



**Verified Carbon
Standard**

VERIFICATION REPORT “GROUPED PROJECTS FOR LAOS IMPROVED COOKSTOVE”



Report ID	EPL-VCS-2025-81
Project title	Grouped Projects for Laos Improved Cookstove
Project ID	2924
Verification period	01-February-2025 to 31-October-2025
Original date of issue	21-January -2026
Most recent date of issue	27-February -2026
Version	1.2
VCS Standard Version	4.7
Client	Sustainability Investment Promotion and Development Joint Stock Company (SIPCO)

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Summary:

EcoLance Private Limited (EPL), appointed by Sustainability Investment Promotion and Development Joint Stock Company (SIPCO), has performed the 4th verification of the greenhouse gas emission reductions reported for the project activity “Grouped Projects for Laos Improved Cookstove” VCS 2924, covering monitoring period from 01/02/2025 to 31/10/2025 with regard to the relevant requirements for VCS activities.

The project activity involves distribution of fuel-efficient improved cookstoves (ICS) to replace the traditional three stone cookstoves (baseline scenario) in rural households of Lao-PDR. The project thereby reduces firewood consumption due to efficiency improvement which in turn reduces GHG emissions.

The objective of the verification is to have an independent review of ex-post determination of the monitored reductions in GHG emissions. Verification was conducted using EPL’s procedures in line with the requirements specified in the CDM M&P, the VCS validation and verification manual version 3.2, VCS standard v4.7, ISO14064-3: 2019 and relevant decisions of the COP/MOP and the CDM EB and applying standard auditing techniques. The verification consisted of desk review of documents, on-site assessment and the resolution of outstanding issues and the issuance of the verification opinion.

The verification shall ensure that reported emission reductions are complete and accurate in accordance with applicable VCS requirements in order to be certified.

The GHG emission reductions were calculated on the basis of the approved VCS methodology VM0050 “Energy efficiency and fuel-switch measures in cookstoves”, version 1 /06/.

During this verification, 06 Corrective Action Request (CARs), 06 Clarification Requests (CLs) and 01 FAR were identified related to operation, emission reduction calculation, monitoring of the VCS project activity in relation to all relevant VCS requirements for the project activity and the applied baseline and monitoring methodology. These CARs and CLs are successfully closed after necessary corrections/clarifications by the client. The same has been discussed in Appendix 2 of this verification report.

VVB found no uncertainties during this verification of the project activity.

In conclusion, it is EPL's opinion that the project activity "Grouped Projects for Laos Improved Cookstove", VCS project ID 2924, meets all relevant requirements for VCS standard and guidelines and correctly applies the baseline and monitoring methodology VM0050 "Energy efficiency and fuel-switch measures in cookstoves", version 1. The monitoring system is in place and the emission reductions are calculated without material misstatement. Hence, EPL is able to certify that the emission reductions from the project during the monitoring period 01/02/2025 to 31/10/2025 amount to 354,926 tCO₂e.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objective

Sustainability Investment Promotion and Development Joint Stock Company (SIPCO) has appointed EcoLance Private Limited (EPL) to carry out verification of the project “Grouped Projects for Laos Improved Cookstove” (VCS 2924) for the period from 01-February-2025 to 31-October-2025 (both dates included). This report summarizes the findings of the verification of the project, performed on the basis of VCS requirements as well as UNFCCC criteria of CDM to provide for consistent project operations, monitoring and reporting.

The objective of the verification is to have an independent evaluation of a project activity by an accredited validation and verification body against the requirements of the VCS Program Guide, Version 4.4 /03/, VCS standard version 4.7 /04/, GHG program applied on the basis of the registered project description /08/, /10/. The objectives of this verification exercise are, by review of objective evidence, to establish that:

- The project activity has been implemented and operated as per the registered project description (PD) /08/, /10/ and that all physical features (technology, project equipment and monitoring systems) of the project are in place and in line with the applied methodology /06/;
- Monitoring report /01/ and Emission Reduction Calculation Sheet /02/ and other supporting documents are complete in line with the monitoring report templates for VCS, version 4.4 /05/;
- The data is recorded and stored as per the monitoring methodology /06/ and registered monitoring plan /10/.
- To confirm that the monitoring system is implemented and fully functional to generate Verified Carbon Units (VCUs) without any double counting, and to establish that the data reported are accurate, complete, consistent, transparent and free of material error or omission by checking the monitoring records and the emissions reduction calculation.

To confirm that the project has performed to contribute to the sustainable development goals indicated in the MR /01/.

1.2 Scope and Criteria

The verification scope is:

- to verify that actual monitoring systems and procedures are in compliance with the monitoring systems and procedures described in the monitoring plan.
- to evaluate the GHG emission reduction data and express a conclusion with a reasonable level of assurance about whether the reported GHG emission reduction data is free from material misstatement.
- to verify that reported GHG emission data is sufficiently supported by evidence.
- to confirm that the project has performed to contribute to the sustainable development goals indicated in the MR.

The project is assessed based on the VCS program guide version 4.4 /03/, VCS standard version 4.7 /04/, VCS Validation and Verification Manual, version 3.2 /15/, VCS Monitoring Report Template version 4.4 /05/ and VCS Verification Report Template, version 4.4 /35/. EPL has employed a rule-based approach (as criteria) in the verification, focusing on the identification of significant reporting rules and the reliability of project monitoring. Verification is not meant to provide any consultancy towards the project participants. However, stated requests for clarifications and/or corrective actions may have provided input for improvement of the monitoring.

1.3 Level of Assurance

In order to ensure a complete, transparent and timely execution of the verification task the team leader has planned the complete sequence of events necessary to arrive at a substantiated final verification opinion. Various tools have been established in order to ensure an effective verification planning.

Materiality Threshold: The verification assessment for the GHG emission reduction was conducted to provide a reasonable level of assurance of compliance against the defined audit criteria and materiality threshold as defined in the VCS standard /04/ as below:

	Threshold	Related to
☒	1 %	Emission reductions or removals for large projects achieving a total emission reduction or removal of greater than 300,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per year.

☐	5 %	Emission reductions or removals for projects achieving a total emission reduction or removal of 300,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per year or less.
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Risk Analysis and verification planning: Before on-site assessment, the team leader has assessed the nature, scale and complexity of the verification tasks by carrying out a strategic analysis of all activities relevant to the project activity. The team leader has collected and reviewed the information relevant to the project activities and assessed the team competency to carry out the verification and ensured that it is able to conduct the necessary risk analysis. Based on the documents review and the stage of the project, potential risks that are material for the GHG emission reporting and estimation were identified and potential mitigation measures were identified before the on-site assessment. Potential reporting risks and necessary auditing procedures for residual risk areas identified and assessed are tabulated below:

Sl. No.	Identification of potential risks	Risk Level	Mitigation measures	Risk Mitigated
1.	Project technology, location and monitored usage of project devices.	Low	During on-site visit, verification team can verify the disseminated Project technology in different locations and also cross verify with beneficiary households on the monitoring process and results.	☒ Yes ☐ No
2	Project baseline in cases where the pre-project scenario is the baseline	Low	This risk can be mitigated by conducting on-site interview to check consistency of information given by PP. Furthermore, verification team can also interview surveyor team to validate the survey conducted by PP.	☒ Yes ☐ No

3.	Risk associated with site specific social & environmental impact assessment	Low	This risk can be mitigated by on-site interview with PP representative and end users. Audit/assessment of documents and records by means of physical verification, either synchronously (in real time) or asynchronously (when applicable) to check the legal regulatory requirements and relevant reports.	☒ Yes ☐ No
4	Risk related to appropriateness of monitoring plan/procedure and relevant records.	Low	During on-site visit the survey team shall be interviewed. Their competency records shall be checked. Consistency between information taken during survey and response by end users and real time situation noted during on-site visit shall be checked.	☒ Yes ☐ No

Verification team formation: The appropriate verification team was formed with qualified members qualified in accordance with EPL's qualification procedure for assessing the project for this monitoring period considering the potential risks and potential mitigation measures for those risks. The verification team and the technical reviewer consist of the following personnel.

Role/Qualification	Last Name	First Name
Team leader / Technical Expert / Verifier	Das	Debarshi
Local Expert	Khambancheua	Dalivone
Technical Reviewer	Buragohain	Champok

Consideration of materiality in conducting verification: Based on the verification planning, the audit has been carried out. This is performed by conducting on-site assessment and obtaining documentary evidences and other information and explanations to achieve reasonable assurance on emission reduction reporting and compliance with the registered PD /08/, /10/. From the audit findings, it is found that the GHG emission reduction are fairly stated and are

in compliance with the standards and guidelines of VCS and applied methodology /03/, /04/, /05/, /06/, /15/.

The assessment was done through relevant document review as given in section 2.2 of this report and the corrective actions/clarifications as given in appendix 2 of this report. The final verification report before being submitted to the client was subjected to an independent internal technical review to confirm that all verification activities had been completed according to the pertinent EPL's instructions, **with a reasonable level of assurance**. The technical review was performed by a technical reviewer qualified in accordance with EPL's qualification procedure. Therefore, there is no material changes in reporting of ER in the final version (version 02, dated 12-January-2026) of the monitoring report /01/ by PP. So, the audit was done appropriately and sufficiently and the result has a reasonable level of assurance confirming that emission reduction reporting is free of material errors, omissions and misrepresentations.

1.4 Summary Description of the Project

This group project activity involves distribution of high efficiency cookstoves to rural households in Lao-PDR in order to replace inefficient 3-stone fire commonly used for cooking. This is a grouped project activity with 32 total project activity instances (PAI). 2 new PAIs out of these have been added during the current monitoring period. The first PAI is in low-income households of Houaphanh province. ICS deployed under this project substantially reduces fuel consumption and emissions from cooking.

The ICS models disseminated under this project activity are Ecozen with a thermal efficiency of 38.44%. The group project is an initiative of Sustainability Investment Promotion and Development Joint Stock Company (SIPCO) which is confirmed from registered PD /08/, /10/ and validation report /09/. Further, from on-site inspection and confirmation from end users the same is found to be correct. Each project stove is marked with a unique ID to differentiate it from other stoves and to identify it under this project. During this current monitoring period from 01-February-2025 to 31-October-2025, the project has resulted in emission reductions of 354,926 tCO₂e as against estimated emission reductions of 630,801 tCO₂e.

The first project activity instance is implemented in rural areas of Houaphanh province. PP has distributed Ecozen model of ICS to each beneficiary household under all the project activity instances. The name of end users, address, unique identification number, etc. are provided which is consistent with verified sample records and on-site audit. VVB, confirms the project implementation is as per the details given in the registered PD and monitoring plan.

The project has chosen fixed crediting period of 10 years from 10-March-2023 to 09-March-2033. This is the fourth verification under the current fixed crediting period. By the end off this monitoring period, 434,148 improved cookstoves had been installed. There are three registered cookstove projects operating in Laos: VCS 2521 by Bridge Carbon, GS12796 by Iceberg and VCS 2924 by SIPCO. Following a notification from Verra about potential overlap, SIPCO conducted a resurvey in 2025 and identified 136,292 overlapping households (7,320 with Iceberg and 128,972 with Bridge Carbon). In response, the Department of Climate Change issued a decision (No.0365/DCC dated 30 April 2025) /41/ requiring coordination among project developers, regular monitoring meetings, and supervision. SIPCO is required to recall overlapping stoves and fully exclude them from all emission reduction calculations. Although the retrieval process of ICS is ongoing, PP has excluded all the 136,292 ICS in overlapping households from the database considered to calculate ERs. This number of overlapping households have been determined by a survey during 21-April-2025 to 14-May-2025 and a detailed review of the project database as verified during the previous verification /10/, /17/, /18/. Recovered stoves, which have been in use for about two years, will be kept for spare parts, repairs, or replacements and will not be redistributed to new households. This ensures no new beneficiaries are created and that project households continue using new, efficient stoves. This is in line with updated PD registered during the methodology update process in the previous verification /10/.

Main information of the project activity is summarized in the table below.

Project Participant(s)	Sustainability Investment Promotion and Development Joint Stock Company (SIPCO)
Project Title	Grouped Projects for Laos Improved Cookstove
Methodology(ies)	VM0050, version 1.0 as per updated PD /06/.
Sectoral Scope(s)	03 – Energy demand
Registered Updated PD	Version 09 of 28-October-2025
Project's current crediting period	10-March-2023 to 09-March-2033
Project documentation link	https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/2924/16/

2 VERIFICATION PROCESS

2.1 Method and Criteria

Verification was conducted using EPL's procedures in line with the requirements specified in the VCS Requirements, i.e. VCS Program Guide version 4.4 /03/, VCS standard version 4.7 /04/. The GHG emission reductions is assessed on the basis of the updated baseline and monitoring methodology VM0050: Energy efficiency and fuel-switch measures in cookstoves (Version 1.0) /06/ and registered PD /08/, /10/.

Since the scope of the activity was to verify already registered project (grouped project), the verification consisted of the following major three phases:

- Legal contracting with PP, Document review and planning;
 - Contract with PP for the scope of the activity
 - Desk review of the Monitoring Report /01/, Emission Reduction Calculation sheet /02/, registered Project Document /08/, /10/ Validation Report /09/, UNFCCC website /11/, Gold Standard registry /12/, GCC registry /14/ and VCS registry /13/.
 - VCS validation and verification manual, version 3.2 /15/.
 - Assessment of materiality threshold based on VCS standard /04/, risk analysis, audit planning including the on-site planning and verification team appointment.
- On-site assessment and supporting documents review
 - On-site assessment to identify operational status and other supporting parameters and cross-checking if data recording was properly done with meeting QA/QC.
 - Interview with PP regarding the project implementation, GHG accounting systems, monitoring, project management, repair & maintenance, data management, ownership of the activity, double counting issues, QA/QC etc.
- Resolution of any material discrepancy and the issuance of the final verification report and certification.
 - Issuance of the findings (CARs/CLs) based on desk study and on-site assessment regarding any discrepancy between registered project document, updated project document, reporting and the actual implementation situation.
 - Prepare final verification report based on the assessment, resolution of findings and technical reviews.

The following sections outline each step in more detail. The major milestones for the verification are provided below:

- Legal contract with PP for the scope of activity: 03-October-2025
- Receipt of initial project documents: 18-December-2025
- Submission of Notice of Validation/Verification Service (NOVS): 27-November-2025
- On-site Assessment: 23 to 27-December-2025
- Audit finding communication to PP: 11-January-2026
- Response Received from PP: 14-January-2026
- Draft verification report shared with PP: 21-January-2026
- First version of the verification report issued for submission: 02-February-2026

2.2 Document Review

EPL has primarily conducted the document reviews of the monitoring reports (MR) /01/ and emission reduction calculation sheets /02/ submitted by PP. Also, the registered project documents, corresponding validation report /08/, /09/, /10/ previous monitoring report and corresponding verification report /17/, /18/, VERRA Project review report /19/ have been reviewed. In addition, other supporting documents to cross-check PP's information and statements in the MR are reviewed which are listed below:

Code	Document's Name
/01/	SIPCO: Monitoring Report of the project "Grouped Projects for Laos Improved Cookstove" covering monitoring period from 01-February-2025 to 31-October-2025, version 1 of 11-December-2025; version 2 of 12-January-2026
/02/	SIPCO: Emission Reduction Calculation Spreadsheet for the project "Grouped Projects for Laos Improved Cookstove" covering monitoring period from 01-February-2025 to 31-October-2025, version 01 of 24-November-2025, version 2 of 12-January-2026.
/03/	VCS: VCS Program Guide, version 4.4 of 29-August-2023
/04/	VCS: VCS Standard, version 4.7 of 16-April-2024
/05/	VCS: VCS Monitoring Report Template, version 4.4
/06/	VCS: VM0050- Energy efficiency and fuel-switch measures in cookstoves (version 1) UNFCCC: Tool 33- Default value for common parameters (version 3.1)
/07/	VCS: Correction and clarifications to VM0050 energy efficiency and fuel switch measures in cookstoves, V1.0. Dated 03-February-2025.
/08/	SIPCO: Registered project design document for "Grouped Projects for Laos Improved Cookstove" VCS 2924, version 06 of 26-July-2023.
/09/	Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd.: Validation report for registration of "Grouped Projects for Laos Improved Cookstove" VCS 2924, version 6.0 of 26-August-2023.

/10/	SIPCO: Updated project design document for “Grouped Projects for Laos Improved Cookstove” VCS 2924, version 09 of 28-October-2025.
/11/	UNFCCC website for project activities and programme of activities https://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/projsearch.html
/12/	Gold Standard Registry: https://registry.goldstandard.org/projects?q=&page=1
/13/	VERRA registry for VCS Projects: https://registry.verra.org/app/search/VCS
/14/	Global Carbon Council: GCC Project Portal https://projects.globalcarboncouncil.com/pages/gcc_home
/15/	VCS: VCS Guidance-Validation and Verification Manual, Version 3.2
/16/	Project link in VERRA: https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/2924
/17/	SIPCO: Monitoring Report of the project “Grouped Projects for Laos Improved Cookstove” covering monitoring period from 01-July-2024 to 31-January-2025, version 06 of 02-December-2025.
/18/	EcoLance private limited: Verification report of the project “Grouped Projects for Laos Improved Cookstove” VCS 2924, covering monitoring period from 01-July-2024 to 31-January-2025, version 05 of 02-December-2025.
/19/	VERRA: Project review report: Verification of VCS 2924 for period 01-July-2024 to 31-January-2025, dated 10-December-2025.
/20/	SIPCO: ICS distribution database for all project activity instances.
/21/	UNFCCC: Guidelines for Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project activities and Programme of Activities, Ver. 4.0 (EB86, Annex 4)
/22/	UNFCCC: Standard for Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities, Version 09.0
/23/	SIPCO: Sampling plan - Project activity: Grouped Projects For Laos Improved Cookstove of December 2025.
/24/	SIPCO: Training records of surveying team
/25/	SIPCO: Declaration of no Involvement of project “Grouped project for Laos improved cookstove” with other registries or schemes; dated 30-August-2022.
/26/	SIPCO: End user agreement – Carbon Waiver form with household owners
/27/	a. ICS Specifications for Ecozen stoves. b. Report and analysis of the testing results of Ecozen cookstove.
/28/	(a) SIPCO: Grievance redressable procedure. (b) SIPCO: Grievance record.
/29/	SIPCO: Random number generation proofs for sample selection.
/30/	SIPCO: PP’s purchase contracts with ICS manufacturer.
/31/	SIPCO: Labour contracts of PP’s employees.
/32/	SIPCO: Survey records (filled out survey forms)
/33/	SIPCO: Ongoing communication report of project VCS 2924 to Lao Red Cross; Dated 26/11/2025.
/34/	SIPCO: Code of Conduct for employees.
/35/	VCS: VCS Verification Report Template, version 4.4

/36/	SIPCO: KML file for all project instances.
/37/	SIPCO: PP's declaration regarding scope 3 emissions: https://carbonvietnam.com/public-announcement-on-grouped-projects-for-laos-improved-cookstove-vcs-project-id-2924/
/38/	a. AMARC: Calibration certificate for weighing balance 25-17998-001; Certificate number:25-042443; issued date: 24/11/2024. b. AMARC: Calibration certificate for weighing balance 25-17998-002; Certificate number:25-042444; issued date: 24/11/2024.
/39/	a. 3D VINA: Calibration certificate for moisture meter; Certificate number: 25050904; issued date: 09/05/2025 b. 3D VINA: Calibration certificate for moisture meter; Certificate number: 25050905; issued date: 09/05/2025
/40/	ICS procurement and shipping confirmation records by PP; Dated 17/02/2025; 21/02/2025; 28/02/2025; 18/03/2025; 18/04/2025; 20/05/2025.
/41/	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Department of Climate Change: MoM of Consultation meeting on the determination of distribution areas for high efficiency of wood burning cook stoves of 3 companies, on April 28, 2025. DCC No. 0365 dated 30/04/2025.

2.3 Interviews

During the verification, VVB carried out on-site assessment of sample ICS beneficiary households, document check and interview with Project Proponent, implementing partners and stakeholders to check if the reported information for the monitoring period are correct and followed due process in-line with the registered project document /08/, /10/.

The table below list the details of interviews taken with the PP and the individuals involved in the project during the verification and associated scope of the interview. There are mainly 3 categories of interviewees. First category consists of staff member of PP and local implementing partner, with whom topics related to implementation of project activity, grievance mechanism, monitoring, data collection etc. have been discussed to get an idea on the management of the project. Second category is of project beneficiaries which have been interviewed to get an idea on the benefits and out comes of project activity, and the support received from PP's side, the baseline scenario and stakeholder selection process. Also to check correctness of different parameters determined by PP regarding project scenario for the ER calculation purpose.

SN	Date	Name (Designation)	Organization	Scope of interview
1	23/12/2025 to	Ngo Thi Viet Anh (Consultant)	SIPCO	Project management, QA/QC for the project, Grievance mechanism, monitoring of project activity, Project
2	27/12/2025	Nguyen Thi Nhu Quynh (Consultant)	SIPCO	

3		Somlot Khamphe Negxay (<i>Vice Head</i>)	Red Cross of Viengchan	implementation, ownership, legal compliance, environmental impacts, ongoing communications, maintenance and operation etc. Information flows for generating, aggregating and reporting- ER calculations. Data collection approach, tools and applied methodology use for ER calculation, QA/QC, Social and environmental impacts etc.
4		Sencdee Sovihinoke (<i>Head</i>)	Red Cross of Thulakhom	
5		Novkane Sapna (<i>Staff</i>)	Red Cross of Bolikhamsai	
6		Maion Doang Ma La (<i>Staff</i>)	Red Cross of Pakkading	
7		Palg (<i>staff</i>)	Red Cross of Naliong village	
8		Dr. Vilith (<i>Deputy</i>)	Khammoun Red Cross	
9		Keopanom Stii (<i>Staff</i>)	Khammoun Red Cross	
10		Phonekham (<i>Head</i>)	Red Cross of Hinboun	
11		Sovvannaly (<i>Staff</i>)	Red Cross of Khongxedon	
12		Souksakhone (<i>Head</i>)	Red Cross of Salavan	
13		Manysai (<i>Staff</i>)	Red Cross of Salavan	
14		Vilayvan Vilatham (<i>Deputy Head</i>)	Lao Red Cross	
15		Kong Ta (<i>Head</i>)	Red cross of Laongam	
16		Soulac (<i>Vice Head</i>)	Red Cross of Vangpusay	

List of project beneficiaries interviewed:

SN	Date	Name (<i>Serial number</i>)	District / village	Scope of interview
17	23/12/2025	Bounthieng (LAO-032-ICS-10879)	Thulakhom / Nayang	Monitoring survey Questionnaire, operation surveys/interviews for operational status of the project devices.
18	23/12/2025	Tuaounlar (LAO-032-ICS-10952)	Thulakhom / Nayang	
19	24/12/2025	Viangkhon (LAO-006-ICS-10236)	Pakkading / Nakhueanok	
20	24/12/2025	Van Khu (LAO-006-ICS-10175)	Pakkading / Nakhou	The operational rate has been cross checked by the acceptance sampling of the survey done by the PP.
21	24/12/2025	Chanth Na Sin (LAO-008-ICS-03346)	Khamkerd / Kouanchanh	
22	24/12/2025	Mai Thaen Phom (LAO-008-ICS-03446)	Khamkerd / Kouanchanh	Discussion with the end users on the additionality part specifically end users were

23	25/12/2025	Ka Sihalat (LAO-010-ICS-01556)	Hinboun Naheuung	/	questioned about the cost of project stove paid by them (if any).
24	25/12/2025	Thogbai Keoxayphone (LAO-010-ICS-01697)	Hinboun Nahang	/	
25	26/12/2025	Chan (LAO-017-ICS-01348)	Kongxedon Hinsiw	/	
26	26/12/2024	Khamben (LAO-018-ICS-14199)	Laongam Vangpueay	/	
27	26/12/2025	Phosi Abi (LAO-018-ICS-01892)	Laongam Dong	/	

2.4 Site Visits

A site visit to the project activity was undertaken by the verification team from 23 to 27-December-2025 to assess the implementation and operation of the project activity and to review evidence, and interview key personnel to confirm evidence associated with the data generation, aggregation, and calculation and reporting of the monitoring parameters.

The site visit addressed:

- An assessment of the project implementation and operation as per the registered VCS PD /08/, /10/ (including physical inspection to confirm physical existence and operation of project components).
- Review of information flows for generating, aggregating, and reporting the monitoring parameters/data.
- Interviews with relevant personnel to confirm that the operational and data collection procedures are implemented in accordance with the monitoring plan in the monitoring report /01/.

In line with the monitoring plan in the PD /10/ and applied methodology requirement /06/, previous monitoring report /17/ and corresponding verification report /18/, below are the parameters which has been monitored by PP using a sample survey method during the current monitoring period:

- $n_{j,k,y}$, Proportion of commissioned project devices of type j from batch k that are still being used regularly in year y .
- $BC_{p,j,k,y}$, Average quantity of fuel used by project device type j from batch k during year y .

PP has conducted stratified random sampling using 95/10 as confidence/precision in line with registered PD /08/, /10/ and applied methodology /06/ aligning with sampling and survey

guidelines /21/. Stratified random sampling is applied for the entire 297,855 (after removing HHs located in overlapping areas) of project cookstoves distributed between 10th-March-2023 to 14th-May-2025. Since, the parameters of interest are proportional parameter and mean value parameter, the sample size is calculated following equations given in Guidelines for Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project activities and Programme of Activities, Ver. 4.0 (EB86, Annex 4) /21/ and it gave a sample sizes of 43 for $n_{j,k,y}$ and 11 for $BC_{p,j,k,y}$ parameter. However, PP has surveyed a total of 60 and 29 samples for parameters $n_{j,k,y}$ & $BC_{p,j,k,y}$ respectively. 20% oversampling was done to account for any non-responses and to avoid biasness. The total number of samples required was divided proportionately for each group of ICS population divided based on ICS vintage. For calculation of sample size to assess the $N_{y,i,j}$ parameter, the expected proportion was taken 90% based on previous survey result which showed 98.15% operational rate. For parameter $BC_{p,j,k,y}$ expected mean has been considered as 0.0378 tonnes/person/year, 0.0364 tonnes/person/year and 0.0351 tonnes/person/year for vintage1, 2 and 3 stoves respectively. All the expected values are based on previous survey results of the project. Therefore, these have been accepted by the verification team.

Selection of samples and survey:

Samples are selected randomly using random number generators. Each participating household is allotted a unique serial number for sample identification. Records of random sample generation, sample selection were checked by verification team and VVB confirms the selection is random with appropriate statistical tool and therefore, represents the entire population /23/.

Physical survey was done by trained personnel from from 20-October-2025 to 18-November-2025. Audit team checked the training records of survey team /24/, cross checked survey forms /32/ and confirm that the details given in the MR and ER sheet is correct.

VVB's audit and sampling approach:

As per §25 of the Standard: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities (version 09.0) /22/, the verification team has to verify whether the project participant have implemented the sampling and surveys according to the sampling plan in the registered monitoring plan. The verification includes determining:

- a) Whether the required confidence/precision has been met;
- b) Whether the selected sample was representative of the population.

VVB checked the sample calculation and the minimum sample that has to be ensured as stipulated in the applied methodology and found that PP's sampling approach is correct.

In line with §28 of the Sampling Standard (version 09.0) /22/, the verification team has chosen acceptance sampling for monitoring parameter for on site assessment. Considering Acceptable Quality Level (AQL) as 0.5%, Unacceptable Quality Level (UQL) as 20%, Producer risk of 10% and Consumer risk of 10% as per Table 2 in the referred Standard /22/, the sample size was 11 with Acceptance number (c) as 0. Therefore, VVB has chosen 11 samples from PP's list of samples for the on-site verification. During the OSV the verification team visited those 11 households.

The 11 sample households from PP's sample record (of both usage and KPT survey) were selected randomly using random function in Microsoft excel. Using excel formula random numbers were generated against each entry in PP's sample list of project households, then this list was sorted as per ascending order of the random numbers generated. The first 11 samples after sorting were considered as samples for the on-site verification. The verification team physically visited each household to meet the respective beneficiaries/stove users as per list given in section 2.3 above. The verification team cross-checked filled in survey questionnaire interviewing the end users to confirm the consistency of information as contained in survey sheet and revealed by end users during the site visit.

During the on-site assessment, there were no hindrance and all the project beneficiaries, project cookstoves, and project related documents were accessible. EPL team assessed the implementation and operation of the proposed project activity, cross checked the ICSs with respect to its operationality, ICS usage details, baseline usage and reviewed the information flows for generating, aggregating and reporting the monitoring parameters, interviewed key personnel to confirm the operational and data collection procedures. The audit team reviewed calculations and assumptions made in determining the GHG data and emission reductions. In addition, the quality control and quality assurance procedures in place to prevent or identify and correct any errors or omissions in the reported monitoring parameters were reviewed and discussed.

2.5 Resolution of Findings

The findings can be raised in any stage of the verification to ensure the transparency of the information given and the results has a reasonable level of assurance confirming that emission reduction reporting is free of material errors, omissions and misrepresentations. The objective of this phase of the verification is to resolve any outstanding issues which need to be clarified for EPL's positive conclusion on the project description. The verification protocol shows in a transparent manner the requirements, means of verification and the results from verifying the identified criteria. The verification protocol consists of tables for Forward Action Request (FAR), Corrective Action Request (CAR) and the Clarification Request (CL); the different columns in these tables are described below.

Forward Action Request (FAR) is raised during verification to highlight issues related to project implementation that require review during the next verification or throughout remaining verifications of the project activity.

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

- Non-conformities with the monitoring plan or methodology are found in monitoring and reporting, or if the evidence provided to prove conformity is insufficient;
- Mistakes have been made in applying assumptions, data or calculations of emission reductions that will impair the estimate of emission reductions;
- Issues identified in a FAR during validation or previous verifications to be verified during the current verification have not been resolved by the project participants.

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

For this project activity, findings were raised after on-site assessment and desk review of documents specially the MR and ER sheet submitted, registered project documents and validation reports and any outstanding issues raised during validation or previous verification. In summary, 06 CARs and 06 CLs were raised during this verification. There were 03 FARs from previous verification and one FAR have been raised during this verification. The findings were sent to PP in a separate sheet. With appropriate response and supporting documents from the PP, these were closed successfully. The detail of the findings and their resolution are given under Appendix 2 of this report.

2.5.1 Forward Action Requests

Forward Action Request (FAR) is to be raised when the monitoring and reporting require attention and/or adjustment for the next verification period. FARs does not relate to VCS requirements for issuance of ERs achieved during subject monitoring.

One Forward action request have been raised during the current verification and three FARs were raised during the previous verification which are applicable for the current monitoring period. They have been addressed adequately and closed as discussed in appendix 2 of this report.

2.6 Eligibility for Validation Activities

The project is a registered VCS project and has already been validated /16/. This is the 4th verification. The project falls under the sectoral scope of 03. This is a verification activity and EPL is accredited for validation and verification of GHG emission reduction project activities falling under sectoral scope 3 under VCS. So, the VVB comply with requirement for validation and verification for particular sectoral scope.

3 VALIDATION FINDINGS

3.1 Methodology Deviations

No deviation from the applied methodology has been applied during the current monitoring period.

3.2 Project Description Deviations

No deviation from the registered project deviation has been applied during the current monitoring period.

3.3 New Project Activity Instances in Grouped Projects

The grouped project (the project) is the dissemination of energy efficient stoves for cooking purposes. A total of 434,148 ICS was distributed by the end of this monitoring period. As described in the registered VCS PD /10/, for each new instance (distribution of ICS under project activity) the eligibility criteria below are confirming the new project activity instances in the assessment below:

The number of new project activity instances added to the project in this verification period is 2 i.e., PAI 031 and PAI 032. The sampling process for all PAI is as per sampling standard v09.0 /22/. The eligibility criteria of the Project activity instance were established at the group project validation in the registered VCS PD /10/.

The assessment team has reviewed the evidence collected by the PP for each of the PA included in this verification and confirmed the following:

- Implementation and operational status of the PA.
- Monitoring and data collection.
- Flow of information; generating, aggregating and reporting of the monitoring parameters.

- Conformance of the new project activity instances with the eligibility criteria set out in the project description.

The verification team assessed the appropriateness of new project activity instances (added to the grouped project) against the requirements of the following key elements defined in section 3.2.11 of the Validation and Verification Manual (version 3.2):

Table 1: Eligibility criteria for new project activity instances

SI No.	Eligibility criterion – Category	How the new project activity instances to comply	VVB Assessment
1	Meet the applicability conditions set out in the methodology applied to the project.	The new project activity instance will meet all applicability conditions of VM0050: Energy efficiency and fuel switch measures in cookstove”, version 1.0	Verification team reviewed the registered VCS PD /10/ and MR /01/ of the project and confirms that all the applicability criteria as mentioned in the section 3.2 of the final PD is met by the 2 new project activity instances and the same has been cross checked by the means of document review and interviewing PP, implementing partner and project beneficiaries. Thus, the criteria have met for all the project activity instances added in this monitoring period.

2	Use the technologies or measures specified in the project description	Each Instance under this Grouped project will consist of the distribution of Ecozen cookstove with a thermal efficiency of 38.44% to household users cooking with non-renewable biomass in the baseline scenario. The instance consists of replacement of conventional firewood cookstoves for biomass fired ICS as defined in the Grouped project.	On the basis of review of the MR /01/, ICS efficiency tests performed by third party /27.b/ & technical specification of the ICS /27.a/ distributed in the new project activities and by interview with the PP and end-users, verification team confirms that the project device type used in the new project activity instances is Ecozen which is a biomass-fired Improved Cooking Stove (ICS) with a thermal efficiency of 38.44%. It replaced the conventional firewood cookstove in the baseline. Thus, this criterion is met for all the new project activity instances added in this monitoring period.
3	Apply the technologies or measures in the same manner as specified in the project description	Each instance under this grouped project shall consist of the distribution of Ecozen cookstove with efficiency improvements in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass. The Ecozen cookstove have a thermal efficiency of 38.44%	On the basis of review of the MR /01/, ICS efficiency tests performed by third party /27.b/ & technical specification of the ICS /27.a/ distributed in the new project activity instances and by interview with the PP and end users, verification team confirms that the project device type used in the new project activity instances is Ecozen which have thermal efficiency of 38.44%. Thus, this criterion is met for all the new project activity instances added in this monitoring period.

4	Are subject to the baseline scenario determined in the project description for the specified project activity and geographic area.	The new project activity instances will be installed within villages/Districts/provinces in Laos as per official decision No. 0365/DCC assigning specific geographic areas of stove distribution to three project developers (SIPCO, Bridge Carbon, and IceBerg) in order to avoid overlaps in project boundaries and subject to the same baseline scenario determined in section 3.4 of registered PD.	The verification team reviewed the distribution database /20/ beneficiary agreement /26/, ICS free distribution agreement /26/, procurement and shipping document /40/ and by further conducting interviews with representatives of PP to confirm that all new project activity instances are located within the geographical area identified in the registered VCS PD /10/ and it will replace the baseline cookstove in household. Thus, this criterion is met for all the new project activity instances added in this monitoring period.
5	Have characteristics with respect to additionality that are consistent with the initial instances for the specified project activity and geographic area.	All new project activity instances will use the activity method for demonstration of additionality. Step 1: Regulatory Surplus There is no mandated government programme or policy in host country of this project ensuring the distribution of new project activity instances. Step 2: Positive List The inclusion of new project activity instances will comply	The verification team through document review and onsite visit & interviews analyse that PP has demonstrated additionality as per the methodology VM0050 version 1 section 7 which states that activity method to demonstrate the additionality. This has been mentioned in the registered VCS PD /10/.

		both following conditions to qualify for the positive list: 1. The project activity introduces the efficient biomass-fired cookstoves that replace inefficient biomass-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). Step 3: Project method This step is not applicable under project activity because the stoves are provided at zero cost to the households (end user).	PP has demonstrated regulatory surplus in accordance with the rules and requirements regarding regulatory surplus set out in the latest version of the VCS Standard and it can be confirmed that the project is not mandated by any law, statute or other regulatory framework, or for UNFCCC non-Annex I countries, any systematically enforced law, statute or other regulatory framework. Furthermore, the project activity meets all the applicability conditions of the applied methodology VM0050, version 1 and distributes stoves at zero cost to the end-users and has no other source of revenue other than the sale of GHG credits. Validation team on the basis of document review, onsite visit & interviews and the beneficiary agreement /26/, confirms that the project is to distribution of ICSs free of cost to the Household, the PP has no other income other than from VER revenue. Hence the project qualifies under positive list and deemed additional.
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			Thus, the eligibility criteria have been met for the new project activity instances under this group project.
6	Conditions that avoid double counting of emission reductions.	The new project activity instances will: 1. Apply a unique system (i.e. conformity letter) for ICS in each project instance, assigning a unique ID to each ICS and allowing to clearly identify each ICS and to which project instance it belongs. 2. Each ICS installed will include project instance assignment and will have corresponding end user details (i.e. name, address). This data will be recorded as part of the beneficiary agreement and Project database. The PP has an agreement in place with residents who use ICS in the project instance in which the owner transfers the rights to the emissions reductions exclusively to the PP as part of the Carbon Rights Waiver within the Beneficiary agreement	Each ICS in project activity instance is uniquely identifiable and not part of any other CDM registered project or CPA of other PoA. The ICSs will carry unique IDs, printed in the label decal of the ICS, which comprised of the project instance number, ICS number and household subscribed to each ICS. The same has been crosschecked by the beneficiary agreement /26/ and document referring unique identification of each of the Stove provided by the PP /20/. Thus, the eligibility criteria have been met for the new project activity instances under this group project.

7	Capacity limit	Where a capacity limit applies to a project activity included in the project, no project activity instance shall exceed such limit. Further, no single cluster of project activity instances shall exceed the capacity limit, determined as follows: 1) Each project activity instance that exceeds one percent of the capacity limit shall be identified. 2) Such instances shall be divided into clusters, whereby each cluster is comprised of any system of instances such that each instance is within one kilometer of at least one other instance in the cluster. Instances that are not within one kilometer of any other instance shall not be assigned to clusters. 3) None of the clusters shall exceed the capacity limit and no further project activity instances shall be added to the project that would cause any of the clusters to exceed the capacity limit	On the basis of review of registered VCS PD /10/ and MR /01/ of the project, the VVB can confirmed that this proposed project applied VCS methodology VM0050, version 1. This is a methodology with no scale and no capacity limit. On the basis of review of section 3.6.9 of VCS standard v4.7, VCS Program Definitions, v4.5 and applied methodology, it has confirmed that no capacity limit for the given project is applicable.
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8	Target group	Each project instance will target end users which includes households who use traditional cookstove to cook meal.	Under the new project activity instances, the ICS are distributed to the households who use traditional cookstove to cook meal and this was crosschecked by interview with the PP and review of the beneficiary agreement /26/. Thus, the eligibility criteria have been met for the new project activity instances under this group project
9	Occur within one of the designated geographic areas specified in the project description	These ICSs are distributed within the boundaries in villages/ Districts/ Provinces in the Lao as per official decision No. 0365/DCC assigning specific geographic areas of stove distribution to three project developers (SIPCO, Bridge Carbon, and IceBerg) in order to avoid overlaps in project boundaries.	Section 1.3 of the registered VCS PD lists the districts and villages in Lao. VVB has checked the ICS beneficiary database and can confirm that PA 31 and PA 32 have been implemented within these specified locations. Hence, this criteria has been met.
10	Conform with at least one complete set of eligibility criteria for the inclusion of new project activity instances. Partial compliance with multiple sets of eligibility criteria is insufficient.	New project activity instances must comply with the full set of eligibility criteria for the inclusion of new project activity instances in this table.	As discussed above, PA 31 & PA 32 complies with all the applicability criteria listed in this table. Hence, this criteria is met.

11	Be included in the monitoring report with sufficient technical, financial, geographic and other relevant information to demonstrate compliance with the applicable set of eligibility criteria and enable sampling by the validation/verification body.	New Project Activity Instances must comprise monitoring plans that outline the technical, financial, geographic and other relevant information to enable sampling by the validation/verification body.	By reviewing the registered PD, MR, interview with beneficiaries, representative of PP, implementing partner VVB confirms that the technical, financial and geographic information on the new PA31 and PA32 has been correctly provided in the MR. Hence, this criteria is met by the new PAs.
12	Have evidence of project ownership, in respect of each project activity instance, held by the project proponent from the respective start date of each project activity instance (i.e., the date upon which the project activity instance began reducing or removing GHG emissions)	New Project Activity Instances must demonstrate ownership by the project participant, from the start date of the project activity instance.	Agreements between project beneficiary and PP has been signed where the dates of ICS distribution (i.e., the date upon which the project activity instance began reducing or removing GHG emissions) is mentioned and carbon rights has been given to PP by the project beneficiaries. VVB has checked copies of such beneficiary agreements /26/. Hence, VVB confirms that this criteria is met by the new PAs.

13	Have a start date that is the same as or later than the grouped project start date.	New Project Activity Instances must provide evidence that only ICSs distributed into the field after the Group Project start date are accounted for.	The start date for ER calculation of PA 31 has been considered as 16/04/2025 and for PA 32 it has been considered as 15/05/2025. These dates have been verified by the verification team from distribution records /20/. Both these dates are later than grouped project start date which is 10/03/2023. Hence, VVB confirms that this criteria is met by the new PAs.
14	Only be eligible for crediting from the later of start date of the project activity instance or the start of the verification period in which they were added to the grouped project, through to the end of the total project crediting period	New Project Activity Instances must be eligible for crediting from the start date of the instance through to the end of the project crediting period	The start date of this monitoring period is 01/02/2025. Start date of distribution for PA 31 is 04/04/2025 and start date of distribution for PA 32 is 06/05/2025. Hence they should be eligible for crediting form 04/04/2025 and 06/05/2025 respectively. But as a conservative measure PP has claimed ERs only from one day after the last distribution day of each PA, which are 16/04/2025 for PA31 and 15/05/2025 for PA32. Hence, VVB confirms that this criteria is met by the new PAs.

15	Not be or have been enrolled in another VCS project	These cookstoves in the new project activity instances have not been enrolled in another VCS project.	The cookstoves distributed under the new PA31 and PA32 are marked with unique IDs that can be tracked across database of other VCS projects. VVB confirms that these new ICSs distributed under PA31 and PA32 are not included in any other VCS projects.
16	The project proponent shall include in a singular project all project activity instance within 10km of another instance of the same project activity and with the same project proponent	The distance of project instances in the same grouped project is more than to 10 km	The new PAs 31 & 32 have been implemented in two new different provinces. Therefore, their distance from other any other PA is more than 10 km. Location of each PA has been provided transparently in the MR. Hence, this criteria is met by the PA31 & PA32.

3.4 Baseline Reassessment

Did the project undergo baseline reassessment during the monitoring period?

☐ Yes

☒ No

4 VERIFICATION FINDINGS

4.1 Project Details

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion:
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Audit history	Audit type	Period	Program	VVB name	Number of years
	Validation	14 September 2023 (The registered date) (the	VCS	Carbon Check (India) Private Ltd.	-
	1 st Verification	10 March 2023 – 30 September 2023	VCS	Ecolance Private Limited	0.56
	2 nd Verification	01 October 2023 – 30 June 2024	VCS	Ecolance Private Limited	0.75
	3 rd verification	01 July 2024 – 31 January 2025	VCS	Ecolance Private Limited	0.59
	4 th verification	01 February 2025 - 31 October 2025	VCS	Ecolance Private Limited	0.75
On the basis of reviewing the registered VCS Project Description /10/, the MR of this verification period /01/, VERRA registry, supporting documents made available to the verifier and information collected through performing interviews during the on-site assessment to confirm the audit history, it has been confirmed that project complies with the requirement of rotation of validation/verification bodies as per 4.1.27 of VCS Standard, version 4.7.					
Double counting and participation under other GHG programs	The PP has confirmed that emission reductions for this project are not double counted and are claimed only under VERRA for this monitoring period. The PP also confirms regarding no participation in any other GHG mechanism for this monitoring period /25/. The VVB confirms that PP is not participating in				

	any other GHG mechanism. Furthermore, VVB confirms that the project has not been registered nor seeking registration in any other GHG program which was crosschecked by VVB in the respective standards website /11/, /12/, /13/, /14/. So, the VVB is able to confirm that this project activity is registered only in VERRA and has neither participated in other GHG programs nor intended to do so. VVB also confirm that the project is not rejected by any other program. Furthermore, PP has implemented the following measures to ensure that there is no overlap of beneficiaries or clean energy products across different projects or within the project: 1) Each device distributed under the project features a unique identifier (ID) that distinguishes the products within the project. 2) Additionally, the PP collects detailed information for each beneficiary, including their name, address, unique ID of the stove and phone number when available. 3) Each user signed a carbon title transfer form ensuring that all carbon credits are transferred to the PP. 4) The verification team has verified the information of the sampled end-users against the distribution database /20/ and confirmed its consistency. VVB has checked the above information and can confirm that there is no double counting of project beneficiaries in the project database.
No double claiming with emissions trading programs or binding emission limits	The PP has confirmed that the emission reductions for this project are not double counted and only claimed under VERRA for this monitoring period. The PP also confirms regarding no participation in any emission trading program or binding limits. So, the project complies with requirements of the VCS program.
No double claiming with other forms of environmental credit	The PP has confirmed that the emission reduction credits that will be issued in this monitoring period will not be claimed as other environmental credits /01/, /25/. Furthermore, VVB confirms that the project has not availed ERs for the current monitoring period under any other programs which was crosschecked by VVB in the respective standards website /11/, /12/, /13/, /14/.

Supply chain (scope 3) emissions double claiming	The project proponent procured ICS manufactured by Viet Charcoal Production Company Limited (manufacturer of project ICS) with whom agreement for carbon right waiver is available /26/. Similarly, by agreement the implementing partner Lao Red Cross has waved the right of carbon credits to PP only /08/, /10/. ICSs are distributed to end users free of cost with agreement of carbon waiver /26/. Therefore, there is no provision of double claiming. VVB also confirms that project proponent has posted a public statement on their website to inform that, carbon credits may be issued through the Verified Carbon Standard project ID 2924 for the greenhouse gas emission reductions and removals associated with stoves, manufactured by Viet Charcoal Production Company Limited and distributed by Sustainability Investment Promotion and Development Joint Stock Company (SIPCO) /37/.
Sustainable development contributions	The project activity has distributed 297,855 ICS to households to replace traditional stoves. This activity helps in reducing the total fuel consumption in the project area and also saves time of women who are primarily engaged in cooking activities while also improving indoor air quality in rural households. In addition, employment is generated by the project for distribution of ICSs and post-distribution operation & maintenance activities. During the onsite interview with different stakeholders & end-users, the verification team also conducted interview to confirm with end-users if project activity has contributed towards other benefits like time saving, health benefits etc. and comments suggesting realization of these benefits were received. Replacement of traditional cookstove with the ICS also leads to reduction of smoke, dust which creates indoor air pollution. These has been verified during onsite interview with stakeholders, from distribution database /20/, MR /01/ & ER calculation sheet /02/. From the assessment, VVB confirms that the project has made contributions towards SDG 1, SDG 3, SDG 5, SDG 7, SDG 8, SDG 13 and SDG 15.

	SDG 1.4: In the current monitoring period the operational rate has been considered to be 90% which accounts to 268,069 households with enhanced access to basic services in the form of clean cooking technology. SDG 3.9: In the current monitoring period the operational rate has been considered to be 90% which accounts to 268,069 households with reduced levels of household air pollution (HAP). SDG 5.4: Due to higher efficiency of the project stoves, they consume less firewood resulting in less time consumption in firewood collection and cooking. Due to the project activity, time spent daily on unpaid domestic and care work by women of the beneficiary households with operational ICS have reduced. This is consistent with verification team's observation during the on-site verification. SDG 7.1: In the current monitoring period, operational rate has been considered to be 90% which accounts to 268,069 households with increased reliance on clean technology. SDG 8.3: The project has provided employment opportunity to skilled and unskilled personnel and relevant trainings for quality employment. VVB verified the employment records and training records during the monitoring period and confirms the project has engaged 12 employees during the monitoring period /31/. SDG 13: Project activity has reduced GHG emission in this MP from energy saving. During this monitoring period, the project has contributed to reduce 354,926 tCO₂e of emissions. VVB confirms the contribution of project activity towards SDG 13. SDG 15.2: in the current monitoring period, the project activity has contributed to savings of 338,499 tons wood fuel from forests surrounding the communities. Thus, VVB confirms that project activity has contributed positively towards increase in amount of non-renewable biomass saved in the project area.
Additional information relevant to the project	The Not applicable, as PP has not included any commercially sensitive information that are excluded from the report or public disclosure.

4.2 Safeguards and Stakeholder Engagement

4.2.1 Stakeholder Identification

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Stakeholder identification	Although PP has a robust stakeholder identification process, stakeholder makeup has not changed during the current monitoring period since validation. The process applied for identification of stakeholders is as follows. The stakeholders can be identified in the three steps described below: Step 1: To identify the expected and unforeseen consequences of the project's activities. Once the outcomes are determined, the potential stakeholders affected by these impacts are identified. Step 2: Stakeholder group identification is carried out at each stage of project implementation. The stakeholder identification per different stages is as described below: • Project ideation: Stakeholders include groups such as academic institutions, self-help organizations, local officials who can assist the project initiator in identifying the potential beneficiaries and different involved parties understand the project benefits and potential impediments, making ingress within the community. • Project development: At this stage, stakeholders include government representatives, community development organisations, investors, NGOs working in defined groups, etc. • Project implementation: End-users, implementing partners, stove manufacturers, training personnel etc. • Project monitoring (validation and verification process): surveyors, database developers, end-users involved in project monitoring. Step 3: To select representatives from each stakeholder groups identified in step 2 as the final step of the identification process.

	The final list of stakeholder includes end users, representative of Lao Red Cross, government authorities, local NGOs, business, local vendor and ICS manufacturers.
Legal or customary tenure/access rights	Not applicable. PP has conducted stakeholder consultation and the stakeholders were aware of the project during validation period. The project cookstoves are distributed to end users free of charge and ownership right of carbon credits lies with project proponent as per mutually signed end user agreement /26/. Hence there are no legal or customary tenure/access rights to territories and resources of the project, nor collective and conflicting rights held by stakeholders. This has been cross-checked by VVB during the on-site interviews and found valid.
Stakeholder diversity and changes over time	Not applicable The primary stakeholder group for the project is end users as stakeholders in implemented areas of the project. However, no major changes have occurred among the different stakeholder groups like ICS users, CWPDP, local vendors, manufacturers and other government authority or NGOs. This was verified by VVB during the on-site interviews.
Expected changes in well-being	The project activity is contributing to the reduction in GHG emission due to reduction in use of non-renewable biomass as verified by onsite observation, reviewing of supportive documents include registered VCS PD /08/, /10/, MR /01/, ER calculation sheet /02/. The health of end-users is improved due to less indoor air pollution, less time spent for cooking & collecting wood. The end-users have confirmed during the onsite interview that the project activity allowed them to have more time to work. The project activity has also generated employments for the local community and helps in technological self-reliance in the area. Overall, the verification team found the project activity has contributed to the increase of local socio-economic well-being.
Location of stakeholders	The ICS manufacturer is located in Vietnam. All other stakeholders are within the geographical boundary of Laos. Local people,

	interested government agencies are located nearby the implementation area and within the geographical boundary of Laos.
Location of resources	This project activity involves use of non-renewable woody biomass collected from local nearby areas by beneficiaries during both baseline and project scenario. There are no changes in location of these resources during the MP. ICS users have free access to local forest areas nearby.

4.2.2 Stakeholder Consultation and Ongoing Communication

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Ongoing consultation	The PP has always welcomed to receive any feedback/continuous inputs via telephone, email or even personally at the project site. A grievance register is maintained by PP to record any feedback received. During monitoring surveys PP's staff has taken the chance to update information to different stakeholders, and collected comments through interviews, surveys, direct observation. Staff of SIPCO & Lao Red Cross communicates with end users and collects their comments via visits at least once every year. The details of ongoing communication activity are mentioned in the MR /01/ & annual reports /33/. Annual reports of the project made by PP have been duly shared with the Lao Red Cross & local governmental authority. The verification team reviewed and verified those during onsite interview with end users and members of CWPDP, cross-checked with registered VCS PD /08/, /10/ & MR /01/ which confirms the procedure and method for engagement. So, in VVB's opinion, PP has put all the efforts for ongoing stakeholder consultations.
Date(s) of stakeholder consultation	18 August 2022 is the date of initial stakeholder consultation meeting before registration of the project. 20 October 2025 to 18 November 2025 is the period when ongoing feedback was collected from stakeholders together with the monitoring survey.

	26 November 2025 is the date of the annual report which was shared with the stakeholders such as Lao Red Cros. These were verified by reviewing the annual report /33/ & onsite interview with stakeholders.
Communication of monitored results	The result of the monitoring is always available in the VERRA website transparently /16/. Other than this, stakeholders were also communicated through annual report containing information on PP's monitoring survey. During the on-site audit, VVB has cross-checked this and found to be in line with the PP's reporting /01/, /33/.
Consultation records	Records of ongoing communication in the form of consultation forms and stakeholder consultation report has been made available to VVB. The verification team confirmed the method for documenting the outcomes ongoing consultation and communication by reviewing these documents /33/ & onsite interviews.
Stakeholder input	Feedbacks were summarized in the ongoing stakeholder consultation report & record /33/. However, no negative feedbacks that require change to project design were received during the monitoring period. Mostly positive comments related to the benefits of ICS were received from the end users. This was also confirmed during VVB's on-site interviews with different stakeholders.

4.2.3 Free, Prior, and Informed Consent

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Consent	As the physical stakeholder consultation was conducted on 18 August 2022, the project was shared with the stakeholders and found no feedback claiming on rights and usage of resources /08/, /09/. Receiving ICS is a completely voluntary activity and households in participating villages are free to choose whether they take part or not. Free, prior and informed consent is evident for each participating household via signed agreement to participate in the project. Also, as a part of ongoing stakeholder communication, the stakeholders at any time can put their grievances. However, there is no any ongoing or unresolved

	conflicts over property rights, usage, or resources found by VVB during the project verification.
Outcome of FPIC discussion	With the stakeholder consultation, the project was already validated. As mentioned above, there is no any ongoing or unresolved conflicts over property rights, usage, or resources found by VVB during the project on site assessments. So, this part is not applicable for this monitoring period.

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	The PP is available to receive feedbacks/grievances at any time through different means. However, no grievance was found received during this monitoring period by VVB as discussed during on-site assessment and observed from grievance records /28/.
Grievance redress procedure	On the basis of onsite interview, reviewing of registered VCS PD /08/, /10/ grievance redressal mechanism in MR /01/, the verification team confirms on the grievance redressal procedure and method for documenting, acknowledging, investigating and addressing any grievances received recorded and reported in the MR /01/. During onsite visit, the verification team confirms that the end-users and all stakeholders know how to raise and send their grievances, but no grievance was during this monitoring period. Hence the verification team deemed the grievance redressal procedure including the grievance record as appropriate.

4.2.5 Public Comments

Comments received	Actions taken by the project proponent	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
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Not applicable	Not applicable	As mentioned above, during this monitoring period, no public comments / grievances were received through any means. Same is verified during on-site assessment by VVB. PP has confirmed that any comments that will be received at any point of time will be addressed by PP.
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4.2.6 Risks to Local Stakeholders and the Environment

4.2.6.1 Management Experience

The project activity involves replacing tradition firewood cookstoves with ICS in rural households while engaging with local communities. For implementation and monitoring PP has engaged local branches of Lao Red Cross which is confirmed from registered PD /08/, /10/. PP has many years of experiences in implementing similar project activities and engaging with communities. Organisational policies are in place to ensure that the organization is run in accordance with all legal requirements /34/. Therefore, the project ensures no risk to stakeholders and to environment arises.

4.2.6.2 Risk Assessment

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Natural and human induced risks to stakeholders' wellbeing	No risk has been identified. As described above, PP has always welcomed the stakeholders for comments/grievances. Also, the project activity aims to enhance well-being of stakeholders mainly the end users, there are no factors that will have any negative impact on the well-being of any stakeholder. During on-site assessment, VVB identified no risks to the stakeholder's wellbeing by the project activity.
Risks to stakeholder participation	No risk has been identified. As described above, PP has always welcomed the stakeholders for comments/grievances. Participation of end users in the project activity is a voluntary decision. Also, the project has not offered any risks to the stakeholder's participation. During on site assessment, VVB

	identified no risks to the stakeholder's participation by the project activity.
Working conditions	No risk has been identified. As verified during onsite visit & interviewed with stakeholder, review of the registered VCS PD /08/, /10/ and MR /01/. The PP has employed all their staff in compliance with host country's Labor Law.
Safety of women and girls	No risk has been identified. The project does not involve any activity where safety of women or girl is a concern. However, the project proponent and their authorized representative follow all norms which ensure employed women or girl works under safe environment. The project activity helps in reducing unpaid domestic work of women associated with firewood collection and cooking. This has been verified during interview with some employees and review of employment records /31/ and employee code of conduct /34/.
Safety of minority and marginalized groups, including children	No risk has been identified. The project does not involve any activity where safety of any minority and marginalized groups or children is a concern. However, the project proponent and authorized representative follow all norms which ensure all employed people works under safe environment. This has been verified during interview with some employees and review of employment records /31/.
Pollutants (air, noise, discharges to water, generation and release of hazardous materials and chemical pesticides and fertilizers	No risk has been identified. There are no additional pollutants in comparison with the baseline scenario. On the basis of review of the registered VCS PD /08/, /10/ and MR /01/, onsite observation and interview with local stakeholder, it has been established that the project activity has a positive impact in this aspect as it helps reduce air pollutants from firewood smoke and improves the indoor air quality.

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	The project does not involve any activity where safety of women or girl is a concern. However, the project proponent and authorized representative follow all norms which ensure employed women or girl or member of any other underrepresented groups works under safe environment. This has been verified during interview with some employees and review of employment records /31/.
Sexual harassment	The project does not involve any activity where safety of women or girl is a concern. However, PP's employee policy has zero tolerance for any harassment or bullying. This has been verified during interview with some employees and review of employment records /31/.
Gender equity in labor and work	The project does not involve any activity where biasness based on gender is a concern. PP encourages women in local communities to take up employment as per their skills, and provide training to all staff regardless of their gender. PP as per it's human resource policy ensures fair opportunity and equal pay for equal work done to people of any gender. This has been verified during interview with some employees and review of employment records /31/.
Forced labor	On the basis of reviewing the registered VCS PD /08/, /10/ and MR /01/, onsite interview and observation, the verification team found no sign of forced labor. PP also maintains policies on forced and child labor and requires that all their staff adhere to these policies as verified by company code of conduct /34/ & interview with PP during onsite visit.
Child labor	The project does not involve any child labor. On the basis of reviewing the registered VCS PD /08/, /10/ and MR /01/, onsite interview and observation, the verification team found no sign of any child labor. PP also maintains policies on forced and child labor and requires that all their staff adhere to these policies as verified by company code of conduct /34/ & interview with PP during onsite visit.

Human trafficking	The project does not put any scope where human trafficking may happen.
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4.2.7.2 Human Rights

Risks identified	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
No risk identified	The host country (Lao) has enacted human rights protection act which is applicable for this project also. VVB via interview with project proponent and site personnel could confirm that the project does not put any human rights risk.

4.2.7.3 Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage

Risks identified	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
No risk identified	On the basis of the registered VCS PD /08/, /10/ & validation report /09/, MR /01/, onsite interview and observation, the verification team confirmed that the project activity does not have any activity which bring any negative impact to the indigenous peoples and cultural heritage.

4.2.7.4 Property Rights

Risks identified	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
No risk identified	On the basis of the registered VCS PD /08/, /10/ & validation report /09/ and MR /01/, onsite interview and observation, the verification team confirmed that the project activity does not involve any property right removal/relocation of property rights holders.

4.2.7.5 Benefit Sharing

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
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Summary of the benefit sharing plan	The beneficiaries have received the ICS free of cost as part of the project activity. This is as part of the design of the project and verified from End user agreement copies /26/.
Benefit sharing during the monitoring period	Other than free ICS to households, there is no other benefit sharing applicable for the project.

4.2.8 Ecosystem Health

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems	The project involves use of ICS replacing traditional cookstoves at households. Hence, no risk identified.
Soil degradation and soil erosion	The project involves use of ICS replacing traditional cookstoves at households. Hence, no risk identified.
Water consumption and stress	The project involves use of ICS replacing traditional cookstoves at households. Hence, no risk identified.

4.2.8.1 Rare, Threatened, and Endangered species

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Species or habitat	The project involves use of ICS replacing traditional cookstoves at households. Hence, no risk identified.
Areas needed for habitat connectivity	The project involves use of ICS replacing traditional cookstoves at households. Hence, no risk identified.

Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion	
Habitats for rare, threatened, and	The project involves use of ICS replacing traditional cookstoves at households. Hence, no risk identified.

endangered species	
Areas for habitat connectivity	The project involves use of ICS replacing traditional cookstoves at households. Hence, no risk identified.

4.2.8.2 Introduction of Species

Species introduced	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Not Applicable	The project involves use of ICS replacing traditional cookstoves at households. Hence, no risk identified.

Existing invasive species	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Not Applicable	The project involves use of ICS replacing traditional cookstoves at households. Hence, no risk identified.

Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion	
Invasive species	The project involves use of ICS replacing traditional cookstoves at households. Hence, no risk identified.

4.2.8.3 Ecosystem conversion

Item	Evidence gathering activities and evidence checked
Ecosystem conversion	The project involves use of ICS replacing traditional cookstoves at households. Hence, no risk identified.

4.3 Accuracy of Reduction and Removal Calculations

The equations and choices provided in the methodology and all other methodological tools are correctly quoted in the MR /01/. The emission reductions of the project instances of the grouped project and project activity instance are calculated using the formulae mentioned in the applied methodology; VM0050 version 1 /06/. The verification team has reviewed the emission reduction spread sheets (ER sheets) and checked all the formulae and found they are correct and are in accordance with the monitoring plan of the registered PD /10/ and the applied monitoring methodology.

According to applied methodology VM0050 (version 1) /06/ the baseline emission is calculated as below: (sample calculations for PA1 is shown below)

$$BE_y = \sum_{i,j,k} EC_{i,y} \times N_{j,k,y} \times n_{j,k,y} \times (EF_{b,i,CO_2} \times f_{NRB,y} + EF_{b,i,nonCO_2})$$

- BE_y : Baseline emissions during year y (tCO₂e)
- $EC_{i,y}$: 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,CO_2} : CO₂ emission factor for fuel used by baseline device type i in the baseline scenario (IPCC default for wood fuel, 112 tCO₂/TJ)
- $f_{NRB,y}$: Fraction of woody biomass that is established to be non-renewable used by baseline device in year y; this variable is not considered for fossil fuels (0.47 as per tool 33)
- $EF_{b,i,nonCO_2}$: Non-CO₂ emission factor for fuel used by baseline device type i in the baseline scenario (IPCC default for wood fuel, 9.46 tCO₂e/TJ)
- i : Baseline device type and its respective fuel type
- j : Project device type and its respective fuel type

Parameter $EC_{i,y}$ is determined with the equation below:

$$EC_{i,y} = BC_{b,i,y} \times NCV_{b,i}$$

Where:

- $BC_{b,i,y}$: Fuel used per baseline device type i during year y (As per baseline survey of controlled households, 3.594 tonnes/year/household)
- $NCV_{b,i}$: Net calorific value of baseline fuel for baseline device type i (IPCC default for wood fuel, 0.0156 TJ/tonne)

Therefore, $EC_{i,y} = 3.594 \times 0.0156 = 0.0561$ TJ

Cross checking of $EC_{i,y}$ to address stove stacking:

$$EC_{est,y} = EC_{p,y} \times \frac{\eta_{new,avg,y}}{\eta_{old,avg}}$$

Where,

- $EC_{est,y}$: Back-calculated energy consumption of the potential mix of devices and fuels in the baseline in year y (TJ)
 $EC_{p,y}$: Energy used in project scenario by project devices during year y (TJ)
 $\eta_{new,avg,y}$: Weighted average efficiency of project devices in year y (fraction)
 $\eta_{old,avg}$: Weighted average efficiency of baseline devices that are replaced by project devices (fraction)

$$EC_{p,y} = \sum_{j,k} BC_{p,j,k,y} \times NCV_{p,j}$$

Where:

- $BC_{p,j,k,y}$: Average quantity of fuel used by project device type j from batch k during year y (tonnes or m³)
 $NCV_{p,j}$: Net calorific value of project fuel used in project device type j (TJ/tonne or TJ/m³)

Average quantity of firewood used by vintage 3 project stove as per monitoring survey:

$$BC_{p,Ecozen,age\ 3} = 1.656 \text{ (tonnes)}$$

$$\text{So } EC_{p,y} \text{ for vintage 3 stoves} = 1.656 \times 0.0156 = 0.02580 \text{ TJ}$$

The last date of stove installation in a month for each PAI have been considered to determine the age of all stoves in that PAI distributed in that month. The installation periods for each PAI, number of stoves installed in that period and their age during the current MP is mentioned in the ER sheet.

$$\text{Weighted average efficiency of vintage 3 stoves, } \eta_{new,avg,y} = 0.3508$$

$$\text{Therefore, } EC_{est,age3} = 0.02580 \times (0.3508 / 0.15) = 0.0603 \text{ TJ}$$

Since $EC_{i,y} < EC_{est,age3}$, value of $EC_{i,y}$ shall be used to calculate baseline emission,

$$\eta_{j,k,y} = 0.9 \text{ (this value has been determined considering the monitoring survey results and)}$$

$$\text{Number of ICS distributed under PA1} = 7,965$$

$$\text{Number of days in the current monitoring period} = 273 \text{ days (01/02/2025 to 31/10/2025)}$$

So, baseline emission for PA1 during the MP will be:

$$BE_y = [0.0561 \times 7965 \times 0.9 \times (112 \times 0.47 + 9.46)] \times (273/365) = 18,677 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e}$$

Project emissions:

For project devices only using biomass as fuel, the project emissions are determined as per the equation below: (sample calculation for PA1 has been shown below)

$$PE_{energy,y} = \sum_j \sum_k BC_{p,j,k,y} \times N_{j,k,y} \times NCV_{p,j} \times n_{j,k,y} \times (EF_{p,j,CO_2} \times f_{NRB,y} + EF_{p,j,nonCO_2})$$

Where,

- $PE_{energy,y}$: Project emissions during year y (tCO₂e)
- $BC_{p,j,k,y}$: Fuel used per project device type j during year y (1.656 tonnes for vintage 3 stoves)
- $N_{j,k,y}$: Number of commissioned project devices of type j from batch k in year y (7,965 for PA1)
- $n_{j,k,y}$: Proportion of commissioned project devices of type j from batch k that remain operating in year y (fraction)
- $NCV_{p,j}$: Net calorific value of project fuel for project device type j (IPCC default for wood fuel, 0.0156 TJ/tonne)
- EF_{p,j,CO_2} : CO₂ emission factor for fuel used by project device type j in the project scenario (IPCC default for wood fuel, 112 tCO₂/TJ)
- $EF_{p,j,nonCO_2}$: Non-CO₂ emission factor for fuel used by project device type j in the project scenario (IPCC default for wood fuel, 9.46 tCO₂/TJ)

$n_{j,k,y} = 0.9$ (this value has been determined considering the monitoring survey results and)

Number of days in the current monitoring period = 273 days (01/02/2025 to 31/10/2025)

Therefore, project emission for PA1 during the MP:

$$PE_{energy,y} = [1.656 \times 7965 \times 0.0156 \times 0.9 \times (112 \times 0.47 + 9.46)] \times (273/365)$$

$$= 8,590 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e}$$

Leakage emissions:

As per recommendations of the applied methodology a default leakage of 5% has been applied in determining the total ERs.

Hence, total emission reductions for PA1 during the MP:

$$ER = (BE_y - PE_{energy,y}) \times 0.95$$

$$= (18,677 - 8,590) \times 0.95$$

$$= 9,583 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e}$$

VVB confirms that GHG emission reductions have been quantified correctly in accordance with the updated project description and applied methodology during the monitoring period from 01 February 2025 to 31 October 2025.

4.4 Quality of Evidence to Determine Reductions and Removals

EPL verification team confirms that all the emission sources within the project boundary have been considered appropriately. Monitoring of all parameters during the monitoring period is followed as per registered monitoring plan. Below table describes the data parameters relevant to the monitoring plan:

Data parameters fixed ex-ante and available at validation are given below:

DATA/PARAMETER Unit	Source of data	Reported value for the current monitoring period	Assessment/Observation
CO ₂ emission factor for fuel used by baseline device type i in the baseline scenario (EF _{b,i,CO2})	Data based on registered PD /10/, IPCC and applied methodology /06/.	112 tCO ₂ /TJ	This value has been taken as per 2006 IPCC guidelines. This is consistent with the applied methodology and registered PD.
Non-CO ₂ emission factor for fuel used by baseline device type i in the baseline scenario (EF _{b,i,nonCO2})	Data based on registered PD /10/, IPCC and applied methodology /06/.	9.46 tCO ₂ e/TJ	This value has been taken according to IPCC AR5 GWP as per instructions in section 9.1 of applied methodology. This is consistent with the registered PD.
Net calorific value of baseline fuel used by baseline device type i (NCV _{b,i})	Data based on registered PD /10/, IPCC and applied methodology /06/.	0.0156 TJ/tonne	This value has been taken as per 2006 IPCC guidelines. This is consistent with the applied methodology and registered PD.
Ex-ante annual average quantity of fuel used per baseline device type i (BC _{ex-ante,b,i}).	Data based on registered PD /10/, IPCC and applied methodology /06/.	3.594 tonnes/device/year	Value of this parameter was determined and fixed ex-ante during the methodology update process. It was determined in line with requirements of applied methodology.
Weighted average efficiency of baseline devices	Data based on registered PD /10/,	0.15	This value is chosen as per section 9.1 of the applied methodology. Type of

that are replaced by project devices ($\eta_{old,avg}$)	IPCC and applied methodology /06/.		baseline device has been determined via survey, results of which has been checked during OSV by VVB. The value is consistent with the applied methodology and updated PD.
Average household size of the target population using device type i (H_{hi})	Baseline survey and Project households survey conducted by PP	4.34	Value of this parameter was determined and fixed ex-ante during the methodology update process. It was determined in line with requirements of applied methodology.
CO ₂ emission factor for fuel used by project device type i in the project scenario (EF_{p,i,CO_2})	Data based on updated PD /10/, IPCC and applied methodology /06/.	112 tCO ₂ /TJ	This value has been taken as per 2006 IPCC guidelines. This is consistent with the applied methodology and registered PD.
Non-CO ₂ emission factor for fuel used by baseline device type i in the project scenario ($EF_{p,i,nonCO_2}$)	Data based on updated PD /10/, IPCC and applied methodology /06/.	9.46 tCO ₂ e/TJ	This value has been taken according to IPCC AR5 GWP as per instructions in section 9.1 of applied methodology. This is consistent with the updated registered PD.
Net calorific value of project fuel used by project device type i ($NCV_{p,i}$)	Data based on updated PD /10/, IPCC and applied methodology /06/.	0.0156 TJ/tonne	This value has been taken as per 2006 IPCC guidelines. This is consistent with the applied methodology and registered PD.

Data and parameters monitored:

Data/Parameter	Assessment
Data Unit	Number ($N_{j,k,y}$)
Description	Number of commissioned project devices of type j from batch k in year y
Source of data to be used	Project database
Value of monitored parameter for the monitoring period	297,855 This is the total number commissioned project ICS after removing the 136,292 overlapping households (as described in section 1.4 above) from the total

	number of distributed ICS and 1 non-operational ICS identified during the previous verification. Data of all the beneficiary has been provided to VVB /20/. Information given in the database has been checked via acceptance sampling during on-site interviews. During these random checks database was found to be correct. PP's ICS procurement and shipping records /40/ have also been checked to confirm the number of ICS purchased is equal or more than 297,855. Therefore, VVB confirms that the given value is correct.
Accuracy of the monitoring equipment	Not applicable. No monitoring equipment is involved.
Measuring/Reading/Recording frequency	Every time while distributing a new project device.
Calculation method (if applicable)	NA

Data/Parameter	Assessment
Data Unit	Fraction ($n_{j,k,y}$)
Description	Proportion of commissioned project devices of type j from batch k that are still being used regularly in year y
Source of data to be used	Project database, MR & verification report of previous MP and monitoring survey
Value of monitored parameter for the monitoring period	0.90 PP has conducted monitoring survey on a statistically determined appropriate sample size as per CDM sampling guidelines to determine this parameter. Results of the survey shows 96.67% of project devices to be operational. Lower bound value of the 95% confidence interval (92.13%). However, the value has been capped at 90% as per requirements of applied methodology. The verification team has checked the survey results provided by PP. Operational status of the project devices were also assessed during the site visit. Observations during the site visit matched with PP's reporting of survey results. Therefore, survey results have been accepted by the verification team. Moreover, during the site visit verification team has also confirmed that the project technology meets all cooking demands of households, existence of

	support mechanisms to assist target population in operation and maintenance of cookstove and provisions of communication channel for contacting PP to access support. Therefore, as per clarification 2 of the new methodology VM0050 released on 03/02/2025, value for $\eta_{j,k,y}$ can be capped at 90%. Therefore, the applied value has been deemed acceptable by the verification team.
Accuracy of the monitoring equipment	Not applicable. No monitoring equipment is involved.
Measuring/Reading/Recording frequency	Annual
Calculation method (if applicable)	Proportion of operational stoves have been determined from monitoring survey.

Data/Parameter	Assessment
Data Unit	Fraction ($f_{NRB,y}$)
Description	Fraction of woody biomass that is established to be non-renewable used by device in year y
Source of data to be used	Tool 33, version 3
Value of monitored parameter for the monitoring period	0.47 This value has been taken as per most recent version of Tool 33. This is one of 3 options recommended in the applied methodology to be used as source of data for this particular parameter. Therefore, the used value has been deemed acceptable by the verification team.
Accuracy of the monitoring equipment	Not applicable. No monitoring equipment is involved.
Measuring/Reading/Recording frequency	Ex-ante for each crediting period
Calculation method (if applicable)	NA

Data/Parameter	Assessment
Data Unit	Tonnes ($BC_{b,i,y}$)
Description	Fuel used per baseline device type i during year y
Source of data to be used	Monitoring survey: A measurement campaign following the Kitchen Performance Test Protocol in control households that do not participate in the project, established prior to validation as statistically equivalent to the pre-project conditions of project households regarding baseline fuel consumption.

Value of monitored parameter for the monitoring period	3.594 Value of this parameter was determined during the previous verification period of 01 July 2024 to 31 January 2025. As per requirements of the applied methodology, this value needs to be determined every five years. Hence, this has not been monitored during the current monitoring period. This is in line with requirements of applied methodology.
Monitoring equipment	NA
Accuracy of the monitoring equipment	NA
Measuring/Reading/Recording frequency	Last survey to determine this parameter was conducted from 02/01/2025 to 24/01/2025. Next survey should be completed no later than 23/01/2030.
Calculation method (if applicable)	NA
Calibration	
Does the calibration cover the monitoring period? Has the calibration frequency been respected?	NA
Calibration certificates	NA
Does the calibration of meters have been done by an accredited person or institution?	NA

Data/Parameter	Assessment	
Data Unit	Fraction ($\eta_{\text{new,avg,y}}$)	
Description	Weighted average efficiency of project devices in year y	
Source of data to be used	Monitoring	
Value of monitored parameter for the monitoring period	Age	$\eta_{\text{new,avg,y}}$
	1	0.3777
	2	0.3642
	3	0.3508
	In the current monitoring period, stoves of vintage 1, 2 and 3 are present. Vintages have been determined based on device installation date. Implementation schedule and number of devices of each vintage are transparently provided in the ER sheet. Installation dates are provided in the project database /20/.	

	Efficiency value for each vintage have been determined using 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 considering the manufacturer's specified efficiency as the initial efficiency. This is in line with measurement methods listed for parameter $\eta_{new,avg,y}$, under section 9.2 of the applied methodology /06/.
Accuracy of the monitoring equipment	NA
Measuring/Reading/Recording frequency	Annually
Calculation method (if applicable)	NA

Data/Parameter	Assessment
Data Unit	Tonnes ($BC_{p,i,y}$)
Description	Average quantity of fuel used by project device type <i>j</i> from batch <i>k</i> during year <i>y</i>
Source of data to be used	Monitoring survey
Value of monitored parameter for the monitoring period	Ecozen vintage 1 stoves: 1.493 tonnes/device/year Ecozen vintage 2 stoves: 1.575 tonnes/device/year Ecozen vintage 3 stoves: 1.656 tonnes/device/year These values have been determined by PP through KPT survey as per requirements of the applied methodology. The reportings of these surveys have been checked via acceptance sampling during on-site interviews as described in section 2.3 and 2.4 above. Observations during verification team's OSV were in line with KPT results reported. Calibration details of equipments used in the measurement campaign has also been checked /38/, /39/. Moreover, fuelwood consumption was also determined in the first monitoring period as per requirements of the old methodology. The value determined at the time was 3.814 kg/household/day. This value was already verified and approved in first verification. Value determined in the recent surveys is close to this.
Monitoring equipment	Weighing scales of serial numbers: 25-17998-001 & 25-17998-002. Moisture meters.

Accuracy of the monitoring equipment	For weighing scales: +/- 0.01 kg For moisture meters: 0.1%
Measuring/Reading/Recording frequency	Annual
Calculation method (if applicable)	NA
Calibration	
Does the calibration cover the monitoring period? Has the calibration frequency been respected?	The weighing scales have been calibrated on 22/11/2024 and 21/11/2024 /38/ which is valid till 21/11/2025. The moisture meters have been calibrated on 09/05/2025 /39/ which is valid till 09/05/2026. Thus the calibrations cover the period of monitoring survey.
Calibration certificates	<u>Weighing scales:</u> 1. Serial number: 25-17998-001 Calibration certificate no.: 25-042443 dated 24/11/2024. 2. Serial number: 25-17998-002 Calibration certificate no.: 25-042444 dated 24/11/2024. <u>Moisture meters:</u> 1. Calibration certificate no.: 25050904 dated 09/05/2025. 2. Calibration certificate no.: 25050905 dated 09/05/2025.
Does the calibration of meters have been done by an accredited person or institution?	The weighing balances have been calibrated by AMARC and The moisture meters have been calibrated by 3D VINA; Both these institutes are credible parties.

During the verification, all relevant documents were checked to assess the correctness and quality of data submitted by the project participants, which are used to determine emission reductions.

All records needed for monitoring are archived in line with the requirements of the monitoring plan in line with applied methodology. No significant, lack of evidence and missing data were detected during verification. Hence, the verification team confirms that the monitoring system ensures required quality of the monitoring system to maintain the quality of the monitored data. All internal data are subjected to QA/QC measures.

Random sample selection records /29/, Survey forms /32/ and training records of survey team /24/ confirm the QA/QC procedures in place. The survey resulted 96.67% operational

rate which has been used to determine the operational rate to be considered for calculation of total emission reductions.

Therefore, EPL is of the opinion that this method of calculation of emission reductions is accurate and results in conservative estimation of emission reduction and is in line with the applicable VCS requirements.

4.5 Non-Permanence Risk Analysis

There is no non-permanence risk rating determined by the project proponent as this is a non-AFOLU project.

5 VERIFICATION OPINION

5.1 Verification Summary

EPL has performed verification of the emission reductions reported for the project activity with regard to the relevant requirements for VCS activities. The project participant of the project is responsible for:

- the preparation of greenhouse gas emissions data and the reported greenhouse gas emission reductions from the project on the basis set out in the monitoring plan contained in the registered project design document.
- the development and maintenance of records and reporting procedures in accordance with that plan, including the calculation and determination of greenhouse gas emission reductions of the project in line with applied methodology and VCS.

It is the responsibility of EPL to express an independent verification opinion about the project's conformity with the requirements of VCS Standard version 4.7 /04/ and GHG program applied on the reported greenhouse gas emission reductions from the project. Based on documented evidence and corroborated by an on-site assessment, EPL can confirm that:

- the project has been implemented and operated as per the registered Project Description /10/;
- the monitoring report /01/ and other supporting documents provided are complete, verifiable and in accordance with the applicable VCS Standard version 4.7 /04/ requirements;
- the monitoring is in place as per the applied baseline and monitoring methodology /06/;

- the monitoring plan in the MR is as per registered PD /10/ complying with the applied baseline and monitoring methodology /06/.

Verification was conducted using EPL's procedures in line with the requirements specified in the VCS program guide version 4.4, VCS standard Version 4.7, VCS validation and verification manual version 3.2, ISO14064-3: 2019, CDM M&P, the latest version of the CDM Validation and Verification Standard and relevant decisions of the COP/MOP and the CDM EB and applying standard auditing techniques.

5.2 Verification Conclusion

It is EPL's opinion that the GHG emission reduction stated in the monitoring report version 02 of 12-January-2026 for the project "Grouped Projects for Laos Improved Cookstove" (VCS 2924) for the period 01-February-2025 to 31-October-2025 and corresponding emission reduction calculation sheet are fairly stated with reasonable level of assurance. The GHG emission reductions are calculated on basis of approved VCS methodology VM0050 version 1 /06/ and the monitoring plan included in the registered Project Description, version 09 of 28-October-2025. Hence, EPL hereby confirms that the verification is done in line with criteria of VCS. EPL is able to certify that the emission reduction from the project during the monitoring period is as shown below:

Verification period: 01-February-2025 to 31-October -2025.

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

Vintage period	Baseline emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Project emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Reduction VCU (tCO ₂ e)	Removal VCU (tCO ₂ e)	Total VCU (tCO ₂ e)
01-Feb-2025 to 31-Oct-2025	671,454	297,850	-	354,926	-	354,926
Total	671,454	297,850	-	354,926	-	354,926

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
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01-Feb-2025 to 31-Oct-2025	630,801	354,926	-43.73%	The reduction in achieved ERs can be attributed to the following factors: ○ Staggered distribution of ICS over a number of months. ○ Total number of stoves in the current MP is less than total number predicted during ex-ante estimations due to fewer implementation and exclusion of some of the already distributed stoves.
Total	630,801	354,926	-43.73	

APPENDIX 1: COMMERCIALLY SENSITIVE INFORMATION

Section	Information	Justification	Assessment method and conclusion
Not Applicable			

APPENDIX 2: CLARIFICATION REQUESTS, CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUESTS AND FORWARD ACTION REQUESTS

Table 1. Remaining FAR from Previous verification and/or validation

FAR ID	01	Section no.		Date: 11/01/2026
Description of FAR				
The project had overlaps with households using cookstoves, which are part of project activity #2521 and the Iceberg Project (GS12796) during this requantification verification period. Although this issue was officially resolved by the Department of Climate Change (DCC), the managing authority for carbon projects in Laos (as documented in official letter No. 0365/DCC, dated April 30, 2025), the potential for future issues remains. Therefore, the VVB requires the PP to formally assess and confirm the complete elimination of double-counting risks during every subsequent monitoring period.				
Project participant response				Date: 12/01/2026
During this monitoring period, all households identified as overlapping with Project Activity #2521 and the Iceberg Project (GS12796) have already been fully excluded from the emission reduction calculations to ensure conservativeness. To prevent any recurrence, the PP has established procedures to verify household eligibility in all subsequent monitoring periods. These procedures include cross-checking beneficiary lists against all known carbon project databases approved by DCC and conducting field validations where necessary. PP confirms that the risk of double counting has been completely eliminated for this monitoring period, and we commit to continuing this assessment and confirmation process in every future monitoring period as required.				
Documentation provided by project participant				
NA				

VVB's assessment	Date: 16/01/2026
PP confirms that all households overlapping with Project Activity #2521 and the Iceberg Project (GS12796) have been excluded from emission reduction calculations for this monitoring period to avoid double counting. Procedures are in place to verify beneficiary eligibility in future periods through database cross-checks and field validation. The project proponent confirms that the risk of double counting has been eliminated for this period and will continue to be monitored in all future periods. VVB has also checked the list of places allotted to PP for project implementation by the Department of Climate Change (DCC), and confirms that all the beneficiaries in the database are only from the locations allowed by DCC. FAR 01 is closed.	

FAR ID	02	Section no.		Date: 11/01/2026
Description of FAR				
To ensure no distribution of retrieved ICSs, this FAR mandates that the PP & VVB must formally assess and confirm again that there is no distribution of retrieved ICS to new households in these project areas for every subsequent monitoring period.				
Project participant response				Date: 12/01/2026
PP confirms that retrieved ICS units will not be redistributed to new households in the project areas. These units will instead be stored for purposes such as spare parts, repairs, or replacement of malfunctioning ICS units already in use.				
Documentation provided by project participant				
NA				
VVB's assessment				Date: 16/01/2026
PP has confirmed that no retrieved ICS has been distributed to any beneficiary household. All the households have been provided with new stoves only at the time of distribution. VVB has checked the unique IDs of the ICS and confirms that no old retrieved ICS have been distributed to new households. VVB has also enquired about this during the on-site interviews and all the visited households confirmed receiving new stoves only at the time of distribution. Therefore, VVB confirms that no distribution of retrieved ICS to new households have occurred during the current monitoring period. FAR 02 is closed for the current monitoring period.				

FAR ID	03	Section no.		Date: 11/01/2026
Description of FAR				
That PP and the next VVB must address the issue below as VERRA comment: 1. Track new household: Check if new households are added during the next verification period and document the specific method used to identify them. 2. Confirm data accuracy: Review and confirm (as required by VERRA) all relevant data for these households, including: information on KPT, fuel savings, the sampling strategy and the process for defining the baseline cookstoves they replaced.				
Project participant response				Date: 12/01/2026
PP confirms that in this verification period, any new households added carefully identified and documented using the defined methodology. All relevant data for these households—including KPT, fuel savings, the sampling strategy, and the baseline cookstoves they replaced—have been reviewed and confirmed in accordance with VERRA requirements. This approach ensures that the addition of new households is properly monitored and accurately reflected in the emission reduction calculations				
Documentation provided by project participant				
NA				

VVB's assessment	Date: 16/01/2026
1. During the current verification, new households under two new PAIs have been added. Beneficiary details like end-user's name, address, contact details etc. of these new households have been recorded in the beneficiary database. Accuracy of this recorded data have been checked by reviewing the database and cross checking during the on-site interviews. These households have been identified as per process outlined in section 2.1.1 of MR. VVB confirms that this process is as per registered PD and in line with requirements of applied methodology. 2. The new households have been included in the sampling frame from which samples for monitoring survey and KPT campaign has been selected. Sampling has been done in line with CDM sampling guidelines and requirements of applied methodology. From this survey and KPT campaign parameters like fuel savings have been determined for ICS of all vintages. Baseline condition of the households is check by PP and implementation partner before distributing the ICSs. This has been verified during on-site assessment also. Moreover, all the beneficiaries have signed carbon rights transfer agreement with PP where they have confirmed their baseline cooking conditions. Sample copies of such agreements have been checked by VVB. Hence VVB can confirm that sampling and determination of other parameters like fuel usage, baseline have been correctly done in line with register PD and requirements of applied methodology. FAR 03 is closed.	

Table 2. CL from this verification

CL ID	01	Section no.	Date: 11/01/2026
Description of CL			
PP is requested to provide following documents: 1. Signed carbon waiver from project beneficiaries (for 10 samples) showing the ownership of claimed carbon credits. 2. Documentary evidence to establish employment of 12 employees as claimed against SDG target 8.3 in table 1 of the MR. 3. KML file for all project activity instances and project boundary. 4. Proof of start date for PAI 31 and PAI 32. 5. Grievance records.			

Project participant response (1st round)	Date: 14/01/2026
1. 10 signed carbon waiver from project beneficiaries showing the ownership of claimed carbon credits. 2. 12 employees contract with local labors as claimed against SDG 8.3 3. Kml file for all project activity instances and boundary 4. Proof of start date for PA 31 and PAI 32 5. Grievance records	
Documentation provided by project participant	
VVB's assessment (1st round)	Date: 16/01/2026
PP has provided all the requested documents. CL 01 is closed.	

CL ID	02	Section no.	1.8 of MR	Date: 11/01/2026
Description of CL				
In section 1.8 of MR, information on location coordinates of 30 PAIs are provided but as per section 1.1 of MR, 32 PAIs have been added under the grouped project till the end of current monitoring period. Therefore, PP is requested to include location information of all PAIs included under the current MP.				
Project participant response (1st round)				Date: 12/01/2026
PP has included location information of all 32 PAIs included under the current MP in section 1.8 of the revised MR, ver 02 dated 12/01/2026				
Documentation provided by project participant				
Revised MR, version 02, dated 12/01/2026				
VVB's assessment (1st round)				Date: 16/01/2026
PP has included the location information of all PAIs in section 1.8 of the MR. CL 02 is closed.				

CL ID	03	Section no.	4.2 of MR	Date: 11/01/2026
Description of CL				
PP is requested to include information on parameter $BC_{b,i,y}$ under section 4.2 of MR as this is a parameter to be monitored as per the registered PD.				
Project participant response (1st round)				Date: 12/01/2026
PP has included information on parameter $BC_{b,i,y}$ in the section 4.2 of the revised MR, version 02, dated 12/01/2026				
Documentation provided by project participant				
Revised MR, version 02, dated 12/01/2026				
VVB's assessment (1st round)				Date: 16/01/2026
PP have now included information on parameter $BC_{b,i,y}$ under section 4.2 of the MR. CL 03 is closed.				

CL ID	04	Section no.	4.3 (e) of MR & ER sheet	Date: 11/01/2026
Description of CL				
Under section 4.3 (e) of the MR, it is mentioned that sample size to determine the parameter " $BC_{p,i,y}$ " has been decided as 29. But calculations to arrive at this number has not been shown clearly in the "sample size calculation" tab of the ER sheet. PP is requested to include this in the respective tab of the ER sheet.				
Project participant response (1st round)				Date: 12/01/2026
1. Revised ER sheet, version 02, dated 12/01/2026 2. Revised MR, version 02, dated 12/01/2026				
Documentation provided by project participant				
The total sample size to determined parameter $BC_{p,i,j}$ has been shown in the sample size caculation tab of revised ER sheet and update MR, version 02, dated 12/01/2026				

VVB's assessment (1st round)	Date: 16/01/2026
PP has now shown the sample size for parameter $BC_{p.i.y}$ clearly in the "sample size calculation" tab. CL 04 is closed.	

CL ID	05	Section no.	4.3	Date: 11/01/2026
Description of CL				
In the MR PP is requested to include information on whether the binding survey questionnaire as per appendix 3 of the applied methodology has been used or not.				
Project participant response (1st round)				Date: 12/01/2026
The template of project survey questionnaires has been provided in appendix 3 of the revised MR, version 02, dated 12/01/2026				
Documentation provided by project participant				
Revised MR, version 02, dated 12/01/2026				
VVB's assessment (1st round)				Date: 16/01/2026
PP has now included information on the survey questionnaire in the revised MR. The questionnaire followed is in line with requirements of applied methodology. CL 05 is closed.				

CL ID	06	Section no.		Date: 11/01/2026
Description of CL				
In the MR PP is requested to include information related to whether any retrieved ICS from overlapping households have been distributed to the new beneficiaries included under the current MP and if they have then how the age and ICS efficiency has been determined for these stoves.				
Project participant response (1st round)				Date: 12/01/2026
As the retrieved stoves will not be redistributed, there are no procedures required for identifying new households for these units. All new households in the project have already received new ICS units through the completed distribution campaign. This has been clearly stated in the registered PD and will be further included in section 1.1 of the revised MR, version 02, dated 12/01/2026.				

Documentation provided by project participant	
Revised MR, version 02, dated 12/01/2026	
VVB's assessment (1 st round)	Date: 16/01/2026
PP has included information related to retrieved ICS in the relevant section of the revised MR. The included information shows that approach adopted is as per the registered PD and conservative. CL 06 is closed.	

Table 3. CAR from this verification

CAR ID	01	Section no.	Table 1 of MR	Date: 11/01/2026
Description of CAR				
In table 1 of MR, for SDG target 3.9 project activity indicator has been defined as “Number of individuals experiencing health benefits due to reduced exposure to indoor air pollution” and net impact on the indicator is mentioned as decreasing. This contradicts PP’s claim on benefits related to this SDG as mentioned in following columns. PP is requested to review and correct.				
Project participant response (1 st round)				Date: 12/01/2026
The net impact on the indicator has been revised to increase in table 1 of revised MR, version 02, dated 12/01/2026				
Documentation provided by project participant				
Revised MR, version 02, dated 12/01/2026				
VVB's assessment (1 st round)				Date: DD/MM/YYYY
The description for “net impact on indicator” for SDG 3.9 has been revised in table 1 of MR. CAR 01 is closed.				

CAR ID	02	Section no.	3.1 of MR	Date: 11/01/2026
Description of CAR				

In section 3.1 of MR, it is mentioned that 434,148 stoves have been distributed during the period 10-March-2023 to 14-May-2025. These dates are not consistent with information provided in the ER sheet and other sections of MR. Please review and do the necessary corrections.	
Project participant response (1st round)	Date: 12/01/2026
The end date for the distribution of improved stoves under the project is 14 May 2025. After this date, the PP will not conduct any further distribution of ICS units. The end date of this monitoring period is 31 October 2025. These are two separate dates referring to two different project milestones.	
Documentation provided by project participant	
Revised MR, version 02, dated 12/01/2026	
VVB's assessment (1st round)	Date: 16/01/2026
PP have clarified about the dates of ICS distribution and period considered for calculating ERs from the distributed ICS. CAR 02 closed.	

CAR ID	03	Section no.	3.1 of MR	Date: 11/01/2026
Description of CAR				
In section 3.1 of MR, a. For PAI 15 to 30 inclusion date is mentioned as “to be included in this monitoring period”, but they were already included in the previous monitoring period as per the MR of previous MP. b. For PAI 30 total number of ICS mentioned for ER calculation is not consistent with ER sheet. PP is requested to review and do the necessary changes in the current MR.				
Project participant response (1st round)				Date: 12/01/2026

a. The inclusion date of PAI 15 to 30 has been revised to 03/10/2024 in section 3.1 of the revised MR, version 02 b. Total number of ICS of PAI 30 has been revised to 24,805 ICS in section 3.1 of the revised MR, version 02	
Documentation provided by project participant	
Revised MR, version 02, dated 12/01/2026	
VVB's assessment (1st round)	Date: 16/01/2026
PP has revised the section 3.1 of MR to show information about all PAIs correctly and consistently. CAR 03 is closed.	

CAR ID	04	Section no.	5.1 & 5.4 of MR	Date: 11/01/2026
Description of CAR				
In section 5.1 and 5.4 of MR, some of the numbers shown in the sample calculations are not consistent with numbers in the ER sheet. PP is requested to review and do necessary corrections.				
Project participant response (1st round)				Date: 12/01/2026
PP has revised some wrong numbers shown in the sample calculation in section 5.1 and 5.4 of revised MR, version 02 dated 12/01/2026 for consistency with number in the ER sheet.				
Documentation provided by project participant				
1. Revised ER sheet, version 02, dated 12/01/2026 2. Revised MR, version 02, dated 12/01/2026				
VVB's assessment (1st round)				Date: 16/01/2026
PP has revised the numbers in section 5.1 and 5.4 of MR making those consistent with the ER sheet. CAR 04 is closed.				

CAR ID	05	Section no.	ER sheet	Date: 11/01/2026
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Description of CAR	
In “sample size calculation” tab of the ER sheet, formula used in cell F63 to calculate sample size for parameter $BC_{p,i,y}$ involves cell F17 which has value of sample size for another parameter. This is not correct. PP is requested to review and make necessary corrections.	
Project participant response (1st round)	Date: 12/01/2026
PP has revised cell F17 to F62 in formula use in cell F63 in “sample size calculation” tab of update ER sheet, ver 02, dated 12 January 2026	
Documentation provided by project participant	
1. Revised ER sheet, version 02, dated 12/01/2026 2. Revised MR, version 02, dated 12/01/2026	
VVB’s assessment (1st round)	Date: 16/01/2026
PP has revised the formula applied in the relevant cell as per the sample size calculation formula. The revised formula is in line with “Guideline: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities, Version 04.0”. CAR 05 is closed.	

CAR ID	06	Section no.	ER sheet	Date: 11/01/2026
Description of CAR				
In tab “ER calculations” of ER sheet cell K31 is supposed to calculate baseline emission for PAI 006 but the formula applied uses Operational quantity and ‘equivalent operational year’ values of PAI 007. PP is requested to review and do necessary corrections.				
Project participant response (1 st round)				Date: 12/01/2026
PP has corrected the calculation of baseline emission of PAI006 and update ER sheet, ver 02 and MR, ver 02 accordingly				
Documentation provided by project participant				
1. Revised ER sheet, version 02, dated 12/01/2026				
2. Revised MR, version 02, dated 12/01/2026				

VVB's assessment (1st round)	Date: 16/01/2026
PP has revised the formula in the relevant cell to correctly calculate baseline emission for PAI 006. CAR 06 is closed.	

Table 4. FAR from current verification

FAR ID	01	Section no.		Date: 16/01/2026
Description of FAR				
As per FAR 02 raised during previous verification, to ensure no distribution of retrieved ICSs, this FAR mandates that the PP & VVB must formally assess and confirm again that there is no distribution of retrieved ICS to new households in these project areas for every subsequent monitoring period.				
Project participant response				Date: DD/MM/YYYY
Documentation provided by project participant				
VVB's assessment				Date: DD/MM/YYYY

APPENDIX 3: VM0050 CCP ELIGIBILITY VERIFICATION REPORT CHECKLIST TEMPLATE

CCP eligibility criteria and summary	Relevant section of the methodology	Project document and section where the requirement is addressed	Evidence-gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
For the determination of f_{NRB}, the source of data must either be: a) the default f_{NRB} value from the latest version of CDM Tool 33 for emission reductions achieved on or before 31st December 2025 or b) the most recent national default value(s) published by UNFCCC based on the MoFuSS model.	Table for parameter "f_{NRB}" in section 9.2 of VM0050 methodology	Table for parameter "f_{NRB}" in section 4.2 of Monitoring report.	The verification team has checked the MR and ER sheet from which it can be confirmed that value for f_{NRB} has been sourced from the latest version of CDM Tool 33. The ER claimed in this verification is for the period 01 February 2025 to 31 October 2025. Therefore, VVB confirms that this eligibility criteria is met by the project activity.
The baseline fuel consumption must be determined by either of the following two methods with cross-checks on fuel savings:	Section 8.1.1 and table for parameter $BC_{ex-ante,b,i}$ in Section 9.1 of VM0050 methodology	Table for parameter $BC_{ex-ante,b,i}$ in section 4.1 of Monitoring report.	Verification team has checked the current monitoring report and already approved previous monitoring report with it's corresponding verification report. From this VVB can confirm that baseline fuel consumption was determined through KPT

CCP eligibility criteria and summary	Relevant section of the methodology	Project document and section where the requirement is addressed	Evidence-gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
a) Kitchen Performance Test (KPT) or b) The default values of 0.5 (for air-dried fuelwood) and 0.13 (for charcoal) tonnes/capita/year or equivalent			during the previous monitoring period in line with applied methodology VM0050 version 1 requirements. Hence, this criterion is met by the project activity.
The baseline specific energy consumption must be determined using a Controlled Cooking Test with cross-checks on fuel savings	Section 8.1.1.1 and table for parameters “SC_{b,i}, SC_{p,j}” in Section 9.1 of VM0050 methodology	Section 1.1 of Monitoring report	As per section 8.1.1.1 of applied methodology VM0050 version 1, baseline specific energy consumption (SC_{b,i}) and Specific energy consumption of electric pressure cooker project device (SC_{p,j}) are required to be determined in case of electrical cooking device. But as per section 1.1 of monitoring report this project activity replaces tradition firewood cookstoves with more efficient biomass fired cookstove. It does not involve any electrical cooking device at any stage. Therefore, this criterion is not applicable for this project activity.

CCP eligibility criteria and summary	Relevant section of the methodology	Project document and section where the requirement is addressed	Evidence-gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
For charcoal projects, either one of the following two methods must be used for calculation of baseline or project emissions (as applicable): a) direct charcoal emission factor (which may include production emissions) or b) a wood to charcoal conversion factor of 4:1 must be used	Table for parameters “EF_{b,i,CO_2}, EF_{p,j,CO_2}” and “CF” in Section 9.1 of VM0050 methodology	Section 1.1 of monitoring report.	This is not a charcoal project; therefore, this criterion is not applicable.

APPENDIX 4: COMPETENCY CERTIFICATES



Certificate of Appointment

<< DEBARSHI DAS >>

The qualification and appointment are done following the requirements of
ECOLANCE PRIVATE LIMITED (EPL/PR/3)

Standard/ Scheme			
☒ VCS	☐ CCBS	☒ GS4GG	☒ GCC
☒ SD Vista	☐ Social Carbon	☐ Plan Vivo	☐ Plastic Standard
☒ CerCarbono	☒ ISO 14064-1	☒ A 6.4	☒ ICR
☐ BioCarbon	☒ JCM	☐ Reverse	☒ Others (SDG 3,4,7,8,13)

Role			
☒ Validator/Verifier	☒ Team Leader	☐ Technical Reviewer	☒ Technical Expert
☐ Financial Expert	☐ Trainee	☒ Local Expert (India, Nepal)	☒ GHG Verifier [Applicable to 14064-1: 2018]

Sectoral Scopes (All)	
☒ Energy Industries (Renewable/Non-Renewable)	
☒ Energy Demand	
☐ Manufacturing Industries	
☐ Chemical Industry	
☐ Transport	
☐ Solvents Use	
☐ Waste Handling and Disposal	
☐ Afforestation & Reforestation	
☐ Forestry and Other Land Use [Applicable to 14064-1: 2018]	
☐ Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (Verra)	
☐ Livestock and Manure [Applicable to Verra]	
☒ General [Applicable to 14064-1: 2018]	

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Version 3

20-05-2025



Certificate of Appointment

Technical Areas (Applicable to A6.4)	
☐ 1.1 Thermal Energy Generation	
☒ 1.2 Renewables	
☒ 3.1 Energy Demand	
☐ 4.1 Cement and Lime Production	
☐ 5.1 Chemical Industry	
☐ 7.1 Transport	
☐ 12.1 Chemical Industry	
☐ 13.1 Solid waste and waste water	
☐ 13.2 Manure	
☐ 14.1 Afforestation & Reforestation	
☐ 15.1 Agriculture	

Certificate No	EPL/CER/DD/4
Date	01/10/2025
Validity	30/09/2026

Authorized by	Rekha Menon
Designation	Director
	

EPL/FR/5

ECOLANCE PRIVATE LIMITED

Version 3

20-05-2025



Certificate of Appointment

<<CHAMPOK BURAGOHAIN>>

The qualification and appointment are done following the requirements of
ECOLANCE PRIVATE LIMITED (EPL/PR/5)

Standard/ Scheme			
☒ VCS	☐ CCB	☒ GS4GG	☒ GCC
☒ SD Viro	☐ Social Carbon	☐ Plan Viro	☐ Plastic Standard
☒ CerCarbono	☒ ISO 14064-1	☒ A 6.4	☒ SCR
☒ BioCarbon	☒ JCM	☒ Reverse	☒ Others (SDG 3,7, 8, 9, 12, 13)

Role			
☒ Validator/Verifier	☒ Team Leader	☒ Technical Reviewer	☒ Technical Expert
☐ Financial Expert	☐ Trainee	☒ Local Expert (Nepal, Thailand)	☒ GHG Verifier (Applicable to 14064-1: 2018)

Sectoral Scopes (All)	
☒ Energy Industries (Renewable/Non-Renewable)	
☒ Energy Demand	
☐ Manufacturing Industries	
☐ Chemical Industry	
☐ Transport	
☐ Solvents Use	
☒ Waste Handling and Disposal	
☐ Afforestation & Reforestation	
☐ Forestry and Other Land Use (Applicable to 14064-1: 2018)	
☐ Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (Verra)	
☐ Livestock and Manure (Applicable to Verra)	
☒ General (Applicable to 14064-1: 2018)	

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Certificate of Appointment

Technical Areas (Applicable to A6.4)	
☒ 1.1 Thermal Energy Generation	
☒ 1.2 Renewables	
☒ 3.1 Energy Demand	
☐ 4.1 Cement and Lime Production	
☐ 5.1 Chemical Industry	
☐ 7.1 Transport	
☐ 12.1 Chemical Industry	
☐ 13.1 Solid waste and waste water	
☐ 13.2 Manure	
☐ 14.1 Afforestation & Reforestation	
☐ 15.1 Agriculture	

Certificate No	EPL/CDR/CH/E
Date	10/01/2026
Validity	09/01/2027

Authorized by	Rakha Menon
Designation	Director

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Certificate of Appointment

<<DALIVONE KHAMBANHEA>>

The qualification and appointment are done following the requirements of
ECOLANCE PRIVATE LIMITED (EPL/PR/S)

Standard/ Scheme			
☐ VCS	☐ CCBS	☐ GS4GG	☒ GCC
☐ SD Vite	☐ Social Carbon	☐ Plan Vite	☐ Plastic Standard
☐ CeCarbon	☐ ISO 14064-1	☐ A 6.4	☐ ICR
☐ BioCarbon	☐ JCM	☐ Reverse	☐ Others (_____)

Role			
☐ Validator/Verifier	☐ Team Leader	☐ Technical Reviewer	☐ Technical Expert
☐ Financial Expert	☐ Trainee	☒ Local Expert (Local)	☐ GNG Verifier (Applicable to 14064-1:2018)

Sectoral Scopes (All)	
☐ Energy Industries (Renewable/Non-Renewable)	
☐ Energy Demand	
☐ Manufacturing Industries	
☐ Chemical Industry	
☐ Transport	
☐ Solvents Use	
☐ Waste Handling and Disposal	
☐ Afforestation & Reforestation	
☐ Forestry and Other Land Use (Applicable to 14064-1:2018)	
☐ Agriculture	
☐ Livestock and Manure (Applicable to Verma)	
☐ General (Applicable to 14064-1:2018)	

Technical Areas (Applicable to A6.4)	
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Certificate of Appointment

☐ 1.1 Thermal Energy Generation
☐ 1.2 Renewables
☐ 3.1 Energy Demand
☐ 4.1 Cement and Lime Production
☐ 5.1 Chemical Industry
☐ 7.1 Transport
☐ 12.1 Chemical Industry
☐ 13.1 Solid waste and waste water
☐ 13.2 Manure
☐ 14.1 Afforestation & Reforestation
☐ 15.1 Agriculture

Certificate No	EPL/CDR/DK/3
Date	20/12/2025
Validity	01/12/2026

Authorized by	Reha Menon
Designation	Director

EPL/PR/S ECOLANCE PRIVATE LIMITED Version 3 20-05-2025