VERIFICATION REPORT FOR INSTALLATION OF HIGH EFFICIENCY WOOD BURNING COOKSTOVES IN MALAWI – PROJECT 2

Report ID	VCS VerR 2372 MP01032023-31042026
Project title	Installation of high efficiency wood burning cookstoves in Malawi – Project 2
Project ID	VCS 2372[1]
Verification period	01-March-2023 to 30-April-2026 (inclusive both days)
Original date of issue	17-July-2026

[1] https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/2372

Most recent date of issue	03-September-2026
Version	03
VCS Standard Version	Version 4.7
Client	Bridge Carbon Africa Stoves Development Private Limited
Prepared by	SustainCERT S.A.
Approved by	Mr. Agustín Calle de Miguel *Director – GHG Auditing*
Work carried out by	Team Leader: Dr. Atul Takarkhede (TA 3.1) Auditor & Technical Expert: Muskan Chawla (TA 3.1) Country Expert: Mr. Jean Bosco Independent Reviewer: Mr. Shivraj Sharma (TA 3.1)

Summary:

A description of the verification of the project

The Verification of the project titled 'Installation of high efficiency wood burning cookstoves in Malawi – Project 2' VCS ID – 2372, have been undertaken by SustainCERT, with accordance to the relevant VCS standard/1/, VCS Program Guide/2/. Relevant requirements of the ISO 14064-2:2019 and ISO 14064-3:2019, as well as applicable criteria for consistent project operations, monitoring and reporting have been applied for verification.

The project VCS 2372 involves distribution of cookstoves in Malawi. The project activity by the PP is a voluntary initiative as host country laws do not mandate the distribution of ICS to the households. The project proponent is Bridge Carbon Africa Stoves Development Private Limited who uses the carbon finance to support local partners engaged in different activities like production, distribution, and maintenance of various product technologies. The ICS distributed by the PP under this project activity are Total Land Care (TLC) Rocket Stoves in each household. The ICS is designed to improve fuel combustion and heat transfer which improves combustion efficiency of wood fuel.

The Purpose and scope of verification

Purpose:

Verification service provided by SustainCERT is to perform independent verification for the monitoring period 01-March-2023 to 30-April-2026 (both days included). The verification of the project is an independent review and ex-post determination by SustainCERT of the monitored reductions in GHG

emissions that have occurred, against the VCS standard/1/, VCS Program Guide/2/, the Project baseline and host country criteria.

Scope of verification:

The scope of verification is to establish/verify that:

- The project activity has been implemented and operated as per the changed methodology.
- All the physical features (project technology) of the project are in place in accordance with registered VCS PD and VM0050-Energy Efficiency and Fuel Switch Measures in Cookstoves, v1.0.
- The monitoring report and other supporting documents provided are complete in accordance with the latest applicable version of VCS standard.
- The actual monitoring systems and procedures comply with the monitoring systems and procedures described in the monitoring plan, any registered monitoring plan, the changed methodology including applicable tool(s) and/or, where applicable, the reassessed baseline.
- The data recorded and stored as per the monitoring methodology including applicable tool(s) and, where applicable, the reassessed baseline

The Monitoring Period:

The project activity VCS 2372 is undergoing 6th verification from 01-March-2023 to 30-April-2026 (both days included), under its fixed crediting period from 05-July-2020 to 04-July-2030 (inclusive both days).

The Method and Criteria used for Verification:

Desk Review:

Review of project information, monitoring plan specifically monitoring frequency, quality assurance and quality control system against the registered PD/5/, revised PD/33/ for meth change and applicable VCS standard and applied methodology under Sectoral Scope 3 – VM0050-Energy Efficiency and Fuel Switch Measures in Cookstoves, v1.0.

- Site visit Interview with the relevant personnel to confirm the implementation of the project with paying particular attention to the operational and data collection procedures, in accordance with the VCS PD/5/,/3/ and updated methodology/7/.
- A detailed cross check of the information provided in the monitoring report against the relevant evidence such as data sources, technical specification of measuring equipment.
- A detailed cross check of the calculations made for the estimation of greenhouse gas emissions.
- 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 emissions reduction.

The number of findings raised during verification:

A risk-based approach has been followed for the verification of the project. During verification, 01 CARs, 08 CL and 00 FAR were raised during verification.

All the issues raised were resolved successfully, details for which can be found in appendix 4 of the report.

Any uncertainties associated with the verification:

The assessment team thoroughly reviewed monitoring report/8/ and the emission reduction calculation sheet against the relevant evidence and applicable VCS requirements, VCS standard V4.7/1/ and VCS guideline V4.4. It has been concluded that there are no uncertainties associated with the project.

Summary of the verification conclusion:

The review of revised PDD, monitoring report/8/, emission reduction calculation sheet along with relevant supporting evidence and the interview with relevant personnel during on onsite audit have provided the assessment team with sufficient evidence to confirm the applicable criteria. The SustainCERT confirms the project activity has been successfully implemented in accordance with the registered PD/5/, revised PD /33/ and applied methodology VM0050-Energy Efficiency and Fuel Switch Measures in Cookstoves, v1.0 meeting all the relevant VCS requirements. SustainCERT confirms that the monitoring period 01-March-2023 to 30-April-2026 (both days included) in its implementation is calculated to generate 1,320,303 tCO_2e of emission reductions from reducing the amount of wood fuel combustion.

The management of Bridge Carbon Africa Stoves Development Private Limited (Project Proponent) is responsible for the preparation of the GHG emissions data and the reported GHG emission reductions on the basis set out within the project's Monitoring Plan indicated in the registered Project Design and the applied methodology.

CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION 7

1.1 Objective 7
1.2 Scope and Criteria 7
1.3 Level of Assurance 8
1.4 Summary Description of the Project 8

2 VERIFICATION PROCESS 10

2.1 Method and Criteria 10
2.2 Document Review 12
2.3 Interviews 12
2.4 Site Visits 16
2.5 Resolution of Findings 18
2.6 Eligibility for Validation Activities 19

3 VALIDATION FINDINGS 19

3.1 Methodology Deviations 19
3.2 Project Description Deviations 19
3.3 New Project Activity Instances in Grouped Projects 34
3.4 Baseline Reassessment 36

4 VERIFICATION FINDINGS 38

4.1 Project Details 38
4.2 Safeguards and Stakeholder Engagement 42
4.3 Accuracy of Reduction and Removal Calculations 55
4.4 Quality of Evidence to Determine Reductions and Removals 75
4.5 Non-Permanence Risk Analysis 76

5 VERIFICATION OPINION 77

5.1 Verification Summary 77
5.2 Verification Conclusion 78
5.3 Ex-ante vs Ex-post ERR Comparison 79

APPENDIX 1: COMMERCIALLY SENSITIVE INFORMATION 80

APPENDIX 2: TABLE OF REFERENCE 81

APPENDIX 3: ABBREVIATIONS 83

APPENDIX 4: PROJECT FINDINGS.....84

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objective

The Verification of the project titled "Installation of high efficiency wood burning cookstoves in Malawi – Project 2" VCS 2372, have been undertaken by SustainCERT, as requested by Bridge Carbon Africa Stoves Development Private Limited (project proponent) for the monitoring period 01-March-2023 to 30-April-2026 (both days included). The verification of project activity is the 6th verification for the fixed crediting period 05-July-2020 to 04-July-2030 (inclusive both days). The purpose of the verification is to conduct an independent review of the project information and confirm:

- The project activity is implemented in accordance with registered project description document/5/, revised PD /43/ and applied methodology.
- All physical features (project technology) are in place.
- The actual monitoring systems and procedures comply with the monitoring systems and procedures described in the monitoring plan, the applied methodology including applicable tool(s) and/or, where applicable, the reassessed baseline.
- The data collection procedures and records are as per the monitoring methodology VM0050-Energy Efficiency and Fuel Switch Measures in Cookstoves, v1.0/7/

The verification followed the requirements mentioned in the VCS standard/1/ and VCS Guidelines/2/ ensuring the quality and consistency of the report.

1.2 Scope and Criteria

The scope of verification for this project activity involves assessing the claims made by the project proponent in the monitoring report/8/, emission reduction calculation sheet/9/ and other supporting evidence (as mentioned in appendix 2) made available to the verifier for this monitoring period from 01-March-2023 to 30-April-2026 (both days included), in accordance to:

- VCS standard, version 4.7/1/
- VCS program guideline, version 4.4/2/
- VCS Methodology from Sectoral Scope 3 – VM0050-Energy Efficiency and Fuel Switch Measures in Cookstoves, v1.0/7/
- Other relevant rules and requirements, including host party requirements/30/.

A risk-based approach has been followed for the verification of the project activity. Identifying and assessing the high-risk area and ensuring the reliability of the project's emission reductions generated.

The principles of accuracy, completeness, relevance, reliability and credibility were combined with a conservative approach to establish a traceable and transparent verification opinion. The verification considers both quantitative and qualitative information on emission reductions. The verification is not meant to provide any consultancy towards the client. However, stated requests for clarifications, corrective and/or forward actions may provide input for improvement of the monitoring activities.

1.3 Level of Assurance

The verification of the project activity is conducted by doing a thorough assessment of Monitoring report/8/, VCS PD/5/, revised PD/33/ emission reduction calculation sheet/9/ and all the relevant documents mentioned Kitchen Performance Test, and Distribution Database' (as mentioned in appendix 2) of the report.

The level of assurance achieved for the project verification falls under a reasonable level of assurance. A reasonable level of assurance is high level of assurance regarding material misstatement, but not an absolute one.

VVB applied a materiality threshold of 1% with respect to omission or misstatements concerning reported quantities as per VCS Standard version 4.7, clause 4.1.10 (4) /1/.

1.4 Summary Description of the Project

This is the 6th monitoring report for the "Installation of high efficiency wood burning cookstoves in Malawi – Project 2" (VCS ID 2372), by Bridge Carbon Africa Stoves Development Private Limited which is aimed at distributing fuel-efficient improved cookstoves (ICS) to local communities in Malawi.

During the implementation of the project, the distribution model has been refined from providing Total Land Care (TLC) Rocket Stove per household. This transition has been adopted to ensure that the project scenario reflects the actual, verifiable, and sustained use of improved cookstoves by participating households, thereby providing a more conservative and robust basis for the quantification of emission reductions. Under the revised implementation approach, only one project stove per household is considered for monitoring, maintenance, operational support, and emission reduction accounting. While households that previously received two project stoves may retain both stoves, the project provides maintenance, repair services, spare-part replacement, and technical support for only one designated project stove per household.

At the end of this monitoring period, the project continued to support the operational improved cookstoves distributed under the grouped project, with monitoring, maintenance, repair, and replacement activities undertaken in accordance with the revised implementation approach.

MP No.	Monitoring Period	No. of ICS installed[2]
1st Monitoring Period	05-July-2020 to 15-April-2021 (both days included)	3,055
2nd Monitoring Period	16-April-2021 to 15-October-2021 (both days included)	31,341
3rd Monitoring Period	16-October-2021 to 28-February-2022 (both days included)	24,197
4th Monitoring Period	01-March-2022 to 15-September-2022 (both days included)	101,297
5th Monitoring Period	16-September-2022 to 28-February-2023 (both days included)	63,610
6th Monitoring Period	01-March-2023 to 30-April-2026 (both days included)	217,923
Date of first ICS distributed	05-July-2020	-
Date of last ICS installed in sixth MP	31-December-2023	-
Total no. of ICS distributed till current monitoring period		441,423

Technical specification of the stove technology is verified in accordance with registered PD section 1.12, manufacturer's specifications/25/.

During this verification period the PP decided to maintain one stove record per household project database and thus the below table refers to number of HHs only for details of stoves included/excluded for emission reduction calculation.

Sr. No.	Description	HH Count
1.	Total number of households deployed under this project till date	863,011
2.	Number of households consider for ER calculation in current MP	441,423
3.	Number of households excluded from the ER calculation during current MP (Sr. No. 3 =Sr. No.1- Sr. No.2)	421,588
4.	Number of households that can no longer be traced and may not be added back into the database (No Go forward).	128,788
5.	Number of households that might be added back to the project database after SC visits. (Sr. No.5 =Sr. No.3 - Sr.No.4)	292,800

Thus, during this verification period it was noted that total of 421,588 households was formally excluded from ER calculation which were identified as decommissioned, broken/damaged,

[2] The figures in the 'No. of ICS Installed' column represent one project stove per household. Although some households received two stoves in earlier periods, only the single supported stove per household is monitored and included in the repair-and-maintenance and emission reduction calculations, consistent with the one-record-per-household structure of the current project database.

untraceable, or whose operational status could not be confirmed during regular Bridge Carbon Stove Champion (SC) visits to arrive at conservative assessment of emission reductions. Whereas 128,788 households were associated with stoves that were inactive and not traceable during stove champion visit. Hence households have been permanently removed from the project database and will not be considered in future emission reduction calculations.
The remaining of the 421,588 households are excluded in ER calculations being temporarily classified as inactive for the current monitoring period. These household can be reintroduced into the active project database only after stove champion visit and/or completion of repairs/replacements if required. Assessment team checked the excluded household database and found information correct/11/.

A physical site visit for the project activity was conducted from 22-June-2026 to 26-June-2026. Furthermore, it was confirmed that the project involves supply of dissemination of improved cookstoves for period 01-March-2023 to 30-April-2026 (both days included), leading to 1,320,303 tCO_2e/9/ emission reductions.

The start date of the project activity is 05-July-2020/6/. This was verified from distribution database/11/ and by cross verifying against previous monitoring reports and verification reports. The crediting period for the project activity is 05-July-2020 to 04-July-2030 (inclusive both days), as verified using PD/5/, validation report/6/.

Based on this, the assessment team confirms that the project activity is implemented and operational in accordance with applied methodology VM0050-Energy Efficiency and Fuel Switch Measures in Cookstoves, v1.0/7/, registered & revised Project Description Document/5//33/, VCS standard, version 4.7/1/ and VCS program guide, version 4.4/2/. It has also been assessed and verified that emission reduction calculation for this monitoring period from 01-March-2023 to 30-April-2026 (both days included) has been done conservatively and found to be appropriate.

2 VERIFICATION PROCESS

The Registered Project activity has been undergoing 6th Verification under its fixed crediting period (fixed 10 years), the approach adapted to ensure the quality and credibility of emission reduction is described in the following sections.

2.1 Method and Criteria

The method and criteria used for verification consist of the following phases. A risk-based approach has been applied for the process.

Desk review:

A document review of the monitoring report/8/, revised VCS PD/33/, emission reduction calculation sheet and other evidence like monitoring survey data/12/, signed user agreements/14/, project distribution database/11/ (as mentioned in Appendix 2 of the report) were strategically reviewed and risk assessment was undertaken.

- Project activity sources contributing to the leakage as well as project emissions are assessed.
- The frequency of measurements, QA/QC procedures and other relevant documents are verified.
- A site visit for the project was conducted from 22-June-2026 to 26-June-2026. Further details regarding the process have been mentioned in sections 2.3 and 2.4 of the report.
- Interviews of the project representatives were conducted to discuss the implementation and operational status of the project with respect to the registered monitoring plan/5/ and applied methodology.
- Discussion of QA/QC procedure, data collection, storage and transfer.
- Interview and visual observation on the condition of the project technology stove, baseline stoves, perceived opinion on SDG claims of the projects, grievances if any.
- Monitoring period claimed (01-March-2023 to 30-April-2026) was verified from the ER calculation/9/, as well as from the previous monitoring period/5/ and its verification report/4/ to ensure that the period claimed is continuing from the last monitoring period and no double claim made.

During verification, 01 CARs, 08 CL and 00 FAR were raised during verification. Resolution of all the issues and findings raised was done, and the final verification statement was issued.

The verification is conducted using standard auditing techniques and pre-approved audit plan to assess the correctness of the information provided by the project proponent as per following verification schedule:

Scope of the assessment	Date
Desk Review	16-June-2026
Initial meeting/Interview	22-June-2026
Interview with relevant personnel	22-June-2026 to 26-June-2026
Final meeting	26-June-2026
Draft Verification report	16-July-2026
Final Verification report	17-July-2026

2.2 Document Review

As part of verification of the project, the primary activity performed was the strategic review and risk assessment of the documents submitted using a dedicated protocol. A detailed review of MR/8/ and ER calculation/9/ was performed to check:

The completeness of the information with reference to the register PD/5/, revised PD/33/ and applied methodology/7/.

Review of project information, monitoring plan specifically monitoring frequency, quality assurance and quality control system against the registered PD/5/ and applicable VCS standard and applied methodology/7/.

A review of the QA/QC procedures was conducted to make sure the implementation is as per the revised PD/33/ and applied methodology VM0050-Energy Efficiency and Fuel Switch Measures in Cookstoves, v1.0/7/.

Project specific assessment against applicable national framework and legislation requirement/30/.

All the other evidence reviewed is mentioned in Appendix 2 of this report. The cross checks between information provided in the Monitoring report/08/, VM0050-Energy Efficiency and Fuel Switch Measures in Cookstoves, v1.0/7/ and information from sources other than those used, if available, the team's sectoral or local expertise and, if necessary, independent background investigations.

2.3 Interviews

A onsite audit interview/10/ was performed by the assessment team for the project and baseline reassessment in accordance with applied methodology.

Table 1: End users interviewed for household visit

Sr. No.	Name of Household User	Location	Stove Id Number	User Type	Date of Onsite Interviews
1.	Kajintchi Sitima	Village: ChapokaDistrict: Lilongwe	CQCVMW0340066	Project KPT	22-June-2026 (Physical)
2.	Abisa Khafuyele	Village: Chapoka District: Lilongwe	CQCVMW0347575	MRV	22-June-2026 (Physical)
3.	Leviyasi Davite	Village: Msanyama District: Lilongwe	CQCVMW0347587	MRV	22-June-2026 (Physical)
4.	Judith Abramu	Masimini Village,	NA	Baseline KPT	22-June-2026 (Physical)

Sr. No.	Name of Household User	Location	Stove Id Number	User Type	Date of Onsite Interviews
		Lilongwe District			
5.	Rodwell Banda	Village: Ntande 1, District: Dowa	CQCVMW0722093	Project KPT	23-June-2026 (Physical)
6.	Madalitso Vikitala	Mpondapo Village, Lilongwe District	CQCVMW0722184	MRV	23-June-2026 (Physical)
7.	Samuel Kachibombe	Village: Chimsuku District: Dowa	NA	Baseline KPT	23-June-2026 (Physical)
8.	Josamu	Village: Pondapo District: Dowa	CQCVMW068994	Project KPT	23-June-2026 (Physical)
9.	Apina Peniyas	Village: Nkhasano District: Dowa	NA	Baseline KPT	23-June-2026 (Physical)
10.	Jowana Yolamu	Village: Nkhasano District: Dowa	NA	Baseline KPT	23-June-2026 (Physical)
11.	Gift Khiza	Village: English District: Mangochi	CQCVMW1878717	Project KPT	24-June-2026 (Physical)
12.	Gibson Mvula	Village: Kapichi District: Mangochi	CQCVMW1885994	MRV	24-June-2026 (Physical)
13.	Rosse Brown	Village: Kapichi District: Mangochi	CQCVMW1971006	Project KPT	24-June-2026 (Physical)
14.	Sailesi Kafiti	Village: Kapichi District: Mangochi	CQCVMW1879215	MRV	24-June-2026 (Physical)
15.	White Asima	Village: Chawaula District: Mangochi	CQCVMW0874414	Project KPT	25-June-2026 (Physical)
16.	Wusi Nambusiyeje	Village: Chiwaula District: Mangochi	CQCVMW0874433	Project KPT	25-June-2026 (Physical)

Sr. No.	Name of Household User	Location	Stove Id Number	User Type	Date of Onsite Interviews
17.	Enerst Masese	Village: Chiwaula District: Mangochi	CQCVMW0874450	MRV	25-June-2026 (Physical)
18.	Saladi Wasi	Village: Mkumbira District: Mangochi	CQCVMW0897259	Project KPT	25-June-2026 (Physical)
19.	Sikweya Sauzande	Village: Chiwaula District: Mangochi	NA	Baseline KPT	25-June-2026 (Physical)
20.	Ali Paison	Village: Chiwaula District: Mangochi	NA	Baseline KPT	25-June-2026 (Physical)
21.	Mapini Dikison	Village: Mkumbira District: Mangochi	CQCVMW0895237	MRV	25-June-2026 (Physical)
22.	Simayila Eliyasi	Village: Mkumbira District: Mangochi	CQCVMW0895229	MRV	25-June-2026 (Physical)
23.	Esnart Thomas	Village: Budu District: Mangochi	NA	Baseline KPT	25-June-2026 (Physical)
24.	Esnart Wyles	Village: Budu District: Mangochi	NA	Baseline KPT	25-June-2026 (Physical)

Table 2: Project implementation field team, PP representative and Local Stakeholders interviewed from 22-June-2026 to 26-June-2026

S. No	Name of the person Interviewed	Affiliation	Topic Discussed	Audit Team
1.	Luke Theu	Country Director, Bridge Carbon	Project Technology, O&M activities, Project monitoring, project distribution mechanism, data collection (distribution database), grievances mechanism, LSC etc,	Jean Bosco
2.	Pqul Chikopa	Financial Controller	Project monitoring survey execution	

S. No	Name of the person Interviewed	Affiliation	Topic Discussed	Audit Team
3.	Matias Njikho	Quality Assurance Officer	Project distribution mechanism, data collection (distribution database)	
4.	Desmond Macadam	Cookstove Program Manager	Project monitoring survey execution, project distribution mechanism	
5.	Famuel Kalimi	Project Support Officer	data collection (distribution database), grievances mechanism, LSC etc,	
6.	Santeni Mfonamo	Project Support Officer		
7.	Yamkin	Project Support Officer		
8.	Tapiwa Mtemwende	Stove Champion Coordinator		
9.	Jeany Kabwera	Stove Champion		
10.	Gibson Khembo	Stove Champion Coordinator		
11.	Lackson Mussah	Stove Champion		
12.	Patrick Libukama	Stove Champion		
13.	Anant Ladukar	Manager, Bridge Carbon	ER calculations, VCS PD, Project description, eligibility, baseline etc.	
14.	Dr. Vijaybhai Patel	Sr. Manager, Bridge Carbon	ER calculations, VCS PD, Project description, eligibility, baseline etc.	
15.	Chafumbwa Matchaya	Village Head (Local Stakeholder)	Local Stakeholder Consultation process, Grievance mechanism etc.	
16.	Maliko Ndengwere	Village Development Committee (VDC) Chairman		
17.	McFord Mpomba	Group Village Headman		

Tables 1 & 2 provide a comprehensive overview of the onsite audit interview process conducted during the verification.

The tables outline the personnel involved in the interviews, along with their respective roles. The interviews specifically targeted individuals responsible for monitoring project activity, data collection and management, as well as those involved in the quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) procedures. Assessment team also interviewed some of the local stakeholders during onsite audit. The tables serve to identify the individuals interviewed and provide relevant information regarding their roles within the project.

The key personnel interviewed during the opening meeting and closing meeting session of the onsite audit, and the main topics of the interviews are summarized in the table below:

The onsite audit focused on confirming project technology usage through virtual interactions with sampled households, including visual observation via video and verbal confirmation of the following parameters:

- Project technology usage
- Project technology model and overall condition (repairs/maintenance)
- Project unique identification barcode
- Baseline stove and baseline fuel
- Confirmation regarding the end user agreements and carbon transfer rights
- Perception on smoke level & time savings of project technology vs baseline stove

During the onsite audit, assessment team has interviewed with PP's representative and implementation partners employed monitoring teams. Interviews were conducted as part of the verification process for data collection and storage for data sets of distribution database/11/and monitoring survey/12/.

2.4 Site Visits

The VVB carried out a onsite audit from 22-June-2026 to 26-June-2026 and inspected the baseline scenarios onsite in line with VM0050-Energy Efficiency and Fuel Switch Measures in Cookstoves, v1.0/7/ and project technical design and implementation as specified in the VCS PD/5/ & MR /8/.

The Onsite audit interview was conducted to verify the accuracy and completeness of the project implementation and to verify the accuracy of baseline reassessed. The views obtained during onsite interview observation were considered while concluding the verification opinion.

The sampling plan adopted by the VVB for carrying out the verification assessment is as follows.

The Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities (Version 9.0)/17/ states under paragraph 28 that "When the project participants or the coordinating/managing entity have applied a sampling approach, the VVB may apply acceptance sampling as described in the steps indicated in paragraphs 29–38 below as part of validation/verification activities".

Since the PP has monitored parameters ($n_{j,k,y}$, $\eta_{new,avg,y}$, and $BC_{p,j,k,y}$) through surveys, verification team conducted acceptance sampling in line with paragraph 30 and 31 of the sampling standard version 9.0/17/. $BC_{b,i,y}$ was also monitored for baseline reassessment with similar followed as for $BC_{p,j,k,y}$.

The verification team selected random sample of PP's monitoring survey to check the acceptability (or otherwise) of the data for each such record with PP's sample records and determined if the PP's sample records meet the requirements. The sample size is calculated in conformance with paragraph 39 "A VVB may select a different sample size than the one indicated in paragraph 32 above, either by choosing a different value for the consumer risk and producer risk (e.g. 20 per cent for the consumer risk) when applying acceptance sampling or by using another approach, if any of the following conditions apply:

(a) The estimated volume of annual GHG emission reductions of the project activity or the PoA being verified is equal to or less than 100,000 t CO2 eq.;

(b) The security conditions in the project region prevents inspection of many samples (e.g. conflict zones); or

(c) The project activity or the PoA is located in a least developed country or a host Party with 10 or fewer registered CDM project activities at the end of the monitoring period being verified.

The grouped project is located in Malawi, which is a Least Developed Country (LDC)/19/ Thus, the verification team can choose a different sample size than one indicated in para 32 of the sampling standard/17/.

The verification team selected random sample of PP's monitoring survey records ($n_{j,k,y}$, $\eta_{new,avg,y}$, $BC_{b,i,y}$ and $BC_{p,j,k,y}$) to check the acceptability (or otherwise) of the data for each such record with PP's sample records and determined if the PP's sample records meet the requirements.

Therefore, it is concluded by the VVB team to affirms that the project sampling design and field verification reflects a methodologically robust and conservatively designed plan and is fully compliant with VM0050 v1.0 (Section 9.3) and the CDM Sampling Standard v9.0.

Sample Size:

AQL	UQL	Producer Risk	Consumer Risk	Sample Size; Min	Acceptance No.
0.5%	20%	10%	20%	8 (each from baseline KPT, Project KPT & MRV)	0

Baseline households confirmed usage of three stone stoves for cooking. All the project households interviewed were found to have the project operational. The verification team would like to conclude that based on acceptance sampling approach the project participant's sample record meets the requirement. Further 3 extra samples (from each group) was chosen as a good practice to mitigate the risk of non-response associated with a sampling to confirm monitoring survey results. However, assessment team has successfully completed 8 samples from selected baseline KPT, Project KPT & MRV samples.

The list of interviewed users, project implementer and PP's representatives that were part of the onsite audit process is detailed in section 2.3 of the report.

2.5 Resolution of Findings

As discussed above, a risk-based approach has been applied for the verification of the project activity. During the verification, the assessment team identified the issues which could impact the accuracy and the credibility of the emission reduction claimed by the project. The detailed analysis of the issues raised the approach used to resolve these issues can be found in Appendix 4 of this report.

The Corrective Action Request (CAR) was raised if:

- Modifications to the implementation, operation, and monitoring of the registered project activity have not been sufficiently documented by the project participants.
- Mistakes have been made in applying assumptions, data, or calculations of emission reductions that will impact the number of emission reductions.
- The Clarification Request (CL) was raised if:
- information is insufficient or not clear enough to determine whether the applicable requirements have been met.
- The Forward Action Request (FAR) was raised if:
- if the monitoring and reporting require attention and/or adjustment for the next verification period.

During verification a total of 01 CARs, 08 CLs and 0 FARs were raised. The details of all the issues communicated to the PD can be found in the Appendix 4. The issues raised were closed successfully.

2.5.1 Forward Action Requests

The project activity is undergoing 6th Verification, monitoring period from 01-March-2023 to 30-April-2026 (both days included). There are 0 FARs that have been raised during the current verification period and also there is no FAR from previous verification period.

2.6 Eligibility for Validation Activities

This section is not applicable for present verification, as SustainCERT holds the necessary accreditation for the validation and verification for projects under Scope 3 / Technical Area 3.1.

3 VALIDATION FINDINGS

3.1 Methodology Deviations

Deviation 1: PP has sought methodology deviation regarding the value of fNRB used. VM0050 Methodology does not provide the option to apply the MoFuSS model directly for determining the f_{NRB} value, PP has *sought deviation to* apply modeler-developed, *MoFuSS derived* ex-ante f_{NRB} value *based on* national-level *data*, as reported in the study titled Country-specific f_{NRB} Assessment for Malawi, prepared for Bridge Carbon by Dr. Rob Bailis, Senior Scientist at the Stockholm Environment Institute and co-developer of the MoFuSS model". Further details are provided as **Appendix 4 - VM0050 Methodology Change Request: Fraction Non-Renewable Biomass.**

VVB Assessment- VVB team verified that the PP has requested a methodology deviation to apply a MoFuSS-derived national-level fNRB value for Malawi. VVB team confirmed that the deviation is supported by an appropriate technical study, adequately justified, and properly documented, subject to approval by the applicable program authority.

Assessment team checked the deviations and supporting documents submitted by PP and found deviation appropriate. Further, as required by VCS Standard 4.7 Para 3.20.2, the applied deviation does not negatively impact the conservativeness of the quantification of the emission reductions reported for the monitoring period whereas as results in improved accuracy in calculations of emission reductions by avoiding double counting as measuring daily fuel consumption of all fuel types and in all stove types, household KPTs account for stove stacking and can more accurately calculate the average adult-equivalent energy by participating households. The impact of changes in household fuel preparation and cooking practices cannot be captured in "back calculations" but they are captured by KPTs that measure comprehensive fuel consumption at the household level. Thus, results in more accurate estimations. Hence accepted by VVB.

3.2 Project Description Deviations

There are no previously approved deviations or design changes for the project activity.

However, following project description deviation is sought during current monitoring period due to change in applied methodology:

In line with the Procedure to change Methodology through a Project Description deviation V4.0, section 2.3, point 2.3.2, the assessment team has conducted the assessment of the project description document with methodology, VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0.

Assessment reviewed and verified that PP has all data to apply the new methodology as per Procedure to Change Methodology through a Project Description Deviation, v 4.0 dated 16-October-2024. A detailed assessment of the relevant sections can be found below.

Project Eligibility:

Exclusion under table 2.1 of VCS standard: The group project activity is distribution of improved cookstoves in Malawi. The ICS distributed are energy efficient, reducing GHG emission. The project does not involve any activity that is explicitly excluded under Table 2.1 of the VCS Standard, such as grid-connected electricity generation, waste heat recovery, fossil fuel switching, or hydrofluorocarbon (HFC-23) emission reduction etc. Thus, it meets the scope requirement of VCS standard v4.7 and is not excluded under Table 2.1/1/.

The project meets the requirements of pipeline listing: the project activity was open for public comment from 29-September-2020 to 20-October-2020, ensuring compliance with standardized additionality requirements/1/.

Methodology eligibility capacity limits & double counting: The project applies VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0, an approved methodology under the Verra Standard. The methodology is applicable to the project activity; the applicability criteria of the methodology have been verified below. The methodology does not introduce any scale or capacity limits. Additionally, double counting prevention measures have been implemented through the assignment of a Unique Serial Number (USN) for each ICS, recorded in an electronic database/11/ in addition to this PP has submitted no double counting declaration/35/. This system ensures that emission reductions are not claimed multiple times. The details related to the unique Number have been verified and assessed in detail and also the implementation of the process has been checked on site. Thus, the criteria have been met. Each stove distributed under the project bears:

- A physical serial number permanently marked on the body,
- The VVB cross-verified the physical identifiers during on-site household visits and reviewed the backend tracking system through sampled database entries.

The use of permanent, verifiable, and project-specific stove markings, coupled with digital traceability, ensures that each ICS is uniquely tagged to this project and cannot be reused or reassigned elsewhere, thereby eliminating the risk of stove-level double counting.

Therefore, it is concluded by the VVB team that the Project Proponent has implemented

comprehensive and verifiable safeguards against double counting of ICS units and associated emission reductions. These include a contractual waiver of carbon rights by the manufacturer, stove-specific identification protocols, and a formal no double counting declaration aligned with VCS Standard v4.7, Section 3.23. All relevant documents were reviewed and validated, and the associated clarification was duly resolved during the verification process.

Stove overlaps, and the possibility of double claiming

Based on review of the objective evidence during the verification process, the VVB conducted a comprehensive assessment of the stove distribution process, focusing on the eligibility criteria, field protocols, and documentary safeguards implemented to avoid double claiming. The following multi-layered controls were verified:

1. Eligibility Screening Prior to Distribution

- The PP implements a strict eligibility protocol.
- Only households using traditional cooking technologies (e.g., 3-stone fires or rudimentary wood stoves) as their primary baseline stove are considered eligible.
- Households with any type of improved stove (ICS from other carbon projects), fossil fuel-based technologies (LPG, kerosene, ethanol), or electric stoves are explicitly excluded from receiving a project ICS.
- During the household mobilization and pre-distribution screening, PP verify each household's baseline technology.

The VVB confirms that the PP has in place a field-level screening protocol to prevent overlaps with households that already use efficient or improved stoves, thereby addressing the risk of including households participating in other carbon projects.

2. Community-Level Orientation and Signed Informed Consent

- On distribution day, all eligible participants are gathered for a project introduction session. Here, the project's purpose, stove eligibility criteria, and carbon-related commitments are explained to beneficiaries.
- Each household signs the agreement, confirming:
  - Their use of traditional wood-based stoves prior to receiving the ICS,
  - Their understanding of the stove's carbon credit association,
  - Their consent to participate under the conditions of the ICS distribution program by PP.

The VVB reviewed samples of end user agreements submitted by the PP. The VVB concludes that the use of informed consent agreements, presented in a public setting with explanation of the project's carbon implications, adds a strong behavioral safeguard and formal acknowledgment by beneficiaries, supporting stove-use traceability and program exclusivity.

3. Record Keeping and Documentation: All signed household agreements are systematically collected, scanned, and archived. Further, these records are linked to the household's unique barcode ID in the stove distribution database. The VVB team cross-checked these records during the audit, validating the consistency between signed declarations, household data, and stove assignments. Therefore, through proper documentation and system-level tracking of agreements, the project maintains audit-ready evidence of eligibility screening and distribution integrity.

Finally, the VVB confirms that the PP has established and implemented a comprehensive protocol for stove distribution that mitigates the risk of double claiming and stove overlaps within households. This includes:

- A clearly defined eligibility framework,
- Informed consent through signed declarations,
- A contractual clause preventing future stove acquisitions from other carbon projects,
- And proper recordkeeping with traceability through barcode-linked databases.

All submitted documents and field practices were reviewed and verified in accordance with VCS Standard v4.7, Section 3.23 and MR Template Section 1.12. The VVB is satisfied that the measures in place are robust and effective in maintaining the integrity of emission reductions claimed under this project.

Eligibility of the project activity in accordance with VCS Standard v4.7

No.	Applicability condition	VVB Assessment and conclusion
1.	Projects shall meet all applicable rules and requirements set out under the VCS Program, including this document. Projects shall be guided by the principles set out in Section 2.2.1.	VVB has reviewed the project documents and confirms that the project complies with VCS standard v4.7 requirements guided by the ISO 14064-2:2019. Therefore, the criteria is found to be met.
2.	Projects shall apply methodologies eligible under the VCS Program. Methodologies shall be applied in full, including the full application of any tools or modules referred to by a methodology, noting the exception set out in Section 3.14.1.	VVB has reviewed the project in accordance with VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0/7/, Correction and Clarifications to VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0 and confirms that methodology is applied in full along with applicable tools and modules to ensure complete compliance. Therefore, the criteria is found to be met.
3.	Projects shall apply the latest version of the applicable methodology in all cases unless a grace period applies to the project as set out in 3.22. Projects shall update to the latest version of the methodology when reassessing the baseline or renewing a crediting period.	VVB has reviewed the project documents in accordance with VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0, Correction and Clarifications To VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0 and confirms that grouped project applies the latest version of VCS approved methodology. Thus, the criteria is found to be met.

No.	Applicability condition	VVB Assessment and conclusion
4.	Projects and the implementation of project activities shall not lead to the violation of any applicable law, regardless of whether or not the law is enforced.	Project activity is completely in compliance with applicable laws of the host country. VVB has reviewed agreement between PP and end users, national rules and found it satisfactory. Also, assessment team reviewed both the act/rule and noted that the Malawi's carbon market regulations[3] and Malawi Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)[4] of host country does not have any impact on the project eligibility and issuance of VERs. The project activity is in compliance to the rules. Therefore, the criteria is found to be met.
5.	Where projects apply methodologies that permit the project proponent its own choice of model, such model shall meet with the requirements set out in the VCS Program document VCS Methodology Requirements and it shall be demonstrated at validation that the model is appropriate to the project circumstances (i.e., use of the model will lead to an appropriate quantification of GHG emission reductions or removals).	Not applicable
6.	Where projects apply methodologies that permit the project proponent to choose a third-party default factor or standard to ascertain GHG emission data and any supporting data for establishing baseline scenarios and demonstrating additionality, such default factor or standard shall meet with the requirements set out in the VCS Program document VCS Methodology Requirements.	Not applicable
7.	Where the rules and requirements under an approved GHG program conflict with the rules and requirements of the VCS Program, the rules and requirements of the VCS Program shall take precedence.	Not applicable

[3] https://www.qcintel.com/files/mf/82d8204ae7fd7c2856cfbe1d92cf389e_carbon-market-framework_signed_final_0.pdf

[4] https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Malawi%20Updated%20NDC%20July%202021%20submitted.pdf

No.	Applicability condition	VVB Assessment and conclusion
8.	Where projects apply methodologies from approved GHG programs, they shall conform with any specified capacity limits and any other relevant requirements set out with respect to the application of the methodology and/or tools referenced by the methodology under those programs.	The project activity is in accordance with VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, VERSION 1.0 methodology which doesn't define any capacity limit.
9.	Where Verra issues new VCS Program rules, the effective dates of these requirements are set out in Appendix 3 of VCS standard ver 4.7 and Effective Dates or equivalent for other program documents and are listed in a companion Summary of Effective Dates document which corresponds with each update.	VVB has reviewed the project documents and confirms that the project activity adheres to latest VCS program rules.

The applicability of the methodology VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0:

No.	Applicability condition	VVB Assessment and conclusion
1.	The project activity corresponds to: a) Replacement of non-renewable biomass (e.g., firewood, charcoal)-fired cookstoves with any of the following: i) More efficient project devices that use the same fuel as in the baseline; ii) Efficient project devices fired by renewable biomass or bioethanol; iii) Efficient project devices fired by liquefied petroleum gas (LPG); or iv) Electric-powered project devices. b) Replacement of solid or liquid fossil fuel (e.g., coal, kerosene)-fired cookstoves with any of the following: i) Efficient project devices fired by renewable biomass or bioethanol; ii) Efficient project devices fired by LPG; or iii) Electric-powered project devices.	The assessment team has crosschecked the registered PD, Previous verification report, Baseline & Project KPT report/13/ conducted in current monitoring period submitted by PP. VVB confirms that project is using an efficient stove that uses same fuel i.e. firewood as baseline three stone stove. Therefore, the criteria is found to be met.
2.	Project devices are used in households, communities, institutions, or small or medium enterprises (SMEs), collectively referred to in this methodology as the "target population."	Assessment team has crosschecked registered PD/revised PD/33/, previous validation & Verification reports /4//6/, Project database/11/ and confirmed during onsite visit/10/ that households are the target population for the project activity. Therefore, the criteria is found to be met.

No.	Applicability condition	VVB Assessment and conclusion
3.	Where renewable biomass is used, it is exclusively renewable and qualifies as one of the following: a) A by-product, residue, or waste stream from agriculture, forestry, and related industries; or b) Originating from dedicated plantations that comply with all relevant applicability conditions in the most recent version of CDM TOOL16.	As per monitoring survey, baseline survey and interview conducted with households during onsite visit, firewood is the fuel used for cooking is collected from local area/12/ Therefore, the criteria is not applicable.
4.	Where biomass residues are used, they would have been left to decay or burned without energy recovery before implementation of the project activity, and their use does not involve a decrease in carbon pools – in particular of dead wood, litter, or soil organic carbon – on the land areas from which the biomass residues originate.	As per monitoring survey, baseline survey interview conducted with households during onsite visit/10/, firewood is the fuel used for cooking in the project scenario. Therefore, the criteria is found to be not applicable.
5.	Where biomass residues from a production process are used, project implementation does not result in an increase in the processing capacity of raw input or any other substantial changes (e.g., product change) in this process.	As per baseline survey, monitoring survey, KPT survey/12/ interview conducted with households during onsite visit/10/, firewood is the fuel used for cooking in the project scenario. Therefore, the criteria is found not applicable.
6.	Where more than one type of renewable biomass is used, each of the biomass types used complies with the applicability conditions	As per baseline survey, monitoring survey, KPT survey/12/ interview conducted with households during onsite visit/10/, firewood is the fuel used for cooking in the project scenario. Therefore, the criteria is found not applicable.
7.	Where project activities introduce renewable biomass as charcoal, it is renewable charcoal produced by efficient charcoal production processes (e.g., retort sedentary kilns, improved sedentary kilns, Casamance kilns). Methane produced during the charcoaling process is captured and destroyed or combusted for energy purposes.	This condition is not applicable as firewood is the fuel used for cooking in the project scenario. This is confirmed by VVB by monitoring survey, baseline survey conducted with households during onsite visit/12/,/10/.
8.	Project devices using renewable biomass (fuel-switch) or non-renewable biomass (improved efficiency) are single-pot, multi-pot portable, or in-situ cookstoves with an initial thermal efficiency of at least 25%.	The assessment team has crosschecked the registered PD/5/, validation report/4/, WBT test report/36/ conducted in current monitoring period, reassessed baseline survey/12/ submitted by PP. VVB confirms that the efficiency of project stove is more than 25%/36/. Therefore, the criteria is found to be met.

No.	Applicability condition	VVB Assessment and conclusion
9.	Project devices using LPG or bioethanol are single-pot, multi-pot portable, or in-situ cookstoves with an initial thermal efficiency of at least 30%.	This condition is not applicable as firewood is the fuel used for cooking in the project scenario. This is confirmed by VVB by monitoring survey, KPT survey interview conducted with households during onsite visit/10/.
10.	Electric project devices10 meet the maximum risk factor score of 15 on the Cookstove Durability Protocol11 and have the following minimum thermal efficiency: a) Hot plates and electric hobs: 40% b) Induction stoves and other electric stoves: 70%	This condition is not applicable as firewood is the fuel used for cooking in the project scenario. This is confirmed by VVB by monitoring survey, KPT survey interview conducted with households during onsite visit/10/.
11.	Project devices using LPG comply with all of the following conditions: a) The baseline fuel either includes non-renewable biomass or is a more carbon intensive fossil fuel (demonstrated by the baseline survey, see Section 6.2); b) The project has a provision for metering LPG supplied to each consumer at the LPG filling station, in order to determine household LPG consumption; and c) The project does not seek to issue any carbon credits for periods after 31 December 2045.	This condition is not applicable as firewood is the fuel used for cooking in the project scenario. This is confirmed by VVB by monitoring survey, KPT survey interview conducted with households during onsite visit/10/.
12.	Electric project devices use the following electricity sources: a) Decentralized renewable energy systems: Decentralized energy systems using fossil fuels are not eligible, except for backup generators that supply less than 1% of the annual electricity of the decentralized renewable energy system. b) Self-generated renewable electricity (with a maximum of 20% electricity from non-renewable sources for backup); c) National or regional electricity grid.	This condition is not applicable as firewood is the fuel used for cooking in the project scenario. This is confirmed by VVB by monitoring survey, KPT survey interview conducted with households during onsite visit/10/.
13.	The project proponent designs incentive mechanisms to reduce the use of inefficient baseline devices and practices that can be replaced by the project devices and describes these mechanisms in the project description.	PP distributes ICS free of cost to household with financial barriers. In addition to this PP provides an awareness program to educate beneficiaries on proper use of stove. VVB verified the same during interview with households during site visit and cross checked the training records/29/ submitted by PP for current monitoring period. Therefore, the criteria is found to be met.

No.	Applicability condition	VVB Assessment and conclusion
14.	Where a project device has ended its technical life, the project proponent either replaces it with a comparable or better project device or retrofits its essential components to continue meeting the minimum service level requirements (i.e., thermal energy generation), otherwise no further emission reductions may be claimed for the project device	As per the registered PD/5/, validation reports the technical lifespan of the project stove is 10 years/4/. VVB has also verified 'Product Fact Sheet'/25/ from project stove manufacturer. The project was started in 05-July-2020 and current MP is from 01-March-2023 to 30-April-2026 where the age of stove is approx. 5.5 years based on the date of distribution which is well below the technical end life of the project stove/5/. During the onsite visit interviews with project implementers, it was confirmed that PP would either go for project stove replacement with same or comparable project stove, or have its essential components retrofitted to continuously meet the minimum service level requirements (i.e., thermal energy generation)/10/. Otherwise, the project stove in question will not be accounted for project ER calculation. Therefore, the criteria is found to be met.
15.	Project proponents implement a method for the distribution and identification of project devices that avoids double counting of emission reductions by other mitigation actions and includes unique product identification on the stove itself at the time of distribution/sale (e.g., program logo, alpha/numeric ID, and end-user location, such as geographic coordinates, complete address information)	PP has assigned unique barcode IDs to the project stoves which can be scanned to display end user information associated with that project stove/10/. PP has maintained app-based system for data recording of end user credentials, stove ID, location, date of distribution. VVB has accessed this information during the onsite visit/10/. Therefore, the criteria is found to be met.
16.	The project complies with any national, sub-national, or local regulations or guidance for the installation, commercialization, distribution, and use of improved cookstoves and/or fuel supply and use for the target population. National, regional, and local regulatory frameworks for the provision of the type of thermal energy services provided by the project activity must be documented.	VVB has crosschecked the national rules/guidelines however no guidelines found which prevent PP to run the free ICS distribution program. Thus, project complies with national, sub-national, and local regulations and guidance for the installation, commercialization, distribution, and use of improved cookstoves and fuel supply for the target population/10/. Therefore, the criteria is found to be met.
17.	Where project activities reduce emissions from non-renewable biomass, including firewood and charcoal, the risk of double counting is assessed on a national basis by evaluating at validation and crediting period renewal whether there are REDD+ projects or jurisdictional REDD+ programs whose project boundary overlaps with the expected fuel source area of the project. The project proponent must report on the findings of this assessment for informational purposes in the project description	Assessment team has evaluated the risk of double accounting as REDD+ projects/programs across various registries namely Gold standard, GCC, CAR, Verra, CDM. VVB has crosschecked the period verification reports for the same. There are no REDD+ project in the host country. Therefore, the criteria is found to be met.

Therefore, it has been concluded that the project activity is eligible under the VCS program.

Project start date and crediting period:

The assessment team has start date from registered PD, previous verification reports and also verified with PP during the onsite visit for the project, the start date mentioned for the project activity is inline with VCS standard V4.7, section 3.8. The crediting period for the project is 05-July-2020 to 04-July-2030 (inclusive both days) Thus, the start date and crediting period of the project is accepted.

Project scale and estimate emission reductions:

The project is calculating emission reductions based on VM0050: Energy Efficiency and Fuel-Switch Measures in Cookstoves, Version 1.0. Based on the implementation scale and associated annual emission reductions achieved during the current monitoring period, the project is categorized as a "Large Project" in accordance with Section 3.10 of the VCS Standard, as the estimated annual GHG emission reductions exceed the threshold of 300,000 tCO_2e per year. The change in project classification reflects the continued implementation and increased scale of the project activity and is not a result of the methodology transition from VMR0006 to VM0050. Based on the assumption values taken by the project to calculate the estimated emission reduction it can be concluded that the project is inline with the methodology and will be able to achieve the emission reductions mentioned.

Conditions prior to project initiation:

The conditions prior to the project initiation are same as described in the baseline scenario for the project, continued use of non-renewable wood fuel using unimproved open fire three stone firewood and the already validated statement remain valid during the methodology change as well. More details related to the crosscheck of baseline scenario can be found in section 2.3 of the report.

Title and reference of methodology:

During the current Monitoring the project undergoing a methodology change from VMR0006 Methodology for installation of High Efficiency Firewood Cookstoves v1.1 to VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0 inline with the guidelines release by VERRA on 09-October-2024 (*https://verra.org/verra-releases-new-cookstoves-methodology*).

Along with the methodology project applies the latest version of tool Methodological tool: Default values for common parameters, Version 03.0 and CDM Guideline: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities, v4.0 and CDM sampling standard, V9.0, all the applicable tools and methodology applies the latest version therefore acceptable.

Project boundary:

Project determines the boundary inline, VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0, In line with methodology section 5, project boundary includes the project devices, the geographical site where they are located, and the locations from which baseline and project fuels are sourced. The project boundary for the project activity is defined to geographical boundaries of host country Malawi. Assessment team during onsite visit confirmed that project devices are located in the geographical boundaries of Malawi and baseline & project fuels are also sourced from the same nearby areas.

The assessment team was able to ensure that the approved methodology addresses all the identified emission sources that are impacted by the project activity as mentioned in section 3.3 of revised PD.

Compliance Host Country Regulatory Frameworks:

Assessment team checked the applicable regulatory framework in the host country Malawi and found that PP has adequately reported all the applicable laws/acts under Section 1.15 of the revised VCS PD. Referring all the laws/legal framework it was noted that the host country doesn't mandate implementation of the project activity by any law, statute or other regulatory framework, since there is no enforced law or statute mandating the use of efficient cookstoves. Assessment team also reviewed the National Climate Change Management Policy (2021), Malawi's carbon market regulations and Malawi Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of host country and confirm that it does not have any impact on the project eligibility and issuance of VERs. The project activity is in compliance to the rules

Baseline Scenario/Re-assessment:

As per section 2.1.3 (2) of "Procedure to Change Methodology through a Project Description Deviation" v4.0 dated 16-October-2024, PP has applied the steps of new methodology (VM0050, v1.0) to determine the most plausible baseline scenario and to calculate baseline emissions for the remaining crediting period.

Further, in compliance with VM0050 v1.0 Corrections and Clarifications Clarification 1, the PP has re-conducted baseline survey from 27-April-2026 to 16-May-2026. According to the results of the baseline survey, households most frequently utilize non-renewable biomass-based cooking technology, mainly rudimentary cookstoves or three-stone fires.

Comparison of fuel consumption with Other Projects:

Project ID	Baseline fuel consumption per annum (tonnes)	Remarks
VCS 3262[5]	2.74 tonnes/HH/year	Baseline fuel consumption value derived from the project fuel
VCS 4058[6]	2.89 tonnes/device/year	

[5] https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/3262

[6] https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/4058

VCS 4144[7]	2.59 tonnes/device/year ($B_{old,adjusted}$)	consumption and savings project is conservative compared to values used by other registered projects
GS 4539[8]	6.82 tonnes/HH/year (= 5.19*3.6 family size*365/1000 = 6.82)	
Project Activity (VCS 2372)	2.6557 tonnes/HH/year tonnes/HH/year	

PP has provided detailed baseline assessment under Sections 3.4 of VCS PD inline with section 6.1 of VM0050, v1.0. Same have been found correct and acceptable.

Additionality:

Regulatory surplus Requirements:

Malawi is non-Annex 1 country and host country doesn't mandate implementation of the project activity by any law, statute or other regulatory framework. Assessment team reviewed the act/rule and noted that the National Climate Change Management Policy (2021), Malawi's carbon market regulations and Malawi Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) of host country does not have any impact on the project eligibility and issuance of VERs. The project activity is in compliance to the rules.

In accordance with the positive list requirements:

The project activity introduces:

a) Efficient biomass-fired cookstoves that replace inefficient biomass-fired cookstoves;

b) Efficient, solely renewable biomass-fired cookstoves that replace fossil fuel-fired cookstoves; or

c) Electric cookstoves that replace inefficient biomass-fired or fossil fuel-fired cookstoves.

The project activity installs or distributes improved cookstoves at zero cost to the end user and has no revenue source other than from the sale of verified carbon units (VCUs).

During the onsite visit by assessment time interviews were held with project households and it was confirmed that households are provided with project stoves free of cost.

Assessment of applicability conditions and eligibility criteria for free-of-cost distribution of ICS

Field Verification–Household Interviews: During the on-site audit, the verification team visited 8 households form PP monitoring survey, 8 from Project KPT survey and 8 from the Baseline KPT Survey (see Tables 1–2 in the FVR). Each interviewed beneficiary independently confirmed the

[7] https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/4144

[8] https://registry.goldstandard.org/projects/details/804

following:

- They received the improved cookstove without payment or charges.
- They did not provide money or services in exchange for the stove.
- Distribution was coordinated through stove champions & village administration.

Field Verification–Staff Interviews: The VVB also interviewed field-level implementers, including stove champions and village heads (Table-3 in the FVR), who confirmed that:

- Households were not charged at any stage of the distribution process.
- The no-cost distribution approach is aligned with internal training and implementation guidelines.
- No transaction records (receipts, invoices, etc.) are generated because no payments are involved.

Documentation and System Review:
The distribution database and user agreement templates were reviewed. These do not include any pricing, sales, or financial fields that would suggest a commercial transaction occurred. The absence of financial data fields is consistent with a zero-cost distribution model.

Therefore, it is concluded by the VVB verification team that the Project Proponent has fully demonstrated, through documentary evidence and field-level validation, that the improved cookstoves (ICS) were distributed free of cost to all beneficiary households during the monitoring period. The verification team confirms that the project is in full compliance with the requirements of VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0.

VVB has crosschecked baseline, monitoring surveys and KPTs with onsite interviews with households and can confirm firewood is used as fuel to cook on ICS and baseline stoves. Moreover, VVB has reviewed and accepted WBT, fact sheet documents submitted by PP which mention about the efficiency of the stove more than the baseline ones.

Hence the project activity is deemed additional.

The appropriateness of the baseline scenario:

In accordance with the requirement of VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, VERSION 1.0, Correction and Clarifications to this applied meth baseline was reassessed/7/.

In accordance with clarification 1 of Correction and Clarifications to VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0 project KPTs performed in the current monitoring period. It can be concluded that KPT performed to reassess wood consumption in the baseline scenario to be 2.6557 tonnes/HH/year. However, the users/households selected for baseline KPT has similar characteristics as baseline households defined in the VCS PD/33/. These KPT households continue to utilize baseline technology for cooking. The PP has engaged a third-party entity for KPT and MRV training, which aligns with the requirement for Methodology.

VVB has reviewed the project documents, registered PD, revised PD, validation report and confirms project boundaries are unchanged. In addition to this, the project adheres to the monitoring plan in line with VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0.

Quantification of GHG emission reductions and carbon dioxide removals

The project activity is quantifying the emission reductions based on methodology VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0, the assessment team has assessed the details it has been observed that it conservatively estimated. Further details related to the calculation can be found in section 4.4 of this report.

Leakage assessment: The PD has assessed the additionality on the basis of methodology VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0, In line with section 8.3, based on the based with association with reduced or avoiding the use of non-renewable biomass, the leakage has been correctly applied as 0.95/5/,/9/. There it is acceptable.

Monitoring plan

The assessment team reviewed the monitoring plan described in the Project Design Document and confirms that it clearly identifies all relevant parameters to be monitored as per the applied methodology VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0/7/.

Key monitored parameters include (more details related the parameter can be found in section 4.3 and 4.4 of the project report):

- Number of stoves distributed and operational
- Thermal efficiency of project devices
- Fraction of non-renewable biomass (fNRB)
- Usage rate of the improved cookstoves
- Baseline and project scenario fuel consumption
- Leakage emissions (via applied adjustment factor)

It has been verified by the assessment team that monitoring procedures outlined in the PD ensure traceability, consistency, and conservativeness based on the onsite visit and the evidence submitted. The project utilizes a digital data management system for stove registration, tracking each stove by a Unique Serial Number/11/. The procedures for data collection, entry, validation, and storage are robust and compliant with the methodology requirements.

Monitoring equipment and methods, including household surveys, field verification, and sampling protocols, are designed in accordance with the methodological guidance. Internal quality assurance protocols and field team training further enhance data credibility.

Based on document review and site audit findings, the assessment team concludes that the monitoring plan has been effectively implemented and is fully in adherence with the requirements of the applied methodology and the referenced tools. No deviations were noted, and the system is capable of ensuring accurate and consistent monitoring throughout the crediting period. Hence, project deviation is valid.

The details of deviations due to the change of methodology are as follows:

1. PP confirms that project has all data to apply the new methodology as per Procedure to Change Methodology through a Project Description Deviation, v 4.0 dated 16-October-2024. The same has been provided in section 4.1 and 4.2 of VCS MR for respective data parameters tables.
2. Applicability Conditions of methodology has been updated as per VM0050, Version 01 in section 3.2 “Applicability of Methodology” of VCS PD.
3. GHG Emission reduction calculation has been updated as per “VM0050, Version 01” in section 4 “Quantification of Estimated GHG Emission Reductions and Removals” of VCS PD.
4. Data and parameters available at the time of validation has been updated as per “VM0050 (Version 01)” in section 5.1 “Data and Parameters Available at Validation” of VCS PD.
5. Data and parameters monitored has been updated as per “VM0050 (Version 01)” in section 5.2 “Data and Parameters Monitored” of VCS PD.
6. Correction in monitoring plan has been made in section 5.3 “Monitoring Plan” of VCS PD.
7. Following correction has been done in revised MR and VCS PD.

Description	Parameter as per registered VCS PD	Parameter updated in Revised MR and VCS PD
Organization name	C Quest Capital Stoves Asia Limited	Bridge Carbon EA Stoves Private Limited
Contact person	Ken Newcombe	Dr. Donee Alexander
Title	Director	Chief Carbon Officer
Address	Brumby Centre, Lot 42, Jalan Muhibbah, 87000 Labuan, Malaysia.	6 Raffles Boulevard, Marina Square #03-308, Singapore 039594
Telephone	+1-202 247-7976	+65 6808 1600
Email	cqc-operations@cquestcapital.com	Carbon@bridgecarbon.com

8. The PP may include other ICS model(s) in the project with similar or better efficiency. Details of the stoves will be included during the respective monitoring period and supporting documents will be provided during verification.
9. PP has updated the TLC Rocket stove diagram for better clarity about the stove parts in section 1.12 “Description of the Project Activity” of VCS PD.
10. The project has transitioned from providing and supporting two project stoves per household to one project stove per household to ensure that the project scenario reflects the actual, verifiable, and sustained use of improved cookstoves by participating households. This approach is intended to strengthen the evidence basis for emission reduction claims and to ensure that credited emission reductions are aligned with monitored stove usage and ongoing operational support.

As part of Bridge Carbon's commitment to maintaining high-integrity carbon projects, the project implementation model has been refined to focus on maintenance, repair services, and replacement of parts on one project stove per household. This ensures that the supported stove remains functional, durable, and capable of delivering the intended fuel savings throughout the monitoring period, while also allowing available operational resources to be deployed effectively and consistently across the project population.

Where households previously received two project stoves and both stoves remain in place, Bridge Carbon will not require removal of the second stove. However, for the purpose of project implementation, monitoring, maintenance support, and emission reduction quantification, only one stove per household will be treated as the supported project stove. Any ongoing repair, spare-part replacement, or maintenance assistance provided by the project will be limited to one project stove per household, including provision of only one set of replacement parts where required.

This transition does not alter the project's objective of reducing non-renewable biomass consumption through the adoption of improved cookstoves. Rather, it provides a more conservative and verifiable basis for crediting by ensuring that emission reductions are linked to a clearly defined, supported, and monitored project stove at the household level. The ICS's design leads to greater combustion efficiency and thermal transfer to the pot compared with traditional cooking technology by incorporating a 'rocket elbow'; a highly insulated combustion chamber which provides a conducive environment for more complete combustion of wood. It substantially reduces fuel wood consumption compared to baseline

Assessment team checked the revised PD for these changes including meth update and found that it does not impact on scale, appropriateness of the baseline scenario or additionality of the project activity. Thus, deviation accepted by assessment team. The nature of this deviation is permanent.

3.3 New Project Activity Instances in Grouped Projects

217,923 new improved cookstoves (ICS) were distributed during the current monitoring period (01-March-2023 to 30-April-2026). The last distribution of ICS under the project took place on 31-December-2023 during the current monitoring period.

As of 31-December-2023, a cumulative total of 441,423 ICS had been distributed under the project.

The assessment focused on the continued eligibility and operation of the previously distributed ICS units along with newly added ICSs in accordance with the criteria defined in the Project Description/05/:

Eligibility criteria following section 3.6.10 to 3.6.16 of the VCS Standard v 4.7/1/:

No	Criterion	Compliance Requirement	Method of Evaluation
1.	Meets the applicability conditions set out in the methodology applied to the project.	The project activity instance shall use VCS approved methodology – VM0050: Energy Efficiency and Fuel-Switch Measures in Cookstoves, version 1.0. and shall comply with its requirements.	Assessment team checked section 3.2 of VCS PD and found that new users added meets the applicability conditions of VM0050-Energy Efficiency and Fuel Switch Measures in Cookstoves, v1.0/7/.
2.	Use the technologies or measures specified in the project description.	Project activity deploy improved cookstoves (ICS) in the households by replacing traditional cookstove with an initial thermal efficiency of at least 25%.	Manufacturer's specification & WBT test are verified for establishing minimum efficiency criteria in the first year of stove installation and found meeting the criteria.
3.	Apply the technologies or measures in the same manner as specified in the project description.	The ICSs will substitute the inefficient cooking techniques that are still adopted by the local communities. During the ICS delivery, information regarding biomass use as fuel and cooking baseline appliances will be collected and stored in a data management system in order to facilitate the following validation and verification processes.	Manufacturer's specification & WBT test are verified for establishing minimum efficiency criteria in the first year of stove installation and found meeting the criteria.
4.	Are subject to the baseline scenario determined in the project description for the specified project activity and geographic area.	Each project activity instance shall be located within the geographic boundary of Malawi as described in section 1.13; therefore, baseline scenario is the same described in section 3.4.	The project has the same baseline scenario defined in section 3.4 of this document and distribution is spread over different regions of Malawi which is crosschecked from distribution database.
5.	Have characteristics with respect to additionality that are consistent with the initial instances for the specified project activity and geographic area. For example, the new project activity instances have financial, technical and/or other parameters (such as the size/scale of the instances) consistent with the initial instances, or face the same investment, technological and/or	All new project activity instances will use the activity method to demonstrate additionality Step 1: Regulatory Surplus There is no mandated government programme or policy in the host country of this project ensuring the distribution of new project activity instances. Step 2: Positive List – The project activity must meet both of the following conditions to qualify for the positive list:	There is no mandated government programme or policy in host country of this project ensuring the distribution of domestic fuel efficient cookstoves. Further, project activity satisfies the both the criteria of positive list of technologies. The project ICS are distributed free of cost which was verified during onsite audit.

No	Criterion	Compliance Requirement	Method of Evaluation
	other barriers as the initial instances.	1) The project activity introduces: a) Efficient biomass-fired cookstoves that replace inefficient biomass-fired cookstoves; b) Efficient, solely renewable biomass-fired cookstoves that replace fossil fuel-fired cookstoves; or c) Electric cookstoves that replace inefficient biomass-fired or fossil fuel-fired cookstoves. 2) The project activity installs or distributes improved cookstoves at zero cost to the end user and has no revenue source other than from the sale of verified carbon units (VCUs).	

Overall, verification team confirms that new project technology units distributed in under this monitoring period comply with the eligibility criteria of VCS Standard v 4.7.

3.4 Baseline Reassessment

Did the project undergo baseline reassessment during the monitoring period?

☒ Yes ☐ No

In reference to the Baseline reassessment and KPT, the following assessment is provided by the verification team based on a review of project documentation, field team interviews, and evidence gathered during the site visit.

Assessment for Baseline reassessment and KPT:

Assessment of Sample Design and Representativeness: The VVB confirms that the sampling strategy employed by the Project Proponent (PP) aligns with the requirements of:

- CDM Standard: *"Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and PoAs" Version 9.0* Meth_Stan05,
- Appendix 5 of *VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0*,
- and Section 6.2 of VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0, which mandates stratified or simple random sampling over homogenous or heterogenous target populations VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0.

The PP employed cluster random sampling across Malawi. PP has provided detailed sampling approach and outcome under Section 4.3 of the monitoring report and found appropriate.

Site Visit Confirmation

During site visit, 8 household was visited for baseline KPT survey. VVB has used acceptance sampling during verification for checking the PP's sample size. In accordance with the para 31-32 of the sampling standard, version 09, a sample size of 8 was required based on an AQL of 0.5 % and UQL of 20 %, producer risk 5 % and consumer risk 20 %. The AQL and UQL selected is based on the Table 2 of the sampling standard, version and complies with the sampling standard.

Therefore, it is concluded by VVB team that the baseline survey was designed and implemented in alignment with CDM and VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, VERSION 1.0 requirements. The use of random sampling, adequate geographic coverage, oversampling, and validation through site visits and national data ensures the results are statistically robust and representative of Malawi's rural population.

Baseline survey and controlled households

1. Review of Supporting Documents: The VVB confirms that the PP submitted the complete set of baseline KPT datasheets, raw survey records, and analysis sheets as required under VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, VERSION 1.0.

2. Methodological Conformance:
   - As this was the first monitoring period following transition to VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0, the establishment of control households prior to verification is a mandatory requirement per VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0, Appendix 5.
   - The project correctly done sampling at 189 baseline HH to meet required precision & same as control households using a cluster random sampling technique compliant with CDM Sampling Guidelines.

3. Verification via Site Visits and Interviews:
   - The VVB conducted on-site audits at a monitoring survey & project KPT survey households.
   - Physical observations, stove inspections, interviews with baseline/project stove users, and confirmation of recorded data entries were carried out to validate fuel use patterns, household size, and stove types.

5. Quality Assurance and Transparency:
   - The KPTs were executed following KPT v4.0 protocols with trained enumerators and achieved the required 90/10 confidence/precision level. The calculated average baseline consumption was:
     - 2.6557 tonnes/HH/year

6. VVB Judgment on Sufficiency and Compliance:
   - The documentation provided was complete, consistent, and validated via both desk review and field verification.
   - The identification of control households was robust, and the baseline fuel use data is aligned with both national trends and methodology expectations.

Therefore, it is concluded by the verification team that the Project Proponent has fully complied with the requirements of VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0 and the CDM Sampling and Survey Standard v9.0 in conducting the Baseline KPT Survey, monitoring survey (through SUM) and Project Kitchen Performance Tests (KPTs) households. This conclusion is based on an in-depth review of the submitted KPT and survey datasets, on-site field verification and interviews with selected baseline households, confirmation of the statistical representativeness of the sample, and alignment with methodological guidance under Appendix 5 of VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, VERSION 1.0. All necessary documentation was made available, reviewed, and validated by the verification team.

In accordance with clarification 1 of Correction and Clarifications to VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0, project KPTs/12/ performed in the current monitoring period submitted by PP. It can be concluded that KPT performed to reassess wood consumption in the baseline scenario which is appropriate.

4 VERIFICATION FINDINGS

4.1 Project Details

The project "Installation of high efficiency wood burning cookstoves in Malawi – Project 2" (VCS ID 2372) Grouped Project ("GP") by be Bridge Carbon Africa Stoves Development Private Limited falls into sectoral scope 03 and is appropriately selected in the VCS PD/33/ & MR/08/ and is implemented in Malawi. The project category and type are correctly indicated in the VCS PD/33/ & MR/08/. It has been indicated as well as accepted that it is a grouped project activity.

The project entity Bridge Carbon Africa Stoves Development Private Limited which is revised from the original PP. No other project proponent or project partners are identified involved in the project implementation. This is verified against previous verification report as well as confirmation from the field team during interviews in the onsite audit/10/.

The start date of the Grouped project activity is 05-July-2020 which is verified from the validation report & previous verification report/4//6/. The 6th monitoring period encompasses period of 01-March-2023 to 30-April-2026 with verified ER claimed of 1,320,303 tCO_2e with total of 441,423 units distributed from the start of the crediting period.

The project crediting period is correctly filled in VCS PD/33/, which is ten years (fixed). The selected crediting period is consistent with the project start date and the fixed crediting period spans from 05-July-2020 to 04-July-2030 (inclusive both days).

The project is correctly classified as project as per VCS Standard /1/ as the average annual emission reductions are less than 300,000 tCO_2e. The estimated emission reductions are consistent with the corresponding ER spreadsheet/9/.

Project design, including eligibility criteria for grouped projects:

The project activity involves distribution of improved cookstoves in households of Malawi. The project proponent is verified to be Bridge Carbon Africa Stoves Development Private Limited who is using carbon finance to support local partners engaged in different activities like production, distribution, and maintenance of various product technologies. Revision of project proponent from the original PP as verified from Verra Registry to current PP Bridge Carbon Africa Stoves Development Private Limited. This project includes technologies designed to reduce GHG emission by supplying high efficiency ICS to end-users and promoting public health to tackle several health challenges caused due to using less efficient stoves. The description of the ICS models is given in PD/33/ & MR/8/ and was confirmed from manufacturer's specification (verified from previous monitoring period and validation report/4//6/).

The grouped project activity envisages distribution of the Total Land Care (TLC) Rocket Stoves and have been installed in eligible households throughout rural Malawi.

The project is a voluntary initiative as host country laws do not mandate the distribution of ICS to the local communities. Assessment team reviewed the Malawi's Environment Management Act (No. 19 of 2017)". Assessment team noted that the new code focus on modernizing environmental governance by harmonizing environmental protection, conservation, and natural resource management and addressing challenges from rapid economic growth, pollution, waste, and climate change impacts bring government goals in line with the Paris Agreement. However, no specific requirements set for the cookstove project programmes/30/. Assessment team also reviewed Malawi's Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), submitted in July 2021. There are no specific requirements found for the cookstove project programmes running in the country/30/.

Eligibility assessment on the newly distributed unit of stoves in the monitoring period can be found in section 3.3 of the verification report. However, no new distribution happened during this monitoring period.

Stove overlaps, and the possibility of double claiming

Based on review of the objective evidence during the verification process, the VVB team conducted a comprehensive assessment of the stove distribution process, focusing on the eligibility criteria, field protocols, and documentary safeguards implemented to avoid double claiming. The following multi-layered controls were verified:

1. Eligibility Screening Prior to Distribution

- The PP implements a strict eligibility protocol.
- Only households using traditional cooking technologies (e.g., 3-stone fires or rudimentary wood stoves) as their primary baseline stove are considered eligible.
- Households with any type of improved stove (ICS from other carbon projects), fossil fuel-

based technologies (LPG, kerosene, ethanol), or electric stoves are explicitly excluded from receiving a project ICS.

- During the household mobilization and pre-distribution screening, PP verify each household's baseline technology.

The VVB team confirms that the PP has in place a field-level screening protocol to prevent overlaps with households that already use efficient or improved stoves, thereby addressing the risk of including households participating in other carbon projects.

2. Community-Level Orientation and Signed Informed Consent

- On distribution day, all eligible participants are gathered for a project introduction session. Here, the project's purpose, stove eligibility criteria, and carbon-related commitments are explained to beneficiaries.
- Each household signs the agreement, confirming:
    - Their use of traditional wood-based stoves prior to receiving the ICS,
    - Their understanding of the stove's carbon credit association,
    - Their consent to participate under the conditions of the ICS distribution program by PP.

The VVB team reviewed samples of end user agreements submitted by the PP. The VVB team concludes that the use of informed consent agreements, presented in a public setting with explanation of the project's carbon implications, adds a strong behavioral safeguard and formal acknowledgment by beneficiaries, supporting stove-use traceability and program exclusivity.

3. Record Keeping and Documentation: All signed household agreements are systematically collected, scanned, and archived. Further, these records are linked to the household's unique barcode ID in the stove distribution database. The VVB team cross-checked these records during the audit, validating the consistency between signed declarations, household data, and stove assignments. Therefore, through proper documentation and system-level tracking of agreements, the project maintains audit-ready evidence of eligibility screening and distribution integrity.

Finally, the VVB team confirms that the PP has established and implemented a comprehensive protocol for stove distribution that mitigates the risk of double claiming and stove overlaps within households. This includes:

- A clearly defined eligibility framework,
- Informed consent through signed declarations,
- A contractual clause preventing future stove acquisitions from other carbon projects,
- And proper recordkeeping with traceability through barcode-linked databases.

All submitted documents and field practices were reviewed and verified in accordance with VCS Standard v4.7, Section 3.23 and MR Template Section 1.12. The VVB is satisfied that the measures in place are robust and effective in maintaining the integrity of emission reductions claimed under this project.

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion:

Audit history	The project activity is undergoing 6th Verification under its fixed crediting period. The assessment team has verified that audit history using the Project webpage/4/, all the previous verification has been published under Verra. It has been concluded that the information present in section 1.2 of MR is appropriate.

Audit type	Period	Program	Validation/verification body name	Number of years
Validation	12-November-2021	VCS	Carbon Check (India) Private Limited	N/A
Verification	05-July-2020 to 15-April-2021 (both days included)	VCS	Carbon Check (India) Private Limited	0.78 years
Verification	16-April-2021 to 15-October-2021 (both days included)	VCS	Earthood Services Private Limited	0.50 years
Verification	16-October-2021 to 28-February-2022 (both days included)	VCS	Carbon Check (India) Private Limited	0.37 years
Verification	01-March-2022 to 15-September-2022 (both days included)	VCS	Carbon Check (India) Private Limited	0.55 years
Verification	16-September-2022 to 28-February-2023 (both days included)	VCS	Carbon Check (India) Private Limited	0.45 years
Verification	01-March-2023 to 30-April-2026 (both days included)	VCS	SustainCERT	3.17 years

Double counting and participation under other GHG programs	The project activity is not registered under any other GHG and non-GHG program or registry. This has been confirmed by means of research on relevant applicable registries and available information in public domain and through declaration from the Project Owner. The assessment team has searched for similar projects with the same nature, project technology, location and project proponent as well as legal owner. The name of the owners mentioned in the regulatory licenses are also matched and checked. Thus it was concluded that no evidence that the project is double claiming the same ER in various carbon schemes like CDM, GCC, and Gold Standard.
No double claiming with emissions trading programs or binding emission limits	The project activity has been thoroughly search on the various websites of various emission trading programs and or ETS programs running in various counties, using nature, project technology, location and project proponent as well as legal owner as the search option.
No double claiming with other forms of environmental credit	As discussed above the, the project has been thoroughly search in the currently active environment schemes and found that the project is not registered with any other environmental credits. PP will reframe from the double counting inline with Section 1.10 & 1.11 of the monitoring report. Therefore, it can be concluded that the project is not claiming any credits from other programs/schemes.

Supply chain (scope 3) emissions double claiming	The grouped project activity which aims at distribution of ICS to households does not result in any Scope 3 emissions in its supply chain.
Sustainable development contributions	As claimed in section 1.12 of the monitoring report, the project is claiming positive impact for the following: -SDG 7.1.2: The project activity has increased access to clean cooking technology through the installation of improved cookstoves (ICS) in a cumulative total of 441,423 households since the first distribution of ICS in 05-July-2020. during current monitoring period 217,923 ICs were distributed/11/. -SDG 13: impact is claimed through the emission reduction calculated by the project implementation which the detailed assessment can be found in section 5.3 of this report. The project results in a total emission reduction of 1,320,303 tCO2e over the monitoring period of 01-March-2023 to 30-April-2026 (both days included) and 3,729,803tCO_2e of GHG emissions reductions since project start date. -SDG 15.2.1 impact is claimed through the reduction firewood as the effect of project implementation. The project activity contributed in reduction of forest degradation through reduction in consumption of 779,335 tonnes during this MP and 1,955,522 tonnes of non-renewable biomass since the project start date.
Additional information relevant to the project	No commercially sensitive information has been excluded by the PP except End users' personal details which are kept confidential except below details; 1. End users' details are kept confidential[9]. 2. Section 3.2.1 / Appendix 4: Household-level energy consumption deviation request note and supporting calculations. 3. Section 3.2.1 / Appendix 5: VM0050 Methodology Change Request: Fraction Non-Renewable Biomass.

4.2 Safeguards and Stakeholder Engagement

[9] End users' details are kept confidential to protect their privacy and personal information. Access to such data is restricted to authorized personnel only and is used solely for project implementation, monitoring, verification, and auditing purposes, in accordance with applicable data protection requirements.

4.2.1 Stakeholder Identification

As confirmed with Project Proponent, the makeup of the stakeholders of the group project activities has not changed. The assessment is performed using project database distribution location as well as assessment of whether new project units distributed in the monitoring report are detected no detected with material discrepancies compared to previous monitoring reports.

Within the grouped project activities implementation in the monitoring report, no change is detected in terms of project location, type of technology, monitoring activities as well as changes detected in socio-economic condition within the project area.

The finding is consistent with the claim made by project proponent with the information reflected in section 2.1.1 of the monitoring report/8/.

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Stakeholder identification	The stakeholders who may be directly involved or affected, or who may influence or be influenced by the project activity, have been identified and duly listed. There has been no discrimination of any kind (whether based on gender, political beliefs, religion, or social status) in the selection of local stakeholders. All stakeholders were invited to participate in the LSC without any form of exclusion or bias, ensuring equal opportunity to freely express their concerns and provide feedback on the project. Following stakeholders have been identified for project activity 1. Probable beneficiaries' households / local villagers (both women and men) 2. Government 3. Local NGOs 4. Stove Manufacturers 5. Project Developers 6. Academia 7. Private and public-sector entities involved with cookstoves and/or sustainable energy
Legal or customary tenure/access rights	The implementation and construction of improved cookstoves does not require any kind of customary tenure/access rights since the core activities are implementation of improved cookstoves to local communities.The verification team concludes that this requirement is not applicable to this project.

Stakeholder diversity and changes over time	Among the beneficiary households, no clear differences on social, economic, and cultural aspects have been detected, while the stakeholders indirectly involved in the project show different social and economic levels. No significant shifts, changes over time, diversity changes or exclusions were noted during this monitoring period. Same was confirmed during onsite visit.
Expected changes in well-being	The most relevant expected improvements for stakeholder well-being are- • reduced household air pollution, reducing the risk of disease, • decreased perceived risk of gender-based violence and decreased risk of injury from carrying heavy loads for household members who collect fuelwood, • increased savings on fuel cost (less fuel purchased), and • time saving (less fuel collected). The verification team finds the expected improvements to be credible and supported.
Location of stakeholders	All stakeholders are operating and living in the project area, which is in the geographical boundary of Malawi. Further, this grouped project activity does not require relocation of any stakeholder, indigenous people, or local communities. The project does not lead to any negative impact outside the project boundary. It has been observed and verified during onsite audit interview that the project activity is in line with the monitoring plan/5/ and there is no change in the location of stakeholders.
Location of resources	The project does not involve access to or use of shared or contested natural resources. The ICS units operate independently within households and do not require external resource extraction. This criterion is not applicable to the project and was confirmed through field observations and MR review.

4.2.2 Stakeholder Consultation and Ongoing Communication

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Ongoing consultation	The PP follows three methods for continuous feedback and ongoing communications with stakeholders during project implementation. These are:

	Annual Stove Champion visits and Performance Check visits to households – Staff from Bridge Carbon's in-country team visits each registered household (ICS user) at least once per year. Usually, the first stove champion visit is conducted within four months from the date of installation/registration. The objective of this visit is to ensure that project cookstoves are being properly used and to educate women on cookstoves maintenance, best practices, and benefits. The end user can use these visits to register complaints. In addition, the Bridge Carbon country team (leadership team, PSO, etc.) conducts performance check visits to registered households on a sample basis. One of the objectives of these visits is to ensure that the ground team is adequately addressing concerns from the beneficiaries and the end users are trained on the operation and maintenance of cookstoves and are aware of the benefits of the ICS. This performance check visit also addresses end user grievances and provides maintenance to cookstoves as needed. Call over helpline number - End Users can report their grievances and complaints regarding maintenance and/or malfunctioning of their stove or any of its parts, or any other issues by calling the helpline number. Bridge Carbon's ground team addresses grievances, failing which the Bridge Carbon country manager can pursue remedial action. Through village chief/community leader/stove champion – In view of the cultural obligations and individual level inhibitions, a provision has been made for end users to approach Bridge Carbon team through their village chief/community leader/stove champion with whom they might be more comfortable. The village chief/community leader/stove champion then channels the concern/issue to Bridge Carbon staff for resolution. This is undertaken to protect traditional sentiments and value systems of the villages and ensure end users can express issues or concerns without hesitation. As a part of on-going communication with all category stakeholders, it was explained during the LSC meeting that they are free to voice grievances regarding the project activity. Also, end users Stakeholders are free to connect with the Bridge Carbon team anytime through the e-mail or contact number provided by PP. Any relevant concern received during the operation of project activity will be addressed according to its merit. VVB team reviewed the documented stakeholder grievance mechanism, including grievance procedures, stakeholder communication records, and supporting evidence submitted by the project proponent. Interviews with the project representatives conducted during the onsite audit confirmed that multiple grievance channels are available to stakeholders, including Stove Champion visits, a helpline, community leaders, and direct communication with the project team. The VVB concludes that the PP has implemented a robust, wide-scale household engagement process as part of its ongoing communication strategy. Also, PP has well established grievance redressal procedure which is defined in the VCS PD & also monitoring report. The documentation and onsite audit interviews verify that these visits were conducted as stated, and also redressal happened as per laid down procedures fulfilling the requirements of Section 2.1.2 and 2.1.4 of the MR.

	Therefore, VVB team confirms that a functional and accessible grievance redress system is in place and has been used during the monitoring period. Documentation reviewed demonstrates resolution of all logged concerns, aligning with best practice requirements under the VCS Monitoring Report Template.
Date(s) of stakeholder consultation	26-October-2020 to 25-November-2020 No additional stakeholder consultation was executed in this MP.
Communication of monitored results	The monitoring results are communicated time to time to local authorities (e.g., Village Chief, Commune Councils and Govt officials etc.) based on the relevance of comments. No major grievances/42/ received in this MP. From the interview carried out by verifier team during onsite audit, it is confirmed that there is no inputs/complaints from users except some of grievances records as provided under section 2.1.4 of the monitoring report.
Consultation records	Stakeholders were invited to provide feedback via multiple methods including an announcement posted on PP website on 26-October-2020 with an electronic feedback form, Project Description Presentation, Non-Technical Summary and one-on-one meetings. Furthermore, an English advert ran in The Nation, a major national newspaper, on 17-November-2020; and e-mail invitations were sent by PP on 04-November-2020 to 41 people from organizations around the country including government, NGOs, stove manufacturers, project developers, academia and private and public-sector entities involved with cookstoves and/or sustainable energy. and/or sustainable energy. The email included a link to the organization website announcement and feedback form which resulted in electronic commentary from seven additional stakeholders. (Please refer Appendix 1 of registered VCS PD, version 03 dated 11-October-2021). PP claimed that there are no major inputs/grievances that is recorded that is relevant to project implementation process. The same is concluded from the data collected from users and stakeholder interviewed during onsite audit/10/.
Stakeholder input	The PP has taken account of all the inputs received from the stakeholders during the consultation period. User feedback in addition to monitoring parameters included in our project design documents will be collected during our monitoring processes. This is common practice for our projects, and The project implementors will include stove types/technologies that they have already tested in the market and stove/fuel benefits and performance characteristics will be accurately presented to end-users.

	Comments received from stakeholders required no changes/updates to the project design. PP claimed that there are no inputs/grievances that is recorded that is relevant to project implementation process. The same is concluded from the data collected from users and stakeholder interviewed during onsite audit/10/.

4.2.3 Free, Prior, and Informed Consent

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Consent	The participation of households in the project is free and voluntary. During stakeholder meetings it is highlighted that there is no enforcement or obligation to participate. Before delivering an ICS to an interested household, an End User Agreement is signed by a family member declaring that he/she is voluntarily taking part in the project activity. • The project does not interfere with Indigenous People and Local Communities' rights. From the information collected from onsite audit interviews with project technology users and project implementer partners' field team, no inputs/grievances/42/ that are identified that is evaluated to be material to project design and implementation. VCS standard, version 4.7/1/ para 3.18.8 is applicable in case the project is affecting property rights. The grouped project is an improved cookstove dissemination which is evaluated to have no risk on affecting any property right, Indigenous Peoples (IPs), local communities, nor customary rights
Outcome of FPIC discussion	VVB team reviewed the stakeholder consultation records and FPIC documentation during the onsite verification. Based on the evidence reviewed and interviews with the project representatives, VVB team confirmed that participation in the project is voluntary, stakeholders were adequately informed, no concerns or objections regarding participation were reported, and FPIC was appropriately obtained and documented in accordance with the VCS Program requirements and project safeguards.

4.2.4 Grievance Redress Procedure

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Grievance received and steps taken to resolve the grievance including the outcomes of the resolution	VVB team verified that the two grievances were received during the present monitoring period and they resolved appropriately. Assessment team checked grievance redressal records for the same. VVB team reviewed the grievance redressal records, including complaint registration forms, response summary forms, and the grievance register, during the onsite verification. Based on the evidence reviewed, VVB confirmed that the reported grievances were addressed through the established grievance redressal mechanisms, including the village chief/community leader/Stove Champion and the project helpline, and that the grievances were resolved in a timely and appropriate manner. VVB has conducted interviews with the PP representatives and the end users and found that there was the constant on-going communication directly with the beneficiary households. The project proponent has disclosed its feedback and grievance redressal mechanism under section 2.1.2 - 2.1.4 of the MR/8/. Based on interviews and observations, the assessment team evaluated that the grievance redressal procedure adequately addresses issues that may arise during project planning and implementation. Beneficiaries and stakeholders are provided with the project proponent's contact information and are encouraged to reach out with any problems, questions, or grievances. VVB team verified that; during the current monitoring period, the project proponent received a limited number of grievances, all of which were addressed through the established grievance redress mechanism. VVB team reviewed the grievance records during the onsite verification and confirmed that the grievances were appropriately resolved. . The grievance received toward ICS operation & maintenance was resolved by PP as per the grievance redressal procedures. This conclusion is based on a review of the grievance records, interviews conducted with field staff, stove champions & local stakeholders, as well as direct engagement with sampled beneficiary households during the onsite audit conducted by VVB team.

	The grievance redress mechanism was assessed in accordance with the requirements of VM0050 v1.0 and the VCS Standard v4.7. The mechanism includes multiple accessible channels such as a toll-free helpline, in-person reporting to local stove champion or village head, and a grievance register maintained at PP offices. The functionality and awareness of these channels were confirmed through stakeholder interviews and household visits. The grievance register was made available to the VVB team during the verification/42/. No unresolved or significant issues were identified that could impact the eligibility or implementation of the project activity.
Grievance redress procedure	PP has established and implemented a documented grievance redress mechanism to enable stakeholders and end users to raise concerns and provide feedback throughout the project implementation. The mechanism defines clear communication channels, roles and responsibilities, escalation procedures, and timelines for grievance resolution. Maintenance-related grievances are addressed within the prescribed timelines, with spare parts provided where required, while more complex grievances are escalated to higher levels of management to ensure timely and appropriate resolution. Assessment team during interview found that the Grievance redressal mechanism is established as per the company policy. Management of the Bridge Carbon regularly review the grievance records and resolve the issue of users, local stakeholder and employee as well same has been conformed during document review and interview with stakeholder.

4.2.5 Public Comments

The following public comment was received during the public comment period from 29-September-2020 to 29-October-2020.

Comments received	Actions taken by the project proponent	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
No comments received	NA	NA

4.2.6 Risks to Local Stakeholders and the Environment

4.2.6.1 Management Experience

Bridge Carbon (BC) is carbon project developer empowering vulnerable communities across sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia to address climate change and drive sustainable development, through access to clean cooking, renewable energy, and ecosystem restoration solutions.

BC has a well-structured implementation team in place to conduct project activities. Bridge Carbon has numerous active projects under VERRA (VCS).

The management of BC are committed to developing high quality greenhouse gas emission reduction projects by providing fuel-efficient improved cookstoves to people in Malawi through carbon finance. BC brings world-class expertise in carbon management, operations, legal, and finance, and is committed to delivering carbon projects that deliver exceptional quality, integrity, and transparency.

It was confirmed during the onsite audit that the Bridge Carbon Africa Stoves Development Private Limited staff are well-trained, with prior experience in distribution and monitoring. They received training on the questionnaire before conducting the surveys. The Training records and personnel competency have been verified by the assessment team during the document review and onsite audit interview./10/

4.2.6.2 Risk Assessment

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Natural and human induced risks to stakeholders' wellbeing	Based on the review of the project documentation and stakeholder consultation records, the verification team confirmed that the project has identified potential natural and human-induced risks associated with the use of improved cookstoves and has implemented appropriate mitigation measures. The ICS has been designed to reduce smoke emissions and fuelwood consumption, and end users are provided with adequate training on the proper operation and maintenance of the cookstoves. VVB team also confirmed that the project proponent complies with the applicable national legislation of Malawi.
Risks to stakeholder participation	VVB team reviewed the project documentation, stakeholder consultation records, and grievance mechanism procedures. Based on the evidence reviewed and onsite interviews with the project proponent and selected stakeholders, VVB team confirmed that there are no exclusions, communication gaps, or barriers that could hinder stakeholder engagement or participation. The grievance redress mechanism was found to be established and operational throughout the monitoring period.

Working conditions	VVB team reviewed the project documentation and training records and conducted onsite interviews with the project representatives. Based on the evidence reviewed, VVB team confirmed that the ICS provides a safer cooking alternative to traditional cookstoves and that end users and relevant field staff receive adequate training on the safe operation and maintenance of the cookstoves. No issues were identified during the onsite verification/10/.
Safety of women and girls	VVB team reviewed the project documentation and monitoring records and conducted onsite interviews with project representatives and selected end users. Based on the evidence reviewed, VVB team confirmed that the use of improved cookstoves reduces fuelwood consumption, thereby reducing the time spent collecting fuelwood and contributing to improved safety and wellbeing of women and girls. No adverse impacts were identified during the onsite verification.
Safety of minority and marginalized groups, including children	VVB team reviewed the project documentation and conducted onsite interviews/10/ with the project representatives. Based on the evidence reviewed, VVB team confirmed that the implementation and monitoring of the project do not adversely affect minority or marginalized groups, including children. No issues were identified during the verification.
Pollutants (air, noise, discharges to water, generation and release of hazardous materials and chemical pesticides and fertilizers	VVB team reviewed the project documentation and supporting evidence submitted by the project proponent. Based on the evidence reviewed, the VVB team confirmed that the project contributes to reduced air pollution through lower fuelwood consumption and does not result in significant risks related to noise, wastewater, waste generation, or the release of hazardous materials, chemical pesticides, or fertilizers. No adverse environmental impacts were identified during the onsite verification/10/.

4.2.7 Respect for Human Rights and Equity

4.2.7.1 Labor and Work

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Discrimination	VVB team reviewed the project proponent's policies and procedures and confirmed through onsite interviews/10/ with the project representatives that measures are in place to prevent discrimination. PP follows the applicable provisions of the Employment Act, 2000/22/ of Malawi relating to anti-discrimination. No evidence of discrimination was identified during the onsite verification/10/.

Sexual harassment	VVB team reviewed the project proponent's grievance mechanism and staff policies and confirmed through onsite interviews that appropriate procedures, including a grievance mechanism and "Speak Up" hotline, are available for reporting sexual harassment. PP follows the Public Service Workplace Anti-Sexual Harassment Policy, 2023 of Malawi. No issues were identified during the onsite verification/10/. No risk identified. No issues detected from the interviewed personals during the onsite audit interview /10/.
Gender equity in labor and work	No risk identified. Malawi has Labor Law in effect/22/ in place that cover employee's right. PP their own internal code of conduct and policy in place which covers both discrimination and sexual harassment issues/16/. PP follows the National Gender Policy (2015) of Malawi. No evidence of gender-based discrimination was identified during the onsite verification No issues detected from the interviewed personals during the onsite audit interview /10/.
Forced labor	No risk identified. Malawi has Employment Act, 2000 in effect/22/ in place that cover employee's right. PP their own internal code of conduct and policy in place which forced labor/16/. No issues detected from the interviewed personals during the onsite audit interview /10/.
Child labor	No risk identified. Malawi has Employment Act, 2000 in effect/22/ in place that cover employee's right. PP their own internal code of conduct and policy in place which child labor/16/. No issues detected from the interviewed personals during the onsite audit interview /10/.
Human trafficking	No risk identified. Malawi has Employment Act, 2000 in effect/22/ in place that cover employee's right. PP their own internal code of conduct and policy in place which covers human trafficking/16/. No issues detected from the interviewed personals during the onsite audit interview /10/.

4.2.7.2 Human Rights

Risks identified	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion

Human Rights	N/A. VVB team confirmed that participation in the project is voluntary, the project activity does not interfere with the rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, and the project proponent has committed to complying with applicable national legislation and relevant international human rights instruments, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), and the applicable ILO Conventions. No human rights concerns were identified during the verification. The nature of the project implementation is through the dissemination of improved cookstove which presents no risk to Human Rights. The employed worker's rights are assessed in section 4.2.7.1. Malawi has been a member of ILO since 1969 which summary of the ratifications over the years by the country/33/. .

4.2.7.3 Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage

Risks identified	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Preservation and protection of cultural heritage	N/A. The nature of the project implementation is through the dissemination of improved cookstove which present no risk to Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage

4.2.7.4 Property Rights

Risks identified	**Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion**
Disputes over rights to territories and resources	N/A. The nature of the project implementation is through the dissemination of improved cookstove which present no risk to property rights. Through signed user agreements it is clearly communicated that the stove is distributed free of charge and in return the credit for claiming carbon emission reduction is with PP. Assessment of the project based on the project technology and activities was executed against applicable Financial rules and regulations/30/, and international human rights laws and standards/33/.
Respect for property rights	N/A. The nature of the project implementation is through the dissemination of improved cookstove which presents no risk to property rights.

4.2.7.5 Benefit Sharing

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion

Summary of the benefit sharing plan	N/A. Based on the review of the project documentation, beneficiary agreements, and supporting records during the onsite verification, the verification team confirmed that the project activity does not present any risks related to property rights, as improved cookstoves are distributed free of charge to participating households. The VVB team further confirmed that the end-user agreements clearly specify the ownership of the carbon credits by the project proponent throughout the crediting period and that participating households voluntarily agreed to these terms prior to implementation. No issues were identified during the verification.
Benefit sharing during the monitoring period	N/A. The nature of the project implementation does not have benefit sharing arrangement through all parties involved.

4.2.8 Ecosystem Health

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems	N/A. The nature of the project is implementation through the dissemination of improved cookstove to replace the traditional baseline stove. The project implementation has no effect on biodiversity and ecosystem. Through use of improved cookstove, reduction in wood fuel consumption can serve a positive impact on the surrounding ecosystem.
Soil degradation and soil erosion	N/A. The nature of the project implementation is through the dissemination of improved cookstove to replace the traditional baseline stove. The project implementation has no effect on biodiversity and ecosystem. Through use of improved cookstove, wood fuel consumption reduction can serve a positive impact on surrounding ecosystem.
Water consumption and stress	N/A. The nature of the project implementation is through the dissemination of improved cookstove to replace the traditional baseline stove. The use of project technology has no impact on water consumption since it is simply aimed to replace the use of baseline stove.

4.2.8.1 Rare, Threatened, and Endangered species

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Species or habitat	N/A. The nature of the project implementation is through the dissemination of improved cookstove to replace the traditional baseline stove which does not present risk for local species or habitat.

Areas needed for habitat connectivity	N/A. VVB team confirmed that the project activity involves only the dissemination of improved cookstoves to households and does not involve any land-use change, construction activities, or activities located within or adjacent to habitats of rare, threatened, or endangered species. Therefore, no impacts on habitat connectivity are expected, and the requirement is considered not applicable.

4.2.8.2 Introduction of Species

Species introduced	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
N/A	

Existing invasive species	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
N/A	

Invasive species	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
	N/A

4.2.8.3 Ecosystem conversion

Item	ence gathering activities and evidence checked
Ecosystem conversion	N/A. The nature of the project implementation is through the dissemination of improved cookstove to replace the traditional baseline stove which does not present as risk to local ecosystem.

4.3 Accuracy of Reduction and Removal Calculations

The monitoring has been carried out in accordance with the provision of monitoring plan; the verification team reviewed if:

- The monitoring of reductions in GHG emissions resulting from the VCS project activity is verified against the monitoring plan contained in the registered VCS-PD/33/ and the applied methodology/7/.

- All parameters stated in the monitoring plan, the applied/updated methodologies and relevant
- standards and requirements have been sufficiently monitored and updated.
- The responsibilities and authorities for monitoring and reporting were in accordance with the responsibilities and authorities stated in the monitoring plan.

The monitoring system and all applied procedures are in compliance with the monitoring plan contained in the revised VCS PD/33/ and the applied methodology VM0050-Energy Efficiency and Fuel Switch Measures in Cookstoves, v1.0 /7/, based on the information included in the final monitoring report, there are several procedures for data collecting depending on the methodology applicable for each step of the project.

PP conducted sampling surveys to gather information needed for the monitoring of $n_{j,k,y}$, $\eta_{new,avg,y}$ and $BC_{p,j,k,y}$ parameters.

Where,

$n_{j,k,y}$: Visual inspection of the premises to see if ICS is operational and in use. Interview with end user if required to verify that ICS is still in use (Yes/No)

$\eta_{new,avg,y}$: a linear decrease approach.

$BC_{p,j,k,y}$: Project KPTs were conducted in the sampled households

$BC_{b,i,y}$: Baseline KPTs were conducted in the sampled households

Monitoring surveys were conducted in 28-April-2026 to 09-May-2026. Minimum sample size is calculated and verified for each parameter and project activity instances in reference to CDM Guideline Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and PoA/17/ using total distributed units as target population. Using random sampling approach, PP has identified different sample. The project is implemented in the geographical boundaries of the Kenya across various regions with potentially same baseline conditions including fuel types, similar usage patterns, PP has chosen samples found representative of the regions where the project was implemented. Thus, accepted by VVB. Also, for the baseline KPT re-assessment PP derived the same sample size as the project KPT, in line with CDM requirements/17/. To ensure comparative baseline and project conditions households were selected from the same regions as the project households (wherever available) for baseline KPT. During onsite visit/10/, assessment team verified the sample selection criteria and found correct as per sampling requirements/26/. VVB confirmed that the PP has meet minimum sample requirements, and achieved desired precision level. Same was verified from survey sheets & precision calculations.

Description	Estimated Sample Size	Actual Samples Selected	Survey Period
Baseline KPT Survey	140	189	27-April-2026 to 16-May-2026

Description	Estimated Sample Size	Actual Samples Selected	Survey Period
Project KPT Survey	140	150	27-April-2026 to 08-May-2026
Project Monitoring Survey	210	188	28-April-2026 to 09-May-2026

For survey PP has chosen 140/210 samples but in actual higher or less samples were surveyed to meet the required level of confidence/precision as shown above.

1) Review and Validation of the End-User Database

- In accordance with Section 9.3 of VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0, the VVB confirms that the complete ICS distribution database containing individual-level household data such as names, addresses, contact details, and stove serial numbers, was shared directly with the VVB and thoroughly reviewed.
- The VVB accessed the full database during a during audit process:
    a) The PP demonstrated secure access to the ICS distribution server.
    b) The VVB downloaded the full database and conducted random sampling checks.
    c) Fields including household name, address, GPS coordinates, stove ID, distribution date, and user agreements were verified.
    d) The database structure and completeness were cross validated with the ER spreadsheet summaries (ICS Distribution Summary tab) and other monitoring records.

Therefore, it is concluded by VVB team that the complete end-user database was securely shared and reviewed during verification, in compliance with VM0050 Section 9.3. Due to personal data protection laws in Kenya and internationally, end-user details were not included in the public ERR spreadsheet. However, the VVB accessed the full database, performed random checks, and verified data accuracy. The exclusion from the ERR does not affect transparency or compliance.

2) Assessment of Sampling Date and Representativeness: VVB team would like to confirm here that:

a) The final stove distribution under the project took place on 31-December-2023, as verified from the "ICS Distribution Sheet" in the ER sheet and the database itself.
b) No distributions occurred in 2024/2025/2026, a fact cross-confirmed via interviews with the field team and database inspection/9/.
c) The sampling for the usage and performance survey was conducted on April-May 2026.
d) This timeline ensures that:
    - The entire ICS distribution database was finalized before sampling.
    - No additional stoves were distributed after the sample frame was generated, thus eliminating risk of under-coverage or post-sampling bias.
e) This approach aligns with VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0, Section 9.3, which requires sampling to be representative of the full monitored population and to reflect conditions during the monitoring period.

Verification Methodology for Representativeness

- During the onsite audit, the VVB verified:

- Sample representativeness by randomly selecting and auditing households across country.
- Both project stove users and KPT households were visited and interviewed, confirming accurate inclusion in the master database.
- The survey population's geographic and temporal spread matched the distribution activity recorded in the database.

- The sampling methodology applied by the PP, including stratified random sampling, is consistent with CDM's "Sampling and Survey Guidelines" and was verified the approach as permitted under the Sampling Standard Version 9.0.

Therefore, as stated above it is concluded by VVB team that the sampling was conducted, after the final ICS distribution. No distributions occurred after this date, ensuring the sampling frame was complete and representative of the entire monitoring period. This information has been included in Section 4.3 of the Monitoring Report. The sampling process fully aligns with VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, VERSION 1.0 Section 9.3 and is therefore considered valid and compliant

Sampling captured information on monitoring variables with required confidence/precision 90/10 confidence/precision basis in corresponding to the scale of the Group Project which is "project" in accordance to VCS Standard/1/ and CDM Guideline Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and PoA/26/.

Accuracy and data traceability from the presented survey data is requested to be demonstrated by PP from the internal data management system to the extracted spreadsheet. Data presented and used for ER calculation is concluded to be complete and accurate. PP further provided justification and rationale behind data interpretation from the survey data during the opening meeting.

Calculation for relative precision from survey data is calculated at for both monitored parameters $n_{j,k,y}$, $BC_{b,i,y}$ and $BC_{p,j,k,y}$ is presented in the ER calculation/9/ and Project Device KPT Analysis spreadsheet/12/.

Verifier team approach to determine sample site visit in terms of minimum sample as well as sample selection is detailed in section 2.4. of this report.

Details of the sampled users are detailed in section 2.3 of the verification report. Data collected from the site visit on the sampled survey/10/ verified against monitoring survey/12/ and project distribution database/11/.

Parameter $n_{j,k,y}$ and $BC_{p,j,k,y}$ are verified to be matching the monitoring data survey.

Parameter	Description of Parameter	Assessment approach
$n_{j,k,y}$	Number of project devices of type i	-Visual inspection of the premises to see if the project stove is operational and in use. -Interview with end user to verify that project stove is still in use

$BC_{p,j,k,y}$	Average quantity of fuel used by project device type j from batch k during year y	-Onsite interview with households and reviewed KPTs submitted by PP
$BC_{b,i,y}$	Fuel used per baseline device type i during year y	Onsite interview with households and reviewed KPTs submitted by PP

Emission reduction (ER)

The methodology calculates baseline and project emissions separately. The steps taken and the equations and parameters applied in the VCS PD/05/ & revised PD and VM0050 to calculate the project emissions, baseline emissions, leakage and emission reductions comply with the requirements of the selected methodology including applicable tool(s).

$$BE_y = \Sigma EC_{i,y} \times N_{j,k,y} \times n_{j,k,y} \times (EF_{b,i,CO2} \times f_{NRB,y} + EF_{b,i,nonCO2}) \quad \text{Equation (1)}$$

Where:

BE_y	Baseline emissions during year y (t CO2e)
$EC_{i,y}$	Average energy consumption of baseline device type i in year y (TJ)
$N_{j,k,y}$	Number of commissioned project devices of type j from batch k in year y
$n_{j,k,y}$	Proportion of commissioned project devices of type j from batch k that remain operating in year y (fraction)
$EF_{b,i,CO2}$	CO_2 emission factor for fuel used by baseline device type i in the baseline scenario (t CO_2/TJ)
$f_{NRB,y}$	Fraction of woody biomass that is established to be non-renewable used by baseline device in year y (fraction)
$EF_{b,i,nonCO2}$	Non-CO_2 emission factor for fuel used by baseline device type i in the baseline scenario (t CO_2e/TJ)
i	Baseline device type and its respective fuel type
j	Project device type and its respective fuel type

The average energy consumption of baseline device type i is calculated as follows:

$$EC_{i,y} = BC_{b,i,y} \times NCV_{b,i} \quad \text{Equation (2)}$$

Where:

$BC_{b,i,y}$	Fuel used per baseline device type i during year y (tonnes)
$NCV_{b,i}$	Net calorific value of baseline fuel for baseline device type i (TJ/tonne)

$EC_{est,y} = EC_{p,y} \times \frac{\eta_{new,avg,y}}{\eta_{old,avg}}$ (3)			
Parameter	Description	Value	Unit
$EC_{est,y}$	Back-calculated energy consumption of the potential mix of devices and fuels in the baseline in year y	0.0609	TJ
$EC_{p,y}$	Energy used in project scenario by project devices during year y	0.0265	TJ
$\eta_{new,avg,,y}$	Weighted average efficiency of project devices in year y	0.3450	Fraction
$\eta_{old,avg}$	Weighted average efficiency of baseline devices that are replaced by project devices	0.15	Fraction

$EC_{p,,y} = \sum_{j,k} BC_{p,j,k,y} \times NCV_{p,j}$ (4)			
Parameter	Description	Value	Unit
$EC_{p,y}$	Energy used in project scenario by project devices during year y	0.0265	TJ
$BC_{p,j,k,y}$	Average quantity of fuel used by project device type j from batch k during year y	1.6987	tonnes
$NCV_{p,i}$	Net calorific value of baseline fuel for project device j	0.0156	TJ/tonne

Quantification of leakage emissions:

In accordance with the section 8.3 of the applied methodology, VM0050, version 1.0/7/, a default factor of 0.95 to account for leakage has been applied.

Verification team confirms that all relevant assumptions and data are listed in the project description, including their references and sources and that all data and parameter values used in the project description are considered reasonable in the context of the project and all estimates of the baseline emissions can be replicated using the data and parameter values provided in the project description. No uncertainties associated with the calculations of emissions have been observed by the verification team.

Quantification of project emissions:

As per the applied methodology VM0050, ver. 1.0, project emissions are calculated as follows:

$$PE^{y} = PE_{energy,y} + PE_{others,y} \quad \text{Equation (6)}$$

Where:

PE^{y} Project emissions during year y (t CO_2e)

$PE_{energy,y}$ Project emissions from energy consumption of project devices in year y

(t CO_2e)

$PE_{others,y}$ Project emissions from other sources in year y (t CO_2e)

$PE_{energy,y}$= $\sum_j \sum_k BCp,j,k,y \times Nj,k,y \times NCVp,j \times nj,k,y \times (EFp,j,CO2 \times fNRB,y + EFp,j,nonCO2)$ Equation (7)

Where:

$EF_{p,j,CO2}$ CO_2 emission factor for fuel used by project device type j in the project scenario (t CO_2/TJ) = 112 tCO_2e/TJ (Meth Default Value)

$EF_{p,j,nonCO2}$ Non-CO_2 emission factor for fuel used by project device type j in the project scenario (t CO_2e/TJ) = 9.46 tCO_2e/TJ (Meth Default Value)

Given that the grouped project involves the distribution of non-renewable biomass-based improved cookstoves exclusively to the target users, Equation (8) and Equation (10) of the methodology applies to electric stoves and are therefore not applicable. Further, the ICS distributed under the project is designed for wood fuel, and beneficiaries procure the wood fuel either from nearby fields or the market. Therefore, Equation (9) is not applicable.

VVB team has reviewed the project KPTs and confirms there are no uncertainties in calculating $BC_{p,j,k,y}$ for project emission calculations.

The grouped project employs methodology namely VM0050/7/ v1.1. Following Project Description Document /5/ section 5.1 and 5.2, the parameters determined ex-ante and monitored ex-post as per methodology requirements are as followed:

The data and parameters fixed (ex-ante):

S.No	Parameter	Value	Means of verification
1	$EF_{b,i,CO2}$/$EF_{p,j,CO2}$: CO_2 emission factor for fuel used by baseline device type i in the baseline scenario CO_2 emission factor for fuel used by project device type j in the project scenario	112 tCO_2e/TJ	Verification against methodology default value and IPCC Guidelines/25/
2	$EF_{b,i,non\ CO2}$/$EF_{p,j,non\ CO2}$: Non-CO_2 emission factor for fuel used by baseline device type i in the baseline scenario	9.46 tCO2e/TJ	Verification against methodology default value and IPCC Guidelines/25/

S.No	Parameter	Value	Means of verification
	Non-CO_2 emission factor for fuel used by project device type j in the project scenario		
3	$NCV_{b,i}/NCV_{p,j}$: Net calorific value of baseline fuel used by baseline device type i Net calorific value of project fuel used by project device type j	0.0156 TJ/tonne	Verification against methodology default value and IPCC Guidelines/25/
4	$BC_{ex\text{-}ante,b,i}$: Ex-ante annual average quantity of fuel used per baseline device type i	2.6557 tonnes/HH/Day	Assessment team has reviewed baseline KPTs as per VM0050 v1.0 requirements and cross check firewood consumption during onsite audit
5	$\eta_{old,avg}$ Weighted average efficiency of baseline devices that are replaced by project devices	15%	Verification against methodology default value and IPCC Guidelines/25/
6	Hhi Hhj,k	Average household size of the target population using device type i Hhi: 3.4942 Average household size of the target population using device type j from batch k $Hh_{j,k}$: 3.7331	Assessment team has reviewed baseline survey and KPTs as per VM0050 v1.0 requirements and cross check firewood consumption during desk review and onsite audit interview.

<u>The data and parameters monitored (ex-post)</u>:

1. Parameter: $N_{j,k,y}$ (Number of commissioned project devices of type j from batch k in year y)

Means of verification	Measuring /Reading /Recording frequency	Assessment team has reviewed total ICS distribution database following methodology/7/ requirement. As per methodology/7/ requirement and PD/5/, the monitoring frequency is every time that new project devices are distributed. Frequency monitoring for this parameter is evident meeting the methodology requirement.
	Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	N/A. This is based on distribution records of ICS.
	Monitoring equipment	N/A. This is based on distribution records of ICS.
	Is accuracy of the monitoring equipment as stated in the monitoring plan? If the monitoring plan does not specify the accuracy of the monitoring equipment, does the accuracy of the monitoring equipment comply with local/national standards, or as per the manufacturer's specification?	N/A
	Calibration frequency /interval:	This is based on distribution records of ICS.
	Is the calibration interval in line with the monitoring plan and/or methodology? If the monitoring plan does not specify the frequency of calibration, is the selected frequency in accordance with the local/national standards, or as per the manufacturer's specifications?	N/A
	Is the calibration of measuring equipment carried out by an accredited person or institution?	N/A
	Is(are) calibration(s) valid for the whole reporting period?	N/A
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	Assessment team has reviewed the total distribution database which has date of distribution. Value of $N_{j,k,y}$ is verified as 441,423 units.
	If applicable, has the reported data been cross checked with other available data?	N/A
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Assessment team has reviewed number of ICS devices recorded in database, sales record. Value of $N_{j,k,y}$ is verified as 441,423 units

	In case project participants have temporarily not monitored the parameter, has either deviation?	Monitoring is verified to be carried out as per Project Description Document/5/ and methodology/7/ requirement with no deviation.
Findings	NA	
Conclusion	The monitoring & recording of the parameter found inline with applied methodology	

2. Parameter: $n_{j,k,y}$ (Proportion of commissioned project devices of type j from batch k that are still being used regularly in year y)

Means of verification	Measuring /Reading /Recording frequency	Following methodology/7/ requirement, the parameter is measured directly or based on a representative sample. Project Proponent carried out habit survey/12/ with questionnaire determining whether project technology is used (user vs non-user) for each project instances sample sets. Calculation is carried out for the project instance using total units distributed with usage rate % from monitoring survey. As per methodology/7/ requirement and PD/5//33/, the monitoring frequency is annually. The parameter is calculated using usage rate obtained from monitoring survey carried out in April-May 2026 for the monitoring period. As per methodology/7/ requirement and PD/5/, the monitoring frequency is annual. The parameter is calculated using usage rate obtained from monitoring survey carried out in April-May 2026 for the monitoring period. Sampling requirement for the survey to obtain the data parameter is assessed with presented data that Project Proponent sampling plan is adjusted to satisfy sample size to achieve 90/10 confidence precision relevant to the size of the project. Sampling approach adopted by Project proponent is in line with Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and Programmes of Activities requirement/17/.	

	Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	As per methodology/7/ requirement and PD/5/, the monitoring frequency is annually. The parameter is calculated using usage rate obtained from monitoring survey carried out in April-May 2026 for the monitoring period. Sampling requirement for the survey to obtain the data parameter is assessed with presented data that Project Proponent sampling plan is adjusted to satisfy sample size to achieve 90/10 confidence precision relevant to the size of the project. Sampling approach adopted by Project proponent in accordance with Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and Programmes of Activities requirement/17/	
	Monitoring equipment	N/A.	
	Is accuracy of the monitoring equipment as stated in the monitoring plan? If the monitoring plan does not specify the accuracy of the monitoring equipment, does the accuracy of the monitoring equipment comply with local/national standards, or as per the manufacturer's specification?	N/A	
	Calibration frequency /interval:	N/A.	
	Is the calibration interval in line with the monitoring plan and/or methodology? If the monitoring plan does not specify the frequency of calibration, is the selected frequency in accordance with the local/national standards, or as per the manufacturer's specifications?	N/A	
	Is the calibration of measuring equipment carried out by an accredited person or institution?	N/A	
	Is(are) calibration(s) valid for the whole reporting period?	N/A	

	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	Stove Operating Fraction for determination of $N_{y,i,j}$ values are verified through data analysis of data presented as survey habit/12/ for each project instances for usage rate of project technology is at 95.16% which is capped at 90% for all ages.
	If applicable, has the reported data been cross checked with other available data?	NA, as this is a calculated value using methodology equation.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	The value of usage survey is based on the monitoring survey analysis which is captured and recorded electronically. Traceability of the data from the presented excel data file/12/ was performed from the data source using sampled data set during opening meeting with no discrepancy sighted. Similar feedback from households is obtained during onsite visits. Calculation of the value is verified as well as the value claimed in both ER/9/ and monitoring report/8/.
	In case project participants have temporarily not monitored the parameter, has either deviation?	Monitoring is verified to be carried out as per Project Description Document/5/ and methodology/7/ requirement with no deviation.
Findings	No	
Conclusion	The monitoring & recording of the parameter found inline with applied methodology	

3. Parameter $f_{NRB,b,y}$ (Fraction of woody biomass that can be established as non-renewable biomass.)

Means of verification	Measuring /Reading /Recording frequency	In accordance with VM0050 requirement and deviation applied, fNRB value sourced from MoFuSS model National value as per BC Country-specific fNRB assessment for Malawi. The fNRB value is from modeler-developed, MoFuSS derived ex-ante fNRB value based on national-level data, as reported in the study titled "Country-specific fNRB Assessment for Malawi, prepared for Bridge Carbon by Dr. Rob Bailis, Senior Scientist at the Stockholm Environment Institute and co-developer of the MoFuSS model". The valueof this parameter is found to be in accordance with the evidence submitted by PP/37/.

	Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	Calculation of this parameter is as per applied methodology & deviation applied. This parameter is calculated once per crediting period. The frequency of calculation of f_{NRB} for the host country is in line with VM0050 v1.0.
	Monitoring equipment	N/A. The parameter is calculated as per MoFuSS model National value as per BC Country-specific fNRB assessment for Malawi.
	Is accuracy of the monitoring equipment as stated in the monitoring plan? If the monitoring plan does not specify the accuracy of the monitoring equipment, does the accuracy of the monitoring equipment comply with local/national standards, or as per the manufacturer's specification?	N/A
	Calibration frequency /interval:	N/A
	Is the calibration interval in line with the monitoring plan and/or methodology? If the monitoring plan does not specify the frequency of calibration, is the selected frequency in accordance with the local/national standards, or as per the manufacturer's specifications?	N/A
	Is the calibration of measuring equipment carried out by an accredited person or institution?	N/A
	Is(are) calibration(s) valid for the whole reporting period?	N/A
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	Calculation of this parameter is as per applied methodology & deviation. This parameter is calculated once per crediting period.
	If applicable, has the reported data been cross checked with other available data?	N/A Calculation of this parameter is as per applied methodology & deviation. The frequency of calculation of fNRB for the host country is in line with VM0050 v1.0.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	N/A. The parameter is as per revised PD & deviation. f_{NRB} is applied in accordance with section 9.2 of the applied methodology.

	In case project participants have temporarily not monitored the parameter, has either deviation?	N/A. The parameter is as per revised PD & deviation. f_{NRB} is applied in accordance with section 9.2 of the applied methodology.
Findings	N/A	
Conclusion	The value of this parameter is verified and accepted as: 0.63	

4. Parameter $BC_{b,i,y}$ (Fuel used per baseline device type i during year y)

Means of verification	Measuring /Reading /Recording frequency	Following methodology/7/ requirement, the parameter is to be obtained from survey at five years. The parameter is to be monitored using 2 options with option 1 being used. This option requires measurement campaign followed by KPTs that are not the part of the project activity. Similar sampling procedures to the project scenario were followed and 179 samples were surveyed. The fuel consumption was confirmed by interviews of baseline households during onsite audit. The monitoring frequency is in line with applied methodology.
	Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	Following methodology/7/ requirement, under option 1 the parameter is to be obtained from survey designed to capture the cooking habits and baseline firewood consumption of households in project boundary. Assessment team has reviewed the sampling approach and the baseline followup survey data. The estimate wood consumption in the baseline was confirmed by baseline/project households during onsite audit. The approach PP has implemented based on the questionnaire format of the survey, data interpretation and analysis for precision level, it is concluded to satisfy methodology requirement/7/.
	Monitoring equipment	NA, as the survey data is obtained by verbal confirmation and is followed by KPT.

	Is accuracy of the monitoring equipment as stated in the monitoring plan? If the monitoring plan does not specify the accuracy of the monitoring equipment, does the accuracy of the monitoring equipment comply with local/national standards, or as per the manufacturer's specification?	NA, as the survey data is obtained by verbal confirmation on the frequency on the consumption of firewood in the baseline and is then followed by KPT.	
	Calibration frequency /interval:	NA, as the survey data is obtained by verbal confirmation on the frequency on the consumption of firewood in the baseline and is then followed by KPT.	
	Is the calibration interval in line with the monitoring plan and/or methodology? If the monitoring plan does not specify the frequency of calibration, is the selected frequency in accordance with the local/national standards, or as per the manufacturer's specifications?	N/A	
	Is the calibration of measuring equipment carried out by an accredited person or institution?	N/A	
	Is(are) calibration(s) valid for the whole reporting period?	N/A,	

	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	VVB has reviewed the baseline surveys and KPTs. Data analysis on survey data concluded that the value is calculated accordingly. Data Traceability for the survey data presented was carried out during opening meeting. Further, inline with Appendix 4 para 58 (page 100) of Guidelines for Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities, Version 04.0, PP has identified the outliers in the result and retained same being found business as usual and not due to result of a mistake (wrongly recorded, or wrongly entered onto the computer in which case it can be corrected); or it could be real value - in which case it must be left as it is and included in the analysis. PP has treated inline with the SOP implemented for the QA/QC of the survey results as best practice/36/.
	If applicable, has the reported data been cross checked with other available data?	N/A. $BC_{b,i,y}$ is surveyed and updated in accordance with section 9.2 of the applied methodology.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	The approach PP has implemented based on the questionnaire format of the survey, data interpretation and analysis for precision level, it is concluded to satisfy methodology requirement/7/. The approach resulted in simplified questionaries that is easily conveyed by survey team and understood by survey participants. The calculation of the value of itself is also simple fraction based on the frequency.
	In case project participants have temporarily not monitored the parameter, has either deviation?	N/A. $BC_{b,i,y}$ is surveyed and updated in accordance with section 9.2 of the applied methodology.
Findings	No finding raised	
Conclusion	The value of this parameter is verified and accepted as:	

Period	*$BC_{b,i,y}$ (Fuel used per baseline device)*
2.6557 tonnes/HH/year	

5. Parameter $BC_{p,j,k,y}$ (Average quantity of fuel used by project device type j from batch k during year y)

Means of verification	Measuring /Reading /Recording frequency	Following methodology/7/ requirement, the parameter is to be obtained from survey biennial or annually. The parameter is to be monitored using 2 options with option 1 being used. This option requires measurement campaign followed by KPTs that are not the part of the project activity. CDM CDM Standard for Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and Programmes of Activities sampling procedures were followed for project scenario achieved confidence and precision of at 95/10 for the target parameter of average daily fuel consumption per adult equivalent. 164 samples in the project scenario were surveyed for project KPTs. The fuel consumption was confirmed by interviews of baseline households during onsite audit. The monitoring frequency is in line with applied methodology.
	Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	Following methodology/7/ requirement, under option 1 the parameter is to be obtained from survey designed to capture the cooking habits and project activity firewood consumption of households. Assessment team has reviewed the sampling approach and the project survey data. The estimate wood consumption in the project was confirmed by project households during onsite audit. The approach PP has implemented based on the questionnaire format of the survey, data interpretation and analysis for precision level, it is concluded to satisfy methodology requirement/7/.
	Monitoring equipment	NA

	Is accuracy of the monitoring equipment as stated in the monitoring plan? If the monitoring plan does not specify the accuracy of the monitoring equipment, does the accuracy of the monitoring equipment comply with local/national standards, or as per the manufacturer's specification?	NA
	Calibration frequency /interval:	NA
	Is the calibration interval in line with the monitoring plan and/or methodology? If the monitoring plan does not specify the frequency of calibration, is the selected frequency in accordance with the local/national standards, or as per the manufacturer's specifications?	N/A.
	Is the calibration of measuring equipment carried out by an accredited person or institution?	N/A
	Is(are) calibration(s) valid for the whole reporting period?	N/A
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	VVB has reviewed the project KPTs. Data analysis on survey data concluded that the value is calculated accordingly. Data Traceability for the survey data presented was carried out during opening meeting.
	If applicable, has the reported data been cross checked with other available data?	N/A. BCp,j,k,y is surveyed and updated in accordance with section 9.2 of the applied methodology.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	The approach PP has implemented based on the questionnaire format of the survey, data interpretation and analysis for precision level, it is concluded to satisfy methodology requirement/7/. The approach resulted in simplified questionaries that is easily conveyed by survey team and understood by survey participants. The calculation of the value of itself is also simple fraction based on the frequency.

	In case project participants have temporarily not monitored the parameter, has either deviation?	N/A. $BC_{p,j,k,y}$ is surveyed and updated in accordance with section 9.2 of the applied methodology.
Findings	N/A	
Conclusion	VVB reviewed monitoring survey and Project KPTs. VVB analysed sampling calculation The value of this parameter is verified and accepted as: Period: *$BC_{p,j,k,y}$ (Average quantity of fuel used by project device)* 1.6987 tonnes/HH/year	

5. Parameter $\eta_{new,avg,y}$ (Weighted average efficiency of project devices in year y)

Means of verification	Measuring /Reading /Recording frequency	Following methodology/7/ requirement, the parameter is established by A linear decrease approach, applying a default schedule of linearly decreasing efficiency up to the terminal efficiency (assumed to be 25%) through the lifespan of the project device. PP Has chosen the sub option (b) above i.e., linear decrease approach to determine the project stove efficiency.
	Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	Following methodology/7/ requirement, the parameter is established by A linear decrease approach, applying a default schedule of linearly decreasing efficiency up to the terminal efficiency (assumed to be 25%) through the lifespan of the project device PP Has chosen the sub option (b) above i.e., linear decrease approach to determine the project stove efficiency.
	Monitoring equipment	NA

	Is accuracy of the monitoring equipment as stated in the monitoring plan? If the monitoring plan does not specify the accuracy of the monitoring equipment, does the accuracy of the monitoring equipment comply with local/national standards, or as per the manufacturer's specification?	NA
	Calibration frequency /interval:	N/A as the parameter is calculated.
	Is the calibration interval in line with the monitoring plan and/or methodology? If the monitoring plan does not specify the frequency of calibration, is the selected frequency in accordance with the local/national standards, or as per the manufacturer's specifications?	N/A.
	Is the calibration of measuring equipment carried out by an accredited person or institution?	N/A.
	Is(are) calibration(s) valid for the whole reporting period?	N/A.
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	Yes
	If applicable, has the reported data been cross checked with other available data?	N/A
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	PP Has chosen the sub option (b) above i.e., linear decrease approach to determine the project stove efficiency.
	In case project participants have temporarily not monitored the parameter, has either deviation?	N/A
Findings	No finding	
Conclusion	The weighted average efficiencies are calculated as per meth and found correct/9/.	

	VVB reviewed monitoring survey and Project KPTs. VVB analysed sampling calculation The value of this parameter is verified and accepted as: Period , ηnew,avg,y (Weighted average efficiency of project devices)

Period	$\eta_{new,avg,y}$ (Weighted average efficiency of project devices)
Age 1	0.3450
Age 2	0.3355
Age 3	0.3260
Age 4	0.3165
Age 5	0.3070
Age 6	0.2975

Full assessment of value and data used in ER calculation is verified as detailed above/9/.

The assessment team has thoroughly verified the calculation done for the quantification of the emissions reduction for the project activity, under this monitoring period from 01-March-2023 to 30-April-2026.

4.4 Quality of Evidence to Determine Reductions and Removals

Verification team was able to confirm that the data presented is able to be traced to initial raw source of record/data. The spreadsheets used to calculate the VCUs calculations, and all figures were tracked, checked and found to be consistent.

The transfer of carbon rights and other supporting documents related to quality and maintenance were checked by the verification team during the onsite audit assessment to confirm the authenticity of the documents and to check the correctness of the calculation.

The verification team can confirm that sufficient evidence is available for the whole monitoring period and the same is verifiable. Based on the distribution database, 441,423 were distributed. Verifier team evaluated the approach chosen by PP to be acceptable from the conservativeness principle as well while still meeting the requirement of the applied methodology.

In accordance with the above details the verification team confirms that:

A complete set of data for the monitoring period was available for the monitoring period and the verification of each monitoring parameter is elaborated under this of this report.

The complete monitoring data is also presented in the corresponding ER sheet and the final monitoring report.

The information provided in the monitoring report was cross checked with other sources, wherever appropriate and available, and such information is also included under this report.

The calculations of baseline emissions as presented in the corresponding ER sheet of final Monitoring Report were checked and found to be consistent with the formulae and methods described in the registered monitoring plan/05/ and the applied methodology.

All assumptions used in the emission calculations were found appropriate and therefore justified.

Appropriate emission factors and other reference values have been correctly applied.

The assessment team has verified all the primary supporting related to operations, quality, and generation of data during the monitoring period such as cross verification against initial/raw data source (users' signed agreements/14/, internal database record for distribution database for user's information, baseline stove and fuel type/11/; monitoring survey/12/ and; technical specification of ICS model/26/, training sessions for competence evaluation of monitoring personals and survey execution guidance/22/, data quality check for plausibility and accuracy, VVB verified the 4.3.3 and 4.3.4 section of the MR in relation to QA/QC measures and training in relation to the competence of the field team. Evidence provided in form of internal audit reports, training records, project stove training material used for households visit/training/30/.

ER calculation with formulations and units conversion as well as data transfer from data sources into reports. The photographs were only used as means of secondary cross check of the information verified from Primary sources. As this is the 06th monitoring period of the project's first crediting period, information regarding project capacity commission and monitoring system are already verified in previous monitoring report which are also cross checked with previous report. Thus, a reasonable level of assurance is achieved.

4.5 Non-Permanence Risk Analysis

VCS standard/1/ section 2.4, non-permanence risk analysis is applicable for Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) and Geologic Carbon Storage (GCS) projects.

5 VERIFICATION OPINION

5.1 Verification Summary

The project activity VCS – 2372, "Installation of high efficiency wood burning cookstoves in Malawi – Project 2" has undergone 6th verification with monitoring period from 01-March-2023 to 30-April-2026 (including both days). Bridge Carbon Africa Stoves Development Private Limited is responsible for the collection, analysis, aggregation, preparation (conversion factors, assumptions, methodology, calculations) and presentation of activities and related GHG data in its public disclosures (including but not limited to monitoring report, emission reduction calculation sheet, submitted documents/ emails/ communications). Our responsibility of performing this work is to the management of Bridge Carbon Africa Stoves Development Private Limited and in accordance with terms of reference agreed with the Bridge Carbon Africa Stoves Development Private Limited in the master service agreement. The verification engagement is based on the assumption that the GHG data provided to us is complete, sufficient, true and free from material misstatements. SustainCERT disclaims any liability or co-responsibility for any decision a person or an entity would make based on this verification statement towards the issuance and utilization of VCUs hereby verified and certified. The verification was carried out during April-July 2026 by a team of qualified GHG auditors.

SustainCERT applies its own quality management system and compliance policies for quality control, in accordance with ISO 17029:2019: 2019 & ISO 14065:2020 and ISO 14064-3:2019 and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal & regulatory requirements.

We have complied with the VCS standard/1/ and other requirements mentioned, during the verification engagement and maintained independence. SustainCERT was not involved in the preparation of any statements or reports or data except for this Verification Statement and Report. SustainCERT maintains complete impartiality toward stakeholders interviewed during the verification process. SustainCERT did not provide any services to Bridge Carbon Africa Stoves Development Private Limited (Project Proponent) and its subsidiaries in the scope of verification that could compromise the independence or impartiality of our work.

5.2 Verification Conclusion

The Verification of the project titled 'Installation of high efficiency wood burning cookstoves in Malawi – Project 2' VCS ID – 2372, have been undertaken by SustainCERT, as requested by Bridge Carbon Africa Stoves Development Private Limited, project proponent for the monitoring period 01-March-2023 to 30-April-2026 (including both the days) as reported in monitoring report/8/. The project activity is implemented in accordance with the registered monitored plan in PD/5/ and the emission reduction from the project activity. It is our responsibility to express an independent verification statement on the reported GHG emission reductions from the project activity.

SustainCERT Verification approach was based on understanding the risk associated with reporting of GHG emission data and the controls in place to mitigate these. SustainCERT planned and performed the verification by obtaining evidence and other information and explanations that SustainCERT 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-March-2023 to 30-April-2026 are fairly stated in the project monitoring report/8/. The GHG emission reductions were calculated correctly based on the approved baseline and monitoring methodology VM0050-Energy Efficiency and Fuel Switch Measures in Cookstoves, v1.0 and the monitoring plan contained in the PD/5/ and applied methodology.

Verification period: From 01-March-2023 to 30-April-2026

Verified GHG emission reductions and carbon dioxide removals in the above verification period:

Vintage period	Baseline emissions (tCO_2e)	Project emissions (tCO_2e)	Leakage emissions (tCO_2e)	Reduction VCUs (tCO_2e)	Removal VCUs (tCO_2e)	Total VCUs (tCO_2e)
1-March-2023 to 31-December-2023	789,426	504,936	0	270,265	0	270,265
1-January-2024 to 31-December-2024	1,317,044	842,413	0	450,899	0	450,899
1-January-2025 to 31-December-2025	1,317,044	842,413	0	450,899	0	450,899
1-January-2026 to 30-April-2026	433,000	276,957	0	148,240	0	148,240
Total	**3,856,514**	**2,466,719**	**0**	**1,320,303**	**0**	**1,320,303**

5.3 Ex-ante vs Ex-post ERR Comparison

Vintage period	Ex-ante estimated reductions/ removals	Achieved reductions/ removals	Percent difference	Explanation for the difference
01-March-2023 to 31-December-2023	471,355	270,265	-43%	The emission reductions generated in the current monitoring period are 26% lower than estimated in the registered PDD. Reason for lower emissions attributable to fewer households in current MP and updation of ex-ante estimated values which are calculated by considering actual values of earlier issuances.
– 01-January-2024 to 31-December-2024	562,237	450,899	-20%	
01-January-2025 to 31-December-2025	562,237	450,899	-20%	
01-January-2026 to 30-April-2026	184,845	148,240	-20%	
Total	**1,780,674**	**1,320,303**	**-26%**	

APPENDIX 1: COMMERCIALLY SENSITIVE INFORMATION

Section	*Information*	*Justification*	*Assessment method and conclusion*
1.13	End users' details are kept confidential.	VVB confirms that the project has maintained the confidentiality of end-user information in accordance with the applicable data privacy and confidentiality requirements.	Interviews with PP and accepted as appropriately justified
Section 3.2.1 / Appendix 4	VM0050 Methodology Change Request: Fraction Non-Renewable Biomass	PP intended to keep this project specific information confidential	Interviews with PP and accepted as appropriately justified

APPENDIX 2: TABLE OF REFERENCE

S. No	Document Title	Version	Date
1.	VCS standard https://verra.org/documents/vcs-standard-v4-7/	4.7	16-April-2024
2.	VCS guidelines https://verra.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/VCS-Program-Guide-v4.4.pdf	4.4	29-August-2023
3.	Validation and Verification Manual https://verra.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/VCS_Validation_Verification_Manual_v3.2.pdf	3.2	19-October-2016
4.	VCS Project Webpage, VCS ID - 2372 (*https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/2342*)	-	-
5.	Registered Project Description	Version 3 dated	11-October-2021
6.	Validation report	Version 4	26-October-2021
7.	Applied Methodology: VM0050 ENERGY EFFICIENCY ANDFUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES	1.0	-
8.	Monitoring report 6th MP (01-March-2023 to 30-April-2026 (both days included))	1.3	02-September-2026
9.	Emission reduction calculation sheet	1.2	*18-August-2026*
10.	Onsite audit report	-	-
11.	Project distribution database ICS Distribution Database' (Confidential) List of excluded households during this MP (Confidential)	-	-
12.	Monitoring Survey MP6	-	-
13.	Survey data collection platform	-	-
14.	User's signed agreements (Samples)	-	-
15.	KML file/s for project activity	-	-
16.	Bridge carbon internal policy for employment	-	-
17.	Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities https://cdm.unfccc.int/Reference/Standards/index.html	9	
18.	No Double counting declaration Agreement with users and PP		
19.	UN List of Least Developed Country (https://unfccc.int/topics/resilience/workstreams/national-adaptation-programmes-of-action/ldc-country-information).		Accessed on 01/07/2026
20.	Field team activity log records		
21.	Attendance list for training sessions field team		
22.	Malawi Labor Law *https://malawilii.org/akn/mw/act/2000/6/eng@2014-12-31#part_I*		
23.	Stove Purchase/supply order		
24.	2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories; Chapter 2 Stationary Combustion	2006	
25.	Stove Technical specifications		-
26.	CDM Guideline Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and PoA	4	16-October-2015

S. No	Document Title	Version	Date
27.	VCS Methodology Requirements	4.4	29-August-2023
28.	Local Stakeholder Consultation records: --District collaboration agreements -LSC report in district level -Sampled invitation		-
29.	Training evidences for monitoring team		
30.	Malawi environmental laws and regulations: Environment Management Act (No. 19 of 2017) *https://malawilaws.com/StatutesActpdf/2017Actpdf/019.pdf* National Climate Change Management Policy (2021) *https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/mlw201716.pdf* Malawi's carbon market regulations *https://www.qcintel.com/files/mf/82d8204ae7fd7c2856cfbe1d92cf389e_carbon-market-framework_signed_final_0.pdf* Malawi Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) *https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Malawi%20Updated%20NDC%20July%202021%20submitted.pdf*		Accessed 06-April-2026
31.	Baseline survey and Baseline KPTs raw data and analysis sheet.		
32.	Project stove KPT raw data and analysis sheet.		
33.	Revised PD for meth update	Version 3.2	10-July-2026
34.	Grievance records		-
35.	No Double Counting declaration from PP	-	-
36.	PP internal procedure: Kitchen Performance Test- Standard Operating Procedure	Version 1.1	15-March-2025
37.	Mofuss data for fNRB value- Country-specific fNRB assessment for Malawi Developed for Bridge Carbon by Rob Bailis, Senior Scientist at Stockholm Environment Institute	-	-

APPENDIX 3: ABBREVIATIONS

MR	Monitoring report
PD	Project description
MP	Monitoring Period
PP	Project Proponent
PAI	Project Instances
ICS	Improved Cook Stove
VCS	Verified Carbon Standard
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
VCU	Verified Carbon Unit
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
AQI	Acceptable Quality Level
UQL	Unacceptable Quality Level
GP	Grouped Project

APPENDIX 4: PROJECT FINDINGS

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR#01	Developer Response
VCS Standard v 4.7	MR template requirements	• Section 1.7 of MR, crediting period is not clear for inclusive both days. Corrective action raised for same. • Section 2.1.1 of MR lack changes in Stakeholder diversity over a period. Corrective action raised for same. • Section 3.1 of the MR lacks the details of *any other changes (e.g., to project proponent or other entities)* Inline with template requirements whereas changes in the project proponent observed in the project activity. Corrective action raised for same.	1. Section 1.7 has been revised to clearly indicate the crediting period, including both the start and end dates. 2. There are no changes in the stakeholder's composition & diversity during current monitoring period. The same has been updated in section 2.1.1 of MR. 3. Section 3.1 of the Monitoring Report (MR) has been revised and now explicitly states that the Project Proponent changed from C-Quest Capital Stoves Asia Limited to Bridge Carbon EA Stoves Private Limited.
	Rd 2	• Crediting period is now clear for inclusiveness of both days. Finding closed. • Section 2.1.1 of MR is now revised for changes in Stakeholder diversity over a period. There are no changes in the Stakeholder diversity and changes over time during this MP. Finding is closed. • Changes in the PP are now mentioned under Section 3.1 of MR as per template requirements. Finding closed.	

Rul	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#01	Developer Response
VCS Standard v 4.7	MR template requirements	During the document review, VVB team observed that the details of the number of improved cookstoves (ICS) distributed in each monitoring period are missing from the table presented in Section 1.1 of the Monitoring Report. Kindly clarify the same.	Details of the number of improved cookstoves (ICS) distributed in each monitoring period has been updated in Section 1.1 of the Monitoring Report.
	Rd 2	PP has revised Table and include details of ICSs distributed during each MP. Same are found correct inline with distribution database. Finding is closed.	

Rul	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#02	Developer Response
VCS Standard v 4.7	Commercially Sensitive Information	PP requested clarify applicability of Sensitive information as end-user details are kept confidential whereas MR mentions NA. Kindly clarify.	PP clarified that the project database contains commercially sensitive information and personally identifiable information of end users, including customer names, addresses, contact details, and geographical information. PP has submitted confidential & commercial versions of database.
	Rd 2	PP has submitted revised MR along with sensitive information with justifications. Finding is closed.	

Rul	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#03	Developer Response
VCS Standa	Project description & deviation	During document review VVB team found that; project has transitioned from supporting two project stoves per household to one supported project stove per household for	The PP confirms that the transition from supporting two project stoves per household to one supported project stove per household forms part of the revised Project Description (PD) and is

Rul	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#03	Developer Response
rd v 4.7		monitoring, maintenance, and emission reduction quantification. However, this change is not explicitly described under the Project Description Deviation section. PP is requested to clarify whether this change forms part of the approved Project Description Deviation and update the deviation description accordingly, if applicable??	applicable to the monitoring, maintenance, and emission reduction quantification approach adopted during the current monitoring period. This deviation has been updated in Appendix 2 of PD and section 3.2.2 of MR.
	Rd 2	PP has updated Section 1.13 and appendix 1 of the MR appropriately for the sensitive/confidential information. Finding is closed.	

Rul	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#04	Developer Response
VCS Standard v 4.7	Data & Parameters monitored	During the document review, VVB team observed that the Monitoring Report does not clearly demonstrate that the monitored parameters and monitoring procedures have been updated in accordance with the approved methodology deviations. PP is requested to clarify and revise the relevant sections of the Monitoring Report, where applicable, to ensure consistency with the approved deviations.	The PP confirms that the project has all the necessary data required to apply the updated methodology in accordance with the **Procedure to Change Methodology through a Project Description Deviation, v4.0 dated 16 October 2024**. The corresponding data and monitoring information required for application of the revised methodology have been maintained by the project and are presented in **Sections 4.1 and 4.2 of the Monitoring Report (MR)** and **Sections 5.1 and 5.2 of the VCS PD** under the respective parameter tables. These include, among others: • Number of commissioned project devices ($N_{j,k,y}$) • Usage rate information ($n_{j,k,y}$); • Fraction of non-renewable biomass (f_{NRB});

Rul	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#04	Developer Response
			• Fuel consumption of baseline devices ($BC_{b,i,y}$); • Weighted average efficiency of project devices ($\eta_{new,avg,y}$); and • Average quantity of fuel used by project devices ($BC_{p,j,k,y}$). Accordingly, the PP confirms that the monitored parameters, data sources, and monitoring procedures necessary for application of the revised methodology are available and have been documented in the MR and PD. The relevant sections of the MR and PD have been reviewed and updated, where applicable, to ensure consistency with the approved methodology deviation and to provide clear traceability of the data used for monitoring and emission reduction calculations.
	Rd 2	The monitored parameters and monitoring procedures have been updated in accordance with the approved methodology deviations under Section 5 of revised VCS PD and Section 4 of the MR and found correct. Finding closed.	

Rul	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#05	Developer Response
VCS Standard v 4.7	Grievances mechanism	• During document review, VVB team observed that several grievances raised by project beneficiaries have been recorded as resolved. PP is requested to submit supporting evidence (e.g., grievance records, corrective actions taken, communication records, and closure evidence) to	1. PP has submitted grievance record to VVB. 2. The Monitoring Report has been updated to clarify that the grievance register is maintained centrally by PP. Grievances received through the village chief, community leader, or the dedicated helpline are recorded in the grievance register

Rul	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#05	Developer Response
		demonstrate that the reported grievances were adequately addressed and resolved in accordance with the established grievance redress mechanism. • VVB team observed that the Monitoring Report does not specify where the grievance register is maintained or how it is accessed. PP is requested to clarify the location of the grievance register, describe how it is maintained and accessed.	and resolved in accordance with the grievance redressal mechanism described in the Monitoring Report.
	Rd 2	PP has submitted the Grievance records and information in the MR found correct. Also MR is now clear for the grievance book and other channels of grievance recording. Finding is closed.	

Rul	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#06	Developer Response
VCS Standard v 4.7	Data & Parameters monitored	PP is requested to review Section 3.4 of the MR for updated baseline KPT carried out during this monitoring period. Kindly review and update MR.	The PP confirms that a baseline re-assessment was conducted during the current monitoring period. Accordingly, Section 3.4 (Baseline Scenario) of the PD and MR has been updated in line with the requirements of VM0050 v1.0, Section 6.1, specifically addressing the selection and justification of the baseline scenario. The revised section reflects the updated assessment and provides appropriate justification in accordance with the methodology provisions.
	Rd 2	Section 3.4 of the MR is now revised and found correct. Finding is closed.	

Rul	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#07	Developer Response
VCS Standard v 4.7	Data & Parameters monitored	PP is requested to submit the details of the monitoring equipment's i.e. weighing scale, moisture meter use for KPT, monitoring survey, & baseline survey. Kindly submit.	The details of the monitoring equipment, including the weighing scale and moisture meter used for the Kitchen Performance Test (KPT), monitoring survey, and baseline survey, have been submitted for the VVB's review.
	Rd 2	PP has submitted details of the weighing scales and moisture meters and found under calibration compliance. Finding is closed.	

Rul	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#08	Developer Response
VCS Standard v 4.7	Data & Parameters monitored	PP has applied the methodology deviations for Household-level energy consumption and 2) Baseline Energy Consumption. However, PP requested to submit evidence to justify the deviation. Kindly submit.	Supporting evidence and justification for the approved methodology deviations related to (i) Household-level Energy Consumption and (ii) Baseline Energy Consumption have been submitted for the VVB's review.
	Rd 2	Assessment team checked the deviation and the supporting documents. PP has also submitted letters from BERKELEY AIR MONITORING GROUP & STOCKHOLM ENVIRONMENT INSTITUTE. PP has also submitted supporting excel sheet and calculations found correct. Kindly Submit. Finding is closed.	