column corresponding to 'net impact on SDG indicator'. which is deemed in line with the SD VISTA requirement. The conclusion above is based on review of the SD VISTA PD /01-d/, supporting documents /08/, interviews with representatives of the PP.</p>



						Thus, assessment team confirms that the information provided in the SD VISTA PD substantiate the SD VISTA- labelled VCUs.
6	Contribute to increasing the capacity of existing local manufacturing units (in terms of employment) in Cambodia due to increased demand for cookstove parts within the project area.	9.2	Project Specific Indicator: Number of additional individuals employed in the manufacturing unit for producing the cookstoves being distributed under the project activity	Increase	SD VISTA labeled VCUs	<p>The assessment team confirms that the information provided in this table is complete with respect to SD VISTA requirement.</p> <p>Furthermore, following the SD VISTA PD template requirement, since this is project's self-defined measure for tracking benefits and does not align with an official UN defined SDG indicator. Hence PP has rightly not provided an indicator number. Instead, a project-specific indicator that relates to the most appropriate SDG target has been provided; checked and deemed appropriate to the VVB. Furthermore, as the quantification of benefits of the indicator will be monitored directly by monitoring the number of additional individuals employed in the manufacturing unit for producing the cookstoves being distributed under the project activity, PP has written "Increase" in the column corresponding to 'net impact on SDG indicator'; which is deemed in line with the SD VISTA requirement. The conclusion above is based on review of the SD VISTA PD /01-d/, supporting documents /14/ and interviews with</p>

						<p>representatives of the PP.</p> <p>Thus, assessment team confirms that the information provided in the SD VISTA PD substantiate the SD VISTA- labelled VCUs.</p>
7	<p>Contribute to GHG emission reduction through an estimated reduction of ~69.46 tCO<sub>2</sub>e per household (55.51 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/Ecoa Wood stove and 13.95 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/Naga stove) due to the replacement of baseline stoves with the two Improved cookstoves, over 10 years of crediting period</p>	13.0	<p>Project Specific Indicator: GHG emissions as compared to the baseline scenario (open fire)</p>	Decrease	SD VISTA labeled VCUs	<p>The assessment team confirms that the information provided in this table is complete with respect to SD VISTA requirement.</p> <p>Furthermore, following the SD VISTA PD template requirement, since this is project's self-defined measure for tracking benefits and is not aligned with an official SDG indicator, PP has rightly not provided an indicator number. Instead, a project-specific indicator that relates to the most appropriate SDG target has been provided; checked and deemed appropriate to the VVB. Furthermore, as the quantification of benefits of the indicator will be monitored as reduction in GHG emissions as compared to the baseline scenario (open fire) in project activity, PP has written "Decrease" in the column corresponding to 'net impact on SDG indicator' which is deemed in line with the SD VISTA requirement. The conclusion above is based on review of the SD VISTA PD /01-d/, supporting documents /02/. interviews with representatives of the PP</p>

						<p>and end-users (recipient of the ICS). Thus, assessment team confirms that the information provided in the SD VISTA PD substantiate the SD VISTA- labelled VCUs.</p>
8	<p>Contribute to an estimated reduction in removal of woody biomass to the tune of ~62.32 tons per stove over the 10-year crediting period, from forests surrounding the communities thereby leading to an increase in the above-ground biomass in these forests.</p>	15.2	<p>15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management by increasing above-ground biomass in forests.</p>	<p>Implemented activities to increase</p>	<p>SD VISTA labeled VCUs</p>	<p>The assessment team confirms that the information provided in this table is complete with respect to SD VISTA validation template. Furthermore, following the SD VISTA PD template requirement, since projects measures for tracking benefits is aligned with an official SDG indicator. Hence PP has rightly provided an indicator number 15.2.1. The same has been checked and deemed appropriate to the VVB. Furthermore, since it was not feasible, or the project does not have the resources or desire to monitor the parameters necessary to directly attribute a project's impacts to a quantifiable change in the indicator, PP has written, PP has written "Implemented activities to decrease" in the column corresponding to 'net impact on SDG indicator'; which is deemed in line with the SD VISTA requirement. The conclusion above is based on review of the SD VISTA PD/01-d/, supporting documents and interviews with representatives of the PP and end-users (recipient of the ICS). Thus, assessment team confirms that the</p>

						information provided in the SD VISta PD substantiate the SD VISta- labelled VCU.
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CCIPL confirms that the SDG impacts have been transparently identified and that the contribution of project activity to SDG indicators and targets has been appropriately attributed. PP has provided information throughout the SD VISta PD/01-d/, as well as the additional evidence /02/,/04/, /07/,/08/, /10/, /11/,/14/,/15/ to the assessment team of CCIPL, which were reviewed to validate the claims /01-d/ made by the PP. The assessment team of CCIPL confirms that all information presented regarding the estimated project contribution by the end of project lifetime to the SDG, associated SDG indicators and the net impact is real, transparent, accurate, complete and in compliance with the requirements of SD VISta.

The assessment above identifies, discuss, and justify conclusions regarding the summary of SDG Contributions for each column of Table 1 in the project description. VVB deemed the information in the table 1 of SD VISta PD/01-d/ as complete with the information required by the SD VISta Project Description Template and further confirms that information provided in the project description substantiates all claims made.

## 2.2 Project Design

### 2.2.1 Project Objectives

The Project has clearly stated its objectives in Section 2.1.1 of the PD /01-d/. The objective stated in Table 1 of the PD /01-d/is in line with the SDG contributions. The Project aims to reduce GHG emission through reduction in consumption of non-renewable biomass by replacing traditional stoves with energy efficient ICS technology in individual households of Cambodia. As verified /02/,/04/, /07/,/08/, /10/, /11/,/14/,/15/, the project is also designed to contribute to the local biodiversity conservation through the reduction of demand for wood fuel, slowing local deforestation, reduce the drudgery of collecting wood fuel performed by women and children at significant distances from villages, reduce time spent cooking over three stone fire cook stoves (TSFs) inhaling toxic smoke, increase time spent on improving life status i.e., through economic endeavors, education, improve the health status through reduced exposure to household air pollutants (HAPs) and improve the health status, through a myriad of ways including nutrient retention from decreased cooking time ,achieving a more sustainable land use and biodiversity conservation, the local sustainable development by offer training and working opportunities for local population

CCIPL confirms that the project activity involves following sustainable development objectives as mentioned in section 2.1.1 of the PD /01-d/:

- a) The project will provide job opportunities /08/,/09/ to the villagers and community members with the focus on women empowerment.

- b) The project will support in eradicating extreme poverty and increase income by reducing /14/ the amount of wood fuel purchased monthly, also support in reducing the amount of time spent monthly collecting firewood and cooking thus increasing time for income producing activities.
- c) Reduce the number of burning incidents/accidents resulting from children falling into open cooking fires.
- d) Provide training /01-d/, /09/ for all its employee's those hired from local villages and community and help them to develop their skills.
- e) Ensure sustainable energy security in approximately 0.125 million Cambodia households by providing clean cooking technology /02/, /03/, /04/ during the project lifecycle.
- f) Reduce carbon emissions by approximately 69.46 tCO<sub>2</sub>e per household (55.51 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/Ecoa Wood stove and 13.95 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/Naga stove) due to the replacement of baseline stoves with the two improved cookstoves over the 10 years of crediting period. from the reduction in consumption of non-renewable biomass for cooking in the household, this does not include black and brown carbon.
- g) Promote gender equality by reducing /14-2/, /14-4/ women and children's labour through times savings in reducing the time spent in cutting, collecting, and carrying firewood from trees far removed from households and reduce time spent cooking over toxic smoky open fires. These tasks, when gone undisturbed, are a major cause of gender inequality.
- h) Reduce demand for wood fuel /02/, /14-5/, /14-6/ which results in reduced deforestation within the project area, thus contributing to a net positive increase in forest area as a proportion of total land area, Increase biomass supply near/in villages through the distribution of bamboo seedlings to promote sustainable production of renewable wood sources to be used in the project activity.

Assessment team of CCIPL confirms that the PP has transparently defined the sustainable development objectives of the project, which are appropriate to the nature of the project and the sustainable development context in which it is developed. The stated objectives are aligned with the logic of the SDG in promoting people well-being, conservation and protection of ecosystem and biodiversity protection, strengthening institutions, and promoting global partnerships in a sustainable and non-discriminatory way.

### 2.2.2 Project Activities

The primary objective of the project activity is the distribution and installation of the of the fuel-efficient SSM-S32-X, Prime Square Granular Regular Stove, Kuniokoa Generation 2 Stoves (Ecoa stoves) and Naga cookstove (local cookstove) in Cambodia. CCIPL has noted that apart from the primary objective, project proponent has structured several initiatives designed to achieve the sustainable development goals as detailed in the previous section. The primary objective and others associated initiatives involved in the project as listed below are assessed by CCIPL based

on review of SD VISTA PD /01-d/, provided evidence and interviews with the representative of PP and stakeholders.

Primary Project activity is;

1) Improved Cookstoves: The stove models will be distributed based on the requirement of end users in future project activity instances. CCIPL based on review of technical specification of the SSM-S32-X, Prime Square Granular Regular Stove, Kuniokoa Generation 2 Stoves (Ecoa stoves) and Naga cookstove (local cookstove)/04/, confirms that the stoves are efficient cookstoves. This involves the transitions of households away from traditional open fire cooking three stone fire cook stoves (TSFs) to cleaner, more efficient cooking solutions. CCIPL noted that CQC uses a digital platform to track and manage the distribution of ICS and implementation of project activity .

Secondary Project Activities is:

2) Training. CCIPL during the on-site interview and document review /01-d/, /09/ confirmed that CQC imparts training on several levels. The training /08/ includes a course on climate change, including impacts of household pollution on health and well-being, as an introductory background to efficient cookstove intervention. In the opinion of CCIPL, these training as detailed in SD VISTA PD/01-d/ can contribute to several socio-economic benefit including the skill developments of the women.

The project activities cover a wide range of aspects of community development and ecosystem conservation and in the opinion of the assessment team based on onsite interviews and document review /02/, /04/, /07/, /08/, /10/, /11/, /14/, /15/, the project will cause a positive net result in wellbeing of people and natural capital protection.

### 2.2.3 Implementation Schedule

In section 2.1.3 of the PD the key dates and milestones in the project's development and implementation has been duly listed by the PP. The project start date /03/ is the date on which the date on which activities that lead to the generation of sustainable development benefits are implemented. It is appropriate and consistent with the definition, as provided under section 2.14 of SD VISTA /B01-a/ and SD VISTA Program Definitions /B01-c/.

Date	Milestone(s) in the Project's Development and Implementation
21-February-2022	Project Start date: Project Activities commence
26-February-2021	Listing of VCS PD on VERRA
14-November-2022	Registration of project under VCS
15-December - 2022	CQC applies for VERRA's Sustainable Development Verified Impact Standard (SD VISTA) SDG labeling.

February-2022 to 20-February-2032	Concurrent monitoring and evaluation: spot audits conducted by independent auditors
February 2032	The 10-year project validation period concludes with stoves installed.

## 2.2.4 Project Proponent and Other Entities Involved in the Project

The project proponent /01-d/, /02/ is C-Quest Capital SGT Asia Stoves Private Limited /06/. No other entities are involved in the project. During the validation process the assessment team of CCIPL has verified that C-Quest Capital SGT Asia Stoves Private Limited is the sole entity involved in the project and is able to confirm their participation in the project and their responsibilities. The assessment team of CCIPL noted that contact and entity information provided in the PD/01-d/ conforms to the SD VISTA requirements/B01/.

## 2.2.5 Project Type

This Project /02/ is a non-AFOLU grouped project. The sectoral scope for this project activity is primarily energy efficiency as defined in section 2.1.6 of the PD /01-d/, /02/. This has been confirmed by the assessment team of CCIPL.

Sustainable Development Verified Impact Standard Sectoral Scopes	U.N. Sustainable Development Goals
<b>Sectoral Scope 2 – Climate Change Adaptation</b>	Climate Action 13.0 Life on Land 15.2
<b>Sectoral Scope 3 – Education</b>	Vocational Training for Implementation Partners 4.3
<b>Sectoral Scope 4 – Energy</b>	Affordable energy 7.1
<b>Sectoral Scope 7 – Health</b>	Good Health and Wellbeing 3.9
<b>Sectoral Scope 9- Infrastructure</b>	Industry, innovation, and infrastructure 9.2
<b>Sectorial Scope 10 – Livelihoods</b>	Decent Work and Economic Growth 8.3
<b>Sectoral Scope 14 – Women's Empowerment</b>	Gender Equality 5.4

## 2.2.6 Project Location

The project is developed within the geographic boundaries of the Republic of Cambodia (with coordinates 12°33'56.4" N latitude and 104°59'27.47" E longitude). Based on the onsite

interviews and review of SD VISTA PD /01-d/ and VCS PD /02/, assessment team of CCIPL verified the location of the project activity and the correctness of the location of the project activity and project boundaries.

### 2.2.7 Baseline Scenario

The social and economic conditions prior to the project's start was defined in section 2.1.8 of the SD VISTA PD /01-d/. A summary of the reported baseline scenario is majority of the households in Cambodia rely on traditional cookstoves using firewood to meet their cooking requirements. Smoke inside the home exposes women and children to harmful HAP levels. The validation method of the assessment team to assess the appropriateness of the baseline scenario defined by the PP was the directly through interviews of local stakeholders (including end users) during the onsite assessment was based on the review of provided evidence namely f<sub>NRB</sub> report prepared by third party /15/. The assessment team of CCIPL confirms the accuracy and the credibility of the description of the social, economic, and natural capital conditions at the start of the project provided by the PP in the SD VISTA PD /01-d/.

### 2.2.8 Causal Chain(s)

The assessment team of CCIPL assessed the casual chain mentioned by the project participant in the Appendix A of the SD VISTA PD /01-d/, through observations made during the onsite interviews and by reviewing the relevant documents /02/,/04/, /07/,/08/, /10/, /11/,/14/,/15/ . The project's causal chain has been justified the segregation of the Planet, People, and their Prosperity as well. The project has identified the following benefits in the causal chain /02/, /04/, /07/, /08/, /10/, /11/, /14/, /15/ that will lead to the generation of the assets:

1. Employment generation
2. Technology transfer and skill building
3. Increased incomes and livelihood
4. Economic prosperity and development in the region
5. Reduction in carbon emissions
6. Sustainable development

The assessment team of CCIPL by reviewing the evidence /02/,/04/, /07/,/08/, /10/, /11/,/14/,/15/, provided by the PP and collecting the information through direct onsite interviews, validates the causal chain included in the Appendix A of the SD VISTA PD /01-d/.

According to assessment team of CCIPL, PP has appropriately and comprehensively described the cause-and-effect relationships of the project activity, correctly tracing all the direct positive and negative, intended, and unintended impacts on the Planet and on the People and Prosperity, as required by section of 2.1.5 of the SD VISTA/B01-a/. PP has transparently documented in the



causal chains, which impacts of the project activities relate to People and their Prosperity and which relate to Planet. No SD VISTA assets /01-d/ are expected to be generated by the project.

### 2.2.9 Threats to the Project

The assessment team of CCIPL has checked the identified threats to the expected sustainable development benefits during the project lifetime and found acceptable. All the identified threats are comprehensive and the measures to mitigate these threats are reasonable.

Threats identified	Solution	Conclusion
<b>Human-Induced Threats</b>		
<p>Stove users' lack of upkeep of stove resulting in either malfunctioning of the stove as designed or lack of stove use.</p>	<p>CQC conducts routine spot audits early in the process of construction of stoves in each main geographic focus for mass stove installation to detect defects in stove construction, maintenance, and sub-optimal stove use. CQC requires its Implementing Partners (IPs) to hire, train, and supervise stove builders and users, including Stove Champions, to visit each household to inspect their stoves, up to 2 times per year. This dramatically reduces the threat listed above. Additionally, CQC contracts independent third-party auditors or local CQC staff to perform spot checks or sample size reviews to identify lapses in stove upkeep.</p>	<p>The threat of non-use of stove due to malfunctioning or faults or damage are negligible as the ICS are built using higher-grade heat resistant steels having a lifespan of a minimum of 10 years.</p> <p>Furthermore, the threat of non-use of stove by end-users are mitigated through creating awareness on benefits of using the ICS and through training on how to use and maintain the stoves by CQC stove champions team.</p> <p>Furthermore, a minimum of 2 spot checks per year are conducted by the CQC team to constantly monitor and mitigate any threats.</p> <p>Based on the interviews and review of SD VISTA PD /01-d/ the assessment team concludes that the mitigation measures as proposed by the PP are robust and reasonable and implementable. Thus, the threats of non-use of ICS due to malfunctioning of stove or lack of stove usage by end-users are negligible.</p>

<p>Failure of Behavior Change resulting in high levels of non-adoption</p>	<p>CQC continuously researches the impacts of behaviour change for successful adoption. Study outcomes, whether formal or informal, are included in future training and community sensitizations to continue to positively, shape knowledge, enhance positive peer-to-peer influence, and increase women’s sense of empowerment feeding into social cognitive theory on identity and self-belief.</p>	<p>During the onsite interviews it was observed by the assessment team of CCIPL, that adaptation of new technology is self-behavior. Furthermore, CQC stove champions team will provide training on how to use and maintain the stoves and create awareness and spread positivity on benefits of using the ICS.</p> <p>Based on the interviews and review of SD VISTA PD /01-d/ the assessment team concludes that the mitigation measures as proposed by the PP are robust and reasonable and implementable. Thus, the threats of failure of Behavior Change resulting in high levels of non-adoption by end-users are negligible.</p>
<p>Carbon-financed stove distribution is not shown to have an increased impact on household uptake.</p>	<p>Co-benefits like time savings and increased health advantages (reduced morbidity/mortality from HAP and decreased acute respiratory disease for mothers and children) are connected with the adoption of ICS work as key motivations for increasing uptake of these stoves. CQC's training emphasizes that, while CQC's ICS is offered free of charge, variables such as time savings, health advantages, and so on are more essential in large-scale adoption. Furthermore, raising knowledge about the benefits of cooking with ICS is being utilised to combat this menace.</p>	<p>The assessment team of CCIPL during the onsite interviews with the beneficiaries received positive reply in regard with health benefits due to reduced smoke, money and time saving (in cooking and collection of firewood) improves the adoption rates of ICS.</p> <p>Furthermore, CQC stove champions team will provide training on how to use and maintain the stoves and create awareness of benefits on using the ICS.</p> <p>Based on the interviews and review of SD VISTA PD /01-d/ the assessment team concludes</p>

		that the mitigation measures as proposed by the PP are robust and reasonable and implementable. Thus, the threats of carbon-financed stove distribution not having an increased impact on household uptake of the ICS is negligible.
Envisaged lobbying by fuel vendors to restrict communities from switching to project cookstoves as they might experience a loss in their income levels	This threat is inconsequential because majority of Cambodia's population still relies on solid biomass (fuelwood and agricultural residues) as their primary source of cooking fuel. With the majority of people relying on wood for cooking, a fall in demand for wood inside the project boundaries is unlikely to have a significant impact on the stakeholders involved in selling wood. As a result, any decrease in demand for wood fuel within the project boundary will move stakeholders selling wood beyond the project boundary without creating a substantial decline in their business.	Based on the interviews and review of SD VISta PD /01-d/ the assessment team concludes that the mitigation measures as proposed by the PP are robust and reasonable and implementable.  Thus, the threats of envisaged lobbying by fuel vendors to restrict communities from switching to project cookstoves as they might experience a loss in their income levels is negligible.
<b>Nature-Induced Threats</b>		
Climate Crisis induced displacement/migration (shock-related drought or flood) causing households to change location	The ICS installed under the project are portable type of stoves, which can be easily transported. This technology can travel easily with the household in their migration and can be installed and used at the new location by the end user. The end user is also provided with the knowledge and requisite training on stove maintenance should the need arise.	As confirmed by the assessment team of CCIPL, during the onsite interviews and document review; the technical specification of stoves reveals that the project stove can easily be built with the available material in the village premises. Furthermore, the masons and the end-users are trained and involved in the construction of stoves.  Based on the interviews and review of SD VISta PD /01-d/ the assessment team concludes

		<p>that the mitigation measures as proposed by the PP are robust and reasonable and implementable. Thus, the threats due to climate Crisis induced displacement/migration of the ICS is negligible.</p>
<p>Continued deforestation and degradation making firewood an untenable source of biomass.</p>	<p>Although increased scarcity would support the use of the ICS, there is the potential that as the population continues to expand, there may be a point when firewood becomes an untenable source. Although access to modern fuels may not be physically or financially accessible to ICS households in the future, creating more dependence on biomass cooking. CQC trains on the use of small branches and twigs, and crop residues to ensure close to home source of regenerative biomass.</p>	<p>As confirmed by the assessment team of CCIPL during the onsite interviews and document review, the ICS make use of twigs, small branches and woody crop residues as a firewood for this project stoves. Hence support reducing deforestation and degradation of firewood.</p> <p>Thus, the threats due to continued deforestation and degradation making firewood an untenable source of biomass is negligible.</p>

### 2.2.10 Benefit Permanence

The PP states that the project is focused on a program of education and supports a system of maintenance that helps extend the lifespan of the environmental technologies deployed.

To ensure the project's long-term viability and the permanence of ICS and other program benefits, CQC has following long-term aims:

1. Associating the project under the GHG mechanism, i.e., VCS to ensure that it is operational and yields carbon credits throughout the project lifetime.
2. Continuous check on end users to ensure the continued use of ICS: To guarantee this, Implementation and Spot Audit teams will be hired to conduct year-round audits. These teams will be provided with transportation that helps meet their physical mobility and remote connection requirements of them locally.

3. CQC has developed a continuous grievance redressal mechanism/11/ which continuously addresses the challenges associated with distributed cookstoves or any other concern associated with the project activity to impart trust and sense of belonging among the beneficiaries.

The assessment team of CCIPL verified the benefit-permanence activities through the desk review and during the onsite interviews and considers the measures will likely achieve the sustainable development goals of the project and that these will last beyond its lifetime.

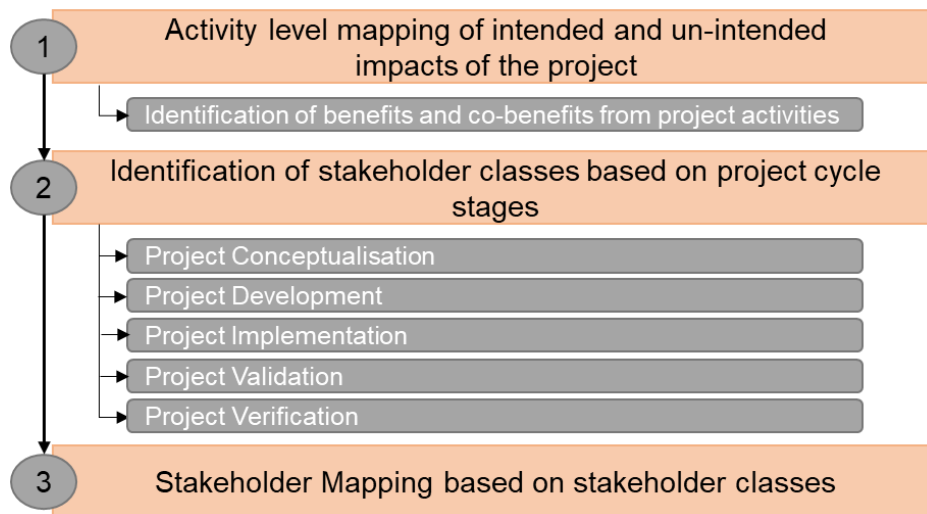
## 2.3 Stakeholder Engagement

### 2.3.1 Stakeholder Identification

The following steps has been taken by the VVB to assess the process of stakeholder's identification and also to check analysis used to identify stakeholder's and the stakeholder groups:

- Review of the SD VISta PD /01-d/
- Review of stakeholder's consultation meeting records
- Interviews with the PP and the sample stakeholders

This assessment focuses the assessment of the three-step approach is adopted by CQC for identifying the relevant stakeholders associated. The following figure describes the approach adopted by PP for stakeholder identification:



**Fig 1: Stakeholder Identification Process**

VVB confirms that the first step involves identification of intended and un-intended impacts associated with the project activities. Once the impacts are identified, probable stakeholders affected by these impacts were mapped. This approach is deemed acceptable to the VVB.

The different stages considered for stakeholder identification are

- *Project conceptualization*- stakeholders would include self-help groups, academia, community representatives who can help the project promoter make ingress within the community etc. The list deemed to be complete to the VVB.
- *Project Development*- government representatives, community development groups, investors, employable youth, NGOs working in similar sector etc. would be the stakeholders at this stage. The list deemed to be complete to the VVB.
- *Project implementation*- end users, implementing partners, stove part manufacturers etc. would comprise of the stakeholders during implementation. The list deemed to be complete to the VVB.
- *Project monitoring*- surveyors, database developers etc could be some of the main stakeholders during project monitoring. The list deemed to be complete to the VVB.

The identification of stakeholders are under two broad classes: directly affected parties and indirectly affected parties.

The final step includes stakeholder mapping and identification of representative individuals from each stakeholder class identified in step 2. PP has focused on identifying stakeholders within each of the following categories:

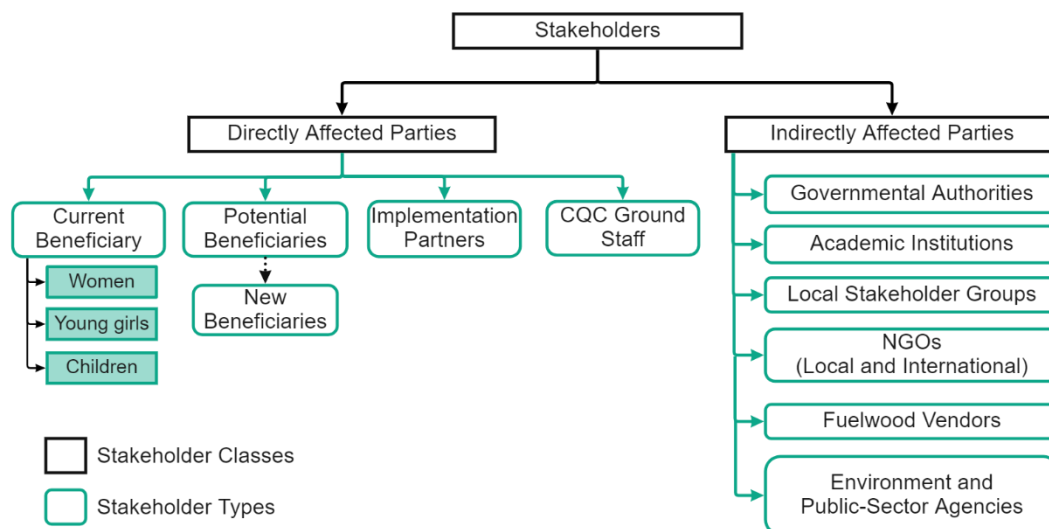
end users, government organizations, international government agencies, non-governmental organizations, religious aid agencies, academic, current, and potential future implementing partners, stove manufactures, carbon sector organizations, partner donors, the media, and individuals, and their families.

Furthermore, it is confirmed that specific focus was made to include individuals and groups who may be directly or indirectly adversely affected by project activities. The approach is deemed appropriate as by the definition of stakeholders, those who are directly or indirectly adversely affected by project activities are relevant.

The assessment team of CCIPL concludes the process /07/ used by the project to identify all stakeholders /07/ who will be impacted by the project activities is sufficient.

### 2.3.2 Stakeholder Description

As assessed in the previous section, the stakeholders identified through the process described in above are grouped under two broad categories as represented in the figure below:



**Fig 2: Type of Stakeholders associated with project activity**

The assessment team confirms that all the stakeholders and stakeholder groups /07/ that are included/may be included in the project were found appropriate as verified during the onsite interviews.

Stakeholder groups (Direct/Indirect affected by project activity)	Relevance to the project	Justification by the assessment team of CCIPL
Directly Affected Parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Current Beneficiaries (individual, household, and community level)</li> <li>• Potential Beneficiaries and Community Groups (individual, household, and community level)</li> <li>• Implementing Partners</li> <li>• CQC on-ground staff</li> </ul>	The assessment team of CCIPL confirms that the stakeholder group /07/ included in the project is appropriate and relevant to the type of the project activity and described transparently in the project description of the SD-VISta PD /01-d/.
Indirectly Affected Parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Governmental Authorities,</li> <li>• Environment, Health and Nutrition public-sector agencies,</li> <li>• Academic Institutions,</li> <li>• Local and International NGOs,</li> </ul>	The assessment team of CCIPL confirms that the stakeholder group /07/ included in the project is appropriate and relevant to the type of the project activity and described transparently

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Others as applicable</li> </ul>	in the project description of the SD-VISta PD /01-d/.
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### 2.3.3 Stakeholder Consultation

The PD (Section 2.2.3) /01-d/ thoroughly discusses extensive outreach, public communication, and additional engagements to identify potential interested stakeholders. Based on the onsite interviews, observations, and review during the entire audit process, CCIPL confirms /07/ the project’s process was appropriate for each stakeholder group; information about potential costs, risks and benefits was appropriately shared with each group; each group had an opportunity to influence project design; and the project dedicated particular attention to optimizing benefits for any marginalized and vulnerable groups.

CC IPL confirms the stakeholder identification process /07/, as outlined in the PD /01-d/, sufficiently allows all interested stakeholders to engage, participate, and communicate with the project throughout the lifetime of the project.

### 2.3.4 Continued Consultation and Adaptive Management

Following steps have been taken to assess the project’s plan for continuing communication and consultation with all stakeholder groups.

- Review of SD VISta PD /01-d/
- Interview with the sample stakeholders of the project and with the PP

The project plans to engage in continued stakeholder consultation and adaptive management of the project, as described in Section 2.2.4 of the PD /01-d/. This occurs through the comment and grievance process/11/ locally, through the project’s website and social media on an on-going basis and includes meetings with interested stakeholders on a periodic basis. Public meetings may occur when new or sufficient information arises to interest the stakeholders. Specific protocols for communication with each interested stakeholder sub-group are depicted in the PD. These protocols will achieve continued consultation and adaptive management requirements of SD VISta.

The information gathered during these consultations will be adaptively included in management plans, when applicable. CCIPL concludes the project’s plan /01-d/ for continued consultation and adaptive management is sufficient to ensure these components are included, in accordance with the SD VISta program.

### 2.3.5 Anti-Discrimination



The Project Proponent has developed equal opportunity policy /08-a, b/ ensuring that the Project will not engage in or be complicit in any form of discrimination. The Project has developed a grievance system /11/ that will provide all Project employees, stakeholders, community members, and participants to have a recourse method if any discriminatory actions or sexual harassment does occur. PP has assured the measures /01-d/, /08-a, b/ ensure that no entities involved in project design or implementation are involved in, or complicit in, any form of discrimination (gender, race, religion, sexual orientation, or other habits) or sexual harassment. As per SD VISta PD /01-d/ and further confirmed during onsite interviews, detailed description of these policies /09/ are presented in the employee handbook of CQC, which is provided to every individual at the time of employment to make them aware about the provisions for their welfare within the organisation. Similarly, while appointing IPs under any specific project, CQC provides formal training to third parties/IPs to maintain the same policies with their employees who will be working on CQC projects. The assessment team of CCIPL checked and confirms that the PP has developed a strict policy /08-a, b/ prohibiting any form of discrimination or harassment has put in place, measures that guarantee equal opportunities for community members, including women and vulnerable and/or marginalized people, in accordance with section 2.2.9 of the SD VISta /B01-a/.

The assessment above by VVB identifies, discuss and justify conclusions regarding;

- the measures /09/ planned to ensure any form of discrimination or sexual harassment and
- it is confirmed that no entities involved in project design or implementation are involved in, or complicit in, any form of discrimination or sexual harassment.

### 2.3.6 Worker Training

Following steps has been taken to assess the orientation and training conducted by the project for those employed through project activities.

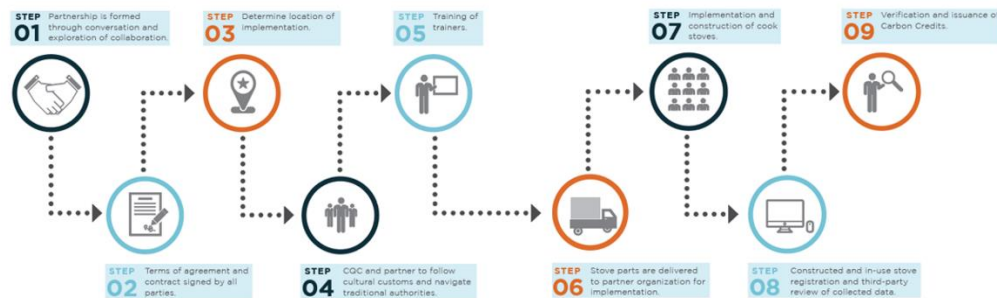
- Review of SD VISta PD /01-d/
- Interview with the PP
- Review of training records /08/

The Project Proponent /01-d/ states that the ICS has designed to focus on the training /08/ and employment /08/ of local people, with a focus on women and marginalized and vulnerable community members and developed an equal opportunity policy ensuring that the project will not engage in or be complicit in any form of discrimination. The Project has developed a grievance system /11/ that will provide all Project employees, stakeholders, community members, and participants to have a recourse method if any discriminatory actions anticorruption, antibribery, and anti-terrorism procedures, among other elements does occur. During the onsite interviews,

it was confirmed that employees were trained and well-versed in the skills needed to carry out their jobs. Women involved in different work were trained and using the skills they learned. VVB based on document review /01-d/, /08/ confirms that the trainings have/will provide special attention to marginalized and/or vulnerable people and build locally useful skills and knowledge for the purpose of increasing local participation in project implementation. Assessment team of CCIPL confirms that the project has properly identified the training needs /01-d/, /08/ and delivered capacity building to project’s workers in order for them to perform their activities in a safe and effective manner and measures are designed to provide orientation and training.

### 2.3.7 Equal Work Opportunities

The SD VISta PD /01-d/ describes the policy /08-a, b/ for hiring employees, according to the Employment Opportunity Policy /08-a, b/ and makes every effort to abide by the laws and regulations of the countries CQC operates in, as well as, US law, and international statutes, as applicable. CQC is dedicated to being an equal opportunity employer as defined by the ILO. This fundamental convention defines discrimination as any distinction, exclusion, or preference made based on of race, colour, sex, religion, political opinion, national extraction, or social origin, which has the effect of nullifying or impairing equality of opportunity or treatment in employment or occupation. During the onsite interviews, the assessment team confirm that many positions were occupied by women. Based on review of provided evidences /01-d/, /08-a, b/, CCIPL confirms that the project provides and promotes equal employment opportunities, including women and vulnerable and/or marginalized people.



**Fig 3: Steps of the Project Cycle that include identification of equal work opportunities, partnerships, and training.**

### 2.3.8 Workers' Rights

PP makes every effort to contract /08-a, b/ each of the workers that states his/her rights and obligations. As per CQC’s employee guidelines, they are committed to equal employment opportunity. They will not unlawfully discriminate against employees or applicants for employment who are members of any class protected under applicable law (a “protected class”), including, but not limited to: veteran status, uniform service member status or any other class defined as protected under federal, state, or local law. CQC prohibits any kind of harassment and discrimination of an employee and follows labour laws of the country. The assessment team

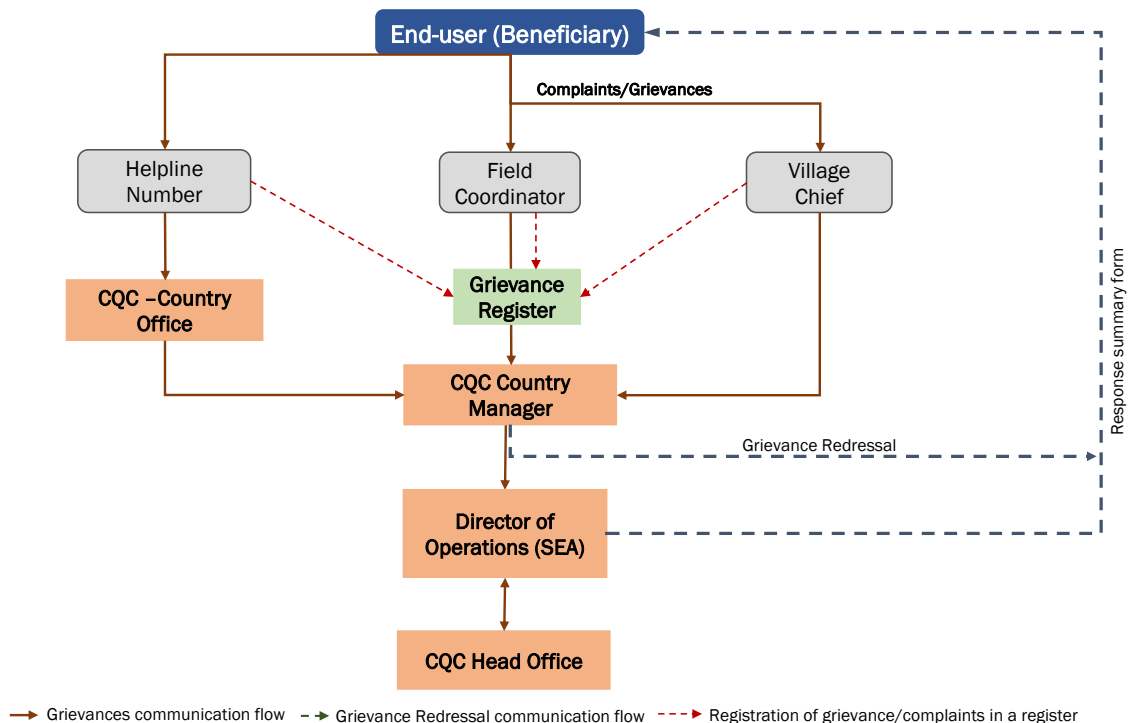
based on review of SD VISta PD /01-d/ and onsite interviews confirms that the project has exceeded /08-a, b/ all local labour requirements and ensured that all workers were apprised of their rights, complying with the ILO. No labour conflicts were evidenced during the interviews to staff.

### 2.3.9 Occupational Safety Assessment

Risks are assessed and mitigated where possible and workers, stakeholders, and others directly involved with the projects are made aware of the potential risks and opportunities to mitigate where possible, yet it should be noted that paid positions or use of the stove do not increase the safety risks that are already present in the landscape of the country. During the onsite interviews, workers interviewed were confirmed to have been informed of risks and instructed how to minimize them. In the opinion of the assessment team, occupational safety assessment was comprehensive, and measures have been put in place to minimize risk to workers.

### 2.3.10 Feedback and Grievance Redress Procedure

The Project Proponent has reported its feedback and grievance redressal procedure in Section 2.2.10 of the PD /01-d/, and the policy is outlined in the document “Project Grievance Redress Mechanism” /11/. In the opinion of the assessment team, based on the onsite interviews and observations, the grievance redressal procedure will address issues that may arise during project planning and implementation. The grievance redressal process has been designed where beneficiaries and stakeholders have PP contact information and the understanding that they should contact the organization with any problems, questions, or grievances.



During the onsite interviews and based on document review /01-d/,/11/ it can be confirmed that grievance addressal procedure has been designed and is implemented according to section 2.2.14 of the SD VISta /01-d/ and that it is effective in its aim Describe the steps taken to assess the project’s feedback and grievance redress procedure. Provide an overall conclusion as to whether the feedback and grievance redress procedure is capable of addressing issues that may arise during project planning and implementation and that it is in line with traditional conflict resolution methods, where such methods exist.

### 2.3.11 Feedback and Grievance Redress Procedure Accessibility

Describe the steps taken to assess the project’s efforts to publicize its grievance redress procedure and how the project will document, and make publicly available, grievances. Include details of documentation assessed and observations made during the site visit. Provide and justify a conclusion as to whether the project’s feedback and grievance redress procedure is accessible to stakeholders.

### 2.3.12 Stakeholder Access to Project Documentation

The assessment below provides the steps taken to assess the project’s plan for making full project documentation accessible to all stakeholders as it becomes available through the project lifetime.

VVB based on review of SD VISta PD/01-d/ and onsite inspection interview with the stakeholders confirms that PP has provided a hard copy of all the project related documents with CQC IPs and central office in the host country. This according to PP is accessible to all the stakeholders associated with the project, especially end-users including a non-technical summary detailing the project activities and its outcomes. Furthermore, as per the PD /01-d/, during the distribution of the project stoves, PP has ensured the verbal communication of the information about accessibility of project documents among CQC implementing partners, staff, and end users . In addition to verbal communications, a dedicated helpline number is provided to the end-users through which they can contact the IPs or CQC ground staff to access the project documents. Further, CQC also posts these reference documents on its website offering open access to all the stakeholders. VVB confirms that PP has ensured all project documents (including a non-technical summary) have been accessible to all the stakeholders.

Hence, during the onsite interviews with stakeholders, the assessment team was able to confirm that information about the project was available. It is the opinion of the assessment team the project is transparent with all stakeholders regarding project documentation and that the procedure is accessible to all of them.

### 2.3.13 Information to Stakeholders on Validation and Verification Process

The PP informs the beneficiaries and their families that they are participating in a project that distributes the improved cookstove to improve their respiratory health, food security, family economy through reduced cost of firewood and times saving, and the environment.

As per the SD VISTA PD /01-d/, as the SD VISTA program progresses, the main forms of communication to stakeholders will be through CQC or IP employees, social media, and the CQC website. The PP already announced the participation in SD VISTA's project via newsletter, social media publications, blog publications, and on the website. All interviewees were aware of the nature of the audit process. CCIPL deemed that all stakeholders are likely to know of future assessments.

## 2.4 Project Management

### 2.4.1 Avoidance of Corruption

The PP and those engaged as implementing partners, CQC and/or its affiliates and subsidiaries are dedicated to eliminating corruption, bribery, embezzlement, fraud, favouritism, extortion, and collusion. Employees of CQC sign a code of business ethics and conduct form in the employee handbook, which requires them to perform all duties with honesty, integrity, and impartiality, without improper preferential treatment of any person, and to undergo anticorruption and anti-bribery training as a condition of employment. As per the SD VISTA PD /01-d/, CQC has provided details of the anti-corruption in regard to the project and in general. CQC's policy /08-a, b/ in this regard was assessed and confirmed further during the onsite interviews with the staff of CQC and its associates. No evidence of any form of corruption or illegality was found during the review of the provided evidence /08/,/09/ and onsite interviews.

### 2.4.2 Statutory and Customary Rights

CQC operates from private homes, enhancing remote employment capabilities and a central office location in Washington, D.C. U.S.A. Community sensitisations and training take place either on public land, i.e., a central town meeting point, or on private property with the explicit verbal invitation of the homeowner. The CQC implementing partners enter the kitchen space of the household to register the improved cookstoves only with the explicit permission of the household. CQC and its implementing partners actively consider individual and collective rights to ensure all rights are respected. This statement was confirmed by the assessment team of CCIPL during on site interviews by consulting local leaders and local governmental officials. No conflict with any kind of statutory and customary rights was reported to the audit team nor was noticed by them.

### 2.4.3 Recognition of Property Rights

Following steps has been taken to assess whether all property rights are recognized, respected and supported.

- Review of SD VISTA PD /01-d/

- Interview with the PP and the end users

The PP installs /04/ a stove only at the property owner's invitation. Most often the home is built on property acquired through inheritance. In the opinion of CCIPL, the project does not infringe or interact with property rights.

VVB based on assessment above concludes that all property rights are recognized, respected and supported and the project (as designed and implemented) is helping secure statutory rights.

#### 2.4.4 Free, Prior and Informed Consent

Following steps has been taken to assess the process by which free, prior and informed consent (will be or has been) obtained from those whose property rights will be or are affected by the project.

- Review of SD VISta PD /01-d/
- Interview with the PP and the end users

As per the SD VISta PD /01-d/, the project activities will take place with the approval of Village Committees in a series of consultation meetings as documented. In addition, ICS is a completely voluntary activity and households in participating villages are free to choose whether they take part or not. Free, prior, and informed consent takes place before installation. This is deemed acceptable to the assessment team of CCIPL.

Based on assessment above, in the opinion of VVB, project has respected property rights and obtained free, prior and informed consent of those whose property will be or have been affected by the project.

#### 2.4.5 Restitution and/or Compensation for Affected Resources

Following steps has been taken to assess where any parties' lands or access to resources have been or will be negatively affected by the project.

- Review of SD VISta PD /01-d/
- Interview with the PP and the end users

In the opinion of CCIPL, the project does not affect any party's access to resources or their lands. No negative effects have been identified. In the opinion of VVB, no restitution or compensation allocation to said parties occurred and the project is not required to provide restitution or compensation to any parties as none of parties have been, or will be, negatively affected by the project.

#### 2.4.6 Property Rights Removal/Relocation of Property Rights Holders

Following steps has been taken to assess whether project activity lead to involuntary removal or relocation of property rights holders from their lands or territories, or force rights holders to relocate activities important to their culture or livelihood.

- Review of SD VISta PD /01-d/
- Interview with the PP and the end users

As per the SD VISta PD /01-d/, CQC's ICS installation does not impede, involuntarily remove, or relate the land or property rights of the beneficiaries or their families. ICS installation incentivizes the beneficiaries to end the use of three-stone fire cook stoves (TSFs) and relocate cooking activities to the ICS. While this may restructure the cooking activity that is important to culture and livelihood, post-implementation surveys of beneficiaries suggest that the ICS allows them to decrease cooking times while making identical culturally appropriate foods. This is seen as technological adaptation, not removal or relocation of important cultural activities.

The project activities do not involve the removal or relocation of property rights holders from lands or territories, nor do they force rights holders to relocate activities. All ICS activities are voluntary. This concept can reasonably be applied to the stakeholders' awareness of property boundaries and the associated rights.

This is deemed acceptable to the assessment team of CCIPL.

#### 2.4.7 Identification of Illegal Activities

The following steps has been taken to assess any illegal activities identified by the project that could affect the project's impacts and the measures planned to reduce such activities.

- Review of SD VISta PD /01-d/
- Interview with the PP and the end users

Theft and corruption are commonly identified as illegal activities. As there is no transfer of funds at the beneficiary level CQC expects to eliminate the cause of corruption.

The assessment team concludes that the project has adequately identified illegal activities and taken measures to ensure that project benefits do not result from illegal activities and is implementing measures /01-d/ to prevent them.

#### 2.4.8 Ongoing Conflicts or Disputes

Following steps has been taken to assess to any ongoing or unresolved conflicts or disputes over rights to lands, territories and resources and any disputes that were resolved during the last twenty years.

- Review of SD VISta PD /01-d/
- Interview with the PP and web-research including opinion from the local expert.

No ongoing conflicts or disputes identified as the project scope does not involve rights to lands, territories, and resources. As the project implementation takes place within the private household, project activities would not interfere with the outcome of an unresolved dispute. This is deemed acceptable to the assessment team of CCIPL.

#### 2.4.9 National and Local Laws and Regulations

The following steps has been taken to assess whether the project complies with all and any relevant local, regional, and national laws, statutes and regulatory frameworks.

- Review of SD VISta PD /01-d/
- Interview with the PP and web-research including opinion from the local expert.

PP abides with the country's local and national legislation. CQC Project Implementors are registered with the relevant national authorities, allowing them to perform their activities alongside CQC initiatives. International legislation and regulations that are relevant and appropriate are followed. The assessment team is reasonably assured that the project complies with all relevant laws.

#### 2.4.10 Project Ownership

PP has the legal rights /05/, /06/over the project, the assessment team has checked this during on site interviews and document review /05/ and acknowledges of the contractual agreement /05/ with the beneficiaries of the ICS project and finds that the PP's project ownership, in accordance with SD VISta requirements /B01/.

#### 2.4.11 Grouped Projects

Section 2.3.11 of the PD /01-d/, establishes the necessary eligibility criteria to ensure that inclusion of all new project activity instances is in accordance with the requirements detailed in the SD VISta Standard /B01-a.



# 3 BENEFITS FOR PEOPLE AND PROSPERITY

## 3.1.1 Condition of Stakeholders at Project Start

The project proponent has adequately explained the conditions of the stakeholders in Section 3.1 of the PD /01-d/. Their sub-group and impact on the landscape, including the effect of the project on their activities, is conveyed. The assessment team of CCIPL evaluated whether these descriptions are appropriate based on individuals interviewed during the onsite interviews and confirmed that the stakeholders' descriptions are accurate. The assessment team concludes that stakeholder descriptions include the conditions at the start of the project, significant changes in the past, the diversity between and within stakeholder groups, and interactions between stakeholder groups.

## 3.1.2 Expected Stakeholder Impacts

The assessment below provides the steps taken to assess the expected impacts on each stakeholder group resulting from project activities. This assessment consists each of the identified impacts for each group as below:

<b>Impact #1</b>	Improved Health Status
<b>Type of Impact</b>	Positive, Predicted, Direct
<b>Affected Stakeholder Group(s)</b>	Beneficiaries, beneficiaries' families specifically children and infants under 5 years old
<b>Resulting Change in Well-being</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lowered risk of developing COPD or worsening COPD.</li> <li>• Less instances of acute lower respiratory illness and anticipated reduction of burns due to contained flames.</li> <li>• Improved overall respiratory health</li> </ul>
<b>Assessment by the VVB</b>	VVB based on review of documents and onsite interviews with the end user confirms the expected impact of this project on the Affected Stakeholder Group(s). The description in section 3.2 of the SD VISta PD /01-d/ is deemed appropriate.

<b>Impact #2</b>	Reduction of time spent on unpaid domestic work
<b>Type of Impact</b>	Positive, Predicted, Direct
<b>Affected Stakeholder Group(s)</b>	Beneficiaries (most notably, female, elderly, and children, primarily girls)
<b>Resulting Change in Well-being</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Females will have a predicted time saving which can be redirected to income-generating activities or relaxation time.</li> <li>• Contributing to enhanced conditions for gender equity.</li> </ul>
<b>Assessment by the VVB</b>	VVB based on review of documents and onsite interviews with the end user confirms the expected impact of this project on the Affected Stakeholder Group(s). The description in section 3.2 of the SD VISta PD /01-d/ is deemed appropriate.

<b>Impact #3</b>	Improved Economic Outcomes
<b>Type of Impact</b>	Positive, Predicted, Direct
<b>Affected Stakeholder Group(s)</b>	Implementing partners, local populace
<b>Resulting Change in Well-being</b>	New employment opportunities for the locals
<b>Assessment by the VVB</b>	VVB based on review of documents and onsite interviews with the end user confirms the expected impact of this project on the Affected Stakeholder Group(s). The description in section 3.2 of the SD VISta PD /01-d/ is deemed appropriate.

<b>Impact #4</b>	Trainings provided on climate change, local manufacturing of the stoves, quality control, project implementation, and monitoring procedures.
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<b>Type of Impact</b>	Positive, Predicted, direct
<b>Affected Stakeholder Group(s)</b>	Village community, Beneficiaries, Implementing Partner Staff, CQC Country Staff.
<b>Resulting Change in Well-being</b>	Training and skill development related to community engagement, survey conduction, technical trainings like conducting Water Boiling Tests (WBT) will be provided to many stakeholder groups which is envisaged to empower their lives by not only providing long-term employability but also through increased awareness levels regarding issues related to climate change, social equity.
<b>Assessment by the VVB</b>	VVB based on sectoral expertise, document review/08/ and onsite interviews with the implementing partner staff and CQC country staff confirms the expected impact of this project on the Affected Stakeholder Group(s). The description in section 3.2 of the SD VISta PD /01-d/ is deemed appropriate.

<b>Impact #5</b>	Reduced income of Tripods Manufactures
<b>Type of Impact</b>	Negative, predicted, direct, insignificant
<b>Affected Stakeholder Group(s)</b>	Local Tripods Manufactures
<b>Resulting Change in Well-being</b>	The manufacturers in Cambodia may be impacted by a decrease in the demand for tripods due to the increased use of energy-efficient ICS. However, a decline in the demand for tripod stoves in the project area is unlikely to have a significantly detrimental effect on the manufacturers given the substantial demand-supply gap and the over-reliance of the people living in rural Cambodia on the baseline cookstoves for cooking requirements. Additionally, they wouldn't be impacted until a sizable portion of the population adopted their improved cook stoves.

<b>Assessment by the VVB</b>	VVB based on sectoral expertise and on-site interviews with the end user confirms the expected impact of this project on the Affected Stakeholder Group(s). The description in section 3.2 of the SD Vista PD /01-d/ is deemed appropriate.
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<b>Impact #6</b>	Improved income and capacity of local stove producers/manufactures
<b>Type of Impact</b>	Positive, Predicted, Direct
<b>Affected Stakeholder Group(s)</b>	Local Stove Producers/ Manufactures
<b>Resulting Change in Well-being</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased income of local stove manufacturers/producers due to increased demand for the local stoves in project area</li> <li>• Increased capacity of local stove manufacturers/producers</li> <li>• Increased employment opportunities for local individuals in the stove manufacturing units leading to an overall increase in the income levels and overall well-being of not only the local people but also the stove producers/manufacturers</li> </ul>
<b>Assessment by the VVB</b>	VVB based on sectoral expertise and onsite interviews with the end user confirms the expected impact of this project on the Affected Stakeholder Group(s). The description in section 3.2 of the SD VISTA PD /01-d/ is deemed appropriate.

<b>Impact #7</b>	Using Improved Cookstoves enabling access to clean technology
<b>Type of Impact</b>	Positive, Predicted, Direct
<b>Affected Stakeholder Group(s)</b>	Project Beneficiaries and their families
<b>Resulting Change in Well-being</b>	Decreased reliance on wood fuel leads to resource conservation and promotes clean technology use.
<b>Assessment by the VVB</b>	VVB based on sectoral expertise and onsite interviews with the end user confirms the expected impact of this project on the Affected Stakeholder Group(s). The description in section 3.2 of the SD VISTA PD /01-d/ is deemed appropriate.

Assessment team of CCIPL has reviewed the SD VISta PD /01-d/ and confirms that the expected stakeholder impacts are identified based on the interested stakeholder groups and their interests and involvement in project activities. The stakeholder impacts are expected to both directly and indirectly affect the interested stakeholder groups. The expected impacts are based on the Result Chain for the Focal Issues outlined in Section 2.1.9 and 3.2 of the PD /01-d/.

VVB concludes that the expected impacts for each stakeholder group identified in the project description are likely to occur.

### 3.1.3 Mitigation of Negative Impacts on Stakeholders

Assessment team of CCIPL based on document review /02/, /04/, /07/,/08/, /10/, /11/,/14/,/15/, and onsite interviews confirms that most of the activities initiated during the project period have positive impacts on a large segment of communities in the project area compared to the baseline scenario. PP has detailed a plan in SD VISta PD /01-d/, which will ensure continuous monitoring and collection of effects that are considered by CQC, and appropriate mitigation steps are taken in project design if unintended negative impacts arise.

The assessment team based on document review /01-d/ and onsite interviews, further concludes that the project has measures in place to mitigate and minimize the stakeholder negative impacts.

### 3.1.4 Stakeholder Monitoring Plan

In SD VISta PD /01-d/, a stakeholder monitoring plan is developed by the Project Proponent based on the expected stakeholder impacts from the project activities. Mapping for each stakeholder's impact has been completed in relation to the potential SDG claimable for that stakeholder group.

The assessment team of CCIPL team reviewed stakeholder impact assessment monitoring plan set forth in the SD VISta PD /01-d/ as provided below:

This section explains the monitoring approach that will be undertaken by the PP to monitor the impacts of the designed project activities observed on the key stakeholders associated with the project activity. The impact mapping for every stakeholder has been conducted with respect to the potential SDG claimable for that stakeholder category.

The following tables describes the mapping of project activity with impacts on stakeholder classes and the monitoring parameter that will be used to assess the intended and un-intended impacts of the project activities.

S. No.	Stakeholder Group Impacted	Impact	SDG Target and Indicator	Monitoring parameters	Monitoring Approach	Sampling/monitoring frequency	VVB Assessment				
1	End User Household	Reduced exposure to PM2.5 emissions and household air pollution	Target- 3.9  Indicator- Project specific indicator: Proportion of individuals reporting improved health status after adoption of project stoves. (attributable to reduced exposure to air pollution during cooking)	PM2.5 emissions	$Net\ Benefit = PM2.5\ baseline - PM2.5\ project$ Where: <table border="1" data-bbox="911 492 1390 922"> <tr> <td><i>PM2.5 baseline</i></td> <td>PM2.5 emissions in baseline stoves (TSF) default of 3.9 g/Kg fuel Clean Cooking Catalog (cleancookstoves.org)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>PM2.5 project</i></td> <td>PM2.5 emissions in project stoves.</td> </tr> </table>	<i>PM2.5 baseline</i>	PM2.5 emissions in baseline stoves (TSF) default of 3.9 g/Kg fuel Clean Cooking Catalog (cleancookstoves.org)	<i>PM2.5 project</i>	PM2.5 emissions in project stoves.	100 percent of operational stove data.  / At the time of each verification	The monitoring approach deemed appropriate, and the variable is directly linked to the project's objective as well as predicted effects as identified in the project casual chain (Appendix 1) of SD VISTA PD /01-d/. The stakeholder group impacted by the parameter would be end user household, women, and young girls, which is deemed appropriate. The proposed monitoring would support the impacts as defined by the project and for the monitoring of SD VISTA Labeled VCUs. VVB confirms that aligning this to the Cambodia government monitoring of SDG would not be applicable for this parameter, as it is self-defined indicator by the PP.
	<i>PM2.5 baseline</i>	PM2.5 emissions in baseline stoves (TSF) default of 3.9 g/Kg fuel Clean Cooking Catalog (cleancookstoves.org)									
<i>PM2.5 project</i>	PM2.5 emissions in project stoves.										
Primary cook (mainly women)			Users reporting reduction in smoke/improvement in	$Net\ Benefit = IC\ baseline - IC\ project$ Where: <table border="1" data-bbox="911 1352 1390 1414"> <tr> <td><i>ICbaseline</i></td> <td>Users experiencing</td> </tr> </table>	<i>ICbaseline</i>	Users experiencing	Simple Random sampling with 90/95 per cent				
<i>ICbaseline</i>	Users experiencing										

	and young girls)			health parameters associated with cooking	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>inconvenience due to smoke in baseline. Determined once prior to or concurrent with first verification.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>IC project</i></td> <td>Users experiencing inconvenience due to smoke post project implementation</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: monitoring surveys conducted to determine percentage of users reporting inconvenience due to smoke in the kitchen post project implementation.</p>		inconvenience due to smoke in baseline. Determined once prior to or concurrent with first verification.	<i>IC project</i>	Users experiencing inconvenience due to smoke post project implementation	confidence interval and a 10 per cent margin of error achieved for monitored parameter.	
	inconvenience due to smoke in baseline. Determined once prior to or concurrent with first verification.										
<i>IC project</i>	Users experiencing inconvenience due to smoke post project implementation										
2	End User Household	Affordable and clean energy	Target -7.1  7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Monitor proportion of ICS distributed and operating under project as an indicator of clean technology	$Net\ Benefit = ICS_{project} \times N_y$ <p>Where:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td><i>ICS<sub>project</sub></i></td> <td>Number of ICS installed representing access to clean technology in project scenario</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>N<sub>y</sub></i></td> <td>Proportion of operational stoves</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: ICS distribution records and ex-post monitoring surveys conducted to</p>	<i>ICS<sub>project</sub></i>	Number of ICS installed representing access to clean technology in project scenario	<i>N<sub>y</sub></i>	Proportion of operational stoves	100% of data <i>N<sub>y</sub></i> – Stratified Random sampling with 90 per cent confidence interval and a 10 per cent margin of error achieved for monitored parameter/  Annually/ Biennially	The monitoring approach deemed appropriate, and the variable is directly linked to the project’s objective as well as predicted effects as identified in the project casual chain (Appendix 1) of SD VISTA PD /01-d/. The stakeholder group impacted by the parameter would be end user household, which is deemed appropriate. The proposed monitoring would support the impacts as defined by the project and for the monitoring of
<i>ICS<sub>project</sub></i>	Number of ICS installed representing access to clean technology in project scenario										
<i>N<sub>y</sub></i>	Proportion of operational stoves										

					determine proportion of operational stoves		<p>SD VISTA Labeled VCUs VVB confirms that the monitoring of this parameter is aligned with the Cambodia government monitoring of SDG, as the PP will ensure Primary and Secondary stove installations in 125,000 Cambodian households that have been using traditional three stone fire, over the project lifetime.</p> <p>Thus, the project will achieve SDG Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all.</p>		
3	Women and young girls	Reduced drudgery	<p>Target-5.4</p> <p>5.4.1 Time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location</p>	Proportion of users reporting time saving due to reduction in fuel collection amount and faster cooking on project stoves	<p><math>Net\ Benefit = T_{baseline} - T_{project}</math></p> <p>Where</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="911 980 1388 1398"> <tr> <td><math>T_{baseline}</math></td> <td>Average time spent in fuel collection and cooking in baseline scenario. Determined once prior to or concurrent with first verification. Alternatively, a value of 14 hrs/week can be</td> </tr> </table>	$T_{baseline}$	Average time spent in fuel collection and cooking in baseline scenario. Determined once prior to or concurrent with first verification. Alternatively, a value of 14 hrs/week can be	<p>Stratified Random sampling with 90 per cent confidence interval and a 10 per cent margin of error achieved for monitored parameter /</p> <p>Annually/ Biennially</p>	<p>The monitoring approach deemed appropriate, and the variable is directly linked to the project's objective as well as predicted effects as identified in the project casual chain (Appendix 1) of SD VISTA PD /01-d/. The stakeholder group impacted by the parameter would be women and young girls, which is deemed appropriate. The proposed monitoring would support the impacts as defined by the project and for the monitoring of</p>
$T_{baseline}$	Average time spent in fuel collection and cooking in baseline scenario. Determined once prior to or concurrent with first verification. Alternatively, a value of 14 hrs/week can be								



					<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>assumed (The world Bank)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>T_{project}</math></td> <td>Average time spent in fuelwood collection and cooking in project scenario</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: monitoring surveys conducted to determine average time saved in project scenario.</p>		assumed (The world Bank)	$T_{project}$	Average time spent in fuelwood collection and cooking in project scenario		<p>SD VISTA Labeled VCUs. VVB confirms that aligning this to the Cambodia government monitoring of SDG would be applicable as PP will ensure ICS installations in 125,000 Cambodian households will reduce drudgery and reduce time used for collecting firewood.</p> <p>Thus, the project will achieve SDG Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p>
	assumed (The world Bank)										
$T_{project}$	Average time spent in fuelwood collection and cooking in project scenario										
4	Implementation Partners and Survey Agencies	Employment generation	Target-8.3  8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment by sex	i. Number of local people employed for ICS distribution activities.  ii. Number of local people employed for conducting impact survey.	$Net\ Benefit = ES_{project} - ES_{baseline}$  Where- <table border="1"> <tr> <td><math>ES_{project}</math></td> <td>Gainfully employed staff in project scenario.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>ES_{baseline}</math></td> <td>Gainfully employed staff in baseline. A value of 0 shall be considered as in absence of project activity there would not have been any increase in</td> </tr> </table>	$ES_{project}$	Gainfully employed staff in project scenario.	$ES_{baseline}$	Gainfully employed staff in baseline. A value of 0 shall be considered as in absence of project activity there would not have been any increase in	100 percent of data /  To be monitored for the duration of monitoring period at the time of each verification	The monitoring approach deemed appropriate, and the variable is directly linked to the project's objective as well as predicted effects as identified in the project casual chain (Appendix 1) of SD VISTA PD /01-d/. The stakeholder group impacted by the parameter would be implementation partners and survey agencies, which is deemed appropriate. The proposed monitoring would support the impacts as defined by the project and for the monitoring of SD VISTA Labeled VCUs. VVB confirms that aligning
$ES_{project}$	Gainfully employed staff in project scenario.										
$ES_{baseline}$	Gainfully employed staff in baseline. A value of 0 shall be considered as in absence of project activity there would not have been any increase in										

					<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>employment opportunity</td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: employment records</p>		employment opportunity		<p>this to the Cambodia government monitoring of SDG would be applicable as PP will ensure employment of people in the project activity.</p> <p>Thus, the project will achieve SDG Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work.</p>		
	employment opportunity										
5	Local Stove Producers/ Manufacturing Units	Capacity development and Employment generation	Target-9.2  Project Specific Indicator: Number of additional individuals employed in the manufacturing unit for producing the cookstoves being distributed under the project	Number of local people employed in the production / manufacturing of the local ICS through the current project	$Net\ Benefit = ES_{project} - ES_{baseline}$ <p>Where</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td><math>ES_{project}</math></td> <td>Gainfully employed local individuals in stove production /manufacturing units due to increased demand of local-ISCA in project scenario.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><math>ES_{baseline}</math></td> <td>Gainfully employed local individuals in stove production /manufacturing in the baseline scenario. A value of 0 shall be considered as in the</td> </tr> </table>	$ES_{project}$	Gainfully employed local individuals in stove production /manufacturing units due to increased demand of local-ISCA in project scenario.	$ES_{baseline}$	Gainfully employed local individuals in stove production /manufacturing in the baseline scenario. A value of 0 shall be considered as in the	100% of data /  To be monitored for the duration of monitoring period at the time of each verification	<p>The monitoring approach deemed appropriate, and the variable is directly linked to the project's objective as well as predicted effects as identified in the project casual chain (Appendix 1) of SD VISTA PD /01-d/. The stakeholder group impacted by the parameter would be local stove manufacturers and producers, which is deemed appropriate. The proposed monitoring would support the impacts as defined by the project and for the monitoring of SD Vista Labeled VCUs. VVB confirms that aligning this to the Cambodia government monitoring of SDG would not be</p>
$ES_{project}$	Gainfully employed local individuals in stove production /manufacturing units due to increased demand of local-ISCA in project scenario.										
$ES_{baseline}$	Gainfully employed local individuals in stove production /manufacturing in the baseline scenario. A value of 0 shall be considered as in the										

					<p>absence of project activity there would not have been any increase in employment opportunity</p>		<p>applicable for this parameter, as it is self-defined indicator by the PP.</p>				
					<p>Source: Producers/manufacturers employment records</p>						
6	CQC staff	Skill set development and awareness generation	<p>Target-4.3</p> <p>Project-specific indicator: Number of individuals who received any informal training to enable their employment in grouped project or elsewhere.</p>	Number of individuals trained	<p><math>Net\ Benefit = Training_{project} - Training_{baseline}</math></p> <p>Where-</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td><i>Training<sub>project</sub></i></td> <td>Trainings provided in project scenario</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Training<sub>baseline</sub></i></td> <td>Trainings provided in baseline. A value of 0 shall be considered as in absence of project activity, no training would be required to be conducted</td> </tr> </table>	<i>Training<sub>project</sub></i>	Trainings provided in project scenario	<i>Training<sub>baseline</sub></i>	Trainings provided in baseline. A value of 0 shall be considered as in absence of project activity, no training would be required to be conducted	<p>100 percent of data /</p> <p>To be monitored for the duration of monitoring period at the time of each verification</p>	<p>The monitoring approach deemed appropriate, and the variable is directly linked to the project's objective as well as predicted effects as identified in the project casual chain (Appendix 1) of SD VISTA PD /01-d/. The stakeholder group impacted by the parameter would be CQC staff, which is deemed appropriate. The proposed monitoring would support the impacts as defined by the project and for the monitoring of SD VISTA Labeled VCUs. VVB confirms that aligning this to the Cambodia government monitoring of SDG would not be applicable for this parameter, as it is self-defined indicator by the PP.</p>
<i>Training<sub>project</sub></i>	Trainings provided in project scenario										
<i>Training<sub>baseline</sub></i>	Trainings provided in baseline. A value of 0 shall be considered as in absence of project activity, no training would be required to be conducted										
					<p>Source: Training Records; Feedback forms.</p>						

VVB concludes that the Project Proponent will be able to effectively monitor the impacts Project Activities will have on stakeholders. Details are provided on data collection methods for all monitored outputs and can be readily aligned with other framework monitoring of SDGs.

In opinion of the CCIPL team, all necessary parameters required to support all impacts and claims described in the project's expected and net impacts are contained in the monitoring plan and are clearly described. Details on the methods for collection of data for each output that is being monitored, particularly regarding the monitoring frequency and methods and SDG Target or Indicator, are provided. After the review of evidence provided by the PP, the interview, and communications with PP, CCIPL confirms that monitoring arrangements described in the monitoring plan under section 4.3 of the SD VISta PD /01-d/ are feasible within the project design and that the PP will be able to implement the monitoring plan in line with the requirements of SD VISta standard version 1.0 /B01-a/.

### 3.1.5 Net Positive Stakeholder Wellbeing Impacts

In the SD VISta PD /01-d/, section 3.4, most of the activities initiated during the project period have positive impacts on a large segment of communities in the project area compared to the baseline scenario.

As assessed in section 3.1.2 above, all the impacts identified except the one on the “Fewer wood vendors” generate a positive impact on the stakeholders.

PP has justified that based on the existing scenario in Cambodia, it does not make a considerable impact and is outweighed by the positive impacts of the following combined, long term sustainable development benefits observed for the project's stakeholders. VVB based on its sectoral and regional expertise, deemed the justification as appropriate.

SD VISta PD /01-d/, impact on fuel sellers is an unintended negative impact because of the project activity, but based on the existing scenario in Cambodia, it does not make considerable impact and outweighed by the positive impacts of the following combined, long-term sustainable development benefits observed for the project's stakeholders:

1. A higher proportion of the population will live in a household with access to basic services and will rely on clean cooking technology to meet their daily cooking needs.
2. Beneficiaries will have a greater capacity to save money used for buying wood fuel due to the reduced demand for fuel wood for cooking purposes.
3. Women and young girls will have to spend less time on hard menial, unpaid and dull work of collecting wood fuel and household chores like cooking.

4. Women and young girls can use the time saved from cooking and fuel wood collection in more productive activities which can generate income as well.
5. Women and children will be exposed to lower levels of HAP, as ICS would reduce the amount of PM2.5 emissions being released from cookstoves.
6. Improved health status is expected to be achieved for all the household members due to reduced levels of HAP.
7. Fewer children will be a risk of experiencing burn injuries associated with open cooking fires.
8. Local individuals will be trained and have better vocational skills enhancing their long-term employability and influencing their overall social and economic wellbeing.

According to CCIPL, the net impacts of the project activities are likely to be positive (except one which is deemed to be insignificant as assessed above) for each stakeholder group. The assessment team of CCIPL during the course of validation has checked the net impact by their outcomes during the onsite interviews with the representative of CQC, end users and other stakeholders involved. They confirmed the results mentioned, which is also supported in the documentary evidence /02/, /04/, /07/, /08/, /10/, /11/, /14/,/15/, provided for the validation (see Appendix 1: Information reference list). Therefore, it can be claimed that the anticipated net impacts of the project activities are positive for interested stakeholder groups and deemed acceptable to the assessment team of CCIPL.

## 4 BENEFITS FOR THE PLANET

### 4.1.1 Condition of Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services at Project Start

In the SD VISta PD /01-d/, PP has described the conditions of natural capital and ecosystem services prior to the project start and their potential threats in section 4.1 of the PD. The assessment team based on review of SD VISta PD and provided evidence /02/, /04/, /07/, /08/, /10/, /11/, /14/, /15/ confirms the of the appropriateness of these description in the SD VISta PD /01-d/. The description of the conditions prior to the project starts and the threats faced by the ecosystems were confirmed during the onsite interviews/inspection by CCIPL through interviews local stakeholders/end users. Hence, CCIPL confirms that the PP has described accurately the conditions at the project start date with respect to of natural capital and ecosystem services and includes real and possible threats.

### 4.1.2 Expected Impacts on Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services

CC IPL has noted that PP has identified the expected impacts on natural capital and ecosystem services through the definition of the causal chains of the project activity as described in section 2.1.9 and appendix 1 of the SD VISta PD /01-d/. Furthermore, section 4.2 of the SD VISta PD /01-d/ provides expected impacts on natural capital and ecosystem services with associated benefits and methods for monitoring. As per the SD VISta PD /01-d/, the resulting drop fuel wood due to efficient cook stoves deployed under the project would lead to slowing deforestation, thus increasing the renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption of the project area. This would also reduce the negative annual net change rate of forest area in Cambodia and thus increase forest area as a proportion of the total land area. The project also enhances the air quality in the households as well as surroundings by decreasing the fuelwood required for combustion during the cooking activity.

After reviewing the evidence provided by the PP and collecting the information through on site interviews/inspections, the assessment team confirms that expected impacts on natural capital and ecosystem services resulting from project activities identified in the PD are likely to occur. In the opinion of CCIPL, the PP has appropriately estimated the type and magnitude of the project's impacts on the on natural capital and ecosystem services, as required by section 3.2.4 of the SD VISta v1.0 /B01-a/.

### 4.1.3 Mitigation of Negative Impacts on Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services

The following steps have been taken to assess the measures needed and designed to mitigate any negative impacts on natural capital and ecosystem services.

- Review of SD VISta PD /01-d/

- Interview with the PP and the end users

No negative impacts /01-d/ have been identified on natural capital and ecosystem services on implementation of project activities.

VVB concludes that the project is not expected to mitigate any negative impacts on natural capital and ecosystem services. This is deemed appropriate to assessment team of CCIPL.

#### 4.1.4 Natural Capital and Ecosystem Services Monitoring Plan

The PP has designed a monitoring plan to track the effects of the project activities on the natural capital and ecosystem services, which is described in section 4.3 of the SD VISta PD /01-d/. As verified from the SD VISta PD /01-d/ and through on-site interviews, VVB confirms that project intends replacement of TSF with ICS in 0.25 million Cambodia households. PP will survey the amount of fuelwood required to meet the thermal energy needs for preparing meals on the ICS and compare it with the TSF cookstove for calculating the reduction in woody biomass consumption.

As per the SD VISta PD /01-d/, the following data and parameters will be monitored under the project to assess the impacts on the natural capital and ecosystem. The sampling approach adopted for collecting the corresponding data has been presented in section 3.3 of the SD VISta PD /01-d/.

S. No.	Natural Capital Impacted	Impact	SDG Indicator	Monitoring parameters	Monitoring Approach	Sampling	Monitoring frequency
1	Atmosphere	Reduced levels of emissions and household air pollution	Target-13.0  Indicator-Project Specific Indicator: GHG emissions as compared to the baseline scenario	Reduced GHG emissions	$ER_{y,i,j} = B_{y,sav,i,j} \times N_{o,i,j} \times n_{y,i,j} \times \mu_y \times f_{NRB,y} \times NCV_{biomass} \times (EF_{wf,CO2} + EF_{wf,non\ CO2})$ Source-Monitoring Report for the corresponding SD VISta period of VCS Project ID 2409	This parameter will be monitored under VCS program for the said project with only the results obtained during corresponding SD VISta MP being considered	The monitoring approach deemed appropriate, and the variable is directly linked to the project's objective as well as predicted effects as identified in the project casual chain (appendix 1 of SD VISta PD

			(open fire)			<p>in estimations</p> <p>No separate sampling or monitoring will be undertaken under SD VISta program.</p>	<p>/01-d/. The natural capital impacted by the parameter would be atmosphere which is deemed appropriate. The proposed monitoring would support the impacts as defined by the project and for the monitoring of SD VISta Labeled VCUs.</p> <p>The verification team has assessed the monitoring report, verification report of VCS project ID 2409 and confirms that the reported value of emission reduction is in line with the corresponding monitoring period in VCS.</p> <p>VVB confirms that aligning this to the Cambodia government monitoring of SDG would not be applicable for this parameter, as it is self-defined</p>
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							indicator by the PP.
2	Forest Ecosystem adjoining project implementation area	Increase in Above Ground Biomass	<p>Target-15.2</p> <p>Indicator-15.2.1: Progress towards sustainable forest management by increasing above ground biomass in forests</p>	Fuelwood saved by the project stoves	$B_{y,sav,i,j} = B_{y=1,new,i,j,survey} \times \left( \frac{\eta_{new,i,j}}{\eta_{old,i,j}} - 1 \right)$ <p>Source-Monitoring Report for the corresponding SD VISta period of VCS Project ID 2409</p>	<p>parameter will be monitored under the VCS program for the said project with only the results obtained during corresponding SD VISta MP being considered in estimations.</p> <p>No separate sampling or monitoring will be undertaken under the SD VISta program. Not applicable</p>	<p>The monitoring approach deemed appropriate, and the variable is directly linked to the project's objective as well as predicted effects as identified in the project casual chain (appendix 1 of SD VISta PD /01-d/. The natural capital impacted by the parameter would be forests in the adjoining area, which is deemed appropriate. The proposed monitoring would support the impacts as defined by the project and for the monitoring of SD VISta Labeled VCUs.</p> <p>The verification team has assessed the monitoring report, verification report of VCS project ID 2409 and</p>



traditionally used fuel-inefficient cook stoves fires with ICS technology the primary project activity, will generate an estimated ~69.46 tCO<sub>2</sub>e GHG emission reduction per household (55.51 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/Ecoa Wood stove and 13.95 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/Naga stove) over the ten-year project crediting period. Thus, CCIPL deemed that the estimated net impacts of the project activities are likely to be positive for natural capital and ecosystem services.

## 5 VALIDATION CONCLUSION

The Project Participant, C-Quest Capital SGT Asia Stoves Private Limited, has commissioned the VVB, Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd. to perform an independent validation of the VCS Project Activity “Cleaner cooking solutions program”. This report summarizes the findings of the validation of the project, performed on the basis of VCS criteria, as well as criteria given to provide for consistent project operations, monitoring and reporting.

The validation process was performed on the basis of all guidance and criteria as provided in SD VISTA Standard /B01-a/ and SD VISTA Program Guide /B01-b/.

The project activity provides the information in PD/01-d/ as required by the SD VISTA Standard /B01-a/ in Carbon Check’s opinion meets the requirements of the applied baseline and monitoring methodology, VMR0006 version 1.1 /B02/and is likely to achieve the estimated emission reductions. The validation has been performed using a risk- based approach, as described above. The expected average emission reduction over the 10 year of crediting period for the project activity is approximately 69.46 tCO<sub>2</sub>e per household (55.51 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/Ecoa Wood stove and 13.95 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/Naga stove).

The validation is based on the SD VISTA PD /01-d/, proof of title, proof of right, additional documents/02/,/04/, /07/,/08/, /10/, /11/,/14/,/15/ related to SDG impacts; the subsequent background investigation, follow-up onsite interviews and supporting documents /02/,/04/, /07/,/08/, /10/, /11/,/14/,/15/ made available to the assessment team of CCIPL by project proponent.

Validation confirm that the project complies with the validation criteria for the project set out in the Sustainable Development Verified Impact Standard and the SD VISTA Program Guide /B01-b/.

As a result of the validation, the assessment team of CCIPL confirms that:

The project fulfils the criteria of SD VISTA Standard /B01-a/.

The project is in line with all relevant SD VISTA requirements /B01/.

The project SDGs are sufficiently justified in the SD VISTA PD /01-d/.

# APPENDIX 1.1: REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

Ref	Document				
/01/	a) SD VISta PD, version 01, dated; 15-December-2022 b) SD Vista PD, version 1.1 dated, 25-May-2023 c) SD VISta PD, version 1.2, dated 07-August-2023 d) SD VISta PD, version 1.3, dated 29-September-2023				
/02/	VCS PD, ER estimation spread sheet and corresponding validation report to VCS PD.				
/03/	Evidence for the start date of the grouped project. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cambodia CQCKHVKN002193</li> </ul>				
/04/	Technical specifications of the Kuniokoa and locally manufactured Naga cookstove including the life span.				
/05/	Proof of right of VERs				
/06/	Declaration from PP that the project will not claim credit under any other program				
/07/	Records of Local stakeholders' consultation meeting as per the SD VISta requirements.				
/08/	Records of all training conducted by the project proponent as listed in the SD VISta PD.				
/09/	Project Proponent policy & procedure : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1. Health and Safety Policy Sheet (final)</li> <li>• 2. Environment and Social Policy Sheet (final)</li> <li>• 4. Environment and Social Policy Sheet (final)</li> <li>• 5. Fair Employment Practices Policy Sheet (final)</li> <li>• 6. AML Sanctions Policy Sheet (final)</li> <li>• ABAC, AML Training (ver 7 Mar 2022)</li> <li>• Anticorruption Policy Sheet (final)</li> <li>• CQC_FCPA_Presentation_ver_2020</li> <li>• Env and Social Training (ver 7 Mar 2022)</li> <li>• Supplier Governance Training (ver 7 Mar 2022)</li> </ul>				
/10/	Evidence to demonstrate free of cost ICS in distribution. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SGT Cambodia 2409</li> </ul>				
/11/	Grievance redressal procedure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CQC Cambodia Feedback and Grievance Redress Procedure</li> <li>• Grievance Record</li> </ul>				
/12/	Monitoring survey questionnaire template developed for the SD VISta Project				
/13/	Literature records w.r.t relevant SDGs: <table border="1" data-bbox="284 1690 1429 1722"> <thead> <tr> <th>SDG</th> <th>Reference used</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	SDG	Reference used		
SDG	Reference used				

	Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being	a) PM2.5 emissions from three stone fire. Source: Clean Cooking Catalog (cleancookstoves.org)
	Goal 5: Gender Equality	a) OECD, 2011. [Online] Available at: <a href="https://www.oecd.org/els/soc/49306957.pdf">https://www.oecd.org/els/soc/49306957.pdf</a>
	Cambodia specific reference	a) Cambodia Energy Sector Assessment, strategy assessment and road map.
/14/	Report and Calculation spread sheet of fNRB prepared by C4 EcoSolutions (Pty) Ltd.	
/15/	Contract between the CCIPL (VVB) and CQC (PP) for the SD VISta validation of the grouped project	


## APPENDIX 1.2: BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

Ref	Document
/B01/	SD VISta Requirements <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. SD VISta Standard (v1.0, dated 22-January-2019)</li> <li>b. SD VISta Program Guide (v1.0, dated 22-January-2019)</li> <li>c. SD VISta Program Definitions version (v1.0, dated 22-January-2019)</li> <li>d. SD VISta PD template version (v1.0, dated 22-January-2019)</li> </ol>
/B02/	Applied baseline and monitoring methodology. VMR0006. version 1.1, "Methodology for Installation of High Efficiency Firewood Cookstoves"
/B03/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• "Standard for sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities" (version 09.0)</li> <li>• Guidelines for sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and Programme of Activities (version 04)</li> </ul>
/B04/	Website and links: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. IPCC (<a href="http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp">http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp</a>)</li> <li>2. <a href="https://verra.org/project/sd-VISta/">https://verra.org/project/sd-VISta/</a></li> <li>3. <a href="https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/">https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/</a></li> </ol>

## APPENDIX 2: ABBREVIATIONS

<b>ADC</b>	Area Development Committee
<b>BE</b>	Baseline Emission
<b>CAR</b>	Corrective Action Request
<b>CC IPL</b>	Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd.
<b>CL</b>	Clarification Request
<b>CO<sub>2</sub></b>	Carbon Dioxide
<b>CO<sub>2e</sub></b>	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
<b>CQC</b>	C-Quest Capital
<b>EF</b>	Emission Factor
<b>ER</b>	Emission Reduction
<b>FAR</b>	Forward Action Request
<b>FVR</b>	Final validation Report
<b>GHG</b>	Greenhouse gas(es)
<b>HP</b>	Health Promoter
<b>ICS</b>	Improve Cook Stoves
<b>IP</b>	Implementation Partner
<b>NA</b>	Not Applicable
<b>NGO</b>	Non Governmenta Organisation
<b>PD</b>	Project Description
<b>PP</b>	Project Proponent
<b>QC/QA</b>	Quality control/Quality assurance
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SD VISTA</b>	Sustainable Development Verified Impact standard
<b>SC</b>	Stove Champion
<b>TA</b>	Traditional Authority
<b>TLCRS</b>	TLC Rocket Stove
<b>TR</b>	Technical Review
<b>TSFs</b>	Three Stone Fire cook stoves
<b>VCS</b>	Verified Carbon Standard
<b>VCSA</b>	Verified Carbon Standard Association
<b>VCU</b>	Verified Carbon Unit

# APPENDIX 3: CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCE



## Carbon Check (India) Private Limited

### Certificate of Competency

#### Ms. Pallavi Gedam



has been qualified as per CCIPL's internal qualification procedures in accordance with the requirements of CDM AS (V7.0), ISO/IEC14065:2020, ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and other applicable GHG programs:

*for the following functions and requirements:*

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Validator	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Verifier	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Team Leader	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technical Expert
<input type="checkbox"/> Technical Reviewer	<input type="checkbox"/> Health Expert	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender Expert	<input type="checkbox"/> Plastic Waste Expert
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SDG+	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social no-harm(S+)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environment no-harm(E+)	<input type="checkbox"/> CCB Expert
<input type="checkbox"/> Financial Expert	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Expert for India		

*in the following Technical Areas:*

<input type="checkbox"/> TA 1.1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TA 1.2	<input type="checkbox"/> TA 2.1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TA 3.1	<input type="checkbox"/> TA 4.1
<input type="checkbox"/> TA 4. n	<input type="checkbox"/> TA 5.1	<input type="checkbox"/> TA 5.2	<input type="checkbox"/> TA 7.1	<input type="checkbox"/> TA 8.1
<input type="checkbox"/> TA 9.1	<input type="checkbox"/> TA 9.2	<input type="checkbox"/> TA 10.1	<input type="checkbox"/> TA 13.1	<input type="checkbox"/> TA 13.2
<input type="checkbox"/> TA 14.1	<input type="checkbox"/> TA 15.1			

<b>Issue Date</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> January 2023	<b>Expiry Date</b> 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2023
 _____ <b>Mr. Vikash Kumar Singh</b> Compliance Officer	 _____ <b>Mr. Amit Anand</b> CEO

CCIPL\_FM 7.9 Certificate of Competency\_V2\_1\_012023





## Carbon Check (India) Private Limited

### Certificate of Competency

#### Sorin Socheat

has been qualified as per CCIPL's internal qualification procedures in accordance with the requirements of CDM AS (V7.0), ISO/IEC14065:2020, ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and other applicable GHG programs:

*for the following functions and requirements:*

- |   |   |  |   |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Validator          | <input type="checkbox"/> Verifier                             | <input type="checkbox"/> Team Leader             | <input type="checkbox"/> Technical Expert     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Technical Reviewer | <input type="checkbox"/> Health Expert                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Gender Expert           | <input type="checkbox"/> Plastic Waste Expert |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SDG+               | <input type="checkbox"/> Social no-harm(S+)                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Environment no-harm(E+) | <input type="checkbox"/> CCB Expert           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Financial Expert   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Expert for Cambodia |  |   |

*in the following Technical Areas:*

- |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |                                  |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> TA 1.1  | <input type="checkbox"/> TA 1.2  | <input type="checkbox"/> TA 2.1  | <input type="checkbox"/> TA 3.1  | <input type="checkbox"/> TA 4.1  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> TA 4. n | <input type="checkbox"/> TA 5.1  | <input type="checkbox"/> TA 5.2  | <input type="checkbox"/> TA 7.1  | <input type="checkbox"/> TA 8.1  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> TA 9.1  | <input type="checkbox"/> TA 9.2  | <input type="checkbox"/> TA 10.1 | <input type="checkbox"/> TA 13.1 | <input type="checkbox"/> TA 13.2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> TA 14.1 | <input type="checkbox"/> TA 15.1 |                                  |                                  |                                  |

Issue Date  
03<sup>rd</sup> May 2023

Expiry Date  
02<sup>nd</sup> May 2024



**Mr. Vikash Kumar Singh**  
Compliance Officer



**Mr. Amit Anand**  
CEO



## Carbon Check (India) Private Limited

### Certificate of Competency

**Ms. Indumathi C**

has been qualified as per CCIPL's internal qualification procedures in accordance with the requirements of CDM AS (V7.0), ISO/IEC14065:2020, ISO/IEC 17029:2019 and other applicable GHG programs:

*for the following functions and requirements:*

- |  |  |   |  |
|--|--|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Validator          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Verifier                             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Team Leader             | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technical Expert |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Technical Reviewer | <input type="checkbox"/> Health Expert                                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Gender Expert                      | <input type="checkbox"/> Plastic Waste Expert        |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SDG+               | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social no-harm(S+)                   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environment no-harm(E+) | <input type="checkbox"/> CCB Expert                  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial Expert   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local Expert for India and Sri Lanka |   |  |

*in the following Technical Areas:*

- |  |  |                                  |   |   |
|--|--|----------------------------------|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TA 1.1 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TA 1.2 | <input type="checkbox"/> TA 2.1  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TA 3.1  | <input type="checkbox"/> TA 4.1             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> TA 4. n           | <input type="checkbox"/> TA 5.1            | <input type="checkbox"/> TA 5.2  | <input type="checkbox"/> TA 7.1             | <input type="checkbox"/> TA 8.1             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> TA 9.1            | <input type="checkbox"/> TA 9.2            | <input type="checkbox"/> TA 10.1 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TA 13.1 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TA 13.2 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> TA 14.1           | <input type="checkbox"/> TA 15.1           |                                  |   |   |

Issue Date  
1<sup>st</sup> January 2023

Expiry Date  
31<sup>st</sup> December 2023



Mr. Vikash Kumar Singh  
Compliance Officer



Mr. Amit Anand  
CEO

# APPENDIX 4: FINDINGS LOG

Table 1. CARs from this validation

Finding	CAR 01		
<b>Classification</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CAR	<input type="checkbox"/> CL	<input type="checkbox"/> FAR
<b>Description of finding (VVB)</b>	<p>In section 2.2.3 of the PD, PP needs to fill the section as per the template filling guideline “Describe the stakeholder consultation process, specifying the different consultation processes required for different stakeholder groups. Describe how information about potential cost, risks and benefits was shared with each stakeholder group. Document consultations and indicate whether and how project design has been affected by stakeholder input. Demonstrate special attention paid to optimizing benefits for any marginalized and/or vulnerable groups”</p>		
<b>Corrective Action or clarification #1</b> <i>(PP shall write a detailed and clear corrective action or further information for clarification as per finding)</i>	PP has updated the information in the SD VISTA PD		
<b>VVB Assessment #1</b>  <i>The assessment shall encompass all open issues in the finding. In case of non-closure, additional corrective action and VVB assessments (#2, #3, etc.) shall be added.</i>	VVB has assessed the following changes made in the PD and found them to be correct and relevant.		
<b>Conclusion</b>  <i>Tick the appropriate checkbox</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> To be checked during the next periodic verification <input type="checkbox"/> Outstanding finding (not closed) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The finding is closed		

Finding	CAR 02		
<b>Classification</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CAR	<input type="checkbox"/> CL	<input type="checkbox"/> FAR
<b>Description of finding (VVB)</b>	<p>Following discrepancies are observed in section 1, Table 1 (Summary of SDG contributions) of the PD:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As per the SD VISTA project description template version 1.0, “The Section Reference column should be used to direct the reader to the sections in this document which substantiate the contributions in Table 1 below. Where the contribution is substantiated in a Section 3.1 or 4.1 impact table, used the impact table’s number</li> </ol>		

	<p>in the section reference column, which should be designated in the first row of the impact table.” PP needs to state the impact table’s number in the section reference column of Table 1 and follow the template requirements throughout the project description.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. In Row 2 column 3, PP has stated ‘Implemented activities to decrease’. PP to clarify how this aligns with estimated project contribution.</li> <li>3. For SDG target 13.0 PP needs to clearly provide the estimated GHG emission reduction for each stove per household. PP to also clarify how the estimated GHG emission reduction of 61.19 tCO2e per household was calculated given that the combination of primary and secondary stove might vary among the population where the stoves are distributed.</li> <li>4. For SDG target 3.9, PP states that “<i>This grouped project would contribute to reduction in levels of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) emissions below baseline emission level of 4.79 g/kg fuel (or mg/min) within the recipient households.</i>” However, the calculation is not clear from the spreadsheet. PP to clearly demonstrate the calculation.</li> <li>5. For SDG target 15.2, the PP states, “Implemented activities to increase”. However, PP has also provided the SDG indicator. PP to clarify how this aligns with the template requirement.</li> </ol>
<p><b>Corrective Action or clarification #1</b>  <i>(PP shall write a detailed and clear corrective action or further information for clarification as per finding)</i></p>	<p>PP has updated the information in the SD VISta PD for all the 5 points mentioned above.</p>
<p><b>VVB Assessment #1</b>  <i>The assessment shall encompass all open issues in the finding. In case of non-closure, additional corrective action and VVB assessments (#2, #3, etc.) shall be added.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. VVB has assessed the changes made by PP and found it to be correct.</li> <li>2. VVB has assessed the changes made by the PP and found them to be correct.</li> <li>3. PP has provided the emission reduction per stove over ten year crediting period.</li> <li>4. VVB has assessed the changes made by PP and found them to be correct.</li> <li>5. VVB has assessed the changes and found them to be correct and relevant.</li> </ol> <p>Hence, this finding is closed.</p>

<b>Conclusion</b> <i>Tick the appropriate checkbox</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> To be checked during the next periodic verification <input type="checkbox"/> Outstanding finding (not closed) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The finding is closed
---	--

Table 2.CLs from this validation

Finding	CL 01		
<b>Classification</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> CAR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CL	<input type="checkbox"/> FAR
<b>Description of finding (VVB)</b>	<p>In section 2.2.14 of the SD VISta Standard, v1.0 states that project proponents shall “<i>establish a clear feedback and grievance redress procedure to address disputes with stakeholders that may arise during project planning and implementation. The feedback and grievance redress procedure shall take into account traditional methods that stakeholders use to resolve conflicts.</i>”</p> <p>In section 2.2.10 of the project description provides details on the grievance redress procedure but does not provide assurances that traditional conflict resolution procedures are being implemented.</p> <p>The project proponent needs to update Section 2.2.10 to include details on how the grievance redress procedure is accounting for traditional conflict resolution methods.</p>		
<b>Corrective Action or clarification #1</b> <i>(PP shall write a detailed and clear corrective action or further information for clarification as per finding)</i>	PP has updated the information in the SD VISta PD		
<b>VVB Assessment #1</b>  <i>The assessment shall encompass all open issues in the finding. In case of non-closure, additional corrective action and VVB assessments (#2, #3, etc.) shall be added.</i>	VVB has assessed the updates made on the PD by PP and finds them relevant and appropriate.		
<b>Conclusion</b> <i>Tick the appropriate checkbox</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> To be checked during the next periodic verification <input type="checkbox"/> Outstanding finding (not closed) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The finding is closed		

Finding	CL 02		
<b>Classification</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> CAR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CL	<input type="checkbox"/> FAR

<b>Description of finding (VVB)</b>	<p>In section 2.1.4 of the SD VISTA Standard, v1.0 states that project proponents shall “document in the project description key dates in its implementation, including the project start date (the date on which activities that lead to the generation of sustainable development benefits are implemented) and other milestones in the project’s development.”</p> <p>Section 2.1.3 of the SD VISTA PD do not comply with the standard nor with the SD VISTA Project Description template filling guidelines. PP to clarify the same.</p>
<b>Corrective Action or clarification #1</b> <i>(PP shall write a detailed and clear corrective action or further information for clarification as per finding)</i>	PP has updated the information in the SD VISTA PD
<b>VVB Assessment #1</b>  <i>The assessment shall encompass all open issues in the finding. In case of non-closure, additional corrective action and VVB assessments (#2, #3, etc.) shall be added.</i>	VVB has assessed the following changes implemented by PP and found them to be correct.
<b>Conclusion</b>  <i>Tick the appropriate checkbox</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> To be checked during the next periodic verification <input type="checkbox"/> Outstanding finding (not closed) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The finding is closed

Finding	CL 03		
<b>Classification</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> CAR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CL	<input type="checkbox"/> FAR
<b>Description of finding (VVB)</b>	<p>As per section 3.2.1 of the SD VISTA Program guide version 1.0. “ Projects shall undergo at least one 30-day public comment period per assessment (i.e., per validation, verification, and independent expert evaluation). While a project is open for comment, stakeholders (including interested stakeholders) are invited to provide feedback on the design or implementation of a project, either from personal knowledge or as the design or implementation is represented in the project description or monitoring report.” PP needs to provide the public comments received if any to the validation team as the window of public commenting period is closed.</p>		

Finding	CL 03
<b>Corrective Action or clarification #1</b> <i>(PP shall write a detailed and clear corrective action or further information for clarification as per finding)</i>	No Public Comment was received during 30-day Public Comment Period for Project ID 2409
<b>VVB Assessment #1</b>  <i>The assessment shall encompass all open issues in the finding. In case of non-closure, additional corrective action and VVB assessments (#2, #3, etc.) shall be added.</i>	VVB has assessed the clarification from PP to find that there was no public comment received during the public commenting period.
<b>Conclusion</b>  <i>Tick the appropriate checkbox</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> To be checked during the next periodic verification <input type="checkbox"/> Outstanding finding (not closed) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The finding is closed

Finding	CL 04		
<b>Classification</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> CAR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CL	<input type="checkbox"/> FAR
<b>Description of finding (VVB)</b>	During on-site interviews with the Commune chief, CCIPL noted that some of the identified beneficiaries may not have received the stove due to their absence during the distribution process.  PP to clarify how it is ensured that all the identified beneficiaries receive the stove.		
<b>Corrective Action or clarification #1</b> <i>(PP shall write a detailed and clear corrective action or further information for clarification as per finding)</i>	In Cambodia, the distribution events take place in consultation with the village chief. The village chief informs the identified households regarding the distribution date and venue. However, there are a few households from the communities who were unable to obtain the ICS during distribution. In order to support the end-user, CQC keeps track of the identified beneficiaries who were not able to take the stoves on the distribution day through village chiefs and follow-up surveys.  PP follows the following steps to ensure the distribution to identified end-users by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. On-ground team would reassess the criteria for distribution to the HHs who missed the distribution date.</li> <li>2. Request the HHs to attend the distribution in the nearby village. The date, time and venue are communicated through the village chief and the community volunteers.</li> </ol>		



Finding	CL 04
	3. Village chief provides contact information of the potential end-users to the PP for further communication and information regarding future distribution.
<b>VVB Assessment #1</b> <i>The assessment shall encompass all open issues in the finding. In case of non-closure, additional corrective action and VVB assessments (#2, #3, etc.) shall be added.</i>	PP has described the steps taken to ensure that all the identified beneficiaries receive the stove. Hence, this finding is closed.
<b>Conclusion</b> <i>Tick the appropriate checkbox</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> To be checked during the next periodic verification <input type="checkbox"/> Outstanding finding (not closed) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The finding is closed

Finding	CL 05		
<b>Classification</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> CAR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CL	<input type="checkbox"/> FAR
<b>Description of finding (VVB)</b>	In section 2.2.4 of the PD, PP needs to fill the section as per the template filling guideline “Describe the plan for continuing communication and consultation between the project proponents and stakeholder groups about the project and its impacts. Explain the processes the project will use throughout the life of the project to solicit and consider stakeholder input on an ongoing basis and adapt management accordingly”		
<b>Corrective Action or clarification #1</b> <i>(PP shall write a detailed and clear corrective action or further information for clarification as per finding)</i>	PP has updated the information in the SD VISTA PD		
<b>VVB Assessment #1</b> <i>The assessment shall encompass all open issues in the finding. In case of non-closure, additional corrective action and VVB assessments (#2, #3, etc.) shall be added.</i>	VVB has assessed the information included in the following section and found them to be correct and relevant.		
<b>Conclusion</b> <i>Tick the appropriate checkbox</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> To be checked during the next periodic verification <input type="checkbox"/> Outstanding finding (not closed) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The finding is closed		

Finding	CL 06		
<b>Classification</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> CAR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CL	<input type="checkbox"/> FAR
<b>Description of finding (VVB)</b>	In section 2.2.5 of the PD, PP needs to fill the section as per the template filling guideline “Describe the measures planned to ensure that no entities involved in project design		



Finding	CL 06
	<i>and implementation are involved in, or complicit in, any form of discrimination (e.g., discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or other habits) or sexual harassment with respect to the project”</i>
<b>Corrective Action or clarification #1</b> <i>(PP shall write a detailed and clear corrective action or further information for clarification as per finding)</i>	PP has updated the information in the SD VISTA PD
<b>VVB Assessment #1</b> <i>The assessment shall encompass all open issues in the finding. In case of non-closure, additional corrective action and VVB assessments (#2, #3, etc.) shall be added.</i>	VVB has assessed the information provided by the PP and found them to be correct and relevant
<b>Conclusion</b> <i>Tick the appropriate checkbox</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> To be checked during the next periodic verification <input type="checkbox"/> Outstanding finding (not closed) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The finding is closed

Finding	CL 07		
<b>Classification</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> CAR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CL	<input type="checkbox"/> FAR
<b>Description of finding (VVB)</b>	<p>In section 2.2.12 of the SD VISTA standard version 1.0, states “Project proponents shall provide assurance in the project description and monitoring report that a project meets or exceeds all applicable laws and/or regulations covering worker rights<sup>5</sup> and, where relevant, demonstrate in the project description and monitoring report how compliance is achieved. Measures shall be taken and documented in the project description and monitoring report to inform workers about their rights”.</p> <p>PP needs to provide the same as per the SD VISTA standard and template filling guideline.</p>		
<b>Corrective Action or clarification #1</b> <i>(PP shall write a detailed and clear corrective action or further information for clarification as per finding)</i>	PP has updated the information in the SD VISTA PD		
<b>VVB Assessment #1</b> <i>The assessment shall encompass all open issues in the finding. In case of non-closure, additional corrective action and VVB assessments (#2, #3, etc.) shall be added.</i>	VVB has assessed the information added in 2.2.8 section of the SDVISTA PD and found it to be relevant and correct.		
<b>Conclusion</b> <i>Tick the appropriate checkbox</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> To be checked during the next periodic verification <input type="checkbox"/> Outstanding finding (not closed) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The finding is closed		

Finding	CL 08		
<b>Classification</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> CAR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CL	<input type="checkbox"/> FAR
<b>Description of finding (VVB)</b>	In section 4.3 of the SD VISTA PD, PP for SDG 13 and SDG 15 .3 sampling and monitoring frequency is NA. Moreover, SDG claim under table one is SDG 15.2 and under section 4.3 is SDG 15.3. PP to check this inconsistency within the PD.		
<b>Corrective Action or clarification #1</b> <i>(PP shall write a detailed and clear corrective action or further information for clarification as per finding)</i>	PP has updated the information in the SD VISTA PD		
<b>VVB Assessment #1</b> <i>The assessment shall encompass all open issues in the finding. In case of non-closure, additional corrective action and VVB assessments (#2, #3, etc.) shall be added.</i>	PP has made the desired change and has been validated by VVB.		
<b>Conclusion</b> <i>Tick the appropriate checkbox</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> To be checked during the next periodic verification <input type="checkbox"/> Outstanding finding (not closed) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The finding is closed		

Finding	CL 09		
<b>Classification</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> CAR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CL	<input type="checkbox"/> FAR
<b>Description of finding (VVB)</b>	In section 4.4 of the SD VISTA PD, PP has stated “ <i>estimated 61.53 tCO2 GHG emission per stove over the ten-year project crediting period</i> ” However table 1 states 63.90 tCO2 emission per stove over the ten-year project crediting period. PP to check this inconsistency within the PD.		
<b>Corrective Action or clarification #1</b> <i>(PP shall write a detailed and clear corrective action or further information for clarification as per finding)</i>	PP has updated the information in the SD VISTA PD		
<b>VVB Assessment #1</b> <i>The assessment shall encompass all open issues in the finding. In case of non-closure, additional corrective action and VVB assessments (#2, #3, etc.) shall be added.</i>	VVB has assessed the updated PD. The value stated in section 4.4 is consistent. Hence, this finding is closed.		
<b>Conclusion</b> <i>Tick the appropriate checkbox</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> To be checked during the next periodic verification <input type="checkbox"/> Outstanding finding (not closed) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The finding is closed		

Finding	CL 10		
<b>Classification</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> CAR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CL	<input type="checkbox"/> FAR
<b>Description of finding (VVB)</b>	In section 3.3 of the SD VISTA PD, PP has not stated sampling for CQC staff, however this parameter will be monitored at the time of each monitoring period.		
<b>Corrective Action or clarification #1</b> <i>(PP shall write a detailed and clear corrective action or further information for clarification as per finding)</i>	PP has updated the information in the SD VISTA PD		
<b>VVB Assessment #1</b> <i>The assessment shall encompass all open issues in the finding. In case of non-closure, additional corrective action and VVB assessments (#2, #3, etc.) shall be added.</i>	VVB has assessed the changes made in the following section and found them to be correct.		
<b>Conclusion</b> <i>Tick the appropriate checkbox</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> To be checked during the next periodic verification <input type="checkbox"/> Outstanding finding (not closed) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The finding is closed		