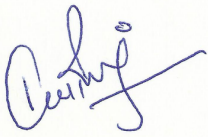


**Verification report for
GS4GG project activities
(Gold Standard for the Global Goals)**

BASIC INFORMATION

Title of the GS4GG Project Activity	<p>Proyecto Mirador Enhanced Distribution of Improved Cookstoves in Latin America</p> <p>VPA: "Proyecto Mirador Enhanced Distribution of Improved Cookstoves in Latin America: First VPA for Distribution of Dos por Tres Cookstoves in Honduras"</p>
Reference number of the Project Activity	GS-1988, VPA: GS2758
Version number of the verification and certification report	1.1
Completion date of the verification and certification report	04/06/2021
Monitoring period number and duration of this monitoring period	<p>11th monitoring period</p> <p>Duration: 01/12/2019 – 30/11/2020 (inclusive of both days)</p>
Version number of the monitoring report to which this report applies	<p>1.1</p> <p>Dated: 23/04/2021</p>
Crediting period of the project activity corresponding to this monitoring period	01/05/ 2016 – 30/04/2023
Project representative	<p>Esther Adams, Program Manager eadams@proyectomirador.org</p> <p>+1 (415) 925-1887</p>
Host Party	Honduras
Applied methodologies and standardized baselines	Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption, Version 2.0
Activity requirements applied	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Community Services Activities</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy Activities</p>

		<input type="checkbox"/> Land Use and Forestry Activities/Risks & Capacities <input type="checkbox"/> N/A			
Mandatory sectoral scopes		Sectoral Scope 3			
Product requirements applied		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GHG Emissions Reduction & Sequestration <input type="checkbox"/> Renewable Energy Label <input type="checkbox"/> N/A			
Sustainable Development Goals Targeted	SDG Impact	Estimated amount of annual average certified SDG impact (as per approved PDD)	Total amount of certified SDG impact (as per approved methodology) achieved in this monitoring period	Units/Products	
SDG 13 (Climate action)	Emission Reduction	443,476	271,291	VERs	
SDG 1 Poverty	USD saved per week household	NA	1.43	USD	
SDG 1 Poverty	Reduction in time spent collecting fuelwood	NA	56%	%	
SDG 2 Zero Hunger	Wood purchasers report they used the money saved to buy food	NA	52%	%	
SDG 3 Good Health and Well-Being	Reduction in personal exposure to PM2.5	NA	47%	%	
SDG 4 Quality Education	Annual training hours provided	NA	346	Hours	

SDG 5 Gender Equality	Satisfaction among stove beneficiaries	NA	97%	%
SDG 5 Gender Equality	Stove users report improved cooking times	NA	98%	%
SDG 5 Gender Equality	Mirador's direct employees are women	NA	28%	%
SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy	Reduction of PM2.5 emissions resulting from cookstove intervention	NA	79%	%
SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth	Jobs created	NA	174	Number of jobs
SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth	Job satisfaction rate	NA	96%	%
Name of the Gold Standard approved auditor (DOE)		Earthood Services Private Limited		
Name, position and signature of the approver of the verification and certification report		 Dr. Kaviraj Singh Managing Director		

SECTION A. Executive summary

Description of PoA and specific case VPA

The programme of activities titled "Proyecto Mirador Enhanced Distribution of Improved Cookstoves in Latin America" by Coordinating/Managing Entity (Proyecto Mirador Foundation) utilizes carbon finance to support the dissemination of improved cookstoves that address the problems of deforestation, indoor air quality, global warming and slow economic development.

VPA entitled-

"Proyecto Mirador Enhanced Distribution of Improved Cookstoves in Latin America - First VPA for Distribution of Dos por Tres Cookstoves in Honduras" includes dissemination of highly efficient Cookstoves.

The project reduces carbon emissions by providing efficient cookstoves, which help in burning the fuel efficiently and completely. Also, it reduces soot and black carbon found in products of incomplete combustion thereby improving the environmental and health condition of the user as well. The project will lead to reduction in respiratory illness caused by inhalation of toxic smoke and will help in reducing indoor air pollution.

Proyecto Mirador Foundation has contracted Earthood Services Private Limited (Earthood) to conduct the verification and certification of emission reductions reported for the GS VPA- "Proyecto Mirador Enhanced Distribution of Improved Cookstoves in Latin America: First VPA for Distribution of Dos por Tres Cookstoves in Honduras" under the GS registered PoA 1988 "Proyecto Mirador Enhanced Distribution of Improved Cookstoves in Latin America" in Honduras for the period 01/12/2019 - 30/11/2020. This report contains the findings of the verification process and a certification statement for the certified emission reductions. The verification is the periodic independent review and *ex post* determination by Earthood of the monitored reductions in GHG emissions that have occurred as a result of the registered GS project activity during a defined monitoring period. Certification is the written assurance by Earthood that, during a specific period in time, a project activity achieved the verifiable emission reductions.

The objective of this verification was to verify and certify emission reductions reported for the VPA "Proyecto Mirador Enhanced Distribution of Improved Cookstoves in Latin America: First VPA for Distribution of Dos por Tres Cookstoves in Honduras" for the period 01/12/2019 - 30/11/2020.

During the current monitoring period from 01/12/2019 to 30/11/2020, the PoA has resulted in emission reductions of 271,291 tCO_{2e}. The SDG benefits achieved from the Programme of Activity are listed in the table below in detail.

Sustainable Development Goals Targeted	SDG Impact	Amount Achieved	Units/ Products
SDG 13 Climate Action (mandatory)	Emission Reductions	271,291	VERs
SDG1 No Poverty	USD saved per week per household	1.43	USD
SDG1 No Poverty	Reduction in time spent collecting fuelwood	56%	%
SDG 2 Zero Hunger	Wood purchasers report they used the money saved to buy food	52%	%
SDG 3 Good Health and Well-Being	Reduction in personal exposure to PM2.5	47%	%
SDG 4 Quality Education	Annual training hours provided	346	Hours
SDG 5 Gender Equality	Satisfaction among stove beneficiaries	97%	%
SDG 5 Gender Equality	Stove users report improved cooking times	98%	%
SDG 5 Gender Equality	Mirador's direct employees are women	28%	%
SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy	Reduction of PM2.5 emissions resulting from cookstove intervention	79%	%
SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth	Jobs created	174	Number of jobs
SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth	Job satisfaction rate	96%	%

Scope of Verification

This verification is an independent and objective review and ex-post determination of the monitored SDG outcomes by the VVB. The verification addresses the implementation and operation of the GS PA and tests the data and assertions set out in the monitoring report based on the following:

- (i) The registered GS/CDM PoA-DD and preliminary review feedback
- (ii) The approved methodology "Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC), Version 2.0"
- (iii) "Gold Standard for Global Goals Transition Annexure", version 1, dated September 2019
- (iv) The registered PoA-DD/1/ & registered VPA-DD/2/ and monitoring plan
- (v) GS Passport for PoA and VPA
- (vi) GS4GG Transition Annexure (approved) dated 15th March 2019
- (vii) UNFCCC criteria referred to in the Kyoto Protocol criteria and the CDM modalities and procedures as agreed in the Bonn Agreement and the Marrakech Accords

- (viii) Latest GS4GG requirements
- (ix) CDM Validation and Verification Standard (VVS)
- (x) Principles and Requirements for GS4GG
- (xi) Validation and Verification Body requirements, Product requirements and references relevant to the project activity's reported SDG outcomes

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

Verification Process:

The verification process is conducted as per internal GS Requirements, which includes the following steps;

- a) Contract with CME and appointment of verification team and technical review team (refer Section B.1 and B.2 of this report)
- b) Finalise the GS Workplan
- c) Desk review (refer Section D.1 of this report) of Monitoring Report and corresponding ER sheet by verification team and planning of onsite audit (including sampling approach (refer Section D.4 of this report) to be applied)
- d) On site audit (refer Section D.2 of this report) (physical implementation and interview with relevant stakeholders) by verification team consisting of Team Leader, as a minimum
- e) Follow up activities e.g., interviews (refer Section D.3 of this report)
- f) Reporting and closure of findings (CARs/CLs/FARs) and preparation of draft verification report (refer Section D.5 of this report)
- g) Independent technical review (refer Section B.2 of this report) of the draft verification report and final/revised documentation (e.g., Monitoring Report, corresponding ER sheet and evidences)
- h) Reporting and closure of TR comments/findings (refer Section D.5 of this report) (CARs/CLs/FARs) and final approval for the decision made (refer Section G and H of this report).
- i) Issuance of final verification report to contracted CME (or authorized representatives) and submission of request for issuance, as appropriate.

Verification Conclusion:

Based on the outcome of the verification process of the PoA "Proyecto Mirador Enhanced Distribution of Improved Cookstoves in Latin America" and its VPA01 "Proyecto Mirador Enhanced Distribution of Improved Cookstoves in Latin America: First VPA for Distribution Of Dos Por Tres Cookstoves In Honduras" for the monitoring period 01/12/2019 – 30/11/2020 (including both dates) we confirm that the implementation of referenced registered PoA and its VPA is complying with applicable CDM and GS rules and regulations as stated in the Monitoring Report (final) Version 1.1, dated 23/04/2021. The GHG emission reductions were calculated correctly on the basis of the approved baseline and monitoring methodology "Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC), Version 2.0" and the monitoring plan contained in the registered PoA-DD/1/ and VPA-DD/2/ and "Gold Standard for Global Goals Transition Annexure", version 1, dated September 2019.

Earthood Services Private Limited is able to certify that the emission reductions from the registered PoA (GS 1988) "Proyecto Mirador Enhanced Distribution of Improved Cookstoves in Latin America" and its VPA "Proyecto Mirador Enhanced Distribution of Improved Cookstoves in Latin America: First VPA for Distribution of Dos Por Tres Cookstoves In Honduras" for the monitoring period 01/12/2019 – 30/11/2020 (including both dates) amount to 271,291 tCO₂e. Therefore, this is being submitted for request for issuance, as per Gold standard procedures.

SECTION B. Verification team, technical reviewer and approver

B.1. Verification team members

No.	Role	Type of resource	Last name	First name	Affiliation (e.g. name of central or other office of DOE or outsourced entity)	Involvement in			
						Desk/document review	On-site inspection (remote)	Interviews	Validation findings
1.	Team Leader and Verifier	IR	Garg	Shreya	Central office	Y	Y	Y	Y
3.	Local expert	IR	Lopes	Diogo	Outsourced	Y	Y	Y	Y
4.	Methodology Expert	IR	Garg	Shreya	Central Office	Y	Y	Y	Y
4.	Technical Expert (TA1.2 & 3.1)	IR	Garg	Shreya	Central office	Y	N	N	Y

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

No.	Role	Type of resource	Last name	First name	Affiliation (e.g. name of central or other office of DOE or outsourced entity)
1.	Technical reviewer	IR	Guleria	Shifali	Central Office
2.	Technical expert	IR	Guleria	Shifali	Central Office
3.	Approver	IR	Singh	Kaviraj	Central Office

SECTION C. Application of materiality in conducting the verification

C.1. Consideration of materiality in planning the verification

No.	Risk that could lead to material errors, omissions or misstatements	Assessment of the risk		Response to the risk in the verification plan and/or sampling plan
		Risk level	Justification	
1.	Inconsistency between CME's result and VVB's observation during inspection.	Low	Considering VVB's observation are cross-check of CME's result, which were actually monitored by CME, there are usually less chances of error.	If the aggregated materiality threshold stays within the prescribed materiality threshold, no additional effort is required. However, if aggregated materiality threshold is above the prescribed threshold, additional samples are to be inspected. If additional sampling is not able to reduce the materiality threshold to reasonable level of assurance, the monitoring result by the CME for that parameter are to be discarded.

C.2. Consideration of materiality in conducting the verification

>> In accordance with CDM VVS for PoAs, Version 02.0 para 308 the prescribed thresholds for materiality for CDM PoAs are as under;

Type of PoA	PoAs comprising large-scale CPAs			PoAs comprising only small-scale CPAs	PoAs comprising only micro-scale CPAs
	1.				
Emission Reductions (tCO _{2e})/year	500,000 or more	300,001 to 499,999	300,000 or less		
Materiality Threshold (para 308)	0.5%	1.0%	2.0%	5.0%	10.0%

The applicable materiality threshold is 2% as the total Emission Reductions are 271,291 tCO_{2e}

Particulars / Monitoring Report	MR Version (Revised/Final)
Emission Reductions Achieved (tCO _{2e}) in this monitoring period	271,291 tCO _{2e}
Applicable Threshold (%) as per para 308 of CDM VVS for PoAs Version 02.0	2.0%

The verification team has identified the impact of minor errors observed and those were corrected by PP during verification for all monitoring parameter at individual level.

SECTION D. Means of verification

D.1. Desk review

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

- A review of the data and information presented to verify their completeness;
- A review of the monitoring plan, the monitoring methodology including applicable tool(s) and, where applicable, the applied standardized baseline, paying particular attention to the frequency of measurements, the quality of metering equipment including calibration requirements, and the quality assurance and quality control procedures;
- A review of calculations and assumptions made in determining the GHG data and emission reductions;
- An evaluation of data management and the quality assurance and quality control system in the context of their influence on the generation and reporting of emission reductions;

The list of documents reviewed during the verification is provided under appendix 3 of this report.

D.2. On-site inspection

Duration of on-site inspection: NA				
No	Activity performed on-site	Site location	Date	Team member
1.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

In the context of verification, the GS4GG principles and requirements version 1.2/4/, para 5.1.26 requires VVB to conduct a site visit including the assessment of the monitoring report and all supporting evidence and documents included by the Project Developer to demonstrate conformity. However, in view of the Covid-19 global pandemic and the Interim measures version 3.0/28/, the VVB can apply the interim measures until 30/06/2021 where on-site inspection cannot reasonably be performed due to Covid-19 and travel restrictions.

At the time of renewal of verification, the host country, Honduras, is witnessing one of the highest numbers of COVID-19 infected people in the Central America. There have been complete restrictions regarding inter and intra continental air travel under such circumstances, the verification team has avoided the risk of exposure by not conducting the on-site visit due to outbreak of global pandemic Covid-19, increased risk of exposure and contact due to travel, as the affected cases in the country are spurring.

The project developer has a Verified Emissions Reductions Agreement (VERPA) which requires delivery of credits by mid-2021, and the project finances are reliant on the payment from sale of carbon credits

Therefore, for reasons provided above, and in line with GS4GG Covid-19 interim measures, the assessment team conducted the verification using alternative means as defined in the GS4GG Covid-19 Interim measures, ver. 3.0/3/. Verification team applied standard auditing techniques for the verification, as discussed below:

Alternative means used by VVB:

The alternative means used by VVB for purpose of inspection and verification of project details are listed below:

1. Remote audit (via goto meeting) with the CME and the O&M in charge to discuss the implementation of Programme of Activity and monitoring procedures for various parameters.
2. Review of supporting documentary evidence, on site video call surveys and photographic evidence including independent checks. The entire list of documents reviewed for purpose of verification is available in Appendix 3 of this report.

These alternative methods were considered sufficient by the verification team for the current batch for issuance.

Schedule (Verification)		
Date:	Time (Hrs.)	Focus Areas / Scope
06/04/2021	0900	Opening Meeting: Introduction, scope and objective of work, roles and responsibilities of audit team, resources required, and timetable of the onsite audit including venue for closing meeting and any concerns from PP.
		Implementation and operation of project activity (project boundary, technology, project equipment, monitoring and metering equipment) as per registered PDD/previous verification.
	0930	Management and monitoring procedures followed at project site.
06/04/2021-09/04/2021	1000-1700	Physical inspection of the project activity: Site visit (goto meeting webcam) and interview of monitoring personnel
09/04/2021	10:00	Management and operational system: Documentation, allocation of responsibilities, qualification and training, data recording & archiving, internal audit and management review and emergency procedures.
		Verification checklist: compliance of monitoring procedures followed at project site with registered PDD and monitoring methodology.
		Review of monitored data and relevant document in accordance with registered monitoring plan and applied monitoring methodology.
		Review of ER calculations in accordance with applied methodology and relevant tools.
09/04/2021	1500	Compilation of the audit findings.
09/04/2021	1700	Closing Meeting: Submission of the audit findings to the client and agreement on the issues raised and agreement on timelines.

D.3. Interviews

D.3.1. Interview with PP/CME/CPA Implementers

Interviews were conducted during remote site interviews included the households that have been using the Dos por Tres stoves and the personnel engaged by Proyecto Mirador foundation. Interviews revealed that the all the people involved with the project are well versed with monitoring plan and implementation of the project including the QA/QC procedures.

Project staff interviewed:

Name	Affiliation	Date	Subject	Team Member
Esther Adams	Proyecto Mirador Program Manager	06/04/2021 - 09/04/2021	Project monitoring and reporting, leakage, ER Calculations, Salesforce data management system	Shreya Garg Diogo Lopes
Ivan Hernandez	Proyecto Mirador Program Manager	06/04/2021 - 09/04/2021	Project monitoring and reporting, leakage, ER Calculations, Salesforce data management system	Shreya Garg Diogo Lopes
Elder Mendoza	Proyecto Mirador Director of Operations	09/04/2021	Surveys, general execution, training of personnel, quality assurance and quality control issues	Shreya Garg Diogo Lopes
Emilia Mendoza	Proyecto Mirador Director (Honduras)	09/04/2021	General execution, quality assurance and quality control issues	Shreya Garg Diogo Lopes
Reniery Rodriguez	Proyecto Mirador Manager of I.T.	06/04/2021 - 09/04/2021	IT infrastructure, Surveys, Salesforce data management system	Shreya Garg Diogo Lopes
Juan Carlos Guzman	Proyecto Mirador Dir. of Supervision	09/04/2021	Training of the personnel Surveys, general execution	Shreya Garg Diogo Lopes
Martin Avilez	Proyecto Mirador Human HR	09/04/2021	Personnel; quantitative Employment	Shreya Garg Diogo Lopes

D.3.2. Type of questions asked by Team member – Stove users

The households were asked the following questions;

- Usage and functionality of Dos por Tres stove
- Whether any other type of stove is installed and if yes, its hours of operation
- Physical condition of chimney, mouth piece, or if any changes were made by the households after its installation that could effect the stove efficiency
- Hours of usage
- If there were electric or gas stoves being used along with the usage of the Dos por Tres
- Users were also asked about how has the family benefitted from the installation of the Dos por Tres stove, for example: reduction in smoke or indoor air pollution, efficient cooking, reduction in time spent for collection of firewood and the quantity of the firewood collected

As mentioned above, during the remote site visit, the verification team asked the users to show the ICS in the kitchen and asked questions to check if another type of stove is installed. Information about the type of stove/product type (make) was checked and mentioned in the survey forms used during the site visit.

Some of the households were found to have a gas or a electric stove, but when asked about the usage the families replied that they used these stoves for about 10-15 minutes a day, for 3-4 times a week for making early morning coffee or heating small amounts of water. The household also informed that the supply of electricity was not continuous, and using gas was expensive.

In general, the Dos por Tres stoves were under good maintenance, the kitchens looked clean and the users informed cooking was much easier and cleaner using Dos por Tres than the three stone fires.

D.4. Sampling approach

VVB's Sampling Approach

The assessment team has followed a acceptance sampling approach for verification purposes. Sampling was done across the PoA in a random manner, but considering the principles of proportional representation and keeping in line with "Standard for Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities, Version 7.0"/27/. The list of households selected for random surveys including the names and government IDs of the owners is available with VVB on request /24/.

Proyecto Mirador has applied a sampling approach which is sufficiently representative of the stove population w.r.t to the numbers, vintage and geographical spread. The procedure adopted by the project for doing onsite Surveys was verified through interviews with the project staff and results are corroborated by visual inspection and the results were matched with the centralised database (Salesforce).

Earthood has applied acceptance sampling as part of this verification activity by choosing a sample of 11 households randomly which are representative of the stove age and the geographical distribution from the overall stove data sampled by the project representatives for determining the usage rates.



11 samples were determined on the basis of an Acceptable quality level (AQL) of 0.5% and unacceptance quality level (UQL) of 20% was adopted, as the sampling done by the project is robust and the survey information is cross verified at several levels (real time monitoring and checks at centralized database. Considering a producer and consumer risk of 10% respectively.

The data presented is consistent and the records presented matched the salesforce data in the centralized system.

Based on the number of records where there is agreement, determine whether the project participants' or the coordinating/managing entity's sample records meet the requirements. 11 samples were randomly selected from each age group which had been surveyed by the project.

11 stoves out of 66 sample stoves were found to be non-operational during the remote site visit. However, the 8 of these stoves also showed as having been destroyed in the surveys carried out by the project. It was further checked that the stoves which did not match the status (destroyed/intact) from the surveys done by the project staff were found to have developed issues after the survey was done. For example, one of the users had moved the kitchen wall hence the stove was not rebuilt, The drop off rate per age group is further discussed under parameter 'ID 8 / $U_{p,y}$: Abandonment (drop-off) rate (the number of stoves that have fallen out of use in a given age group) expressed as % of households.

The status of the stove installed in each house was checked vis a vis the data available from salesforce.com. The location of the households, and the government IDs were also checked against the data reported. Information outlined in section D.3.2 above was checked for these households. The IDs of the households visited, their locations and the surveys are available on request.

All the households listed below were surveyed remotely during April 6-9, 2021 through real time video call.

The details of the sample are given in the table below.

Account Name	Stove Installation Date	Stove status from VVB
1. BU Ermelinda Sola Tabora	03/03/2017	Stove Intact
2. BU Digna Sola Tabora	03/04/2017	Stove Intact
3. BU Maria Teresa Inestroza Orellana	03/05/2017	Stove Intact
4. BU Laura Geraldina Alfaro Peña	03/05/2017	Stove Intact
5. BU Jose Matias Hernandez Lopez	03/03/2017	Stove Intact
6. JU Jose Alexis Campos	04/18/2015	Stove Intact
7. JU Roel Campos Vasquez	04/18/2015	Stove Intact
8. CE Ilsa Maribel de Dios Sanchez	03/05/2015	Stove Intact
9. CE Ignacio Vasquez Roman	03/03/2015	Stove Intact
10. CE Delfina Roman Sanchez	03/05/2015	Destroyed
11. CE Nelson Ivan Garcia	03/06/2015	Destroyed
12. CE Maria Yolanda Vasquez	03/05/2015	Destroyed
13. EL Nubia Maricela Pavon Borjas	04/23/2018	Stove Intact
14. EL Andrea Adelina Martinez Banegas	04/28/2018	Stove Intact
15. EL Yanelinda Flores Calix	04/19/2018	Destroyed
16. EL Martha Nohelia Espinal Sanchez	04/23/2018	Stove Intact
17. EL Marlene Yamileth Zuniga Zuniga	04/23/2018	Destroyed
18. EL Susana Cabrera Martinez	04/28/2018	Stove Intact
19. EL Bessy Judith Reyes Oseguera	04/25/2018	Stove Intact

20. EL Gladis Argentina Gutierrez	04/23/2018	Stove Intact
21. EL Gonzalo Bajurto Roman	01/11/2015	Stove Intact
22. EL Maria Gilma Matheu	01/11/2015	Stove Intact
23. EL Roxana Yareny Colindrez Lopez	06/09/2018	Stove Intact
24. EL Melgii Celina Amador Amador	06/09/2018	Stove Intact
25. EL Odalys Yanixa Alvarez	06/09/2018	Stove Intact
26. EL Reina Isabel Lagos Cerrato	06/12/2018	Stove Intact
27. EL Yaneth Orbelina Landa verde	04/13/2016	Stove Intact
28. EL Maria Jovita Gutierrez Mejia	04/12/2016	Stove Intact
29. EL Ana Maria Mandez	04/15/2016	Stove Intact
30. EL Yamari Arita Marroquin	04/15/2016	Stove Intact
31. LA Fredis Matheu Reyes	12/17/2014	Stove Intact
32. LA Maria Reina Eduvigis Matheu	12/17/2014	Stove Intact
33. LA Maria Rosinda Perez	12/17/2014	Stove Intact
34. GU Maria Secilia Teruel	04/20/2016	Stove Intact
35. GU Nelson Yobany Perdomo	04/22/2016	Stove Intact
36. GU Maria de los Angeles Inestroza	04/04/2016	Destroyed
37. GU Lourdes Manueles	04/23/2016	Destroyed
38. GU Maria del Carmen Teruel	04/04/2016	Stove Intact
39. LA Jose Tulio Tejada Miranda	01/03/2017	Stove Intact
40. LA Maria Petrona Gutierrez Orellana	01/03/2017	Stove Intact

41. LA Liliam Aracely Tejada Lopez	12/11/2016	Stove Intact
42. GU Dilsa Yamileth Castro Perez	03/08/2017	Stove Intact
43. GU Calix Manuel Sagastume	03/03/2017	Destroyed
44. GU Felix Cantalicio Rosales	03/11/2017	Stove Intact
45. GU Rosa Amalia Enamorado	03/11/2017	Destroyed
46. MA Idalia Yaneth Gomez Hernandez	06/30/2017	Stove Intact
47. MA Fatima Claribeth Osorio Martinez	06/30/2017	Destroyed
48. MA Juan Esteban Osorio Bautista	06/30/2017	Stove Intact
49. MA Sonia Esperanza Osorio	06/01/2017	Stove Intact
50. MA Marlon Rene Perez Gonzales	06/01/2017	Stove Intact
51. MA Maria Del socorro Gonzales	06/02/2017	Stove Intact
52. MA Maria Isabel Hernandez Lopez	06/01/2017	Stove Intact
53. MA Eliodora Alegria	06/01/2017	Stove Intact
54. MA Dunia Maricela Martinez	06/03/2017	Stove Intact
55. MA Floridalma Gomez Perez	06/02/2017	Stove Intact
56. MA Cruz Maribel Molina	06/01/2017	Stove Intact
57. MA Yeni Yamileth Martinez Bautista	06/01/2017	Stove Intact
58. SA Mariana de Jesus Leiva Espinosa	04/04/2016	Stove Intact
59. SA Xiomara Hernandez Chacon	01/09/2016	Stove Intact
60. SA Delfina Perez Espada	12/03/2015	Stove Intact
61. TR Santos Duarte Cáceres	12/01/2019	Stove Intact

62. TR Aguinaldo Centeno Ruiz	06/05/2019	Stove Intact
63. TR Livenia nohemy Borjas garcia	02/13/2020	Stove Intact
64. TR Dilcia Pricila Perez Calix	06/28/2019	Destruida
65. TR Norma elizabeth Láinez Torres	12/16/2019	Stove Intact
66. TR Lidia Esther Cruz Castillo	02/13/2020	Stove Intact

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

Areas of verification findings	No. of CL	No. of CAR	No. of FAR
Compliance of the monitoring report with the monitoring report form		-	-
Remaining forward action requests from previous verification	FAR 1,2,3,4 from MP10 were addressed but not mentioned in the MR hence, CL1 was raised	-	-
Specific-case CPA(s) considered for verification and covered in this report	-	-	-
Compliance of the programme implementation with the registered PoA-DD	-	-	-
Implementation and operation of the management system	-	-	-
Post-registration changes	-	-	-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary deviations from the registered monitoring plan, monitoring methodology or standardized baseline 	-	-	-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corrections 	-	-	-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion of a monitoring plan in a registered PoA-DD (including its generic CPA-DD(s)) 	-	-	-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent changes to the monitoring plan as described in the registered PoA-DD, applied methodology, or applied standardized baseline 	-	-	-

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to the programme design of the registered PoA-DD (including corresponding changes to project design of the generic CPA-DD(s)) and updates to the eligibility criteria for inclusion of specific-case CPAs in the PoA 	-	-	-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Types of changes specific to afforestation and reforestation activities 	-	-	-
Compliance of the CPA implementation with the included CPA design document	-	-	-
Post-registration changes	-	-	-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary deviations from registered monitoring plan, applied methodology or applied standardized baseline 	-	-	-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corrections 	-	-	-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to the start date of the crediting period 	-	-	-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusion of a monitoring plan to an included CPA-DD 	-	-	-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permanent changes to the monitoring plan as described in the included CPA-DD, applied methodology, or applied standardized baseline 	-	-	-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Changes to the programme design of the included CPA-DD 	-	-	-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Types of changes specific to afforestation and reforestation component project activities 	-	-	-
Compliance of the monitoring plan with the monitoring methodology including applicable tool and standardized baseline	-	-	-
Compliance of monitoring activities with the registered monitoring plan	-	-	-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data and parameters fixed ex ante or at renewal of crediting period 	-	-	-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data and parameters monitored 	CL2, CL3, CL4, CL5		-
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of sampling plan 	-	-	-

Compliance with the calibration frequency requirements for measuring instruments	-	-	-
Assessment of data and calculation of emission reductions or net removals	-	-	-
• Calculation of baseline GHG emissions or baseline net GHG removals by sinks	-	-	-
• Calculation of project GHG emissions or actual net GHG removals by sinks	-	-	-
• Calculation of leakage GHG emissions	-	-	-
• Summary of calculation of GHG emission reductions or net GHG removals by sinks	-	-	-
• Comparison of actual GHG emission reductions or net GHG removals by sinks with estimates in included specific-case CPA	-	-	-
• Remarks on difference from estimated value in registered VPA-DD	-	-	-
Others (please specify)	-	-	-
Total	5	0	0

SECTION E.Verification findings

E.1. Compliance of the monitoring report with the monitoring report form

Means of verification	The Gold Standard for Global Goals prescribes a template for MR. Therefore, PP has used the Gold standards for global goals MR template form version 1.1 /34/ which has been issued by Gold Standards on 14/10/2020. In addition, all the GS4GG requirements are included in accordance with the Principles and requirements/35/.
Findings	The project had used the old format for writing the initial monitoring report in 2020, but they subsequently revised the monitoring report and resubmitted it to ensure compliance with version 1.1 dated 14/10/2020 as is available on GS platform
Conclusion	The monitoring report template is appropriate for program of activities. The sections were filled in according to the guidelines.

E.2. Remaining forward action requests from validation and/or previous verification

Four forward action requests were issued from previous verification, FAR#1, FAR#2, FAR#3 and FAR#4. These were closed based on project developer's response. The details are available in appendix 4.

The project developers have continued to check the following through the regular Maintenance Surveys (compiled through Salesforce.com). The questions are included in these surveys in order to avoid double counting:

- Is there another improved cook stove in the home?
- Who installed the other ICS?
- Is the other ICS in use?

- Was the other ICS installed before the Dos por Tres?
- (If applicable) When did they stop using the other ICS?

E.2.1. Specific-case CPA(s) considered for verification and covered in this report

Proyecto Mirador Enhanced Distribution of Improved Cookstoves in Latin America – Renewed VPA for “Proyecto Mirador Enhanced Distribution of Improved Cookstoves in Latin America: First VPA for Distribution of Dos por Tres Cookstoves in Honduras” (Version 06, dated 25 March, 2016)

E.3. Compliance of the programme implementation with the registered programme design document

Means of verification	<p>The PoA aims to replace traditional, inefficient fogón biomass cookstove with the improved Dos por Tres plancha-style chimney cookstove in Honduras. This monitoring report covers the first VPA Mirador’s PoA. The PoA aims to achieve SDGs 13,1,2,3,4,5,7 and 8. Project operations are headquartered Colonia Suyapa, Barrio Gualjoco in the municipality of Santa Bárbara, in Santa Bárbara Department, Honduras (14°56’49.1”N 88°14’23”W), with administrative offices in Greenbrae, California, USA.</p> <p>All the deployed systems meet the eligibility requirements of the PoA DD/1/.</p> <p>Through the remote audit survey, the stoves claimed by the CME were checked and found to be in-line with the technical description provided in the registered PoA-DD/1/ and Monitoring report/6/.</p> <p>Also, the verification team checked the implementation status of the project activity through interviewing the CME, CPA implementer, Monitoring personnel and end users as defined in the registered PoA DD/1/, and MR/13/.</p> <p>ESPL applied acceptance sampling as part of this verification activity by choosing households randomly which are representative of the stove age and the geographical distribution from the data presented by the project representatives. A total of 72 households were visited through remote visit. The data presented was found consistent and the records presented matched the salesforce data in the centralized system. The end users were surveyed from the project developer’s sample. With each passing year, a new set of improved cook stoves enter the population count with the old ones being phased out.</p> <p>Interview of the monitoring personnel via skype call involved in the QA/QC procedures revealed that the procedures mentioned in the PoA DD/1/ are being followed.</p> <p>No major issues in terms of stove design or project implementation were found.</p> <p>Grievance Mechanism:</p> <p>It was checked that the households which have installed the efficient stoves are visited by the supervisors and the household feedback is recorded/24/. The log is maintained electronically at</p>
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	the project office and an export of the stakeholder feedback log was obtained (VP11-15 Stakeholder Comment Log.xlsx)/36/.																																				
Findings	No issues were found																																				
Conclusion	<p>In view of the information verified through the remote audit survey and e-meeting, the verification team is able to confirm that all physical features (technology, project equipment, and monitoring and metering equipment) of the registered program of activities were in place and that the CME has operated the project activity as per the registered PoA-DD/1/ and VPA-DD/2/ during the concerned monitoring period.</p> <p>The emission reductions achieved during the current monitoring period are 271,496 tCO_{2e}. The PoA has successfully achieved SDGs by values listed below:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sustainable Development Goals Targeted</th> <th>SDG Impact</th> <th>Amount Achieved</th> <th>Units/ Products</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>SDG 13 Climate Action (mandatory)</td> <td>Emission Reductions</td> <td>271,291</td> <td>VERs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SDG1 No Poverty</td> <td>USD saved per week per household</td> <td>1.43</td> <td>USD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SDG1 No Poverty</td> <td>Reduction in time spent collecting fuelwood</td> <td>56%</td> <td>%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SDG 2 Zero Hunger</td> <td>Wood purchasers report they used the money saved to buy food</td> <td>52%</td> <td>%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SDG 3 Good Health and Well-Being</td> <td>Reduction in personal exposure to PM2.5</td> <td>47%</td> <td>%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SDG Quality Education 4</td> <td>Annual training hours provided</td> <td>346</td> <td>Hours</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SDG 5 Gender Equality</td> <td>Satisfaction among stove beneficiaries</td> <td>97%</td> <td>%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SDG 5 Gender Equality</td> <td>Stove users report improved cooking times</td> <td>98%</td> <td>%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sustainable Development Goals Targeted	SDG Impact	Amount Achieved	Units/ Products	SDG 13 Climate Action (mandatory)	Emission Reductions	271,291	VERs	SDG1 No Poverty	USD saved per week per household	1.43	USD	SDG1 No Poverty	Reduction in time spent collecting fuelwood	56%	%	SDG 2 Zero Hunger	Wood purchasers report they used the money saved to buy food	52%	%	SDG 3 Good Health and Well-Being	Reduction in personal exposure to PM2.5	47%	%	SDG Quality Education 4	Annual training hours provided	346	Hours	SDG 5 Gender Equality	Satisfaction among stove beneficiaries	97%	%	SDG 5 Gender Equality	Stove users report improved cooking times	98%	%
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SDG 5 Gender Equality	Stove users report improved cooking times	98%	%																																		

	SDG 5 Gender Equality	Mirador's direct employees are women	28%	%
	SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy	Reduction of PM2.5 emissions resulting from cookstove intervention	79%	%
	SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth	Jobs created	174	Number of jobs
	SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth	Job satisfaction rate	96%	%

E.3.1. Implementation and operation of the management system

Means of verification	<p>The implementation and operation of management system was verified through interviews with end-users and key staff members from Proyecto Mirador Foundation. Each household has a unique ID of the house owner and the cookstoves bear a unique serial number which had been recorded in the PE's records on salesforce software/9/. Along with the stove model, serial number, name, address, installation date, contact number etc. had also been noted which were found to be consistent with the sampled stoves. Trainings were provided to the staff and users of cook stove which could be verified through training records and photographs/29/.</p> <p>Thus, it can be confirmed that the Implementation and operation of the management system has been done in line with the registered PoA DD/1/ and VPA-DD/2/.</p>
Findings	None
Conclusion	The verification team from the desk review and remote audit survey assessment confirms that the monitoring management system of the PoA is in place with the responsibilities properly identified and established.

E.3.2. Post-registration changes

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

Not applicable

E.3.2.2. Corrections

Not applicable

E.3.2.3. Inclusion of a monitoring plan in a registered PoA-DD (including its generic CPA-DD(s))

Not applicable

E.3.2.4. Permanent changes to the monitoring plan as described in the registered PoA-DD, applied methodology, or applied standardized baseline

Not applicable

E.3.2.5. Changes to the programme design of the registered PoA-DD (including corresponding changes to project design of the generic CPA-DD(s)) and updates to the eligibility criteria for inclusion of specific-case CPAs in the PoA

Not applicable

E.3.2.6. Types of changes specific to afforestation and reforestation activities

Not Applicable.

E.4. Component project activity(ies)

E.4.1. Compliance of the CPA implementation with the included CPA design document

<p>Means of verification</p>	<p>The programme implementation was checked by assessment team through remote audit. A total of 72 households were visited remotely across VPA to examine if the implementation of programme is as per the description provided in registered PoA-DD/1/. The end users were surveyed based on the installation, functioning, maintenance and utility of the cook stove to them. The unique information of each user as per the records maintained by CME was also cross-checked during this remote audit through a acceptance sampling procedure. The first Dos por Tres Cookstoves in Honduras installation dates were checked from the screenshots of salesforce database/37/. The achieved ERs have been checked from the ER Sheet/8/. The implementation of the VPA as mentioned above is within the geographical boundary of PoA-DD/1/ and VPA-DD /2/, which has been verified through review of lat-long data.</p>
<p>Findings</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>Conclusion</p>	<p>The implementation of the programme was found to be in compliance with the description provided in the registered PoA-DD/1/ and VPA DD/2/. The unique information of each cookstove sample was found to be consistent onsite concluding that the data management system is working efficiently and in compliance with the system mentioned in registered design documents (PoA DD and CPA DD).</p>

E.4.2. Post-registration changes

E.4.2.1. Temporary deviations from registered monitoring plan, applied methodology or applied standardized baseline

Not applicable

E.4.2.2. Corrections

There have been no corrections in the current monitoring period.

E.4.2.3. Changes to the start date of the crediting period

Not applicable

E.4.2.4. Inclusion of a monitoring plan to an included CPA-DD

Not applicable

E.4.2.5. Permanent changes to the registered monitoring plan or permanent deviation of monitoring from the applied methodology, standardized baseline, or other applied standards or tools

Not applicable

E.4.2.6. Changes to the programme design or project design

Not applicable

E.4.2.7. Types of changes specific to afforestation and reforestation component project activities

Not applicable

E.4.3. Compliance of monitoring plan with the monitoring methodology including applicable tool and standardized baseline

Means of verification	The monitoring plan as contained in PoA-DD/1/ and VPA-DD/2/ were reviewed against the monitoring requirements of the applied methodology/11/ as well as PoA-DD/1/ with reference to the technology involved. Based on this review, it was found that the monitoring plan contained in the PoA DD/1/ and VPA DD/2/ includes all the required parameters to be monitored in the context of the VPA design and description and allows proper determination of emission reductions in accordance with PoA DD/1/ and applied methodology/11/.
Findings	CL1 was raised as the FARs related to non-compliance to the sampling standard were addressed but not mentioned in the Monitoring report for the 11 th reporting period
Conclusion	The monitoring plan is in line with the approved methodology, Gold Standard Simplified Methodology Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption, version 2.0 Gold Standard for Global Goals Transition Annexure, version 1, dated September 2019 /11/, that is included in the VPA-DDs/2/. CL1 was closed.

E.4.4. Compliance of monitoring activities with the registered monitoring plan

E.4.4.1. Data and parameters fixed ex ante or at renewal of crediting period

ID 1/ EF_{fuel,CO_2} : CO_2 emission factor of the fuel that is reduced

Relevant SDG Indicator	13 – Climate Action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
Means of verification	The value for this parameter is 112 tCO ₂ /TJ, which was sourced from 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2.1, Volume 2: Energy/26/
Findings	None
Conclusion	The value mentioned in the Monitoring Report /7/ and Emission Reduction Spreadsheet /8/ are consistent with the registered PoA DD/1/ and VPA DD/2/, The applied value is correct and justified

ID 2/ $EF_{fuel,nonCO_2,CH_4}$: CH_4 emission factor for the fuel that is reduce

Relevant SDG Indicator	13 – Climate Action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
Means of verification	The value for this parameter is 0.30 tCO ₂ /TJ which was sourced from 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2.1, Volume 2: Energy/26/
Findings	None
Conclusion	The value mentioned in the Monitoring Report /7/ and Emission Reduction Spreadsheet /8/ are consistent with the registered PoA DD/1/ and VPA DD/2/, The applied value is correct and justified

ID 3/ $EF_{fuel,nonCO_2,N_2O}$: N_2O emission factor for wood that is reduced

Relevant SDG Indicator	13 – Climate Action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
Means of verification	The value for this parameter is 0.004 tCO _{2e} /TJ which was sourced from 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2.1, Volume 2: Energy/26/)
Findings	None
Conclusion	The value mentioned in the Monitoring Report /7/ and Emission Reduction Spreadsheet /8/ are consistent with the registered PoA DD/1/ and VPA DD/2/, The applied value is correct and justified

ID 4/ NCV_{fuel} : The Net Calorific Value (NCV) of the fuel that is substituted or reduced

Relevant SDG Indicator	13 – Climate Action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population.
Means of verification	The value of this parameter 0.0186 TJ/ton was sourced from NCV for Red Oak, per Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, "WBT 4.2.4

	Spreadsheet”(http://cleancookstoves.org/technology-and-fuels/testing/protocols.html) with reference to Cheremisinoff, N. Properties of Wood. Wood for Energy Production. Ann Arbor, MI, Ann Arbor Science: 31-43. 1980
Findings	None
Conclusion	The value mentioned in the Monitoring Report /7/ and Emission Reduction Spreadsheet /8/ are consistent with the registered PoA DD/1/ and VPA DD/2/, The applied value is correct and justified

EF_{p,non co2}: Non-CO₂ emission factor arising from use of fuels in project scenario

Relevant SDG Indicator	13 – Climate Action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population.
Means of verification	The value of this parameter is 8.69 (value applied for ERs achieved in the duration 01/12/2019 to 31/12/2019) and 9.46 (value applied for ERs achieved from 01/10/2020 onwards). The values have been sourced from IPCC reports AR4 (https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/ar4-wg1-chapter2-1.pdf) and AR5 (https://www.ipcc.ch/assessment-report/ar5/). CH4 and N2O emission factors were sourced from the table 2.5 of chapter 2: “Stationary Emissions (2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories).” https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/pdf/2_Volume2/V2_2_Ch2_Stationary_Combustion.pdf . These values have been cross-checked from the sources mentioned above.
Findings	None
Conclusion	The value mentioned in the Monitoring Report /7/ and Emission Reduction Spreadsheet /8/ are consistent with the registered PoA DD/1/ and VPA DD/2/, The applied value is correct and justified

EF_{b,non co2}: Non-CO₂ emission factor arising from use of fuels in baseline scenario

Relevant SDG Indicator	13 – Climate Action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population.
Means of verification	The value of this parameter is 8.69 (value applied for ERs achieved in the duration 01/12/2019 to 31/12/2019) and 9.46 (value applied for ERs achieved from 01/10/2020 onwards). The values have been sourced from IPCC reports AR4 (https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/02/ar4-wg1-chapter2-1.pdf) and AR5 (https://www.ipcc.ch/assessment-report/ar5/). CH4 and N2O emission factors were sourced from the table 2.5 of chapter 2: “Stationary Emissions (2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories).” https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/pdf/2_Volume2/V2_2_Ch2_Stationary_Combustion.pdf . These values have been cross-checked from the sources mentioned above.
Findings	None

Conclusion	The value mentioned in the Monitoring Report /7/ and Emission Reduction Spreadsheet /8/ are consistent with the registered PoA DD/1/ and VPA DD/2/, The applied value is correct and justified
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E.4.4.2 Data and parameters monitored (Carbon & SDG)

ID 5/ fNRB,b,y : %The non-renewable fraction of the woody biomass harvested in the project collection area in year y in the baseline scenario

Relevant Indicator	SDG	15-Life on land <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15.2.1 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation
Means of verification	The value of 69% was taken from a third-party NRB Analysis by Berkeley Air Monitoring Group (2011). The above figure of 69% has been validated in the ERM CVS validation report dated 30 th March 2016	
Findings	None	
Conclusion	The value mentioned in the Monitoring Report /7/ and Emission Reduction Spreadsheet /8/ are consistent with the registered PoA DD/1/ and VPA DD/2/, The applied value is correct and justified	

ID 6 / Np,y : Number of project technology days

Relevant Indicator	SDG	13 – Climate Action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
Means of Verification	This is measured manually and recorded on Salesforce.com installation database	
	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment/Observation
	Measuring /Reading /Recording frequency	Ongoing
	Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	The frequency is in line with the registered PoA DD/1/ and VPA DD/2/
	Monitoring equipment	Smartphones; Salesforce.com installation database/9/
Calibration frequency /interval:	Not Applicable	

	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	38,566,912 days The value of the parameter was verified from the sales database. 98,998 stoves are in operations during the 11 th Monitoring period. The ER sheet was checked for the calculations and was found to have the correct values.
	If applicable, has the reported data been cross-checked with other available data?	Yes. The information provided in the Database was verified randomly during the remote site visit by interviewing the end users. The survey results were checked by the verification team and were found acceptable. The results are reproducible in the corresponding ER sheet of final Monitoring Report. The verification team randomly selected 66 samples for VVB's field survey and via on-site interview found out that all the stoves which were selected for sampling are installed at the household and are in working condition.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	The CME directly supervises the training of staff and provides guidelines to facilitate accurate record keeping in their database. During the site visit the sale process, record keeping was reviewed and were found reliable.
	In case project participants have temporarily not monitored the parameter, has either i) a deviation been approved by the CDM EB or ii) has the parameter been estimated as stipulated by Appendix 1 to the CDM Project Standard?	Not Applicable
Findings	None	
Conclusion	The parameter has been monitored appropriately, in accordance with the registered monitoring plan/1/ (as per measurement methods and procedures to be applied) and applied methodology. The monitoring results were recorded consistently as per the approved frequency in the monitoring plan/1/. The SDG impacts for the monitoring period were found to be within the estimated quantity in the registered PoA-DD.	

ID 7 / Pp,b,y : Average daily dry wood fuel reduction per person-meal (tonnes/household/day)

Relevant SDG Indicator	15 – Life on Land • 15.2.1 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation	
Means of verification	Specific fuel savings from an individual technology of project p against an individual technology of baseline b in year y are measured through a Kitchen Performance Test. Survey data is tabulated in the attached "VP11-02 KPT Data.xlsx"/13/ and parameter flows to ER Calculations.xlsx"/8/. The data has been analysed by third party expert – Prof. Rob Bailis, currently at Stockholm Environment Institute (previously worked at Yale School of Forestry), Prof. Bailis is one of the key contributors to the methodology.	
	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment/Observation
	Measuring /Reading /Recording frequency	Annual
	Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	The frequency is in line with the registered PoA DD/1/ and VPA DD/2/
	Monitoring equipment	Compact digital hanging scale Zipper polyethylene bag Moisture meter with digital readout
	Calibration frequency /interval:	Digital hanging scale is calibrated before every study.
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	It was verified from the central database and through remote site surveys that all stoves beyond their 6 th year of operation are automatically removed from consideration for emission reductions. It was also verified that 4 days KPTs are being done for baseline and project scenario fuelwood consumption for each age group of stoves. The value of the parameter was verified from the ER sheet, where it has been calculated using the fuel savings per personal meal grouped on the basis of age group; this data was verified from VP10-02 KPT data/13/. The verified value of the

		parameter is 0.004618 t/household/day. The ER sheet was checked for the calculations and was found to have the correct value used.
	If applicable, has the reported data been cross-checked with other available data?	Not applicable
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	QA/QC procedures were found to be appropriate and reliable. The personnel responsible for the monitoring & survey are well trained which is evident from the site visit interviews.
	In case project participants have temporarily not monitored the parameter, has either i) a deviation been approved by the CDM EB or ii) has the parameter been estimated as stipulated by Appendix 1 to the CDM Project Standard?	Not Applicable
Findings	No findings were raised	
Conclusion	The parameter has been monitored appropriately, in accordance with the registered monitoring plan/1/ (as per measurement methods and procedures to be applied) and applied methodology/11/. The monitoring results were recorded consistently as per the approved frequency in the monitoring plan/1/.	

ID 8 / Up,y : Abandonment (drop-off) rate (the number of stoves that have fallen out of use in a given age group) expressed as %of households

Relevant SDG Indicator	13 – Climate Action • 13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	
Means of verification	Cumulative abandonment rates are applied, i.e., they reflect the total rate of abandonment for a given age group. Annual rates are extrapolated and applied to ER Calculations. Survey data is exported from Salesforce and tabulated in the attached "VP11-13 Dropoff Data.xls."	
	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment/Observation

	Measuring /Reading /Recording frequency	Annual
	Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	<p>The frequency is in line with the registered PoA DD/1/ and VPA DD/2/</p> <p>The project proponents have selected the usage survey participants ensuring that the stoves in the first year of use (Year 0_1) encompass stoves that have been in use on average longer than 0.5 years. For stoves in the second year of use (Year 1_2), the usage surveys were conducted with stoves that have been in use on average at least 1.5 years, and so on for every age group.</p>
	Monitoring equipment	Surveys compiled by handheld device
	Calibration frequency /interval:	NA
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	<p>The following monitored cumulative abandonment rates were applied for the 11th Verification Period:</p> <p>Year 0_1 10%</p> <p>Year 1_2 12%</p> <p>Year 2_3 10%</p> <p>Year 3_4 10%</p> <p>Year 4_5 10%</p> <p>Year 5_6 12%</p> <p>The average age of stove at the time of the survey for each age group is as follows:</p> <p>Year 0_1 0.51 years</p> <p>Year 1_2 1.51 years</p> <p>Year 2_3 2.52 years</p> <p>Year 3_4 3.59 years</p> <p>Year 4_5 4.50 years</p> <p>Year 5_6 5.70 years</p> <p>Following the acceptance sampling approach, a random sample of 11 households was taken for each age group from the project's sampled records, with an Acceptance Quality level of 0.5%. No discrepancies were found. Therefore, the values of drop-off rate applied by the CME were found acceptable.</p>

	If applicable, has the reported data been cross-checked with other available data?	Not applicable
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	QA/QC procedures were found to be appropriate and reliable. The personnel responsible for the monitoring & survey are well trained which is evident from the site visit interview.
	In case project participants have temporarily not monitored the parameter, has either i) a deviation been approved by the CDM EB or ii) has the parameter been estimated as stipulated by Appendix 1 to the CDM Project Standard?	Not Applicable
Findings	<p>No findings were raised</p> <p>NOTE: The criteria considered for selection of sample were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) <u>Precision and assurance in CME's monitoring and sampling procedure</u> 2) <u>COVID has been a pandemic throughout this verification period, hence limiting the human exposure was considered to be a critical criteria during this audit.</u> 	
Conclusion	<p>The parameter has been monitored appropriately, in accordance with the registered monitoring plan/1/ (as per measurement methods and procedures to be applied) and applied methodology/11/. The monitored values were found to be conservative and therefore acceptable. The monitoring results were recorded consistently as per the approved frequency in the monitoring plan/1/.</p>	

ID 9 / LEp,y : Number of households

Assess leakage sources including (1) replacement of efficient household heating sources with less efficient fuel; (2) continued use of baseline stove after installation

Relevant SDG Indicator	13 – Climate Action • 13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	
Means of verification	Surveys are taken onsite, and the information contained on Salesforce.com database.	
	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment/Observation
	Measuring /Reading /Recording frequency	Recorded continuously and reported annually
	Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	The frequency is in line with the registered PoA DD/1/ and VPA DD/2/
	Monitoring equipment	Questionnaires
	Calibration frequency /interval: How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	NA The leakage sources including (1) replacement of efficient household heating sources with less efficient fuel; (2) continued use of baseline stove after installation; (3) double counting – all of these were checked from the salesforce dataset, and 2) and 3) were confirmed for the households visited remotely during the site visit. The explanation of the procedure under ID9 of the monitoring report is deemed correct. The total leakage and double counting for the 11 th Verification Period is 1912 VERs (0.7%). Survey data is exported from Salesforce and tabulated in the annexure “VP11-09 Leakage Sustainability Results/16/. The ER sheet/8/ was checked for the calculations and was found to have the correct value used. The monitored value of the parameter is 1616 tonnes.

	If applicable, has the reported data been cross-checked with other available data?	The sources of leakage identified above, including discounts to prevent double counting were crosschecked against the data records available on site
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	QA/QC procedures were found to be appropriate and reliable. The personnel responsible for the monitoring & survey are well trained which is evident from the site visit interview.
	In case project participants have temporarily not monitored the parameter, has either i) a deviation been approved by the CDM EB or ii) has the parameter been estimated as stipulated by Appendix 1 to the CDM Project Standard?	Not Applicable
Findings	None	
Conclusion	The parameter has been monitored appropriately, in accordance with the registered monitoring plan/1/ (as per measurement methods and procedures to be applied) and applied methodology. The monitoring results were recorded consistently as per the approved frequency in the monitoring plan/1/.	

ID 10 / LEp,y – Leakage due to Transportation, Assess leakage due to transportation

Relevant SDG Indicator	13 – Climate Action • 13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population.	
Means of verification	Mileage records track miles driven are recorded on an ongoing basis for each vehicle using vehicle odometers, and the results are tabulated annually.	
	Criteria/Requirements	Assessment/Observation
	Measuring /Reading /Recording frequency	Mileage is tracked for every transport (continuous) and is tabulated annually.
Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and	The frequency is in line with the registered PoA DD/1/ and VPA DD/2/	

	monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	
	Monitoring equipment	Vehicle odometers
	Calibration frequency /interval:	NA
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	The transportation records/21/ were checked remotely. Transportation records for all Mirador vehicles are tabulated/21/ showing Mirador vehicles collectively drove 79713 miles or 128,285 Kms during the 11th Verification Period. The project emitted altogether 42.65 tCO ₂ e i.e., 0.02% of total CO ₂ e due to transportation during the current verification period which was calculated using a standard online carbon calculator/28/. Since the percentage of CO ₂ released by transport is almost negligible, the value of the parameter as 0% was accepted.
	If applicable, has the reported data been cross- checked with other available data?	NA
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	QA/QC procedures were found to be appropriate and reliable.
	In case project participants have temporarily not monitored the parameter, has either i) a deviation been approved by the CDM EB or ii) has the parameter been estimated as stipulated by Appendix 1 to the CDM Project Standard?	Not Applicable
Findings	No findings were raised	
Conclusion	The parameter has been monitored appropriately, in accordance with the registered monitoring plan/1/ (as per measurement methods and procedures to be applied) and applied methodology/11/. The	

	monitoring results were recorded consistently as per the approved frequency in the monitoring plan/1/.
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E.4.4.2. Data and parameters monitored (Sustainable Development)

Relevant Indicator	SDG	<p>7 – Affordable and Clean Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP
Data/parameter	ID 11 / % reduction in release of PM2.5	
Means of Verification	<p>Document review and site visit Report - McCarty, Nordica & Still, Dean, "Results of Testing the Overlook Foundation Justa Stoves Including the '2 By 3' Stove: Fuel Use and Carbon/CO2eq Savings" (2009)</p> <p>The parameter is measured using HAPExNano light scattering nephelometer, which measures the PM concentration in an environment. 79% was the value of the parameter obtained. It was worn by study participants in control and intervention groups during a 48-hour period. 100% of the households surveyed by VVB confirmed that there was a remarkable improvement in Air quality and soot since the new stoves were built.</p>	
Findings	None	
Conclusion	Sustainability criteria was found to be fulfilled. The monitoring and reporting is as per the registered PoA-DD/1/ and VPA-DD/2/. The representation of the monitored value was found to be accurate which was easily verifiable. No discrepancy in data monitoring, data management, transfer of data or QA/QC procedures was found	

Relevant SDG Indicator	3 – Good Health and Well Being <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution
Data/parameter	ID 12 / % reduction in personal exposure to PM2.5
Means of Verification	Document review and site visit Report - Lefebvre, Olivier, "Health Impact of Proyecto Mirador 2x3 Stove" (2018) The parameter is measured using HAPEXNano light scattering nephelometer, which measures the PM concentration in its surroundings. 47% was the value of the parameter monitored. The nephelometer was worn by study participants in control and intervention groups during a 48-hour period, which was confirmed during on-site visit by the VVB representative through interviews.
Findings	None
Conclusion	Sustainability criteria was found to be fulfilled. The monitoring and reporting is as per the registered PoA-DD/1/ and VPA-DD/2/. The representation of the monitored value was found to be accurate which was easily verifiable. No discrepancy in data monitoring, data management, transfer of data or QA/QC procedures was found

Relevant Indicator	SDG	1 – No Poverty <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
Data/parameter:		ID 13 / Time saved collecting fuelwood
Means of Verification		Qualitative surveys were conducted by the CME regularly. 2.04 Hours /week (a reduction of 56%), value was checked from the summary of sustainability surveys, ref. VP-11 Leakage Sustainability Results/16/. The applied value was found to be correct. End-users were interviewed during the VVB survey; results were corroborated by visual inspection and cross checked using Salesforce.com database.
Findings		None
Conclusion		Sustainability criteria was found to be fulfilled. The monitoring and reporting is as per the registered PoA-DD/1/ and VPA-DD/2/. The representation of the monitored value was found to be accurate which was easily verifiable. No discrepancy in data monitoring, data management, transfer of data or QA/QC procedures was found

Relevant Indicator	SDG	1 – No Poverty <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.2.2. Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
Data/parameter:	ID 14 / Money saved purchasing fuelwood	
Means of Verification	Qualitative surveys were conducted regularly and tabulated in “VP11-09 Leakage Sustainability Results”/16/. US\$ 1.43 (35 Honduran Lempiras) per week per HH, a reduction of 45% was reported in the MR which was verified by the verification team using surveys taken remotely. The results were corroborated by remote inspection and cross-checked using Salesforce.com database/37/.	
Findings	None	
Conclusion	Sustainability criteria was found to be fulfilled. The monitoring and reporting is as per the registered PoA-DD/1/ and VPA-DD/2/. The representation of the monitored value was found to be accurate which was easily verifiable. No discrepancy in data monitoring, data management, transfer of data or QA/QC procedures was found.	

Relevant Indicator	SDG	2 – Zero Hunger <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment
Data/parameter:	ID 15 / % of people reporting they used money saved purchasing fuelwood to buy food	
Means of Verification	Qualitative surveys were conducted by CME to monitor if the funds saved by end-users because of the project were used for purchasing food. 52% of the population were found to be reporting that they used money saved purchasing fuelwood to buy food. The value used is correct, checked from VP11-09 Leakage Sustainability Results”/16/.	
Findings	None	
Conclusion	Sustainability criteria was found to be fulfilled. The monitoring and reporting is as per the registered PoA-DD/1/ and VPA-DD/2/. The representation of the monitored value was found to be accurate which was easily verifiable. No discrepancy in data monitoring, data management, transfer of data or QA/QC procedures was found.	

Relevant Indicator	SDG	7 – Affordable and Clean Energy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP.
Data/parameter:	ID 16 / % of households that report the air inside the home is cleaner	
Means of Verification	Qualitative surveys were conducted by CME to monitor the number of households which reported to have cleaner air in their homes. 100% of the population were found to be reporting the same. The value used is correct, checked from VP11-09 Leakage Sustainability Results"/16/. This was also cross checked during on-site visit while conducting VVB'S surveys and interviews of end-users.	
Findings	None	
Conclusion	Sustainability criteria was found to be fulfilled. The monitoring and reporting is as per the registered PoA-DD/1/ and VPA-DD/2/. The representation of the monitored value was found to be accurate which was easily verifiable. No discrepancy in data monitoring, data management, transfer of data or QA/QC procedures was found.	

Relevant Indicator	SDG	4 – Quality Education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months by sex.
Data/parameter:	ID 17 / Individual training hours provided per year	
Means of Verification	Documented records and training data/29/ verified remotely and checked with the database available on salesforce.com/39/. The value 346 hours/year is correct as checked with` VP11-17 training data'/29/.	
Findings	CL4 was raised asking the Project management team to provide the dates of the training conducted along with the content of the trainings.	
Conclusion	The details of the trainings and the dates were reviewed, and CL4 closed. Refer Appendix XX for details. Sustainability criteria was found to be fulfilled. The monitoring and reporting is as per the registered PoA-DD/1/ and VPA-DD/2/. The representation of the monitored value was found to be accurate which was easily verifiable. No discrepancy in data monitoring, data management, transfer of data or QA/QC procedures was found.	

Relevant Indicator	SDG	5 – Gender Equality • 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions.
Data/parameter:	ID 18 / Proportion of employees who are women	
Means of Verification	Employment records show the proportion of women employed, by job type, 28% of the direct employees are women, while 6% of the overall workforce including field personnel. Qualitative surveys, remote site interviews were performed to verify information in the documents- VP11-09 Leakage Sustainability Results/16/ and VP11-12 Quantitative Employment/19/.	
Findings	None	
Conclusion	Sustainability criteria was found to be fulfilled. The monitoring and reporting is as per the registered PoA-DD/1/ and VPA-DD/2/. The representation of the monitored value was found to be accurate which was easily verifiable. No discrepancy in data monitoring, data management, transfer of data or QA/QC procedures was found.	

Relevant Indicator	SDG	5 – Gender Equality • 5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment.
Data/parameter:	ID 19 / Improvement in Cooking Times	
Means of Verification	98% of respondents say the Dos por Tres cooks faster. It was verified from remote surveys and interviews conducted by the verification team that all end-users surveyed reported in reduction of time taken to cook. Findings from VVB survey was later cross-checked with survey database from Salesforce.com and therefore, monitored data was found appropriate by the VVB.	
Findings	None	
Conclusion	Sustainability criteria was found to be fulfilled. The monitoring and reporting is as per the registered PoA-DD/1/ and VPA-DD/2/. The representation of the monitored value was found to be accurate which was easily verifiable. No discrepancy in data monitoring, data management, transfer of data or QA/QC procedures was found.	

Relevant Indicator	SDG	5 – Gender Equality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5. C.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment.
Data/parameter:		ID 20 / % of users who say there is something they don’t like about the stove
Means of Verification		3% of the users of all have something which they have not liked about the stove. The same has been verified at the time of remote surveys and interviews conducted by the verification team. Findings from VVB survey was later cross-checked with survey database from Salesforce.com and therefore, monitored data was found appropriate by the VVB.
Findings		None
Conclusion		Sustainability criteria was found to be fulfilled. The monitoring and reporting is as per the registered PoA-DD/1/ and VPA-DD/2/. The representation of the monitored value was found to be accurate which was easily verifiable. No discrepancy in data monitoring, data management, transfer of data or QA/QC procedures was found. The value of the monitored parameter has been cross-checked from the ER sheet/8/

Relevant SDG Indicator	8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.5.2 Unemployment rate by sex, age and person with disabilities.
Data/parameter:	ID 21 / % of Mirador employees and microenterprises who report they are satisfied with their jobs
Means of Verification	96% of the respondents of monitoring survey reported job satisfaction. The responses in the annual qualitative survey were verified during VVB phone interviews. All respondents reported to be happy with their jobs. The raw data for the employees' survey provided by the CME/18/ was also used for cross-checking of VVB findings and was found appropriate.
Findings	None
Conclusion	Sustainability criteria was found to be fulfilled. The monitoring and reporting is as per the registered PoA-DD/1/ and VPA-DD/2/. The representation of the monitored value was found to be accurate which was easily verifiable. No discrepancy in data monitoring, data management, transfer of data or QA/QC procedures was found.

Relevant Indicator	SDG	8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.5.2 Unemployment rate by sex, age and person with disabilities.
Data/parameter:	ID 22 / Quantitative employment by job type	
Means of Verification	Annual surveys and interviews were conducted by CME to monitor this parameter and it was found that 181 people were employed due to the project activity. This was verified by the verification team during the visit (remotely) as checked from the employment records/17,18/.	
Findings	None	
Conclusion	Sustainability criteria was found to be fulfilled. The monitoring and reporting is as per the registered PoA-DD/1/ and VPA-DD/2/. The representation of the monitored value was found to be accurate which was easily verifiable. No discrepancy in data monitoring, data management, transfer of data or QA/QC procedures was found.	

Relevant Indicator	SDG	13 – Climate Action <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
Data/parameter:	ID 23 / Tonnes of CO₂ reduced	
Means of Verification	It was found that 271,291 tCO ₂ e has been reduced due to the project activity. This was verified by the verification team from the emission reduction calculations.	
Findings	None	
Conclusion	Sustainability criteria was found to be fulfilled. The monitoring and reporting is as per the registered PoA-DD/1/ and VPA-DD/2/. The representation of the monitored value was found to be accurate which was easily verifiable. No discrepancy in data monitoring, data management, transfer of data or QA/QC procedures was found.	

E.4.4.3. Implementation of sampling plan

As per the VPA1, registered under this PoA, the following sampling plan has been applied:

The CME has applied the sampling plan in accordance with the Gold Standard methodology Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption, Version 2.0 and the CDM EB 69, Annex 4, Standard for Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and Programme of Activities. The sales/project database is the sampling frame for the sampling of the project population.

During the current monitoring period, 213 Leakage and Sustainability surveys were conducted in 187 villages in 14 Departments. It was checked that through the geographical map and the central database that the Leakage and Sustainability surveys are representative of the entire stove population as they are administered across 14 Departments, through random selection of households, and cover all stove ages. The validated PoA requires a minimum sample size of 100, hence the requirement regarding the sample size is also met.

The minimum sample size for the usage is also determined as per methodology requirements.

The sample size determined for the usage survey exceed the methodology requirements:

Age group	Dropoff %	Total # of Surveys	Avg. Stove age at time of survey (in years)
0-1	6%	6,685	0.51
1-2	12%	2,521	1.51
2-3	8%	223	2.52
3-4	10%	42	3.59
4-5	10%	39	4.50
5-6	12%	38	5.70

Total drop-off surveys = 9,548

For the parameters under ID 8, the management team has generated a list of villages containing the stove within a given age group. The selection of households is done keeping geographic diversity and the age of stove as a primary objective. Each Supervisor is assigned several villages along or near his or her planned routes in which to perform surveys on older stoves.

Sample sizes follow the Gold Standard approved baseline and monitoring methodology, *Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption, v.2* (hereinafter referred to as TPDDTEC), which requires that at least 30 surveys be taken of stoves in each age group to determine drop-off, with a minimum total sample size of 100. In every case the minimum sample of size of 30 houses per age group was exceeded and the total sample size exceeds 100. (The large first- and second-year sample sizes reflect that an abandonment survey is conducted in every household that receives a regular supervisory visit from Mirador.)

Actual drop-off survey sample sizes for the 11th Verification Period are as follows:

Stove Age Group	# of Drop-off surveys	# of villages included	Minimum size achieved?
0_1 Years	3,725	244	Yes
1_2 Years	1,324	88	Yes
2_3 Years	146	15	Yes
3_4 Years	42	11	Yes
4_5 Years	30	8	Yes
5_6 Years	38	9	Yes

Under the aforesaid monitoring, it was verified through remote interviews that the CME has defined the stove use and non-use, conducted the Household Usage Survey and has also performed Verification checks for the monitoring of the parameters. The CME has also ensured end-user Training and follow up visits and the awareness campaign for quality monitoring of the parameters.

CL#02 was raised because the weighted average usage rate across the total stove population for which ERs are claimed is 89% (see "VP11-18 Usage Weighted Average"). As this figure is below 90%, it required the PP to conduct the monitoring that is in compliance with Level B – Good Practice.

Rule update requires that the project developer telephone a randomly selected 5-10% of the surveyed households to verify that homes were visited by surveyors and the recorded responses are correct. This was not sufficiently clear from the monitoring report how this requirement was met?

In response to CL#02, the project has included a detailed description of the verification checks, including screen shoots of the apps used, which can be found in 'Appendix II – Verification Check of on filed surveys and monitoring visit' of the file 'Compliance checklist for Usage Rate Guidelines VPA1 Honduras VP11 v1 16 April 2021.docx'. Furthermore, the internal procedure (in Spanish) followed by the monitoring manager and supervisors is submitted as evidence/38/. This procedure details the real time communication exchanges between the central office and supervisors in the field. Any deviation from the tour assigned can be identified in real time; immediate communication with supervisors helps keep them on their assigned tracks, but also enhances their safety since supervisors can immediately report any trouble or threat perceived.

The procedure outlined above was verified through the real time verification on zoom while the remote site visit was undertaken by the audit team.

CL#02 was closed.

For the parameters to be calculated under ID 7, as per the provisions of the TPDDTEC, Baseline and Performance filed tests have been performed to evaluate the performance in the field. In order to calculate the consumption, the CME has adopted the Kitchen Performance Technique.

The KPT data amounting to a total of 877 project scenario KPTs in 15 departments. 162 KPTs have been conducted during the current monitoring period.

Stove Age Group	# of KPTs available in 11 th VP	# of KPTs overall	Statistical confidence satisfied?
0_1 Years	30	136	Yes
1_2 Years	42	121	Yes
2_3 Years	17	148	Yes
3_4 Years	17	176	Yes
4_5 Years	23	141	Yes
5_6 Years	33	155	Yes

The CME has then performed the analysis of the calculated data and has evaluated the leakage and the usage surveys results.

The PP has selected the stove age groups for usage survey to comply with the following requirement of the applied methodology TPDDTEC: "to ensure conservativeness, participants in a usage survey with technologies in the first year of use (age 0-must have technologies that have been in use on average longer than 0.5 years. For technologies in the second year of use (age 1-2), the usage survey must be conducted with technologies that have been in use on average at least 1.5 years, and so on"

Means of verification	It was verified through remote visit that a sampling method of Simple Random Sampling was followed through VPA which is in compliance with the registered VPA-DD/2/
Findings	No findings were raised
Conclusion	The Sampling Plan implemented is in line to the method mentioned in PoA DD/1/.

Project Field Test - The CME provided the statistical analysis in the file "VP11-02 KPT Data.xlsx" (see worksheet "90-30 tests"), this was checked, the aggregated data satisfies the 90/30 rule for all age groups, i.e., the endpoints of the 90% confidence interval in each case lie within $\pm 30\%$ of the estimated mean. Raw data has been added to existing data from previous years for 6 departments as reviewed from the file "VP11-03 KPT Data.xlsx."

E.4.4.4. Compliance with the calibration frequency requirements for measuring instruments

The calibration related information for the equipment used in the project is outlined in the Monitoring report.

The devices and equipment used in the project have been detailed below:

S.no.	Device	Make	Accuracy	Usage	Calibration Frequency
1.	Humidity Meter	Delhorst BD-2100	± 0.2% (in moisture range 6% to 40%)	Kitchen Performance Test	The device is checked for calibration before every use using calibration check key/31/
2.	Digital Scale	MadBite-Digital Hanging Fish Scale	± 1 ounce (to 110 lbs / 50 kg)	Kitchen Performance Test	Calibrated prior to each measurement by checking that the scale is reset to 0/32/.
3.	GPS marking device	Smartphone	± 3 meters	Mark stove locations	Calibration not required

CL#03 was raised to provide the calibration records of the equipment used for KPT surveys.

The calibration records of the scales used for the KPTs and supporting documents were submitted and verified. These include the following:

- Calibration Records (Calibracion Balanzas 02 Nov 2020.xlsx)¹
- Description of the iron cast standard mass for calibration (048-COT-RA-2020 Masa 20kg con certificado - Usada - Proyecto Mirador.pdf)
- Description of the iron cast standard mass for calibration (FADSA-CP-0058-20 Mirador.FIRMADO.pdf, FADSA-CP-0059-20 Mirador.FIRMADO.pdf, FADSA-CP-0060-20 Mirador.FIRMADO.pdf)²
- Equipment Inventory (Inventario Equipos de medicion KPT PM LLC.xlsx)
- Calibration Procedure (VP11-19 Scales calibration procedure.pdf)
- Tutorial video of calibration procedure (https://drive.google.com/file/d/19o3Y2DXgRXVJ1_jDmGSF18yF4k5qYwGB/view)

No equipment were found to be out of range.

E.4.4.5. Safeguarding principles assessment

Means of validation	The analysis of social, economic and environmental impacts:			
	Safe-guarding principles	Assessment questions	Assessment of relevance to the project by CME	Justification by VVB

¹ The relevant records for the VPA1 Honduras correspond to Scales #07b, #08b and #09b. The calibration records include three readings for each scale; the average is calculated to define calibration. The tolerance defined to consider the scales calibrated is ±0.03% as per the capacity of the equipment (50kg). The date included in the calibration records corresponds to the first day of the KPT measurements. The same approach is taken to record the KPT results.

² For quality control, the provider of the standard weight mass provided the electronic certificates with passwords. Please use the following passwords for opening the files:
 FADSA-CP-0058-20 for 'FADSA-CP-0058-20 Mirador.FIRMADO.pdf'
 FADSA-CP-0059-20 for 'FADSA-CP-0059-20 Mirador.FIRMADO.pdf'
 FADSA-CP-0060-20 for 'FADSA-CP-0060-20 Mirador.FIRMADO.pdf'

			(Yes/potentially/No)	
	3.2 Gender Equality and Women's Rights	<p>1. The Project shall complete the following gender assessment questions in order to inform Requirements 2-4, below:</p> <p>a) Is there a possibility that the Project might reduce or put at risk women's access to or control of resources, entitlements and benefits?</p> <p>b) Is there a possibility that the Project can adversely affect men and women in marginalised or vulnerable communities (e.g., potential increased burden on women or social isolation of men)?</p> <p>c) Is there a possibility that the Project might not take into account gender roles and the abilities of women or men to participate in the decisions/designs of the project's activities (such as lack of time, child care</p>	<p>a. No</p> <p>b. No</p> <p>c. No</p> <p>d. Yes</p>	<p>Based on the registered GS documentation, including PoA-DD/1/ and transition document/33/, from review and assessment of the PoA it is evident that the Programme enables the beneficiaries in using efficient cookstoves for cooking. Therefore, the activity helps in reducing the time wasted collecting firewood, along with the physical labour. Based on the gender roles, it is mostly women who shall be benefitted from the programme therefore the safeguarding principle is relevant to the programme in a positive manner. It was found in this verification period that 99% of respondents of annual survey reported a faster cooking speed of project stove. Hence, it was found acceptable by the assessment team.</p>

		<p>duties, low literacy or educational levels, or societal discrimination) ?</p> <p>d) Does the Project take into account gender roles and the abilities of women or men to benefit from the Project's activities (e.g., Does the project criteria ensure that it includes minority groups or landless peoples)?</p> <p>e) Does the Project design contribute to an increase in women's workload that adds to their care responsibilities or that prevents them from engaging in other activities?</p> <p>f) Would the Project potentially reproduce or further deepen discrimination against women based on gender, for instance, regarding their full participation in</p>	<p>e. No</p> <p>f. No</p> <p>g. No</p> <p>h. No</p>	
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		<p>design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?</p> <p>g) Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and priorities of women and men in accessing and managing environmental goods and services?</p> <p>h) Is there likelihood that the proposed Project would expose women and girls to further risks or hazards?</p>		
	3.4.3 Land Tenure and Other Rights	a. Does the Project require any change to land tenure arrangements and/or other rights?	No	The safeguarding principle is not impacted by the VPA since the inclusion of VPA and distribution of stoves does not require any change to land tenure arrangements. It only requires the beneficiary to own a house, where the stove can be built. Therefore, the CME is not monitoring. Since safeguarding principle is not impacted, the verification team found it acceptable for CME to not monitor this principle.

	3.6.2 Negative Economic Consequences	<p>a. The Project Developer shall demonstrate the financial sustainability of the Projects implemented, also including those that will occur beyond the Project Certification period.</p> <p>b. The Projects shall consider economic impacts and demonstrate a consideration of potential risks to the local economy and how these have been taken into account in Project design, implementation, and operation and after the Project. Particular focus shall be given to vulnerable and marginalised social groups in targeted communities and that benefits are socially-inclusive and sustainable.</p>	No	The safeguarding principle is not impacted by the VPA because the project does not impact the local economy. The cookstoves are constructed, have little operation cost and the project is public funded, therefore, the CME is not monitoring. Since safeguarding principle is not impacted, the verification team found it acceptable for CME to not monitor this principle.
	4.1.1 Emissions	Will the Project increase greenhouse gas emissions over the Baseline Scenario?	No	The programme reduces the amount of fuel used for cooking and therefore mitigates GHGs. The parameter is monitored based on the operational status of the project units

	4.1.2 Energy Supply	Will the Project use energy from a local grid or power supply (i.e., not connected to a national or regional grid) or fuel resource (such as wood, biomass) that provides for other local users?	Yes	The safeguarding principle is impacted by the VPA because the project stoves use lesser fuel from community pool which provides for other local users. Monitored parameter $P_{p,b,y}$ indicates that on an average 0.004618 tonnes of fuel is saved per household per day. The impact is positive. Therefore, assessment by the CME was found appropriate by the verification team.
	4.2.1 Impact on natural water patterns and flow	Will the Project affect the natural or pre-existing pattern of watercourses, ground-water and/or the watershed(s) such as high seasonal flow variability, flooding potential, lack of aquatic connectivity or water scarcity?	No	The safeguarding principle is not impacted by the VPA except reduction in degradation of forest causing to keep ground water aquifers better supplied. Since safeguarding principle is not directly or significantly impacted, the verification team found it acceptable for CME to not monitor this principle.
	4.2.2 Erosion and/or water body stability	Could the Project directly or indirectly cause additional erosion and/or water body instability or disrupt the natural pattern of erosion?	No	The safeguarding principle is not impacted by the VPA in a negative way. Therefore, the CME is not monitoring. Since safeguarding principle is not impacted, the verification team found it acceptable for CME to not monitor this principle.
	4.2.3 Landscape modification and soil	Does the Project involve the use of land and soil for production of	No	The safeguarding principle is not impacted by the VPA because the project doesn't involve use of land and soil for any project related

		crops or other products?		purpose. It's a household level stove installation activity, therefore the CME is not monitoring. Since safeguarding principle is not impacted, the verification team found it acceptable for CME to not monitor this principle.
	4.3.2 Vulnerability to Natural Disaster	Will the Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to wind, earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding, drought or other extreme climatic conditions?	No	The safeguarding principle is not negatively impacted by the VPA. It will protect the ecosystem around the activity area, which in turn will protect against natural disasters. Therefore, the CME is not monitoring. Since safeguarding principle is not impacted negatively, the verification team found it acceptable for CME to not monitor this principle.
	4.3.3 Genetic Resources	Could the Project be negatively impacted by the use of genetically modified organisms or GMOs (e.g., contamination, collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)?	No	The safeguarding principle is not impacted by the VPA, therefore the CME is not monitoring. Since safeguarding principle is not impacted, the verification team found it acceptable for CME to not monitor this principle.
	4.3.4 Release of pollutants	Could the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment?	Yes	The safeguarding principle is impacted by the VPA; the project can potentially lead to release of gases like ozone, nitrous gases and carbon monoxide from welding during the production of planchas. Although the

				CME is not involved in production of this steel, the CME has taken measures to ensure that the employees are protected from such gases. Since the amount of gas released is negligible and some of these gases would also have released in the baseline scenario, therefore, the verification team found it acceptable for CME to not monitor this principle.
	4.3.5 Hazardous and Non-hazardous Waste	Will the Project involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/ or use of hazardous and non-hazardous chemicals and/or materials?	No	The safeguarding principle is not impacted by the CPAs because the stove construction and usage doesn't involve any process which can release hazardous or non-hazardous waste. Therefore, the CME is not monitoring. Since safeguarding principle is not impacted, the verification team found it acceptable for CME to not monitor this principle.
	4.3.6 Pesticides and fertilizers	Will the Project involve the application of pesticides and/or fertilisers?	No	The safeguarding principle is not impacted by the VPA because project doesn't use pesticides or fertilizers, therefore the CME is not monitoring. Since safeguarding principle is not impacted, the verification team found it acceptable for CME to not monitor this principle.
	4.3.7 Harvesting of forests	Will the Project involve the	No	The safeguarding principle is not impacted by the VPA because no forests are

		harvesting of forests?		harvested during this project; therefore, the CME is not monitoring. Since safeguarding principle is not impacted, the verification team found it acceptable for CME to not monitor this principle.
	4.3.8 Food	Does the Project modify the quantity or nutritional quality of food available such as through crop regime alteration or export or economic incentives?	No	The safeguarding principle is only affected in manner that the money previously spent in purchasing fuelwood can be used for purchasing food. Since the impact is positive, the CME is not monitoring it. The verification team found it acceptable for CME to not monitor this principle.
	4.3.9 Animal Husbandry	Will the Project involve animal husbandry?	No	The safeguarding principle is not impacted by the VPA, therefore the CME is not monitoring. Since safeguarding principle is not impacted, the verification team found it acceptable for CME to not monitor this principle.
Findings	None			
Conclusion	All the safeguarding principles have been monitored appropriately by the implementer.			

E.4.5. Assessment of data and calculation of emission reductions or net removals

E.4.5.1. Calculation of baseline GHG emissions or baseline net GHG removals by sinks

Means of verification	<p>Baseline emission was calculated using the approach given in the applied methodology/11/. The formula used for baseline estimation is as follows:</p> $ER_y = \sum_{b,p} (N_{p,y} * U_{p,y} * P_{p,b,y} * NCV_{b,fuel} * (f_{NRB,b,y} * E_{fuel,CO_2}$
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	<p>+ Effuel,nonCO2)) – \sum Lep,y</p> <p>Where,</p> <p>$\sum_{b,p}$: Sum over all relevant (baseline b/project p) couples</p> <p>$N_{p,y}$: <i>Parameter ID6</i>- Cumulative number of project technology-days included in the project database for project scenario p against baseline scenario b in year y</p> <p>$U_{p,y}$: <i>Parameter ID8</i>- Cumulative usage rate for technologies in project scenario p in year y, based on cumulative adoption rate and drop off rate revealed by usage surveys (fraction)</p> <p>$P_{p,b,y}$: <i>Parameters ID7</i>- Specific fuel savings for an individual technology of project p against an individual technology of baseline b in year y, in tons/day, as derived from the statistical analysis of the data collected from the field tests</p> <p>$f_{NRB,b,y}$: <i>Parameter ID5</i>- Fraction of biomass used in year y for baseline scenario b that can be established as non-renewable biomass (drop this term from the equation when using a fossil fuel baseline scenario)</p> <p>$NCV_{b,fuel}$: <i>Parameter ID4</i>- Net calorific value of the fuel that is substituted or reduced (0.0186 TJ/ton, NCV for Red Oak)</p> <p>$EF_{b,fuel,CO2}$: <i>Parameter ID1</i>- CO2 emission factor of the fuel that is substituted or reduced. 112 tCO2/TJ for Wood/Wood Waste, or the IPCC default value of other relevant fuel $EF_{b,fuel,nonCO2}$ Non-CO2 emission factor of the fuel that is reduced</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">$LE_{p,y}$: <i>Parameters ID9 & ID10</i>- Leakage for project scenario p in year y (tCO2e/yr)</p> <p>$E_{fuel,nonCO2}$: <i>Parameters ID2 & ID3</i>- Non-CO2 emission factor of the fuel that is reduced</p> <p>The formula was checked with methodology and registered PoA-DD and VPA-DDs.</p> <p>Calculations to assess SDG Impacts:</p> <p>SDG #1 – No Poverty</p> <p>CME calculated absolute values for time and money spent collecting fuelwood in the baseline scenario, as reported by stove beneficiaries.</p> <p>SDG #2 – Zero Hunger</p> <p>The CME surveyed only the people who had reported saving money on fuelwood (see SDG #1) to find out if they used that money to buy food. It was thus concluded by the CME that a baseline value calculation was</p>
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not applicable and direct calculation was used for this SDG outcome.

SDG #3 – Good Health and Well-Being

In both the baseline and the project scenario, exposure to PM_{2.5} was measured using a light scattering nephelometer (HAPEX Nano). This device provides real time readings on PM_{2.5} and takes a new measurement every minute. It was worn by the study participant for a 48-hour period. This class of device required a field calibration performed with gravimetric samplers. CME took a sub sample of the study participants wore the gravimetric sampler collocated with the HAPEX. The gravimetric sampler was comprised of a constant flow pump (AP Buck Libra Elite) and a size selective inlet SKC PME Impactor which selected only particulates smaller than 2.5 µm in diameter (PM_{2.5}). The filters were weighed before and after the sampling by the CME.

SDG #4 – Quality Education

It was observed and noted that in the absence of project activity Mirador's stove training would not have been provided to the concerned people. Thus, baseline value was understood to be zero.

SDG #5 – Gender Equality

For Parameter ID 18 (Proportion of employees who are women), in the absence of project activity these jobs would not have existed. Thus, baseline value was taken to be zero by the CME.

For Parameter ID 19 (Improvement in cooking times), qualitative values were collected for time spent cooking in the baseline scenario, as reported by stove beneficiaries to the CME.

For Parameter ID 20 (% of users who say there is something they don't like about the stove), only Dos por Tres stove users are surveyed. Thus, a baseline value calculation could not be applied by the CME and direct calculation was used for this SDG outcome (described in E.3 in the MR).

SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

The Water Boiling Test (WBT) was used to determine relative PM_{2.5} emissions in both the baseline and project stove, as measured by Aprovecho's Research Center's commercially available Portable Emissions Measurement System (PEMS), in which real-time emissions of (PM) were recorded. Specific consumption is reported as a measure of the fuel used to boil (or simmer) one liter of water. Fuel use and emissions made to complete the WBT are reported as the average

	<p>specific consumption (emissions) of cold and hot start plus simmer, multiplied by 5 Liters. The amount of particulate matter (PM) was measured as emitted to complete the WBT. All of the measured percentage reductions are significant at 95% confidence.</p> <p>SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth</p> <p>For Parameter ID 21 (% of Mirador employees and microenterprises who report they are satisfied with their jobs), only Mirador project employees are surveyed. Thus, baseline value calculation was not applicable.</p> <p>For Parameter ID 22 (Quantitative employment), in the absence of project activity these jobs would not exist. Thus, baseline value was taken to be zero.</p> <p>SDG #13 – Climate Action</p> <p>The CME has defined the baseline values as per the 2010 Fuelwood Consumption Study. Field results were adjusted to account for moisture variation and adult equivalent persons.</p> <p>The KT focused exclusively on typical baseline fogón stoves and involved taking physical measurements of daily wood consumption with the required return visits over a four-day period.</p> <p>During the KT it was found by the CME that households have a degree of typical fuel and stove-type mixing; however, during the KT only the primary fuel—woody biomass—was measured by measuring the amount of wood not used, from a previously measured pile. The effect of fuel mixing reduces the savings made in primary fuel between the baseline and project scenarios. The quantity of secondary fuel is treated as zero. Wood consumption in the baseline study was calculated on a “dry wood basis” to account for variations in fuelwood moisture between households. Based on the above, the option to measure fuel consumption of the primary fuel only was selected for the calculation of the emission reductions.</p> <p>The CME conducted a secondary baseline study in 2013 among 117 households to enhance the geographic spread of the baseline and test the validity of the 2010 results. Rob Bailis, PhD, of the Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, performed the analysis and concluded the following:</p> <p>The results show that baseline daily consumption was 10.6 kg of dry-wood per household (1.1 kg per person-meal) in 2010 and 10.9 kg of dry-wood per household (1.0 kg per person-meal) in 2013. These differences are insignificant and we can conclude that there has been no variation in baseline fuel consumption in this time period. The results</p>
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	<p>of the 2013 baseline study thus corroborated those of the 2010 study.</p> <p>SDG 15 – Life on Land</p> <p>For ID 5 – fNRB,b,y, baseline assessment focused on the fuel supply of Honduras, to determine the fraction of non-renewable biomass in the supply area, as described in the Gold Standard Methodology “Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption” (11/04/2011), Annex 1, Section A1.3, “NRB Assessment similar to approach of CDM methodology AMS-II.G. fNRB was calculated using the equation $fNRB = NRB / (NRB + DRB)$.</p> <p>For ID 7 / Pp,b,y, baseline and project household fuel consumption is measured in the same way, per Kitchen Performance Test (KPT) protocols. Fuel consumption is measured by weighing fuelwood over a 4-day period and moisture content is noted at each weighing. Also noted are the number of people by age group and gender who are eating meals in the household. Final data is expressed as per-capita daily fuel consumption.</p> <p>All the impacts were verified from the VPA-DD/2/</p>
Findings	None
Conclusion	<p>The verification team verified that</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) A complete set of data for the monitoring period was available and the verification of each monitoring parameter is elaborated in this report. The complete monitoring data is also presented in the corresponding ER calculations sheet/8/ of final Monitoring Report /7/. b) The information provided in the monitoring report was crosschecked with other sources, wherever appropriate and available, and such information is also included under Section F.3.4.2 of this report. c) The calculations of overall GHG emissions as presented in the corresponding ER calculations sheet/8/ of final Monitoring Report /7/ were checked and found to be consistent with the formulae and methods described in the registered monitoring plan of VPA-DD/2/, registered PoA-DD/1/ and the applied methodology/11/. d) All assumptions used in the emission calculations were found appropriate and therefore justified e) Appropriate emission factors, IPCC default factors and other reference values have been correctly applied. This has also been elaborated under Section F.3.4.1 of this report. f) No standardized baseline was prescribed in the registered PoA DD/1/ and therefore it has not been applied. g) There is no pro-rata approach was applied in the current monitoring period as entire monitoring period falls into period that is after the end of first commitment period of Kyoto Protocol.

E.4.5.2. Calculation of project GHG emissions or actual net GHG removals by sinks

Means of verification	Not applicable as per the methodology and also no source of project emission could be identified.
Findings	Not applicable
Conclusion	Not applicable

E.4.5.3. Calculation of leakage GHG emissions

Means of verification	The leakage was calculated as a parameter and the overall leakage was found to be 1912 tCO ₂ e. Please see section F.3.4.2
Findings	Please see section F.3.4.2
Conclusion	Please see section F.3.4.2

E.4.5.4. Summary of calculation of GHG emission reductions or net GHG removals by sinks

Means of verification	<p>The value of overall GHG emissions obtained by applying the equations provided in the registered PoA-DD is 271,291 tCO_{2e}.</p> <p>The calculations presented in this regard in the final monitoring report/6/ and corresponding ER calculations sheet/8/ were found appropriate and complying with the provisions prescribed in the registered monitoring plan of VPA DD/2/, registered PoA-DD/1/ and applied methodology/11/.</p> <p>The verification team confirms that an audit trail that contains the evidence and records that validated the stated figures were checked and found acceptable.</p>
Findings	No finding was raised.
Conclusion	<p>The verification team confirms that</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The complete data was available and is duly reported; As indicated above, the description with regard to cross-check of reported data is included under respective parameter (refer Section F3.4 of this report); Appropriate methods and formulae for calculating net GHG removals and leakage emissions were followed; Appropriate emission factors, IPCC default factors and other reference values were correctly applied. There is no pro-rata approach was applied in the current monitoring period as entire monitoring period falls into period that is after the end of first commitment period of Kyoto Protocol. <p>The total number of ERs achieved during the current monitoring period is 271,291 tCO_{2e}.</p>

Specific case CPA reference number	Baseline emissions or net GHG removals by sinks (tCO _{2e})	Project emissions or actual net GHG removals by sinks (tCO _{2e})	Leakage (tCO _{2e})	GHG emission reductions or net GHG removals by sinks (tCO _{2e}) achieved in the monitoring period		
				Up to 31/12/2012	From 01/01/2013	Total amount
VPA1	*	*	1616	N/A	271,291	271,291
Total	*	*	1616	N/A	271,291	271,291

**Since emission reductions are conducted with respect to fuel savings per unit, rather than by comparing overall emissions in the baseline and project scenarios, the 2nd and 3rd columns in the table above are left blank.*

E.4.5.5. Comparison of actual GHG emission reductions or net GHG removals by sinks with estimates in included specific-case CPA

Means of verification	Review of VPA-DD and ER calculation spreadsheets demonstrated that in the VPA-DD, 443,476 tonnes were estimated to be reduced between 1 st December 2019 – 30 Nov. 2020. 271,291 tonnes are reduced during the current monitoring period, which led to the conclusion that actual emission reductions achieved are less than the amount estimated.
Findings	None
Conclusion	The actual emission reductions are lower than the value estimated in VPA-DD/2/. Therefore, it has been accepted by the verification team.

E.4.5.6. Remarks on difference from estimated value in registered VPA -DD

Means of verification	The achieved ERs are lower than the estimates in registered VPA-DD for each VPA. It is explained by PP in monitoring report explicitly and VVB has accepted the justification.
Findings	None
Conclusion	The difference is attributed to several factors which were confirmed during the interviews with the project team. These included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some resources were recommitted by the project in 2019 to establishing operations in Guatemala and Nicaragua. • The COVID-19 lockdown has affected the operation on both fronts, construction of stoves and monitoring activities. In general, this has been a challenging and unusual verification period. • Last, on November 2020, two category 5 hurricanes Eta & Iota had a devastating impact in Central America.

E.4.6. Assessment of reported sustainable development co-benefits

Means of verification	Reported in section F.3.4.6
Findings	No findings were raised
Conclusion	No findings were raised

E.4.7. Global stakeholder consultation

Means of verification	Not Applicable
Findings	Not Applicable
Conclusion	Not Applicable

SECTION F. Internal quality control

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

Gold Standard rules/requirements. The technical review team is collectively required to possess the technical expertise of all the technical area/sectoral scope the project activity relates to. All team members of technical review team are independent of the verification team.

During the technical review process additional findings may be identified or the closed-out findings may be opened, which needs to be satisfactorily resolved before the request for issuance is finalised. The independent technical reviewer may either approve the report as such or reject/return the same in such case providing the comments/findings/issues that needs to be resolved by the verification team. The decision taken by the Technical Reviewer is final and is authorized on behalf of Earthood Services Private Limited.

SECTION G. Verification opinion

Earthood Services Private Limited (Earthood), contracted by Proyecto Mirador Foundation, has performed the independent verification of the emission reductions for the GS PoA 1988 "Proyecto Mirador Enhanced Distribution of Improved Cookstoves in Latin America" in Honduras for the monitoring period 01/12/2019 to 30/11/2020 (Inclusive of both days) as reported in the Monitoring Report Version 2.0 dated 28/04/2020, Proyecto Mirador Foundation is responsible for the collection of data in accordance with the monitoring plan and the reporting of GHG emissions reductions from the project activity.

The VVB commenced the verification on the basis of the baseline and monitoring methodology Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC), Version 2.0, "Gold Standard for Global Goals Transition Annexure", version 1, dated September 2019 the monitoring plan contained in the PoA-DD and VPA-DD, both Version 6.0, dated 25/03/2016, Monitoring Report Version 1.1 dated 28/04/2021.

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

The verification team confirms that:

- The PoA was found completely implemented as per the description given in the registered VPA -DD.
- The actual operation conforms to the description in the registered PoA - DD and VPA- DD

SECTION H. Certification statement

Earthood Services Private Limited (Earthood), contracted by Proyecto Mirador Foundation, has performed the independent verification of the emission reductions for "Proyecto Mirador Enhanced Distribution of Improved Cookstoves in Latin America: First VPA for Distribution of Dos por Tres Cookstoves in Honduras" for the monitoring period 01/12/2019 to 30/11/2020 (Inclusive of both days) as reported in the Monitoring Report Version 1.1 dated 28/04/2021, Proyecto Mirador Foundation is responsible for the collection of data in accordance with the monitoring plan and the reporting of GHG emissions reductions from the project activity. It is our responsibility to express an independent verification statement on the reported GHG emission reductions from the project activity.

VVB commenced the verification on the basis of the baseline and monitoring methodology Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC), Version 2.0, the monitoring plan contained in the VPA: "Proyecto Mirador Enhanced Distribution of Improved Cookstoves in Latin America: First VPA for Distribution of Dos por Tres Cookstoves in Honduras", Monitoring Report Version 1.1 dated 23/04/2021.

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

In our opinion the GHG emissions reductions reported for the project activity for the period 01/12/2019 to 30/11/2020 (Inclusive of both days) are fairly stated in the Monitoring Report Version 1.1 dated 23/04/2021. The GHG emission reductions were calculated correctly on the basis of the approved baseline and monitoring methodology Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption (TPDDTEC), Version 2.0, the monitoring plan contained in the VPA: "Proyecto Mirador Enhanced Distribution of Improved Cookstoves in Latin America: First VPA for Distribution of Dos por Tres Cookstoves in Honduras". Earthood Services Private Limited is able to certify that the emission reductions from the GS VPA: "Proyecto Mirador Enhanced Distribution of Improved Cookstoves in Latin America: First VPA for Distribution of Dos por Tres Cookstoves in Honduras" during the period 01/12/2019 to 30/11/2020 (Inclusive of both days) amount to 271,291 tCO_{2e}.

Verified and certified emission reductions as per commitment period:

Commitment period	Amount
Up to 31/12/2012 (1 st commitment period)	Not Applicable/Nil
From 01/01/2013 onwards	271,291 tCO _{2e}

Appendix 1. Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Full Texts
CAR	Corrective Action Request
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CER	Certified Emission Reduction
CL	Clarification Request
CME	Coordinating and Managing Entity
CO ₂	Carbon dioxide
CO ₂ e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
CP	Crediting Period
DNA	Designated National Authority
VVB	Validation/Verification Bodies
DR	Document Review
EB	Executive Board
ER	Emission Reduction
ER	Emission Reduction
ESPL	Earthood Services Private Limited (Earthood)
FAR	Forward Action Request
GHG	Green House Gas
GS	Gold Standard
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IR	Internal Resource
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PCP	Project Cycle Procedure
PDD	Project Design Document
PFA	Pre-Feasibility Assessment
PMU	Project Management Unit
PoA	Programme of Activities
PP	Project participant
PS	Project Standard
RSV	Remote Site Visit
SFR	Stakeholders Feedback Round
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VER	Verified Emission Reductions
PO	Partner Organisation

Appendix 2. Competence of team members and technical reviewers

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

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

Name	Diogo Lopes		
Education	Degree in Applied Languages		
Experience	7+ years		
Field	Language Translation and Management		
Approved Roles			
Team Leader	NO		
Validator	NO		
Verifier	NO		
Methodology Expert	NO		
Local expert	Yes (Honduras)		
Financial Expert	NO		
Technical Reviewer	NO		
TA Expert	NO		
Reviewed by	Shreya Garg	Date	07/02/2021
Approved by	Anshika Gupta	Date	07/02/2021

Competence Statement			
Name	Shifali Guleria		
Education	M.Sc. (Environmental Studies and Resource Management), TERI University		
Experience	2+ year		
Field	Climate Change		
Approved Roles			
Team Leader	YES		
Validator	YES		
Verifier	YES		



Methodology Expert	YES (AMS-I.A., AMS-II.G., AMS-III.A.V., AMS-I.D, ACM0002)		
Local expert	YES		
Financial Expert	NO		
Technical Reviewer	YES		
TA Expert	YES (1.2, 3.1)		
Reviewed by	Shreya Garg	Date	09/07/2020
Approved by	Ashok Gautam	Date	09/07/2020

Appendix 3. Documents reviewed or referenced

No.	Author	Title	References to the document	Provider
1.	Proyecto Mirador Foundation	PoA-DD, Version 6.0	Dated 25/03/2016	CME
2.	Proyecto Mirador Foundation	1. VPA-DD, Version 6.0	Dated 25/03/2016	CME
3.	Gold Standard Foundation	4-week review renewal crediting period GSv2.2 VER	Dated 20/04/2016	CME
4.	Proyecto Mirador Foundation	VPA Passport 2016	Dated 25/03/2016	CME
5.	Proyecto Mirador Foundation	Monitoring Report, Version 1	Dated 08/01/2021	CME
6.	Proyecto Mirador Foundation	Monitoring Report Version 1.1 (Final version)	Dated 28/04/2021	CME
7.	Proyecto Mirador Foundation	Monitoring Report Version 2 (final)	Dated 1.1 23/04/2021	CME
8.	Proyecto Mirador Foundation	a) ER calculations	Dated 08/01/2021	CME
9.	Proyecto Mirador Foundation	VP10-06 Sales Records (salesforce.com)	Dated 08/01/2021	CME
10.	Proyecto Mirador Foundation	VP10-07 Stoves installed by month	Dated 08/01/2021	CME
11.	The Gold Standard Foundation	The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption, version 2.0 Gold Standard for Global Goals Transition Annexure, version 1, dated September 2019	Dated 17/01/2018 Dated September 2019	Others
12.	The Gold Standard Foundation	GS webpage for the project: https://mer.markit.com/br-reg/public/master-	Last accessed on 08/01/2021	Others

		project.jsp?project_id=103000000001450		
13.	Proyecto Mirador Foundation	VP10-02 KPT Data	Dated 08/01/2021	CME
14.	Gold Standard Foundation	Toolkit Version 2.2	-	Other
15.	Proyecto Mirador Foundation	VP10-08 Training Brochure	-	CME
16.	Proyecto Mirador Foundation	VP10-11 Leakage Sustainability Results	Dated 08/01/2021	CME
17.	Proyecto Mirador Foundation	VP10-10 Employee Survey Export	Dated 08/01/2021	CME
18.	Proyecto Mirador Foundation	VP10-11 Employee questionnaire contract	Dated 08/01/2021	CME
19.	Proyecto Mirador Foundation	VP10 -12 Quantitative Employment	Dated 08/01/2021	CME
20.	Proyecto Mirador Foundation	VP10-13 Dropoff data	Dated 08/01/2021	CME
21.	Proyecto Mirador Foundation	VP10 -14 Transportation summary	Dated 08/01/2021	CME
22.	Proyecto Mirador Foundation	VP10-15 Stakeholder Comment Log (Excel file)	Dated 08/01/2021	CME
23.	Proyecto Mirador Foundation	User Manuals (pdf) – digital scale meter, humidity meter, GPS Device -Garmin	Dated 08/01/2021	CME
24.	ESPL	List of households surveyed by VVB	-	Others
25.	Proyecto Mirador Foundation	Log of feedback from users	-	CME
26.	IPCC	IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2.1 (http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/pdf/2_Volume2/V2_2_Ch2_Stationary_Combustion.pdf)	Vol. 2	Others
27.	UNFCCC	Standard for Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities	Ver.7	Others
28.	Proyecto Mirador Foundation	http://www.nativeenergy.com/travel.html	-	CME

29.	Proyecto Mirador Foundation	VP10-17 training data'	Dated 08/01/2021	CME
30.	Proyecto Mirador Foundation	Garmin eTrex 20 (gps device)	-	CME
31.	Proyecto Mirador Foundation	Humidity Meter Specifications (Calibration check key and instructions)	-	CME
32.	Amazon	Digital Scale Specification	-	CME
33.	Proyecto Mirador Foundation	GS transition document	30/01/2019	CME
34.	GS4GG	Form: GS-MR-FORM, Version 1.1	-	Others
35.	GS4GG	Principles and Requirements	Version 1.2	Others
36.	Proyecto Mirador Foundation	VP11-15 Stakeholder Comment Log.xlsx	-	CME
37.	Proyecto Mirador Foundation	Salesforce database	Multiple	CME
38.	Proyecto Mirador Foundation	real time communication exchanges between the central office and supervisors in the field		CME

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

CAR: Corrective Action Request

CL: Clarification Request

FAR: Forward Action Request

Table 1. Remaining FAR from previous verification

FAR # 1:	In case the PP is applying the Multi-stage sampling method, the PP is requested to follow the Guideline Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities, Version 04.0 (i.e. section 2.1.5. Example 4 – Multi-stage sampling) for calculating the number of required clusters and sample size.
FAR # 2:	The PP shall submit the calibration records for their used scales for the KPT survey from following monitoring survey.
FAR # 3:	The PP shall selected the Age groups for usage survey to be compliance with the applied methodology TPDDTEC: <i>"to ensure conservativeness, participants in a usage survey with technologies in the first year of use (age 0-must have technologies that have been in use on average longer than 0.5 years. For technologies in the second year of use (age 1-2), the usage survey must be conducted with technologies that have been in use on average at least 1.5 years, and so on"</i> .
FAR # 4:	For the next monitoring, PP shall demonstrate compliance from Rule Update: Requirements and Guidelines for carrying out usage surveys for projects implementing improved cooking devices (Publication Date: 23/08/2017) in the MR.

Table 2. CAR/CL from this verification

CL ID	01	Section no.	MR V1 d 07/01/2021	Date : 13/04/2020
Description of CL				
Please provide a reference to the FARs issued during the GS Performance Review process from the 10 th Monitoring period (01/12/2018-30/11/2019) indicating where these are addressed in the Monitoring report for 11 th verification cycle				
Project participant response				

FAR#1

The CME is not applying the multi-stage sampling approach because the sample size and the geographic spread under said approach are not representative enough. Instead, the project has a sampling plan with larger sample size and better geographic representation. Another reason for not applying the multi-stage approach is that if the sample is grouped by stove age, the proportion is based on the proportion of cookstoves in operation (p_i) for each group, regardless of the share of age groups in each village. This results in underrepresentation of some age groups in some villages, making it difficult to reach the minimum sample size of 30 per age group.

Please see the file 'Multi-sampling approach comparison.xlsx' where the sample size under the multi-stage approach is compared with the sample plan defined by the project. The document shows clearly that the project sampling plan is larger than the multi-stage sampling approach. In this regard, it is important to highlight that the final sampling size applied by the project is even larger than the plan described in the file, but the sampling plan is the starting point for the project to ensure there is a clear procedure defined.

FAR#2

The calibration records of the scales used for the KPTs and supporting documents are submitted to the VVB. The documents submitted include the following:

- Calibration Records (Calibracion Balanzas 02 Nov 2020.xlsx)³
- Description of the iron cast standard mass for calibration (048-COT-RA-2020 Masa 20kg con certificado - Usada - Proyecto Mirador.pdf)
- Description of the iron cast standard mass for calibration (FADSA-CP-0058-20 Mirador.FIRMADO.pdf, FADSA-CP-0059-20 Mirador.FIRMADO.pdf, FADSA-CP-0060-20 Mirador.FIRMADO.pdf)⁴
- Equipment Inventory (Inventario Equipos de medicion KPT PM LLC.xlsx)
- Calibration Procedure (VP11-19 Scales calibration procedure.pdf)
- Tutorial video of calibration procedure (https://drive.google.com/file/d/19o3Y2DXgRXVJ1_jDmGSF18yF4k5qYwGB/view)

FAR#3

The drop-off rate for all age groups has been defined in compliance with the applied methodology. The average age lies within the second semester of the respective age group (e.g. 0.5 years, 1.5 years etc.). Below is a summary of the average age for each group (see file VPA11-13 Dropoff Data.xlsx):

Age group (years)	Average age of stoves included in the drop-off calculation (years)	Tab and cell
0-1	0.51	Dropoff Y0_1 VP11, F7
1-2	1.51	Dropoff Y1_2 VP11, F7
2-3	2.52	Dropoff Y2_3 VP11, F7
3-4	3.59	Dropoff Y3_4 VP11, F7
4-5	4.50	Dropoff Y4_5 VP11, F7
5-6	5.70	Dropoff Y5_5 VP11, F7

For transparency, the referenced file, which contains the drop-off data, shows all the records included in the survey; however, only those that meet the above explained requirement are used for the drop-off calculation.

FAR#4

The document 'Compliance checklist for Usage Rate Guidelines VPA1 Honduras VP11 v1 16 April 2021.docx' provides detailed information about how the project is in compliance with 'Requirements and Guidelines for carrying out usage surveys for projects implementing improved cooking devices'.

Documentation provided by project participant

- Comparison between and multi-sampling approach and project sampling plan (Multi-sampling approach comparison.xlsx)
- Calibration Records (Calibracion Balanzas 02 Nov 2020.xlsx)
- Description of the iron cast standard mass for calibration (048-COT-RA-2020 Masa 20kg con certificado - Usada - Proyecto Mirador.pdf)
- Description of the iron cast standard mass for calibration (FADSA-CP-0058-20 Mirador.FIRMADO.pdf, FADSA-CP-0059-20 Mirador.FIRMADO.pdf, FADSA-CP-0060-20 Mirador.FIRMADO.pdf)
- Equipment Inventory (Inventario Equipos de medicion KPT PM LLC.xlsx)
- Calibration Procedure (VP11-19 Scales calibration procedure.pdf)
- Tutorial video of calibration procedure (https://drive.google.com/file/d/19o3Y2DXgRXVJ1_jDmGSFI8yF4k5qYwGB/view)
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VVB assessment

Date: 28/04/2021

The project's response was found satisfactory, and the monitoring report was revised to include the above details. CL1 was closed

CL ID	02	Section no.	MR V1 d 07/01/2021	Date : 13/04/2021
<p>Description of CL :</p> <p>The MR page 36 of 63 states: The weighted average usage rate across the total stove population for which ERs are claimed is 89% (see "VP11-18 Usage Weighted Average"). As this figure is below 90%, PP shall monitor in compliance with Level B – Good Practice. Accordingly, the requirements for both Level A and Level B are observed, as detailed below.</p> <p><i>Step 3. Verification Checks</i> <i>The "Rule Update: Requirements and Guidelines for carrying out usage surveys for projects implementing improved cooking devices"</i> <i>Rule update requires that the project developer telephone a randomly selected 5-10% of the surveyed households to verify that homes were visited by surveyors and the recorded responses are correct.</i></p>				

³ The relevant records for the VPA1 Honduras correspond to Scales #07b, #08b and #09b. The calibration records include three readings for each scale; the average is calculated to define calibration. The tolerance defined to consider the scales calibrated is ±0.03% as per the capacity of the equipment (50kg). The date included in the calibration records corresponds to the first day of the KPT measurements. The same approach is taken to record the KPT results.

⁴ For quality control, the provider of the standard weight mass provided the electronic certificates with passwords. Please use the following passwords for opening the files:
 FADSA-CP-0058-20 for 'FADSA-CP-0058-20 Mirador.FIRMADO.pdf'
 FADSA-CP-0059-20 for 'FADSA-CP-0059-20 Mirador.FIRMADO.pdf'
 FADSA-CP-0060-20 for 'FADSA-CP-0060-20 Mirador.FIRMADO.pdf'

The procedure used by the project replaces the telephone interviews of randomly selected 5-10% households as required by the rule update *'requires that the project developer telephone a randomly selected 5-10% of the surveyed households to verify that homes were visited by surveyors and the recorded responses are correct'*
 As demonstrated to the audit team during the remote audit, please provide a description of the process followed on site, including screenshots.

Project participant response	Date : 28/04/2021
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A detailed description of the verification checks, including screen shoots of the apps used, can be found in 'Appendix II – Verification Check of on filed surveys and monitoring visit' of the file 'Compliance checklist for Usage Rate Guidelines VPA1 Honduras VP11 v1 16 April 2021.docx'. Furthermore, the internal procedure (in Spanish) followed by the monitoring manager and supervisors is submitted as evidence. This procedure details the real time communication exchanges between the central office and supervisors in the field. Any deviation from the tour assigned can be identified in real time; immediate communication with supervisors helps keep them on their assigned tracks, but also enhances their safety since supervisors can immediately report any trouble or threat perceived.

VVB Assessment : The project's response was found satisfactory, the monitoring report was revised. CL2 was closed	Date: 28/04/2021
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CL ID	03	Section no.	MR V1 d 07/01/2021	Date : 13/04/2021
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Description of CL

Please provide calibration records of the equipment used for KPT surveys as referred on page 13 of 63 of the monitoring report.

Project participant response	Date :
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See response to FAR#2 above.

Documentation provided by project participant

- Calibration Records (Calibracion Balanzas 02 Nov 2020.xlsx)
- Description of the iron cast standard mass for calibration (048-COT-RA-2020 Masa 20kg con certificado - Usada - Proyecto Mirador.pdf)
- Description of the iron cast standard mass for calibration (FADSA-CP-0058-20 Mirador.FIRMADO.pdf, FADSA-CP-0059-20 Mirador.FIRMADO.pdf, FADSA-CP-0060-20 Mirador.FIRMADO.pdf)
- Equipment Inventory (Inventario Equipos de medicion KPT PM LLC.xlsx)
- Calibration Procedure (VP11-19 Scales calibration procedure.pdf)
- Tutorial video of calibration procedure (https://drive.google.com/file/d/19o3Y2DXgRXVJ1_jDmGSF18yF4k5qYwGB/view)

VVB assessment	Date: 28/04/2020
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The documents submitted by the project were reviewed. Project's response was found satisfactory. CL3 was closed

CL ID	4	Section no.	MR V1 d 07/01/2021	Date : 13/04/2021
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Page 29 of 63 of the MR mentions the following trainings were conducted. Please provide the exact dates of these trainings, and a table showing updates to the training manuals
ID *16* *- Technology* *Transfer*

Trainings conducted during the 11th Verification Period:

Office training

Type	Number of attendees	Number of trainings
Technicians		
Technician trainees	7	3
Technicians	67	1
Technology		
SMS/Activation	24	1
New Supervisors	3	1
Inspectors	29	1
Ejecutores		
New Ejecutores	1	1
Ejecutores	5	1
Others (team bosses)	0	0
Zoom Meetings with the U.S. team	10	9
Online Trainings	15	2

Project participant response Date : 28/04/2021

Type	Number of attendees	Number of trainings	Data of the training
Technicians			
Technician trainees	7	3	15-Jan-20
Technicians	67	1	09-Mar-20
Technology			
SMS/Activation	24	1	24-Jun-20
New Supervisors	3	1	09-Dec-19
Inspectors	29	1	21-Jul-20
Ejecutores			
New Ejecutores	1	1	10-Oct-20
Ejecutores	5	1	12-Oct-20
Others (team bosses)	0	0	NA
Zoom Meetings with the U.S. team	10	9	12-Jun-2020 20-Jun-2020 24-Jun-2020 26-Jul-2020 13-Aug-2020 23-Sep-2020 05-Oct-2020
Online Trainings	15	2	05-Apr-20
Documentation provided by project participant			
VP11-17 Training Data 2020 updated.xlsx			
VVB assessment			Date: 28/04/2021
The training records were reviewed, and the staff was also interviewed on the zoom call during the remote site viist.CL4 was closed			

CL ID	05	Section no.	Date : 26/05/2021
Description of CL			
PP is requested to kindly clarify on the value for the parameter- ID 14 / Money saved purchasing fuelwood whose value is inconsistent with the front page of the MR.			
Project participant response			Date :

The correct value for parameter- ID 14 / Money saved purchasing fuelwood is USD\$1.43 (36 Honduran Lempiras ⁵) per week per HH. The value is not consistent across the Monitoring Report.

Documentation provided by project participant

VVB assessment	Date: 03/06/2021
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The value has been corrected throughout the report. CL5 closed.

OBSERVATION:

Please correct the typos referring to MP 10. For example:

Page 34 of 63 : Correct Typo's i.e Project KPTs and surveys were conducted throughout the 10th Verification Period.

Page 35 of 63: Actual drop-off survey sample sizes for the 10th Verification Period are as follows:

Page 50 of 63: A total of 285,421 tonnes of emission reductions are claimed in the 10th Verification Period (net of leakage), based on a gross number of 285,421 before leakage was applied.

Project participant response: The typos have been amended in the revised Monitoring Reporte (see file: 'Mirador VP11 MR v1.1 20 Apr 2021 TC.docx' and 'Mirador VP11 MR v1.1 20 Apr 2021 Clean.docx')

⁵ Base on Exchange rate 25.14 Lempiras per USD.