



**Verified Carbon
Standard**

CLEAN COOKSTOVES FOR RURAL INDIA



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Summary:

RINA Services S.p.A. (RINA) has been contracted by M/s EKI Energy Services Limited (project proponent) to undertake the verification and methodology changes (in line with VCS methodology change project description deviation/8/) of the energy efficiency of improved cookstove project titled "Clean Cookstoves for Rural India", VCS Project ID 2944. The assessment team have reviewed the revised VCS PD/2/, ex-ante-emission reduction calculation sheet/3/, GHG data collected for the monitoring period from 01-January-2024 to 30-September-2025 (both days included) and conformed their compliance with the relevant VCS standard, V4.7/8/, VCS Program Guide, V4.4/8/.

The Purpose and scope of verification

Purpose:

The verification service provided by RINA Services S.p.A. (RINA) for the project activity VCS 2944 is to perform independent periodic verification for the monitoring period 01-January-2024 to 30-September-2025 (both days included) and validate the revised VCS PD/2/ against the new methodology VM0050 V1.0 dated 09-October-2024/7/. The verification of the project is an independent review and ex-post determination by RINA of the monitored reductions in GHG emissions that have occurred, against the VCS standard, V4.7/8/, VCS Program Guide, V4.4/8/, the Project baseline and host party criteria.

Scope of verification

The scope of verification is to establish/verify that:

- The project activity has been implemented and operated as per the approved registered and revised PD/1//2/
- All the physical features (project technology) of the project are in place in accordance with registered joint VCS PD & MR/1/ and MR/4/.
- The revised PD/2/, monitoring report/4/and other supporting documents provided are complete in accordance with the latest applicable version of VCS standard and methodology change procedure.
- The actual monitoring systems and procedures comply with the monitoring systems and procedures described in the monitoring plan, any registered monitoring plan/2/, the approved methodology/7/ including applicable tool(s) and/or, where applicable, the approved standardized baseline.
- The data recorded and stored as per the monitoring methodology including applicable tool(s) and, where applicable, the standardized baseline

The Method and Criteria used for Verification.

Desk Review:

Review of project information, monitoring plan specifically monitoring frequency, quality assurance and quality control system against the registered joint VCS PD & MR/1/, revised VCS PD/2/ and applicable VCS standard and applied methodology VCS Methodology from Sectoral Scope 3 -VM0050 Energy Efficiency and Fuel-Switch Measures in Cookstoves, V1.0/7/.

Onsite audit Interview with the relevant personnel to confirm the implementation of the project by paying particular attention to the operational and data collection procedures, in accordance with the registered joint VCS PD & MR/1/, revised VCS PD /2/ and methodology/7/.

- A detailed cross check of the information provided in the monitoring report against the relevant evidence such as data sources and technical specification of measuring equipment
- A detailed cross check of the calculations made for the estimation of greenhouse gas emissions.
- An evaluation of data management and the quality assurance and quality control system in the context of their influence on the generation and reporting of emissions reduction.

The number of findings raised during verification:

A risk-based approach has been followed for the verification of the project. During verification, 04 CARs, 01 CL and 00 FAR were raised during verification. All the issues raised were resolved successfully, details of which can be found in appendix 4 of the report.

Any uncertainties associated with the verification:

The assessment team thoroughly reviewed the revised VCS PD/2/ along with ex-ante emission reduction calculation sheet/3/, monitoring report/4/ and the emission reduction calculation sheet/5/ against the relevant evidence and applicable VCS requirements, VCS standard V4.7/8/ and VCS guideline V4.4/8/. It has been concluded that there are no more uncertainties associated with the project

Summary of the verification conclusion:

The review of the revised PD/2/ Monitoring Report/4/, emission reduction calculation sheet/5/, supporting documentation, and the interview with relevant personnel during the on-site audit provided the assessment team with sufficient evidence to confirm compliance with the applicable criteria. RINA team confirms that the project activity, VCS 2944, has been successfully implemented in accordance with the registered joint VCS PD & MR/1/, revised VCS PD/2/ and the applied methodology, VM0050: Energy Efficiency and Fuel-Switch Measures in Cookstoves, Version 1.0/7/, in alignment with all relevant VCS Program requirements. The RINA team confirms that the monitoring period from 01-January-2024 to 30-September-2025 (both days included) has resulted in the generation of 101,273 tCO₂e of emission reductions through the reduction in non-renewable biomass combustion. The management of EKI Energy Services Limited (Project Proponent) is responsible for the preparation of the GHG emissions data and the reported GHG emission reductions, based on the procedures established in the project's Monitoring Plan outlined in the registered joint VCS PD & MR and the applied methodology/7/.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objective

The 3rd periodic verification and methodology change/8/ of the project titled “Clean Cookstoves for Rural India” VCS ID – 2944, have been undertaken by RINA, as requested by EKI Energy Services Limited (EKI) (project proponent) for the monitoring period, 01-January-2024 to 30-September-2025 (Both Days inclusive). The current verification of project activity is the 3rd periodic verification for the crediting period 11-May-2022 to 10-May-2029 (Both Date Inclusive). The purpose of the verification is to conduct an independent review of the project information and confirm:

- The project activity is implemented in accordance with registered monitoring plan as mentioned in the initial registered joint VCS PD & MR/1/ and the revised VCS PD/2/.
- All physical features (project technology) are in place.
- The actual monitoring systems and procedures comply with the monitoring systems and procedures described in the registered monitoring plan/1/, the new applied methodology/7/ including applicable tool(s) and/or, where applicable, the approved standardized baseline.
- The data collection procedures and records are as per the monitoring methodology VM0050 Energy Efficiency and Fuel-Switch Measures in Cookstoves, V1.0/7/

The verification followed the requirements mentioned in the VCS standard, version 4.7/8/ and VCS guidelines, V4.4/8/ ensuring the quality and consistency of the report.

1.2 Scope and Criteria

The scope of the verification was the independent and objective review and ex-post determination of the monitored reductions in GHG emissions from “Clean Cookstoves for Rural India” VCS project ID 2944. The verification of this project was based on the monitoring report and supporting documents submitted by the project proponent to the verification team. The documents were reviewed against the following guidance and protocols:

- VCS Program Guide (v4.4, dated 29-August-2023)/8(a)/
- VCS Standard (v4.7, dated 16-April-2024)/8(b)/
- VCS Program Definitions (v4.4, dated 29-August-2023)/58c)/
- VCS Registration & Issuance Process (v4.4, dated 4-October-2023)/8(d)/
- Procedure to Change Methodology through a Project Description Deviation (v4.0, dated 16-October-2024)/8(f)/
- VCS approved methodology VM0050: Energy Efficiency and Fuel-Switch Measures in Cookstoves (version 1.0, dated 09-October-2024)/7/

- Other relevant rules and requirements, including host part requirements

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

The principles of accuracy, completeness, relevance, reliability and credibility were combined with a conservative approach to establish a traceable and transparent verification opinion. The verification considers both quantitative and qualitative information on emission reductions.

The verification is not meant to provide any consulting towards the client. However, stated request for clarifications and/or corrective actions may provide input for improvement of the project design. The verification team has conducted a complete verification of all the information presented in the monitoring report and data monitored as presented in the emission reduction calculation spread sheet. There are no material errors, overestimation of ER, omission or misstatement.

1.3 Level of Assurance

The verification of the project activity is conducted by doing a detailed assessment of Monitoring report/4/, revised VCS PD/2/ against already registered joint VCS PD & MR/1/, emission reduction calculation sheets/3/5/ and all the relevant documents, and Distribution Database'/10/ (as mentioned in appendix 2) of the report against the applied methodology VM0050 Energy Efficiency and Fuel-Switch Measures in Cookstoves, V1.0./7/.

The level of assurance of the verification report falls under reasonable assurance engagements as selected by the Client. The verification team verified the complete monitoring data for all the parameters of the monitoring plan and confirms that the reported emission reductions are free from any type of material errors. Enough evidence was gathered by the assessment team to reduce the risk associated with the audit process. This means that there is some uncertainty arising from the use of sampling since it is possible that a material misstatement is missed.

The technical review was performed by a technical reviewer(s) qualified in accordance with RINA's qualification scheme for VCS and CDM validation and verification. The level of assurance of the validation report is defined as reasonable. The VVB confirms that a reasonable level of assurance has been achieved during the verification process.

The verification team and technical reviewers consist of the following personnel:

Role	Last Name	First Name	Country
Team Leader, Verifier & Technical Expert TA 3	Singh	Vinay	India
Technical Reviewer	Pathak Kumar	Atin	India

1.4 Summary Description of the Project

The project presently implemented in Madhya Pradesh, & Assam states of India. As the target populations are unable to afford these stoves (ICS), project promoters have distributed ICS free of cost.

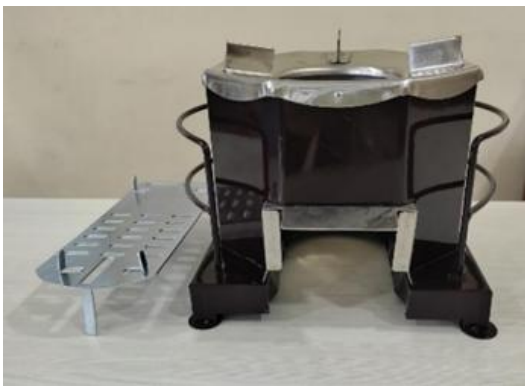
The end-user has been informed in advance that the use of ICS generates carbon finance which in turn is used to cover the price of ICS and for recovering project implementation costs. EKI identified the potential locations where the majority of the population is using the traditional cookstoves, based on previous experiences in other projects, or available information or baseline survey, for the distribution of improved cookstoves. EKI prioritized the appointment of a local implementation partner for the delivery of ICS and local men's and women's teams were deployed and trained for the implementation of ICS. This creates more employment opportunities and increases the income of local agents. Awareness about the implementation of ICS is provided by EKI to the local community through awareness programs.

The project locations for initial Project Activity Instances are in Madhya Pradesh, and Assam states of India and may expand further to other parts of India. EKI has distributed 126,158 ICS in Madhya Pradesh and 24,996 ICS in Assam as confirmed based on the submitted monitoring database. PP has considered one cookstove as one project activity instance for this grouped project activity. The first project activity instance was implemented on 11-May-2022 under this grouped project activity and 151,154 project activity instances (ICS) have been implemented as a part of this project activity. This is as confirmed based on the submitted monitoring database/10/

The installed ICSs substitute the common cooking on open fire. The baseline scenario is the continued use of non-renewable biomass (firewood) by the target population to meet similar thermal energy needs as provided by project cookstoves in absence of project activity.

The technical details of the improved cookstoves included in the current monitoring plan including make, model and efficiency etc. are assessed to be same. The purchase orders placed to the equipment supplier/17/ are checked by the verification team and improved cookstoves included in the current monitoring period were physically inspected to confirm the same. The technical details of the improved cookstoves are provided below;

TECHNICAL DETAILS

A)	Cook Stove Type/Category	AGNEEKAA ECO MINI STOVE MODEL4 SE	
			
		Natural Draft	
B)	Secondary Air Supply	Through Natural Draft	
C)	Stove Material Used	Body	Galvanized Iron Sheet
		Body Material Thickness	0.6mm
		Combustion Chamber	Stainless Steel SS 202 grade
		Combustion Chamber Material Thickness	1 mm SS 202 /201 2B grade
		Insulating Material	Ceramic Thermal Wool
		Insulating Material Thickness	6 to 8mm
		Top Plate	Stainless Steel SS 202/201 Mat/ Mirror grade
		Top Plate Material Thickness	1 mm
D)	Physical Structure	External Dimension	Length: - 260mm
			Width: - 260mm
			Height: - 248mm
		Combustion Chamber Dimension	Diameter: - 125mm
E)	Grate Thickness	2 mm Material HR sheet	
F)	Weight Of the Stove	3.8 Kg	
G)	Type of Fuel Wood	Firewood 30 to 50 mm diameter	

H)	Feeding Process	Continuous Feeding Front Loading	
I)	Expected life of the stove	7 Years	
J)	Guarantee/Warranty Period	1 Year	
K)	Box Dimension	Outer Side Box Dimension	Length: - 300mm
			Width: - 300mm
			Height: - 270mm
L)	Thermal Efficiency	36.42% Thermal efficiency is determined by the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi.	

Project proponent may adopt the modified stove models with improves efficiency for future distribution under the current grouped project activity.

Above mentioned technical details are checked with the Manufacturer's Technical specification/17/, and found correct. The thermal efficiency of the improved cookstoves was verified by the stove test certificate issued by credited laboratory (IIT Delhi)/14/ and submitted by the project proponent.

The verification team has reviewed the registered joint VCS PD &MR/1/ and the revised VCS PD/2/ of the project for the details of the cookstoves included in the previous monitoring plan and verified the ICS distribution database/10/ maintained for the cookstoves distributed and the beneficiary details to confirm the activity instances included in the project. The local beneficiaries were interviewed during onsite audit by the verification team and the improved cookstoves distributed to them were physically checked on sample basis.

Following activities are carried out by the PP which were essential as per the new applied methodology, VM0050: Energy Efficiency and Fuel-Switch Measures in Cookstoves, version 1.0/7/ and are also applicable for the current monitoring period of the project.

S.I No.	Activity	Date/duration	
		Assam	Madhya Pradesh
1	Baseline Survey	08-September-2025 to 15-September-2025	08-September-2025 to 13-September-2025
2	Baseline/target group Kitchen Performance Test (KPT)	08-September-2025 to 22-September-2025	08-September-2025 to 15-September-2025
3	Project Kitchen Performance Test (KPT)	06-October2025 to 20-October-2025	06-October2025 to 13-October-2025
4	Adoption survey	07-October2025 to 15-October-2025	03-October2025 to 11-October-2025

The assessment team has verified the questionnaires and results/11/12/13/ of the above surveys and KPTs and found to be appropriate and in line with the applied methodology/7/.

The revised average annual GHG emission reduction from the project expected to be 54,681 tCO₂e/annum. Total GHG emission reduction from the project is expected to be 348,252 tCO₂e over the entire crediting period. During the current monitoring period, from 01-January-2024 to 30-September-2025 (both dates inclusive), the total is 101,273 tCO₂e.

2 VERIFICATION PROCESS

2.1 Method and Criteria

The procedures used by RINA Services S.p.A. (RINA) for verification were carried out in accordance with the requirements stated in the VCS standard requirements/8/, the most recent version of the CDM validation and verification standard VVS/9/, and pertinent decisions of the COP/MOP and the CDM EB while using standard auditing techniques. A risk-based approach has been applied for the process. The method and criteria used for verification consist of following phases.

- The assessment team had conducted desk review of the all the project related docs before conducting the physical site verification,
- The revised VCS PD/2/, monitoring report/4/, emission reduction calculation sheet/3/5/ and other evidence like baseline survey data/11/, monitoring survey data/12/, Baseline and KPT results/13/, sample end user agreements/15/, project distribution database/10/ were reviewed against the applied methodology VM0050, V1.0/7/ and risk assessment was undertaken.
- Project activity sources contributing to the leakage as well as project emissions are assessed in line with applied methodology/07/.
- The frequency of measurements, QA/QC procedures and other relevant documents are verified.
- An onsite audit for the project was conducted from 24-December-2025 to 26-December-2025 in Madhya Pradesh and on 30-January-2026 & 01-February-2026 to 02-February-2026 in Assam. Further details regarding the process have been mentioned in section 2.3 and 2.4 of the report.
- Interviews of the project representatives were conducted to discuss the implementation and operational status of the project with respect to the monitoring plan as per the revised VCS PD/2/.
- Discussion of QA/QC procedure, data collection, storage and transfer was done with the key personnel involved.
- Interview and visual observation were done on the condition of the project technology stove, baseline stoves, perceived opinion on SDG claims of the projects, grievances if any

- Monitoring period claimed (from 01-January-2024 to 30-September-2025) was verified from the ER calculation/5/, as well as from revised VCS PD/2/, registered VCS joint PD & MR/1/ and all the similar to projects on different registries to ensure, there is no double counting/22/23/24/

Resolution of all the issues and findings raised, and the final verification statement was issued.

2.2 Document Review

As part of verification of the project, the primary activity performed was the strategic review and risk assessment of the documents submitted using a dedicated protocol. A detailed review of revised VCS PD/2/, MR/4/ and ER calculation/3/5/ was performed to check:

- The completeness of the information with reference to the register joint VCS PD & MR/1/ and revised VCS PD/2/.
- Review of project information, monitoring plan specifically monitoring frequency, quality assurance and quality control system against the revised VCS PD/2/ and applicable VCS standard/8/ and applied methodology, VM0050: Energy Efficiency and Fuel-Switch Measures in Cookstoves version 1.0/7/.
- A review of the QA/QC procedures was conducted to make sure the implementation is as per the revised VCS PD/2/.

All the other evidence reviewed is mentioned in Appendix 2 of this report. The cross checks between information provided in the Monitoring report/4/, revised VCS PD/2/ and information from sources other than those used, if available, the team's sectoral or local expertise and, if necessary, independent background investigations.

2.3 Interviews

During this verification, an on-site visit was performed by the assessment team. Site visit was emphasized on project technology user with visit to each household for visual observation as well as verbal confirmation on parameter of:

- Project technology usage by kitchen observation and interview with end users
- Project technology model and overall condition
- Project unique identification barcode
- Baseline stove and baseline fuel
- Confirmation on signing end user agreements
- Perception on smoke level of project technology vs baseline stove
- Feedback on the smoke reduction, fuel consumption and time and money saving after usage of the project cookstoves.
- Grievance redressal procedure and the experience of the households.

The assessment team also visited the sample households out of the control group of households defined by the project proponent who have also participated for baseline survey and baseline Kitchen performance Test (KPT). Following topics were discussed and/or physical observations were made by the assessment team during interview with the control group of baseline households.

- Household size and male/female, kids/adult ratios.
- Type of cookstoves and fuel used and its source.
- Probability of switching to any other cookstove and/or fuel.
- Physical observation of the cookstoves being used by the households.

For Assam:

List of project households interviewed:

S.I No.	Stove ID/Unique Number	Beneficiary Name	Village	State
1	GHG-22D/0037965	Shehnaz Parbin	Beghapara	Assam
2	GHG-22D/0047440	Krishna Maya Devi	No. 1 Fuhurbari	Assam
3	GHG-22D/0037500	Swarmela Khatun	Mohanpur	Assam
4	GHG-22D/0059973	Kamini Dekha	No2 Botabari	Assam
5	GHG-22D/0047232	Minu Dekha	No.1 Jangal Block	Assam
6	GHG-22D/0038147	Sobita Narzary	Rowta Station	Assam
7	GHG-22D/0012998	Manika Kalari	Hatigorh	Assam
8	GHG-22D/0038035	Mohini Devi	No 6 Dhanshri huti	Assam
9	GHG-22D/0077367	Namai Boro	Karaibari	Assam
10	GHG-22D/0027924	Mira Baglary	Rowta Pathar	Assam

List of households interviewed from controlled group of households:

S.I No.	Stove ID/Unique Number	Beneficiary Name	Village	State
1	2944_Assam_HH33	Dipa Boro	Chamuapara	Assam
2	2944_Assam_HH36	Shanti Tappa	Tanki Basti	Assam
3	2944_Assam_HH41	Dharitri Boro	Pachim Patala	Assam
4	2944_Assam_HH42	Khirada Rabha	Batabari	Assam
5	2944_Assam_HH44	Sobita Narzary	Bengbari	Assam
6	2944_Assam_HH45	Jutika Das	Bhergaon	Assam
7	2944_Assam_HH47	Manika Rabha	Thanapara	Assam
8	2944_Assam_HH50	Kamali Boro	Bhutyachang	Assam
9	2944_Assam_HH54	Jyotima Dekha	Hatibandha	Assam
10	2944_Assam_HH56	Sita Mishra	Kukurakata	Assam

For Madhya Pradesh:

List of project households interviewed:

S.I No.	Stove ID/Unique Number	Beneficiary Name	Village	State
1	GHG-22D/0143330	Champa	Borud	Madhya Pradesh
2	GHG-22D/0141517	Aanandi	Singhana	Madhya Pradesh
3	GHG-22D/0139156	Anita	Wayal	Madhya Pradesh
4	GHG-22D/0293017	Shobharam ukar	Pipliya khut	Madhya Pradesh
5	GHG-22D/0384569	Radha	Gandwada	Madhya Pradesh
6	GHG-22D/0447233	Kaluram	Baramkhedi	Madhya Pradesh
7	GHG-22D/0260578	Ramu Bai	Gulripada	Madhya Pradesh
8	GHG-22/L1/0456200	Suhani	Shambhu pada	Madhya Pradesh
9	GHG-22/L1/0455566	Jay singh Ramkishan	Bakhatgarh	Madhya Pradesh
10	GHG-22/L3/0453753	Shambhu Kunwar	Phuledi	Madhya Pradesh

List of households interviewed from controlled group of households:

S.I No.	Stove ID/Unique Number	Beneficiary Name	Village	State
1	2944_MP_HH74	Bhima Dawar	Kandipura	Madhya Pradesh
2	2944_MP_HH79	Bhuriya Bhabar	Jamniya	Madhya Pradesh
3	2944_MP_HH81	Mansingh Gawar	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh
4	2944_MP_HH89	Babu Gawar	Sagar	Madhya Pradesh
5	2944_MP_HH90	Chaliya Badukiya	Kandipura	Madhya Pradesh
6	2944_MP_HH91	Rajaram Katore	Kandipura	Madhya Pradesh
7	2944_MP_HH93	Durga Bai	Kandipura	Madhya Pradesh
8	2944_MP_HH99	Ambaram	Jhabri	Madhya Pradesh
9	2944_MP_HH100	Durga Makawana	Jamniya	Madhya Pradesh
10	2944_MP_HH104	Gomti Bai	Kandipura	Madhya Pradesh

The following persons from the project proponent are interviewed during the course of verification.

S.I No	Name of Associates	Designation	Company
1	Rajib Pramanik	General Manager	EKI Energy Services Ltd
2	Saroj Sahoo	Sr, General Manager	EKI Energy Services Ltd
3	Shital Patil	Deputy Manager	EKI Energy Services Ltd
4	Amit Sharma	Sr. Manager	EKI Energy Services Ltd.
5	Monil Shrivastava	Senior Executive L11	EKI Energy Services Ltd
6	Chandra Prakash Maurya	Stove Distributer	Envro Queen Pvt Ltd
7	Rajendra Yadav	Stove Distributer	Aransh Agro Tech
8	Gyandeep Bourah	Stove Distributer	Bibsikha LLP
9	Hemanta Bourah	Stove Distributer	Bibsikha LLP

As mentioned above the project households were interviewed about the operationality of project stove, benefits of using project stoves and related SDGs impact, repair/maintenance aspect, feedback opinion on project and related communication channels to address the grievances, baseline stove usage, The control households interviewed were asked about the information recorded by the project proponent in their baseline survey record about household size and male/female, kids/adult ratios. type of cookstoves and fuel used and its source. The information collected during the interview were found to be consistent with the survey questionnaires/11/12/.The topics discussed during the interview with the representatives of the project proponent range from the project's general characteristics and implementation to its technical details, including design and technical specifications, project implementation status, project start date, location, baseline identification, monitoring survey, data recording and archiving procedures, and baseline stove use. SDG indicators and their estimation, double counting, grievance redressal procedure, training, maintenance of the ICSs.

The evaluation was created using the interview input together with the analysis of registered joint VCS PD&MR/1/, revised VCS PD/2/, monitoring report/4/ and emission reduction calculation sheets/3/5/, and observations.

2.4 Site Visits

The verification team visited the site from 24-December-2025 to 26-December-2025 in Madhya Pradesh and on 30-January-2026 & 01-February-2026 to 02-February-2026 in Assam, to perform the following tasks:

- A review of information flows for generating, aggregating, and reporting the monitoring parameters;
- Interviews with relevant personnel to ascertain whether the operational and data collection procedures are carried out in accordance with the monitoring plan in the revised VCS PD/2/;
- Physical inspection of the project cookstove devices in identified sample households.
- Feedback of SDG related indicators applicable for the project.
- Assess the baseline conditions at the targeted control household group identified by the project proponent.
- A cross check of the information collected during the above-mentioned processes.
- A comparison of the ICS functioning, observations of monitoring practices, applied methodology/7/, including relevant tool(s), and, if appropriate, the applied standardized baseline, to the registered VCS Joint PD&MR/1/ and revised VCS PD/2/ and relevant standards;
- A review of the calculations and presumptions used to calculate the GHG data and emission reductions;
- A determination of the quality control and quality assurance procedures in place to prevent or identify and correct any errors or omissions in the reported monitoring parameters.

- In order to decrease audit risk to an acceptable low level and to obtain a fair degree of certainty for the current verification, the assessment team has verified adequate appropriate audit evidences.

Details of households visited are discussed in previous section 2.3.

VVB Sampling:

While selecting the households for onsite visit and interview, the assessment team had to apply sampling approach in line with Standard: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities, version 09"/9/. The similar approach has been applied for selection of both project households as well as the control target (baseline) households out of the samples considered by the project proponent for usage/monitoring survey and the baseline survey respectively.

The assessment team applied acceptance sampling in accordance with the paragraph 27-33 of the "Standard: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities, version 09"/9/. The assessment team carried out the random sampling from the PP's sample records and checked (using its professional judgment) the acceptability of the data for each record in the PP's sample records. The assessment team has determined acceptance sample size based on the "Table. Sample size and acceptance number based on AQL, UQL, and producer and consumer risks" of standard "Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities" version 09.0.

For the purpose of physical audit verification, a random sampling approach has been used by the verification team to verify the reported values for the monitored parameters which are determined through sample survey by PP. For the determination of acceptance sample size, in line with paragraph 39 of the Standard: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programme of activities, version 09"/9/, the verification team has selected the following using its professional judgment:

- Acceptable quality level (AQL) – 1.0%
- Unacceptable Quality Level (UQL) – 20%
- Producer risk -10%
- Consumer risk -20%

The table from the standard is provided below and the AQL, UQL, producer and consumer risk is highlighted for the present project activity decided by the VVB.

Producer Risk			5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Consumer Risk			5%	10%	15%	20%	
AQL	UQL	Sample Size (n)	Acceptance Number (c)	Sample Size (n)	Acceptance Number (c)	Sample Size (n)	Acceptance Number (c)
0.5%	10%	46	1	38	1	33	1

0.5%	15%	30	1	25	1	22	1	10	0
0.5%	20%	22	1	18	1	9	0	8	0
1.0%	10%	61	2	52	2	33	1	29	1
1.0%	15%	30	1	25	1	22	1	19	1
1.0%	20%	22	1	18	1	16	1	14	1
Producer Risk			10%	10%		10%		10%	
Consumer Risk			5%	10%		15%		20%	
AQL	UQL	Sample Size (n)	Acceptance Number (c)	Sample Size (n)	Acceptance Number (c)	Sample Size (n)	Acceptance Number (c)	Sample Size (n)	Acceptance Number (c)
0.5%	10%	46	1	38	1	19	0	16	0
0.5%	15%	19	0	15	0	12	0	10	0
0.5%	20%	14	0	11	0	9	0	8	0
1.0%	10%	46	1	38	1	33	1	29	1
1.0%	15%	30	1	25	1	22	1	10	0
1.0%	20%	22	1	18	1	9	0	8	0

The verification team has determined acceptance sample size for all the sample survey parameters based on the “Table. Sample size and acceptance number based on AQL, UQL, and producer and consumer risks” of standard “Sampling and surveys for CDM project activity and programme of activities” version 09.0/9/. From the above factors, the verification team determined the minimum sample size (n) as 08 and acceptance number (c) as 0.

The verification team has chosen an AQL (Acceptable Quality Level) of 1.0% and a UQL (Unacceptable Quality Level) of 20%, ensuring a producer risk of 10% and a consumer risk of 10%, based on the VVB's professional judgment in accordance with the guidelines outlined in para 30 of the Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and Programmes of Activities v 09.0. It must be noted that higher acceptable quality level (AQL) i.e., 1% was chosen over 0.5% since this is the second monitoring period of the project activity. The level of failures or non responsiveness based on the earlier monitoring period was zero on the identified samples by the PP. The relative margin of error obtained is also less than 10%. Based on this prior information available at the time of second monitoring period, the AQL was chosen at 1%. These priors provided the necessary inputs for the professional judgement.

The verification team has conservatively selected 08 + 02 (extra) samples household i.e. 10 households for the onsite audit. The extra households were visited during onsite visit in accordance with the VVB's professional judgement. The samples for the site audit to verify the reported values for the monitored parameters as well as the baseline information were selected randomly through Random sampling method from the samples of the monitoring survey/12/ and baseline survey/11/ conducted by the project proponent. Thus, 10 samples each from the samples of monitoring survey and baseline survey in both the states of Madhya Pradesh and Assam conducted by the project proponent (total 40 samples) were selected by the assessment team for onsite audit of the project.

Using acceptance sampling approach, assessment team checked the PP's sample results (reported in the Monitoring surveys and baseline survey) along with the following evidences:

1. Onsite audit inspection/interviews /16/
2. ICS Database /10/
3. Database of all project participating households/11/12/

Following the requirement of the paragraph 28 of the Standard "Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities" version 09.0/9/, the acceptability of data in the random sample chosen from the PP's sample records was determined. The acceptability of the data was based on the assessment team's professional judgement in line with the para 28 of the Sampling Standard.

All the data records for the parameters were in agreement with PP's sample records and no discrepant records was found from the PP's records. Since no discrepant records were found, the PP's set of records have been accepted based on the acceptance sampling. This is in line with the paragraph 32 of Standard "Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities" version 09.0/9/ and found acceptable.

The intended implementation and operation of the project activity, as well as the actions done to report emission reductions, must be evaluated, and decided to conform with the criteria and pertinent instructions issued by the VCS Board. The following three steps make up the verification procedure;

- A documentation review of the revised VCS PD/2/, MR/4/, ER sheet/3/5/.
- Conduct meeting with and subsequent interviews with project stakeholders.
- The completion of outstanding issues and the issuance of the final report and opinion.

2.5 Resolution of Findings

The goal of this step is to identify, discuss, and draw conclusions about any problems that may affect the registered project activity's ability to reduce emissions or have an impact on the recording, monitoring, and reporting of those reductions. These problems may be related to the sampling size, monitoring parameters and monitoring plans, implementation status, or operations of the registered project activity. Based on the desk review and site evaluation, this was carried out. The verification team creates and/or maintains verification procedures (internal document) that documents conformities and non-conformities, which may include the following kinds of issues:

If one of the following occurs, a CAR (Corrective Action Request) is raised:

- the project participants have not adequately recorded their non-compliance with the project description, the monitoring methodology and its tools are not applicable, the additionality instruments are not sufficient, or the evidence provided to demonstrate conformity is insufficient;
- If the project participants have not appropriately recorded any non-conformance with the monitoring plan, methodology, or standard baseline when monitoring and reporting is performed, or if there is insufficient evidence to support conformity;
- The project participants have not appropriately documented changes to the implementation, operation, and monitoring of the registered project activities;
- The quantity of emission reductions will be impacted by errors in the application of assumptions, data, or computations;
- The project participants have not addressed problems identified in a FAR during validation that need to be confirmed during verification or in a prior verification.

If there is inadequate or unclear information to assess if the relevant CDM standards have been satisfied, a clarification request (CL) is made. Prior to submitting a request for registration and issuance, any CAR and CL that the RINA Services S.p.A. (RINA) raised during validation and verification must be addressed.

The Forward Action Request (FAR) is raised if the monitoring and reporting require attention and/or adjustment for the next verification period.

04 Corrective Action Requests (CARs) and 01 Clarification Requests (CL) were raised during verification and successfully closed. FAR was not raised during this verification period.

Appendix 4 contains all the findings that are brought forward and shared with project participants during the verification. The section also covers the project participants' responses, if any, and the verification team's evaluation subsequently for any open findings.

2.5.1 Forward Action Requests

The project activity is undergoing Verification under VCS, and no FAR has been raised.

2.6 Eligibility for Validation Activities

During the current monitoring period, the project underwent a methodology update, transitioning from VMR0006: Methodology for Installation of High Efficiency Firewood Cookstoves v1.1/6/ to VM0050: Energy Efficiency and Fuel-Switch Measures in Cookstoves v1.0/7/, through a Project Description deviation.

As required under VCS rules/8/, a validation of the revised Project Description against the updated methodology was necessary. Accordingly, the VVB confirms that it conducted a validation activity in conjunction with the verification, as documented in Section 3.2 of the Verification Report.

The VVB, RINA Services S.p.A. (RINA), holds active accreditation under the VCS Program for both validation and verification scopes, as confirmed by the Verra VVB eligibility listing¹. Therefore, RINA is fully eligible and authorized to carry out validation functions, including those triggered by a change in applied methodology.

The VVB has reviewed the revised PD/2/ and confirms that the project has been assessed against all applicable requirements of VM0050 v1.0/7/, and the findings of this assessment are reflected in the Verification Report.

3 VALIDATION FINDINGS

3.1 Methodology Deviations

The project proponent has applied for methodology update of the project from earlier used methodology, VMR0006: Methodology for Installation of High Efficiency Firewood Cookstoves, version 1.1/6/ to VM0050: Energy Efficiency and Fuel-Switch Measures in Cookstoves/7/ in line with procedure to Change Methodology through a Project Description Deviation, version 4.0, 16-October-2014/8/. All the criteria as per the new methodology, VM0050/7/ are fulfilled by the project the assessment of which is incorporated in respective sections of the report. Since, the project has been found to have complied with all the requirement of the methodology, no deviation to the methodology is required.

¹ <https://verra.org/validation-verification/rina-services-s-p-a/>

3.2 Project Description Deviations

In line with the Procedure to change Methodology through a Project Description deviation V4.0, section 2.3, point 2.3.2/8/, the assessment team has conducted the assessment of the project description document with methodology, VM0050 Energy Efficiency and Fuel-Switch Measures in Cookstoves V 1.0/7/. The detailed assessment of the relevant sections can be found below.

A) Project Eligibility:

Exclusion under table 2.1 of VCS standard: The group project activity is distribution of improved cookstoves in India. The ICS distributed are energy efficient, reducing GHG emission. The project does not involve any activity that is explicitly excluded under Table 2.1 of the VCS Standard, such as grid-connected electricity generation, waste heat recovery, fossil fuel switching, or hydrofluorocarbon (HFC-23) emission reduction. Thus, the project is not excluded under Table 2.1 and meets the scope requirement of VCS standard v4.7/8/.

Methodology eligibility capacity limits: The project applies VM0050: Energy Efficiency and Fuel-Switch Measures in Cookstoves, v1.0, an approved methodology under the Verra Standard. The methodology is applicable to the project activity; the applicability criteria of the methodology have been verified below. The methodology does not introduce any scale or capacity limits. Additionally, double counting prevention measures have been implemented through the assignment of a Unique Serial Number for each ICS, recorded in an electronic database/10/. This system ensures that emission reductions are not claimed multiple times. The details related to the unique Number have been verified and assessed in detail and also the implementation of the process has been checked on site. Thus, the criteria have been met.

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

Moreover, since the project is grouped project, the Project activity instance shall be a single ICS which replaces baseline stove. For the inclusion of new project activity instances, the Project Proponent (PP) shall ensure that it meets the eligibility criteria as per VCS standard version 4.7 section 3.6.16/8/ as below.

No.	Criterion	Compliance Requirement	Method of Evaluation
1	Meet the applicability conditions set out in the methodology applied to the project.	The project activity instance shall use VCS approved methodology VM0050: Energy Efficiency and Fuel Switch Measures in Cookstoves, version 1.0. and shall comply with its requirements.	Details of how the project activity meets the requirements of the methodology as per section 4 applicability conditions of VM0050/7/ methodology which is defined in section 3.2 of this document

No.	Criterion	Compliance Requirement	Method of Evaluation
2	Use the technologies or measures specified in the project description.	Project activity deploys improved cookstoves (ICS) in the households by replacing traditional cookstove with an initial thermal efficiency of at least 25%.	Manufacturer's specification shall be used for establishing minimum efficiency criteria in the first year of stove installation.
3	Apply the technologies or measures in the same manner as specified in the project description.	The ICSs will substitute the inefficient cooking techniques that are still adopted by the local communities. During the ICS delivery, information regarding biomass uses as fuel and cooking baseline appliances will be collected and stored in a data management system in order to facilitate the following validation and verification processes.	The ICS has higher efficiency and better emission parameters than the baseline scenario. Evidence: Manufacturer's Specification.
4	Are subject to the baseline scenario determined in the project description for the specified project activity and geographic area.	Each project activity instance shall be located within the geographic boundary of Cambodia as described in section 1.13; therefore, baseline scenario is the same described in section 3.4	The project has the same baseline scenario defined in section 3.4 of the revised VCS PD/2/ i.e., using traditional three stone cookstoves for cooking in different regions of India.

B) Project start date and crediting period:

As per VCS Standard version 4. 7 section 3. 8/8/, the project start date of a non AFOLU project is the date on which the project began generating GHG emission reductions or carbon dioxide removals". Hence the date of distribution of the first ICS under the grouped project activity 11-May-2022 has been considered as the start date of the project which has been found to be appropriate. The assessment team has verified the end user agreement for the 1st ICS distributed/15/ to confirm the date.

Therefore, the date 11-May-2022 is accepted as the starting date based on the evidence provided. The crediting period for the project is 11-May-2022 to 10-May-2029. Thus, the start date and crediting period of the project is accepted.

C) Project scale and estimate emission reductions:

The group project is calculating emission reductions based on VM0050: Energy Efficiency and Fuel-Switch Measures in Cookstoves, v1.0, /7/ and is categorized the project as “project” in line with VCS standard, section 3.10/8/, “project: less than 300,000 tCO₂e/year”.

Based on the assumption values taken by the project to calculate the estimated emission reduction it can be concluded that the project is in line with the methodology/7/ and will be able to achieve the emission reductions mentioned.

D) Conditions prior to project initiation

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

E) Title and reference of methodology

During the current Monitoring the project undergoing a methodology change from VMR0006 Methodology for installation of High Efficiency Firewood Cookstoves v1.2/6/ to VM0050 Energy Efficiency and Fuel-Switch Measures in Cookstoves, 1.0/7/ in line with the procedure to change Methodology through a Project Description Deviation, version 4.0/8/.

Along with the methodology/7/, the project applies the latest version of tool 30 Calculation of the fraction of non-renewable biomass V4.0/9/ and CDM Guideline: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programs of activities, v4.0/9/ and CDM sampling standard, V9.0/9/.

F) Applicability of methodology

The project activity currently applies methodology VM0050 Energy Efficiency and Fuel Switch Measures in Cookstoves, 1.0/7/. The table below assesses the applicability conditions of methodology:

S.I. No.	Applicability Condition	PP's Justification	Assessment opinion
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1	The project activity corresponds to: a) Replacement of non-renewable biomass (e.g., firewood, charcoal)-fired cookstoves with any of the following: i) More efficient project devices that use the same fuel as in the baseline; ii) Efficient project devices fired by renewable biomass or bioethanol; iii) Efficient project devices fired by liquefied petroleum gas (LPG); or iv) Electric-powered project devices. b) Replacement of solid or liquid fossil fuel (e.g., coal, kerosene)-fired cookstoves with any of the following: i) Efficient project devices fired by renewable biomass or bioethanol; ii) Efficient project devices fired by LPG; or iii) Electric-powered project devices.	The project activity replaces non-renewable biomass with more efficient devices that continue to use the same baseline fuel (Wood). Hence, this criterion is fulfilled.	The group project activity is located in the state of Madhya Pradesh and Assam of India and is aimed at distribution of more efficient cookstoves with the same fuel as in the baseline. The information related to this have been verified during the validation and during the current site visit that the fuel for the project remains the same as baseline. However, the stove has been improved. Therefore, the criterion is found to be met.
2	Project devices are used in households, communities, institutions, or small or medium enterprises (SMEs), collectively referred to in this methodology as the “target population”	The project activity is implemented in end-user households; therefore, this criterion is satisfied.	In accordance with the site visit conducted and the project database submitted/10/, it has been verified that the project activity aims at distributing the ICS to the end user households. Therefore, the condition is found to be met.

3	Where renewable biomass is used, it is exclusively renewable and qualifies as one of the following: a) A by-product, residue, or waste stream from agriculture, forestry, and related industries; or b) Originating from dedicated plantations that comply with all relevant applicability conditions in the most recent version of CDM TOOL16.	The project activity does not use renewable biomass therefore this criterion does not apply.	The project activity aims at distribution of the improved ICS. However, the fuel remains the same, continued used of non-renewable biomass as in the baseline, it has been verified form project validation as well as on site visit conducted during this monitoring period. Therefore, the criterion does not apply.
4	Where biomass residues are used, they would have been left to decay or burned without energy recovery before implementation of the project activity, and their use does not involve a decrease in carbon pools – in particular of dead wood, litter, or soil organic carbon – on the land areas from which the biomass residues originate.	The project activity does not use biomass residues therefore this criterion does not apply.	Same as above.
5	Where biomass residues from a production process are used, project implementation does not result in an increase in the processing capacity of raw input or any other substantial changes (e.g., product change) in this process.	The project activity does not use biomass residues from a production process therefore this criterion does not apply.	Same as above.

6	Where more than one type of renewable biomass is used, each of the biomass types used complies with the applicability conditions.	The project activity does not use renewable biomass therefore this criterion does not apply.	Same as above.
7	Where project activities introduce renewable biomass as charcoal, it is renewable charcoal produced by efficient charcoal production processes (e.g., retort sedentary kilns, improved sedentary kilns, Casamance kilns). Methane produced during the charcoaling process is captured and destroyed or combusted for energy purposes.	The project activity does not introduce renewable biomass as charcoal into the project boundary therefore this criterion does not apply.	It has been verified that the project activity does not use charcoal biomass residue. The same has been verified from project validation as well as on site visit conducted during this monitoring period. Therefore, the criterion is not applicable.

8	Project devices using renewable biomass (fuel-switch) or non-renewable biomass (improved efficiency) are single-pot, multi-pot portable, or in-situ cookstoves with an initial thermal efficiency of at least 25%.	Energy Efficient stoves that are installed or planned to install under this project are single-pot portable wood fired cook stoves that have an efficiency of more than 25%. For all project activity instances, ICS with efficiency of 36.42% has been installed. For future project activity instances, Manufacturer may change and that cook stove efficiency that should be more than 25% as mentioned in methodology based on manufacturer specification.	The project proponent has submitted Efficiency certificate of ICS issued by Indian institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi dated 09-July-2022/14/ which certifies the efficiency of the ICS distributed in the grouped project so far to be 36.42 which is greater than the stipulated limit of 25%. Hence this condition of the methodology has been assessed to have been fulfilled by the project.
9	Project devices using LPG or bioethanol are single-pot, multi-pot portable, or in-situ cookstoves with an initial thermal efficiency of at least 30%.	The project activity uses ICSs that utilize wood as a fuel and does not involve LPG or bioethanol therefore this criterion does not apply.	The project activity uses on non-renewable biomass as a fuel source. Therefore, the condition is not applicable.
10	Electric project devices meet the maximum risk factor score of 15 on the Cookstove Durability Protocol and have the following minimum thermal efficiency: a) Hot plates and electric hobs: 40% b) Induction stoves and other electric stoves: 70%	The project activity uses ICSs that utilize wood as a fuel and does not involve Electric devices therefore this criterion does not apply.	The project activity uses on non-renewable biomass (firewood) as a fuel source. Therefore, the condition is not applicable.

11	Project devices using LPG comply with all of the following conditions: a) The baseline fuel either includes non-renewable biomass or is a more carbon-intensive fossil fuel; b) The project has a provision for metering LPG supplied to each consumer at the LPG filling station, in order to determine household LPG consumption; and c) The project does not seek to issue any carbon credits for periods after 31 December 2045.	The project activity uses ICSs that utilize wood as a fuel and does not involve LPG therefore this criterion does not apply.	The project activity uses on non-renewable biomass (firewood) as a fuel source. Therefore, the condition is not applicable.
12	Electric project devices use the following electricity sources: a) Decentralized renewable energy systems: Decentralized energy systems using fossil fuels are not eligible, except for backup generators that supply less than 1% of the annual electricity of the decentralized renewable energy system. b) Self-generated renewable electricity (with a maximum of 20% electricity from non-renewable sources for backup); or c) National or regional electricity grid.	The project activity uses ICSs that utilize wood as a fuel and does not involve Electric devices therefore this criterion does not apply.	The project activity uses on non-renewable biomass (firewood) as a fuel source. Therefore, the condition is not applicable.

13	The project proponent designs incentive mechanisms to reduce the use of inefficient baseline devices and practices that can be replaced by the project devices and describes these mechanisms in the project description	Since the target population cannot afford Improved Cookstoves (ICS), the project proponent has designed an incentive mechanism by providing the ICS free of cost. Hence, this criterion is met.	The improved efficient cookstoves to be distributed in the grouped project so far are distributed free of cost. The beneficiaries were interviewed during onsite audit to conform the same.
14	Where a project device has ended its technical life, the project proponent either replaces it with a comparable or better project device or retrofits its essential components to continue meeting the minimum service level requirements (i.e., thermal energy generation), otherwise no further emission reductions may be claimed for the project device.	After project device technical life ended, the project proponent either replaces it with a comparable or better project device or retrofits its essential components to continue meeting the minimum service level requirements (i.e., thermal energy generation), otherwise no further emission reductions will be claimed for the project device, therefore this criterion is met.	The CME has declared in the revised VCS PD/02/ that in the case technical life time of the improved cookstoves distributed in the grouped project is less than the duration of the crediting period, it be ensured that end users continue to benefit from functional and comparable technology throughout the crediting period.

			Moreover, during interview with the concern person from the project proponent, it has been declared that the project proponent shall not claim any emission reductions for the stoves that fails to meet the eligibility criteria of technical lifetime. Therefore, the criterion is found to be met.
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15	Project proponents implement a method for the distribution and identification of project devices that avoids double counting of emission reductions by other mitigation actions and includes unique product identification on the stove itself at the time of distribution/sale (e.g., program logo, alpha/numeric ID, and end-user location, such as geographic coordinates, complete address information).	Each ICS in this project can be identified by a unique combination of customer name and geographical location, as well as a serial number. The serial number is a unique number which allows for a clear distinction between the stoves. No individual serial number can be repeated within the project, thus ensuring that each stove is counted only once in the proposed project. In addition, the project has been cross-checked against other CDM project activity operating in the country using the UNFCCC, the Gold Standard, and other relevant voluntary carbon schemes to ensure that the ICS is not included in any other CDM project activity or voluntary project activity.	The sample end user agreement/14/ submitted by the project proponent ensure the transfer of carbon title to the project proponent. The Unique numbering on each improved cookstoves from the ISC distribution database/10/ are reviewed and ensured that no double count has been taken place.
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16	The project complies with any national, sub-national, or local regulations or guidance for the installation, commercialization, distribution, and use of improved cookstoves and/or fuel supply and use for the target population. National, regional, and local regulatory frameworks for the provision of the type of thermal energy services provided by the project activity must be documented.	The project activity adheres to all applicable national, sub-national, and local regulations or guidelines concerning the installation, distribution, commercialization, and use of improved cookstoves and associated fuel supply for the target population. The project proponent has engaged with the relevant authorities at each stage of project inception and obtained the necessary approvals; therefore, this criterion is satisfied.	There are no laws and regulations governing the use of improved cookstoves in India for households. The project is a voluntary effort by the project proponent. Though, the government of India promotes use of clean fuel e.g. LPG, however due to the initial capital cost and operating cost, the usage levels are low and most of the rural households still use traditional stoves for cooking. There is no specific concern made on improved cookstoves project from the above laws and regulations. The assessment team thus concludes that the project does not undermine or conflict with any national, sub-national or local regulations or guidance for thermal energy supply or fuel supply or use.
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17	Where project activities reduce emissions from non-renewable biomass, including firewood and charcoal, the risk of double counting is assessed on a national basis by evaluating at validation and crediting period renewal whether there are REDD+ projects or jurisdictional REDD+ programs whose project boundary overlaps with the expected fuel source area of the project. The project proponent must report on the findings of this assessment for informational purposes in the project description.	This condition is not applicable as cookstoves will not be distributed to areas where REDD+ projects are executed, and the expected fuel source area of the project is not in conflict with such initiatives. Therefore, the risk of double counting is not relevant in this case.	The project location in the state of Madhya Pradesh and Assam does not come under REDD+ projects or jurisdictional REDD+ program. Hence, this condition is assessed not to be applicable.
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The table below assesses the applicability conditions of the Correction and Clarification to VM0050 energy efficiency and Fuel Switch measures in cookstoves, published on 03 February 2025. /7/.

Clarification/ corrections	Applicability condition	PP's Justification	VVB Assessment
Clarification 1	As a cross-check, baseline fuel consumption results must be compared with data from reputable sources, including government publications, peer-reviewed literature, third-party studies, or official data and statistics. The sources must be relevant to the context of the project activity, reflecting baseline cookstove types, types of users, and cooking practices. Where used for cross-checks, these sources must reflect data collected no more than five years ago.	The PP have compared the baseline fuel consumption results with data from the “NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-5) MADHYA PRADESH” and “NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-5) Assam”, published by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. Relevant data can be found in Section 3.4 of this PD.	the project proponent has cross-checked the baseline survey result with credible literature, official publications (e.g., independent surveys, studies), or official statistics from government entities or other credible agencies. Based on the sources referred/20/, it has been found that, firewood has been a predominant cooking fuel used by rural households in the state of Madhya Pradesh and Assam.
Clarification 2	For projects using direct measurement techniques (such as stove use monitors or electricity meters), usage rates are not capped. For projects employing surveys, the usage rate is capped at 90% where all of the following customer support actions are undertaken across the entire target population and demonstrated at verification:	The grouped project shall claim up to 90% usage rate (in case of surveys) provided the required customer support actions are substantiated in the monitoring report at the time of verification.	The project has applied survey-based methods and fully complies with all required customer support criteria. The cookstove technologies have been selected based on local cooking needs and practices. Comprehensive user training, locally translated materials, and ongoing support for operation and maintenance are being provided across the entire

Clarification/ corrections	Applicability condition	PP's Justification	VVB Assessment
	1) Selection of technologies and fuels that fully meet the cooking needs of the target population, demonstrated by citing robust research or conducting an investigation of cooking practices and attitudes 2) Implementation of support activities to assist the target population in effectively operating and maintaining their cookstoves. These may include providing materials (print, in-person, or video) on how to operate the cookstove to prepare common local foods, how to troubleshoot common operational issues, and how to make minor repairs (including obtaining necessary replacement parts). All such communications and materials must be provided in local language(s) commonly used in the project area. 3) Provision of a commonly used, toll-free communications channel through which the target population can contact the project proponent to access support (e.g., maintenance and repair services). For projects employing surveys and that do not implement all of these customer support actions		target population. A toll-free support system is also available for user assistance. The assessment team has verified and confirmed the same during interview with the beneficiaries and representatives of the project proponent. Therefore, the assessment team confirms that the project qualifies for the 90% usage rate cap, and a value of 0.9 is applied for the emission reduction calculation.

Clarification/ corrections	Applicability condition	PP's Justification	VVB Assessment
	across the entire target population, the usage rate is capped at 75%.		
Clarification 3	For usage rate monitoring, the project proponent must collect photographic evidence in the following manner: Take photographs of the stove(s), its components, and the cooking areas. The physical condition of the stove(s) and the cooking areas will help determine stove functionality and use.	The PP shall collect photographic evidence to support usage rate monitoring in accordance with the clarification. Photographs shall be taken of the stove(s), including all key components, as well as the associated cooking areas.	The sample photographs/16/ of the ICSs submitted by the project proponent are verified to be appropriate. The assessment team had also physically inspected the ICS and cooking areas during site visit to confirm the usage.
Clarification 4	The project stove efficiency ($\eta_{new,avg,y}$) must be determined using one of the following methods (options 1–3 prescribed in the methodology) and the corresponding documentation must be provided: 1) Water Boiling Test campaigns achieving 90/10 confidence and precision levels as per the most recent version of the CDM Standard for Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and Programmes of Activities 2) Manufacturer-certified value that is determined via the Water Boiling Test, with the test results made available for validation by a VVB 3) Certification from the host country's national standards body or certifying agency based on the Water Boiling Test	The Project Proponent will determine the project stove efficiency ($\eta_{new,avg,y}$) using one of the three options available: 1) The Project Proponent shall conduct WBT campaigns that achieve 90/10 confidence and precision levels, as per the most recent version of the CDM Standard for Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and Programmes of Activities. 2) The Project Proponent may use manufacturer-certified efficiency values determined via the WBT. 3) The Project Proponent may submit certification issued by the host country's national standards body or another authorized certifying agency, based on the WBT.	The efficiency of the project cookstoves has been established using Manufacturer-certified value as per the applied methodology, VM0050/7. The Efficiency certificate of ICS issued by Indian institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi dated 09-July-2022/14/ submitted by the project proponent to support the efficiency has been reviewed and found appropriate.

Clarification/ corrections	Applicability condition	PP's Justification	VVB Assessment
	For all three options, cookstove efficiency must be determined based on the Water Boiling Test following the most recent version of the Water Boiling Test Protocol ¹ or equivalent national standard/protocol. While carrying out the tests, the low and high power (not simmer) efficiencies must be used to calculate the average thermal efficiency.		
Clarification 5	The following requirements must be applied in addition to the Controlled Cooking Test Protocol when conducting Controlled Cooking Tests (CCTs): 1) A minimum of 15 CCTs by five different cooks (three repeats per cook) must be conducted per cookstove model. 2) The CCTs must be alternated between the baseline and project cookstoves to limit potential bias caused by increased cook efficiency over repeats. For artisanal cookstoves, at least three randomly selected samples of each cookstove model must be tested.	Not applicable	This is not applicable for the project as controlled cooking tests (CCTs) are not opted.
Clarification 6	The following values of equivalent standard male adults must be applied when determining the parameters Hh_i and $Hh_{j,k}$ (instead of the references provided in Section 9.1 of VM0050, v1.0, parameter table for Hh_i and $Hh_{j,k}$):	The PP have applied the following values of equivalent standard male adults when determining the parameters Hh_i and $Hh_{j,k}$. Refer Hh_i parameter of section 5.1 for more details.	The values of equivalent standard of male adults are determined as per the clarification 6. The baseline survey data/11/ and results are verified in this regard and found to be correct.

Clarification/ corrections	Applicability condition		PP's Justification		VVB Assessment																			
	<table><tr><th>Gender and age</th><th>Fraction of standard adult</th></tr><tr><td>Child 0–14 years</td><td>0.5</td></tr><tr><td>Female</td><td>over</td></tr><tr><td>Male 15–59 years</td><td>1.0</td></tr><tr><td>Male over 59 years</td><td>0.8</td></tr></table>	Gender and age	Fraction of standard adult	Child 0–14 years	0.5	Female	over	Male 15–59 years	1.0	Male over 59 years	0.8		<table><tr><th>Gender and age</th><th>Fraction of standard adult</th></tr><tr><td>Child 0–14 years</td><td>0.5</td></tr><tr><td>Female</td><td>over</td></tr><tr><td>Male 15–59 years</td><td>1.0</td></tr><tr><td>Male over 59 years</td><td>0.8</td></tr></table>	Gender and age	Fraction of standard adult	Child 0–14 years	0.5	Female	over	Male 15–59 years	1.0	Male over 59 years	0.8	
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Gender and age	Fraction of standard adult																							
Child 0–14 years	0.5																							
Female	over																							
Male 15–59 years	1.0																							
Male over 59 years	0.8																							
Clarification 7	For the wood-to-charcoal conversion factor (CF), in addition to government-approved/endorsed national or regional values, the following source of data is accepted for claiming values of up to six tonnes of dry wood input per tonne of charcoal output: •Published, peer-reviewed literature specific to the project region and context.		Not applicable.		There no charcoal usage in the project, thus this condition is not applicable.																			

Clarification/ corrections	Applicability condition	PP's Justification	VVB Assessment
Clarification 8	Footnote 35 must be read as follows: The project proponent may rephrase the question keeping in mind the objective (i.e., whether or not the project cookstove is in usable good condition). Where the project cookstove is not in usable good condition, the project proponent must exclude such stoves from the project database for the whole crediting year and subsequent years. The project proponent may include such stoves again on replacing them with new cookstoves of similar efficiency.	The project proponent shall exclude cookstoves from the project database for the entire crediting year and subsequent years if survey results show that the stoves are not in good condition. These stoves will be removed from the calculations until they are replaced with new cookstoves that have similar efficiency characteristics. Once the replacement stoves are installed, they can be included again in the project database.	As confirmed during interview with the concern person from the project proponent, the project ICSs shall be excluded from the project database and would not be considered for emission reduction calculation if the ICS are not found to be in good condition to use during survey. They will be replaced with a similar efficient ICS to again be considered for emission reduction calculation.
Correction 1	The third paragraph on page 14 should be read as follows: The initial baseline survey must be performed prior to validation. The project proponent may employ local third-party agencies to carry out the baseline survey. Follow-up baseline surveys must be conducted at most every two five years from the date of the last survey in control households that do not participate in the project. The project proponent may conduct additional surveys at any time, including at crediting period renewal.	PP shall conduct Follow-up baseline surveys at most every five years from the date of the last survey. The project proponent may conduct additional surveys at any time, including at crediting period renewal. Additionally, the project proponent may employ local third-party agencies to carry out the baseline survey.	As declared by the project proponent, follow-up baseline surveys will be conducted at most every five years from the date of the last survey,

G) Project boundary

Project determines the boundary inline, VM0050 Energy Efficiency and Fuel-Switch Measures in Cookstoves, V1.0, In line with methodology section 5, project boundary includes the project devices, the geographical site where they are located, and the locations from which baseline and project fuels are sourced. The assessment team was able to ensure that the approved methodology/7/ addresses all the identified emission sources that are impacted by the project activity as mentioned in section 3.3 of revised PD/2/.

H) Baseline scenario

The baseline scenario of the projects remains the same as validated during the initial validation of the project. The baseline scenario remains valid and in line with section 6 of the applied methodology VM0050: Energy Efficiency and Fuel-Switch Measures in Cookstoves, v1.0/7/. The baseline scenario defined is continued use of inefficient cooking stove in the project area with high dependency on non-renewable woody biomass. The project proponent has addressed all the 3 steps required to assess the baseline scenario in line with the updated methodology/7/.

Step 1: Identify the alternative baseline scenarios:

The project proponent has identified the alternatives as per the paragraph 1, step 1 of the applied methodology/7/ based on the outcome of the baseline survey/11/ conducted for the target/controlled baseline households. A report titled, "Roadmap for Access to Clean Cooking Energy in India" dated October 2019 published by NITI Ayog/16/ has been referred by the project proponent to identify the alternatives in combined with the baseline report. The major alternative selected are enlisted as below.

- Existing three stone conventional cookstoves with fire wood as fuel.
- Electric cookstoves
- LPG cookstoves
- Kerosine stove
- Improved efficient cookstoves (project activity without registration under a carbon programme)

As per the requirements of VM0050/7/, it has been assessed that for the project activity, where ICS have already been distributed, the baseline has been appropriately re-established using control households. The project proponent has identified 128 control households and corresponding areas in the state of Madhya Pradesh, along with 105 control households and areas in the state of Assam. These households were identified from the vicinity of the project area, comprising households that had not received improved cookstoves and continued to use baseline cooking technologies. These households were established prior to validation, and a pre-implementation baseline survey confirms their statistical equivalence to project households in terms of baseline fuel types and usage patterns, fuel sourcing, and cooking technologies. It has further been assessed that these control households are planned to be monitored every five years, in line with the requirements of VM0050/7/.

Furthermore, it has been assessed that the project proponent (PP) has conducted the baseline survey for the defined target households in accordance with the questionnaire provided in Appendix 1 of the applied methodology, VM0050 (version 1.0)/7/. The baseline survey questionnaire and corresponding results/11/ have been reviewed by the assessment team and found to be appropriate and consistent with the methodological requirements.

Step 2: Consider existing and forthcoming government policies and legal requirements

Though there are policy initiatives undertaken by the Govt. of India to promote and increase the penetration of clean cooking technologies in the country, there is no prevailing regulation found to be prevailing in India which restricts regulation or restriction to implement any of the alternatives identified in the step 1.

None of the identified alternative in the step 1 is found to be inconsistent with any of the existing policy/regulation in the host country, India. Hence, none of the alternative identified in step 1 is eliminated by the project proponent which is found to be appropriate.

Step 3: Assess financial, institutional, and information barriers

The alternatives of LPG, electric and kerosine cookstoves face several barriers as described below.

Financial barrier:

Financial Barriers:

- High upfront cost of improved cookstoves relative to rural household income levels
- High recurring cost of LPG refills, kerosine and electricity
- Affordability constraints for LPG/kerosine and electricity

Institutional Barriers:

- Limited local production and distribution networks for efficient stoves
- Weak institutional coordination and enforcement of efficiency/quality standards
- Lack of long-term support for stove maintenance and after-sales services

Information Barriers:

- Low awareness among households regarding health and efficiency benefits of improved stoves
- Deep-rooted cultural cooking practices that favor traditional open fires
- Limited dissemination of information on stove durability and fuel savings

The references/18/ used by the project proponent are reviewed by the assessment team which are found to be appropriate. The usage of LPG, electric and kerosine is not wide in the rural areas of Madhya Pradesh and Assam due to the predominantly financial constraints apart from other institutional and awareness barriers. Thus, the project proponent has appropriately eliminated these barriers from the list of alternatives.

And therefore, keeping aside the alternative of the project activity not being registered as a carbon credit project under any carbon program, the only alternative remains is “Existing three stone conventional cookstoves with fire wood as fuel” which has been concluded to be the baseline scenario for the project. This has been assessed to be appropriate and in line with the applied methodology/7/.

Baseline Survey and Kitchen Performance Test:

Baseline Scenario Survey Requirements:

The baseline survey in both the states has been designed and conducted by the project proponent in accordance with VM0050 Section 6.2/7/ and the CDM Standard for Sampling and Surveys/9/. The survey objectives include collecting critical information on existing baseline technologies, fuel types, and consumption patterns.

Defining Control households:

As section 6.2 of the applied methodology/7/, “These control households must be established prior to validation and must be shown to be statistically equivalent to the pre-project conditions of project households regarding baseline fuel type(s) and percentage of use by the target population, source(s) of each baseline fuel, and baseline technologies for cooking. For existing projects updating to VM0050, control households must be established before the first verification under VM0050”.

In line with this, the project proponent has identified 128 control households and corresponding areas in the state of Madhya Pradesh, along with 105 control households and areas in the state of Assam.

Survey and data collection methods:

The survey was implemented as physical on-site visits (face-to-face) prior to validation, engaging households in the control households across the project regions in the state of Madhya Pradesh and Assam. The baseline survey was conducted in nearby to adoption/usage survey samples with comparable household characteristics. The survey questionnaire was developed in line with questionnaire template provided in Appendix 3 of the applied methodology/7/ to capture critical information on existing baseline technologies, fuel types, consumption patterns, and household characteristics that form the foundation for baseline scenario establishment.

The Baseline Kitchen Performance Test (KPT) was performed according to the standards outlined in the “Kitchen Performance Test (KPT) Version 4.0”/19/. The samples for the Baseline KPT were selected from samples selected for baseline survey. The baseline survey samples were drawn from the controlled households defined by the project proponent.

Timing: The Project Proponent (PP) executed the baseline survey and Kitchen Performance Tests (KPTs) from 08-September-2025 to 15-September-2025 in Madhya Pradesh, and from 08-September-2025 to 22-September-2025 in Assam. This activity was conducted strictly in accordance with VM0050 ver 1.0/7/ and the KPT protocol to accurately assess the pre-project scenario, specifically regarding the type and quantity of fuels consumed and the cooking technologies currently in use. The survey was strategically scheduled to ensure representative and conservative data collection by avoiding major festivals, holidays, and seasonal events that could significantly impact cooking practices and fuel consumption patterns in the control households.

Sample size calculations:

A simplified approach has been used for determining the minimum sample size for parameters listed under APPENDIX 5: SAMPLING GUIDANCE of the applied methodology/7/.

The households where the improved cookstoves are distributed in the states of Madhya Pradesh and Assam assessed to be low-income groups, predominantly agriculture dependent and therefore, their living condition and socio-economic condition are similar. Therefore, they have been considered belonging to similar strata of population. Thus, considering that the households where the improved cookstoves are distributed represent a homogeneous population, using simple random sampling method by the project proponent is appropriate and in line with the applied methodology/7/.

For baseline survey:

Proportion (or percentage) values:

Since the values that are derived from baseline data are described as attributes, yes/no data, or binary data, the project proponent has derived the sample size using the equation applicable for proportion parameter as per the applied methodology, VM00050, version 1.0/7/. The equation used and the values of the parameters considered for the calculation are incorporated in section 3.4 of the revised VCS PD/2/ which are assessed to be correct and in line with the applied methodology/7/.

Parameter	Assam	Madhya Pradesh	Justification
N (Total number of households)	24,996	126,158	This is the actual number of ICS distributed in the group project so far and has been confirmed from the ICS database/10/ submitted by the project proponent.
p (Expected proportion of parameter of interest)	0.75	0.75	As per the applied methodology, VM0050/7/, the expected proportion must not be more than one. A conservative range to apply could be between 0.5 to 0.7. The project proponent has considered 0.75 which

			has been found to be appropriate by the assessment team.
1.645 (Represents the 90% confidence required)	1.645	1.645	This is a default value for 90% confidence considered from the applied methodology, VM0050/7/.
0.1 (Represents the 10% relative precision)	0.1	0.1	This is a default value for 10% relative precision considered from the applied methodology, VM0050/7/.

The sample size for the baseline survey thus calculated for Assam is 90 and for Madhya Pradesh is 91.

For Baseline Kitchen Performance Test (KPT)

Mean parameter:

Since the values that are derived from the baseline Kitchen Performance Test (KPT) Corresponds to an average value inferred from data, the project proponent has derived the sample size using the equation applicable for mean parameter as per the applied methodology, VM00050, version 1.0/7/. The equation used and the values of the parameters considered for the calculation are incorporated in section 3.4 of the revised VCS PD/2/ which are assessed to be correct and in line with the applied methodology/7/.

Parameter	Assam	Madhya Pradesh	Justification
N (Total number of households)	24,996	126,158	This is the actual number of ICS distributed in the group project so far and has been confirmed from the ICS database/10/ submitted by the project proponent.
SD (Expected standard deviation)	0.3	0.3	This has been assumed by the project proponent based on prior-experience from their other past/ongoing ICS projects. This is assessed to be acceptable.
mean (Expected mean) kg/per capita/day	0.91	0.91	This has been assumed by the project proponent based on prior-experience from their other past/ongoing ICS projects. This is assessed to be acceptable.
1.645 (Represents the 90% confidence required)	1.645	1.645	This is a default value for 90% confidence considered from the applied methodology, VM0050/7/.

0.1 (Represents the 10% relative precision)	0.1	0.1	This is a default value for 10% relative precision considered from the applied methodology, VM0050/7/.
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The sample size for the baseline KPT calculated for both the states is 30.

Survey Results and Validation:

The survey questionnaire/11/ and data collected from the survey/11/ are reviewed by the assessment team. As observed, 100% of the surveyed household use conventional three stone cookstoves with firewood as the fuel. The average household size (Total number of people) recorded as per the survey result/11 is 3.82 persons per household in Madhya Pradesh and 4.01 persons per household in Assam. The baseline kitchen performance test data and results/13/ are verified by the assessment team; the mean value of fuelwood used per baseline device has been calculated to 3.193 tonnes/hh/day in Madhya Pradesh and 3.515 tonnes/hh/day in Assam. The detail calculation presented in the KPT result/13/ sheet submitted by the project proponent has been checked and confirmed to be correct.

In line with the paragraph 6.2 of the applied methodology, VM0050, version 1.0/7/, the project proponent has cross-checked the baseline survey result with credible literature, official publications (e.g., independent surveys, studies), or official statistics from government entities or other credible agencies. Based on the sources referred/20/, it has been found that, firewood has been a predominant cooking fuel used by rural households in the state of Madhya Pradesh and Assam. The average household as per the public information/20/ is 4.6 which is higher than the surveyed number i.e. 3.82 and 4.01 persons for households. This is conservative for emission reduction calculation and hence assessed to be acceptable.

I) Additionality

The group project has demonstrated additionality in line with the methodology VM0050 Energy Efficiency and Fuel-Switch Measures in Cookstoves, V1.0/7/,

Step 1: Regulatory Surplus

The participation of the rural households as well the project proponent EKI Energy Services Limited in the grouped project voluntary. There is no mandated government programme or policy in the host country of this project ensuring the distribution of domestic fuel-efficient cookstoves. The project is not mandated by any law, statute, or another regulatory framework, or for UNFCCC non-Annex I countries, any systematically enforced law, statute, or another regulatory framework.

Step 2: Positive List

The project meets both the conditions as per section 7 of the applied methodology/7/ as follows.

1. Type of device distributed:

The grouped project distributed ICSs with efficient biomass-fired to replace traditional cookstove with inefficient traditional biomass-fired. This aligns with criterion a) of methodology “Efficient biomass-fired cookstoves that replace inefficient biomass-fired cookstoves”

2. Distribution mechanism and revenue source:

The ICSs in the grouped project are distributed free of cost to rural beneficiaries; hence there is no financial return from the project other than revenue from the sale of GHG credits. As each ICS has costs associated with the purchase and operation of the equipment, this project will not occur in the absence of GHG credits revenue. Therefore, the project assessed not to be financially viable without the support of revenues from the sale of GHG credits. The concern persons from the project proponent and the sample households were interviewed to confirm that the ICSs distributed are entirely free of cost.

Since the projects passes the regulatory surplus test (Step 1) and are on the positive list (Step 2), the project is deemed additional and are not required to apply Step 3 as per the applied methodology/7/.

J) Quantification of GHG emission reductions and carbon dioxide removals

The project activity is quantifying the emission reductions based on methodology VM0050: Energy Efficiency and Fuel-Switch Measures in Cookstoves, v1.0, /7/ the assessment team has assessed the details it has been observed that it conservatively estimated. Further details related to the calculation can be found in section 4.3 of this report.

Leakage assessment: Leakage emissions under the grouped project arise from the reduced or avoided use of non-renewable biomass. Accordingly, as specified in Section 8.3 of VCS Methodology VM0050, Version 1.0/7/, an adjustment factor of 0.95 is applied by the project proponent to the GHG emission reductions. This has been assessed to be appropriate.

Below is the summary of revised ex-ante estimation of emission reduction from the project with the newly applied methodology, VM0050, v1/7.

Vintage Period	Baseline emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Project emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Reduction VCU (tCO ₂ e)
11-May-2022 to 31-Dec-2022	28,464	13,871	0	13,863
01-Jan-2023 to 31-Dec-2023	119,183	58,142	0	57,989
01-Jan-2024 to 31-Dec-2024	119,510	58,301	0	58,148
01-Jan-2025 to 31-Dec-2025	119,183	58,142	0	57,989
01-Jan-2026 to 31-Dec-2026	119,183	58,142	0	57,989
01-Jan-2027 to 31-Dec-2027	119,183	58,142	0	57,989

01-Jan-2028 to 31-Dec-2028	119,510	58,301	0	58,148
01-Jan-2029 to 10-May-2029	42,449	20,708	0	20,654
Total	786,664	383,749	0	348,252

K) Methodology deviations

The project was originally developed under methodology VMR0006 version 1.1/6/. The project proponent has now updated the methodology to apply VM0050 version 1.0/7/ in line with Procedure to Change Methodology through a Project Description Deviation/8/ No deviations from VM0050 have been made in the application of the methodology/7/. All calculations, baseline assessments, and monitoring approaches strictly adhere to the provisions outlined in VM0050/7/

3.3 New Project Activity Instances in Grouped Projects

As there are no new instances are added during the current monitoring period this section is not applicable.

3.4 Baseline Reassessment

Did the project undergo baseline reassessment during the monitoring period?

☐ Yes ☒ No

The project is undergoing methodology change from VMR0006 V1.1/6/ to VM0050 V1.0/7/ as well during this verification, The baseline was assessed against the new methodology and it has been verified that the original baseline remains valid. Section 2.3 demonstrates the interviews conducted to verify the original baseline onsite and it has been confirmed that original baseline remains valid and thus, the reasonable level of assurance has been met.

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	Validation/verification body name	Number of years
	Validation	11-May-2022 to 10-May-2029	LGAI Technological Center, S.A. (Applus+ Certification)	07 years
	Verification	11-May-2022 to 31-December 2022	LGAI Technological Center, S.A. (Applus+ Certification)	07 months 20 days
	Verification	01-January 2023 to 31-December-2023	VKU Certification	01 year
	Verification	01-January-2024 to 30-September 2025	RINA Services S.p.A	01 year 09 months
The above audit history of the project has been verified and confirmed by the assessment team from the VERRA project portal and joint validation and verification report/1/.				
Double counting and participation under other GHG programs	The project is not receiving or seeking credit for reductions and removals from a project activity under another GHG program. The project proponent has submitted an undertaking/21/ to the verification team declaring that the project is not registered under any other carbon standard or rejected or under the process of registration or shall apply for registration in future in any other GHG program. The assessment has checked the websites of other carbon registries like Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)/22/, Gold Standard (GS)/23/ and Global Carbon Council (GCC)/24/ etc. and found that the project is not registered under any other carbon standard.			
No double claiming with emissions trading programs or binding emission limits	The project is not receiving or seeking credit for reductions and removals from a project activity under other emissions trading programs or binding emission limits. The project proponent has submitted an undertaking/21/ to the verification team declaring that the project is not claiming any credit under any other emissions trading programs or binding emission limits. This has also been confirmed by the assessment team by interview with the concerned person from the project proponent.			

No double claiming with other forms of environmental credit	The project is not receiving or seeking any other forms of environmental credit for reductions and removals from a project activity. The project proponent has submitted an undertaking/21/ to the verification team declaring that the project is not claiming any other form of environmental credit under any other emissions trading programs or binding emission limits. This has also been confirmed by the assessment team by interview with the concerned person from the project proponent.								
Supply chain (scope 3) emissions double claiming	The project proponent is not involved in any business activity where it can act as a buyer or seller of a product whose emission footprint is changed by the project activity. This has been confirmed by the assessment team by interview with the concerned person from the project proponent.								
Sustainable development contributions	As declared by the project proponent in section 1.12 of the monitoring report/4/, the project contributes to below sustainable development goals: <table><tr><th>SDG</th><th>SDG Target</th><th>SDG Indicator</th><th>VVB assessment</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>1.1</td><td>1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line</td><td>The project contributes to this SDG by uplifting the income level of the local population above the international poverty line i.e. INR 15,000 to 25,000 per month and during the current monitoring period has also increased income level of 649 persons till date from implementation of the project. The employment records/25/ submitted by the project proponent has been verified verification team along with the joint validation and verification reports/1/ and the current monitoring report/4/ to confirm the same.</td></tr></table>	SDG	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	VVB assessment	1	1.1	1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line	The project contributes to this SDG by uplifting the income level of the local population above the international poverty line i.e. INR 15,000 to 25,000 per month and during the current monitoring period has also increased income level of 649 persons till date from implementation of the project. The employment records/25/ submitted by the project proponent has been verified verification team along with the joint validation and verification reports/1/ and the current monitoring report/4/ to confirm the same.
SDG	SDG Target	SDG Indicator	VVB assessment						
1	1.1	1.1.1 Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line	The project contributes to this SDG by uplifting the income level of the local population above the international poverty line i.e. INR 15,000 to 25,000 per month and during the current monitoring period has also increased income level of 649 persons till date from implementation of the project. The employment records/25/ submitted by the project proponent has been verified verification team along with the joint validation and verification reports/1/ and the current monitoring report/4/ to confirm the same.						

	3	3.9	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	During current monitoring period project activity contributes to this SDG by Reducing the fine particulate matter in 151,154 households emitted during cooking thereby improving overall health outcomes and reducing burdens of disease. The beneficiary households were interviewed during onsite verification and found to have improved their cooking experience in term of health condition and reduction of smoke.
	7	7.1	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	The project contributes to this SDG by increasing access to clean cooking technology with ICS installations in 151,154 households under the project activity. The verification team has cross-checked the ICS distribution database/10/ maintained by the project proponent to confirm the number of improved cookstoves distributed in the project activity.

	8	8.3	Project specific indicator: Total Number of jobs created.	The project contributed to this SDG by providing employment to the rural population. The project has provided employment to a total of 425 employees in ICS manufacturing unit and 275 nos. of employees in ICS distribution and monitoring activity. The Employment records/15/ provided by the project proponent has been verified to confirm the same. The employment records/25/ submitted by the project proponent has been verified verification team along with the joint validation and verification reports/1/ and the current monitoring report/4/ to confirm the same.
	13	13.2	13.2.2 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year	The project contributes to this SDG by avoiding GHG emission due to reduction in consumption of non-renewable biomass in cooking process by the rural households in the Assam state of India. The project has avoided 971,288 tCO₂e being emitted to the environment till date i.e. from the date of commissioning of the project till end of this monitoring period. The project has avoided 101,273 tCO₂e in the current monitoring period. This has been verified from the joint validation and verification reports/1/ and the current monitoring report/4/.

	15	15.2	15.2.1 Progress toward sustainable forest management by increasing above-ground biomass in forests	The project contributed to this SDG by reducing consumption of non-renewable woody biomass by the rural households due to the usage of improved cookstoves for their cooking purpose. The project has reduced 1,144,245 tons of woody biomass till date i.e. from the date of implementation of the project till end of this monitoring period. The project has reduced 439,964 tons of woody biomass in the current monitoring period. This has been verified from the joint validation and verification reports/1/ and the current monitoring report/4/.
Additional information relevant to the project	No commercially sensitive information has been mentioned in the monitoring report to have been excluded from the public version of the project documents. This has also been confirmed during interview with the concern person from the project proponent.			

4.2 Safeguards and Stakeholder Engagement

4.2.1 Stakeholder Identification

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Stakeholder identification	There has not been any change to the stakeholder makeup since validation of the project. the project had identified household owners (end users), distributors, and their representatives as stakeholders. This selection is based on their significant positive impact resulting from the project activities. The verification team concludes that composition of stake holder category for the project activity has remained unchanged.

Legal or customary tenure/access rights	The project proponent holds the right of the project and the carbon credits to be generated from the project. The declarations from the manufacture and distributor/21/ and the end user agreements/15/ executed by the project proponent with the households demonstrated the ownership right of the project proponent with the projects. The documents are reviewed by the verification team as found appropriate. The manufacturer of the ICSs holds factory ownership and land-use rights, granted through specific legal statutes, for their production facility. End-users possess rights to the ICS, which are secured through an end-user agreement established between the Project Proponent and the end-users.
Stakeholder diversity and changes over time	All the instances are situated in the states of Assam and Madhya Pradesh, characterized by a rich tapestry of social, economic, and cultural diversity. The project's impacts on stakeholder diversity over time are as follows: <u>Social Diversity:</u> The project promotes social inclusivity through community engagement for cook stove operation. The efficient use of firewood reduces the time spent by women and children gathering fuel, enabling them to allocate saved time to other productive activities. No negative impacts on social diversity have been identified. <u>Cultural Diversity:</u> The project encourages participation from individuals of diverse cultural backgrounds, fostering cultural harmony within the project location. No adverse effects on cultural diversity have been observed. <u>Economic Diversity:</u> The project contributes to the local economy by providing employment opportunities for both skilled and unskilled labor. No detrimental effects on economic diversity have been recorded.
Expected changes in well-being	The distribution of energy-efficient cookstoves in the project area is expected to bring about substantial positive changes in various dimensions of well-being and stakeholder characteristics as compared to the baseline scenario. Environmental benefits include a reduction in deforestation due to the efficient utilization of firewood and improved air quality, particularly reducing indoor smoke pollution and enhancing respiratory health. Social impacts involve time savings for women and children, empowerment of women through decreased

	daily workloads, and overall improvements in health. On the economic front, households are expected to experience direct financial benefits through fuel savings, and the project creates job opportunities, fostering economic development within the community. These changes collectively contribute to the project's overarching goal of promoting sustainability and enhancing the overall quality of life for stakeholders in the states of Assam and Madhya Pradesh.
Location of stakeholders	In the context of the project activity all the instances are situated within the geographical boundaries of India, specifically in the Assam and Madhya Pradesh States, anticipated positive changes in well-being and stakeholder characteristics include: <u>End-User Well-being</u>: Time Saving: End-users will experience improved well-being through time savings in wood collection and cooking activities. <u>Enhanced Safety</u>: The adoption of Improved Cook Stoves (ICSs) will lead to less smoke and improved safety during cooking operations. <u>Indigenous People's Well-being</u>: Employment Opportunities: Indigenous people in the project area will benefit from increased employment opportunities arising from the manufacturing and distribution of ICSs. These expected changes underscore the positive impact of the project on the well-being of end-users and indigenous communities, aligning with improvements in time efficiency, safety, and economic opportunities.
Location of resources	In terms of the location of territories and resources owned or accessed by stakeholders, it can be stated that the end-user possesses ownership of their respective houses where Improved Cook Stoves (ICSs) have been installed. Additionally, the manufacturer of ICSs holds ownership of their factory.

4.2.2 Stakeholder Consultation and Ongoing Communication

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Ongoing consultation	As part of ongoing communication with local stakeholders, the project proponent has established and implemented a structured grievance

	redressal mechanism. End users are informed about the availability of a grievance register maintained at the Head Office (HO) of the project proponent. Beneficiaries can register complaints through multiple channels, including: • Calling the dedicated customer care number (+91 7507000785) provided by the project proponent and included in the ICS cards, • Contacting well-trained representatives of distribution channel partners located in proximity to beneficiary communities, and • Approaching field officers during their periodic visits to beneficiary households. All complaints received through the customer care number are recorded and managed at the Head Office (HO) located in Indore, Madhya Pradesh. Subsequently, the complaints are forwarded to designated local representatives for resolution. Field officers also play a role in soliciting grievances during site visits and relaying them to the HO for appropriate action. The distribution channel partners are responsible for recording grievances and conveying them to the project proponent during the operation of the project activity. End users also have the option to directly contact these representatives for lodging complaints. Thus, ongoing stakeholder consultation has been ensured through continuous communication and an operational grievance redressal mechanism. Any concerns raised during the monitoring period were addressed by the project proponent in accordance with the established procedures, where relevant to the project activity.																		
Date(s) of stakeholder consultation	<table><tr><th>Date of meeting</th><th>Village/District</th><th>State</th></tr><tr><td>10-May-2022</td><td>Udaiguri</td><td>Assam</td></tr><tr><td>04-July-2022</td><td>Dhar</td><td>Madhya Pradesh</td></tr><tr><td>19-September-2022</td><td>Sheopur,</td><td>Madhya Pradesh</td></tr><tr><td>19-September-2022</td><td>Shivpuri</td><td>Madhya Pradesh</td></tr><tr><td>09-October-2022</td><td>Jabalpur</td><td>Madhya Pradesh</td></tr></table>	Date of meeting	Village/District	State	10-May-2022	Udaiguri	Assam	04-July-2022	Dhar	Madhya Pradesh	19-September-2022	Sheopur,	Madhya Pradesh	19-September-2022	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh	09-October-2022	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh
Date of meeting	Village/District	State																	
10-May-2022	Udaiguri	Assam																	
04-July-2022	Dhar	Madhya Pradesh																	
19-September-2022	Sheopur,	Madhya Pradesh																	
19-September-2022	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh																	
09-October-2022	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh																	
Communication of monitored results	The monitoring results are communicated from the distributors to the end users through the distributor’s representatives and customer care number. The monitoring results were also communicated to the end users through the distributor's representatives at the stakeholder consultation meetings as mentioned above.																		

	These meetings aimed to keep stakeholders informed about the project status and address any potential concerns they might have. The details of the meetings have been reviewed by the verification team and found appropriate.
Consultation records	The consultation/communication meeting Minutes of Meeting (MoM), attendance register, and photographs are used to document the outcomes of the stakeholder consultation meetings. The grievance register/28/ maintained by the distributors for submission of inputs/grievances related to the project activity has been reviewed and found appropriate. The beneficiary households are provided with unique ID cards mentioning the basic details e.g. name and address of the beneficiary, unique IDs and date of distribution along with customer support contact number, a live telephone number service maintained by the project proponent to address the operational issues faced by the beneficiaries. The ID cards/15/ of the beneficiaries were physically verified during onsite audit by the verification team and found appropriate. As a crosscheck purpose, the verification team also checked the grievance redressal mechanism by direct calling the customer support telephone number mentioned in the beneficiary ID cards. The verification team found the assistance procedure from the helpline number to be satisfactory.
Stakeholder input	There has been no grievance received for the current monitoring period. the beneficiary households interviewed during the onsite audit were found to be satisfied with the cookstoves distributed to them and no adverse opinion was shared by any of them.

4.2.3 Free, Prior, and Informed Consent

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Consent	1. The stake holders were invited with prior intimation to them and gathered at the stake holder consultation venue on the stipulated date. Stakeholders were briefed verbally that the project would bring solely positive effects on economic, social, cultural, or environmental aspects, including savings in non-renewable biomass fuel and increased employment opportunities. Moreover, in line with the clause 3.18.8 of VCS standard v.4.7/5/ the project proponent has disclosed

	following points at the time of stake holder consultation The minimum information, including the nature, size, pace, reversibility, and scope of the cook stove project activity; 2. The reason/purpose of the project, which is to efficiently use non-renewable biomass fuel and reduce other environmental and health hazards for the community; 3. The duration of the project activity, set at 21 years; 4. The locations that will be affected, primarily the villages in Dhar, Shivpuri, Sohpur and Jabalpur districts (Madhya Pradesh) and Udalguri (Assam); 5. A preliminary assessment of the likely economic, social, cultural, and environmental impact, including potential risks and fair and equitable benefit sharing in a context that respects the precautionary principle. Stakeholders were briefed that the project would bring solely positive effects on economic, social, cultural, or environmental aspects, including savings in non-renewable biomass fuel and increased employment opportunities. 6. Moreover, information regarding personnel likely to be involved in the execution of the proposed project, including Indigenous Peoples, private sector staff, research institutions, government employees, and others, was shared with stakeholders, clarifying that they would be the end-users/beneficiaries of the project activity. Hence, it is evident that the affected community was informed prior to the operational date of the project activity.
Outcome of FPIC discussion	The project devices (project cook stoves) are installed in the households of these beneficiaries on their own will and the project proponent has executed transparent agreements with these beneficiaries. End-users possess rights to the ICS, which are secured through the end-user agreements established between the Project Proponent and the end-users. The verification team has verified the sample end user agreements/15/ and found appropriate. Thus, the verification team concluded that that the project has not encroached on land, relocated people without consent, and forced physical or economic displacement.

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	A Grievance register/28/ is kept at project site office where any stakeholder can come and register his/her feedback. The grievance register is being maintained by the distributors for submission of input/ grievance (if any) related to the project activity. The queries by stakeholders (during question-and-answer session) are noted and documented in the grievance register. The grievance register/28/ maintained at project site submitted is verified by the verification team which is found appropriate.
Grievance redress procedure	The beneficiary households are provided with unique ID cards/15/ mentioning the basic details e.g. name and address of the beneficiary, unique IDs and date of distribution along with customer support contact number, a live telephone number service maintained by the project proponent to address the operational issues faced by the beneficiaries. The ID cards/15/ of the beneficiaries were physically verified during onsite audit by the verification team and found appropriate. As a crosscheck purpose, the verification team also checked the grievance redressal mechanism by direct calling the customer support telephone number mentioned in the beneficiary ID cards. The verification team found the assistance procedure from the helpline number to be satisfactory. Stakeholders' feedback is monitored daily and any grievance if found, resolved immediately. The grievance register/28/ maintained at project site submitted is verified by the verification team which is found appropriate.

4.2.5 Public Comments

Comments received	Actions taken by the project proponent	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
No Comments Received	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

4.2.6 Risks to Local Stakeholders and the Environment

4.2.6.1 Management Experience

EKIESL has extensive experience in community engagement projects, demonstrating expertise in mobilizing and ensuring active participation. They recognize the need for continuous improvement and, if necessary, will leverage partnerships with organizations specializing in relevant areas like manufacturing and distribution. These partnerships enhance their capabilities, addressing any expertise gaps. EKIESL's proven track record, strategic partnerships, and proactive recruitment ensure they have a strong management team capable of effectively implementing the project.

4.2.6.2 Risk Assessment

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Natural and human induced risks to stakeholders' wellbeing	The cook stove has been engineered to emit minimal to no smoke, avoiding fire hazards from malfunctions and significantly reducing wood consumption to indirectly combat deforestation. Additionally, the project proponent ensures that the end users receive adequate training/26/ in handling the cook stove, mitigating both natural and human-induced risks to stakeholders' wellbeing
Risks to stakeholder participation	No exclusions, lack of communication or barriers has been identified in the project activity, that might prevent stakeholders from engaging or participating. The sample rural households were interviewed by the verification team and they were found to be have been aware about the project and its revenue generating potential by the way of carbon credit.
Working conditions	The operational experience of the ICS and its features were discussed with the sample households at the time of physical site visit by the verification team. They were found to be happy about the functionality, working procedure and safety aspects of the ICS. They have been provided with the adequate training on operating of the ICS. The ICS provides a safer cooking alternative compared to traditional cook stoves. Additionally, comprehensive training sessions on cook stove usage are conducted for stakeholders to minimize potential risks associated with working conditions.
Safety of women and girls	In Indian rural scenario women and girls are mainly responsible for wood collection. The reduction in wood consumption through improved cookstoves has not only lessened the number of trips required for wood

	collection but has also contributed to the safety of women and girls, mitigating their vulnerability to potential incidents. The sample households interviewed during the physical site visit by the verification team. They were found to be pleased about the reduction in quantity of wood consumed in the ICS as compared to the conventional baseline cookstoves.
Safety of minority and marginalized groups, including children	The project involves distribution of ICS to the rural households in various states of India. The project proponent has provided adequate training about functionality and safety on usage of the ICS. The verification team thus assessed that the safety of minority and marginalised group, including children is thus not compromised due to the project activity.
Pollutants (air, noise, discharges to water, generation and release of hazardous materials and chemical pesticides and fertilizers	The project involves distribution of ICS to the rural households in various states of India. The project thus decreases the air pollution by reducing the consumption of fuel wood by the rural households. The verification team assessed that there is water pollution, waste generation or release of hazardous materials involved in the project.

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 proponent strictly follows the national laws prohibiting discrimination/32/. The PP has provided a formal declaration/33/ confirming that no discrimination has occurred during this monitoring period. There have been no reports of discrimination for this monitoring period. This has been confirmed by interview with the concerned person from the project proponent.
Sexual harassment	The project proponent strictly follows the national laws of sexual harassment/32/. The PP maintains a safe working environment and employees are informed about workplace conduct policies/32/. There have been no reports of sexual harassment for this monitoring period. This has been confirmed by interview with the concerned person from the project proponent.

Gender equity in labor and work	The project proponent provides equal opportunities in the context of gender equity and pay for labour and work. The PP has provided employment to women in this project activity with an average salary range similar to that of male employees in equivalent job roles. Women employees were recruited as part of this project for the distribution process, training program, and monitoring activities. This has been confirmed by interview with the concerned person from the project proponent/25/.
Forced labor	The project activity does not involve or use forced labor. The PP complies with national labor regulations/32/ prohibiting forced labor. Employment is voluntary, workers are engaged through formal agreements, and wages are paid in accordance with applicable laws. The PP has also provided a declaration/33/ confirming that no cases of forced labor occurred during the monitoring period. This has been confirmed by interview with the concerned person from the project proponent. The employment record/25/ submitted by the project proponent is checked by the verification team to confirm the employment provided.
Child labor	The project activity does not involve or employ child labor. The PP complies with national laws/32/ prohibiting child labor and maintains employee records to verify the legal working age. The PP has also provided a declaration/33/ confirming that no cases of child labor occurred during the monitoring period. This has been confirmed by interview with the concerned person from the project proponent. The employment record/25/ submitted by the project proponent is checked by the verification team to confirm the employment provided.
Human trafficking	The project activity does not involve or support human trafficking in any form. The PP strictly follows the national laws/32/ prohibiting human trafficking. The PP has provided a declaration/33/ confirming that no human trafficking has occurred during the monitoring period. This has been confirmed by interview with the concerned person from the project proponent. The employment record/25/ submitted by the project proponent is also checked by the verification team to confirm the same.

4.2.7.2 Human Rights

Risks identified	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
No risk Identified	The following demonstrations show how the project is committed to safeguard the rights of Indigenous People (IPs), Local communities

	(LCs), and customary right holders, while following the international human rights law, the UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169/31/ • <u>Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC):</u> The project activity has obtained the FPIC from the local stakeholders including the IPs, LCs and customary right holders, ensuring their unforced consent before the project operation, respecting their right to make decisions • <u>Non-discriminatory Participation in the Project Activity:</u> The project distributed devices without cultural or social biases, safeguarding the rights of IPs, LCs, and customary rights holders to be free from discrimination. • <u>Employment due to the Project Activity:</u> The project activity also leads to the employment of 1 person from for IPs, LCs and customary right holders, enabling them to exercise their right to fair treatment in employment and salary. • <u>Right to maintain, control, protect and develop the cultural heritage:</u> The project activity is not implemented or developed on any tangible cultural heritage, and also, doesn't affect the intangible cultural heritage of the IPs, LCs and customary right holders. Instead, it promotes the cultural harmony through collective engagement of IPs, LCs and customary right holders The representative of the project proponent has clarified and declared during interview that there will be no human rights violation of any kind to any of the stakeholders during construction and operation of the project activity.
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4.2.7.3 Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage

Risks identified	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
No risk Identified	The project does not put any adverse impact of the indigenous people and cultural heritage.

4.2.7.4 Property Rights

Risks identified	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
No risk Identified	This project activity involves distribution of improved cook stoves, which has entirely been manufactured outside the beneficiary's land. Hence, no

	land/property of the stakeholders, IPs, LCs, and customary rights holders has been incorporated. Additionally, the project activity has obtained the free, prior and informed consent of the end users (beneficiaries including the IPs, LCs, and customary rights holders) through the end users agreements executed with the beneficiaries/18/. This ensures that their lands are property rights are protected and respected.
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4.2.7.5 Benefit Sharing

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Summary of the benefit sharing plan	The project involves distribution of ICS to the rural households in various states of India and doesn't impact property rights, usage or resources of the stakeholders. Therefore, this has been assessed to be not applicable for the project activity.
Benefit sharing during the monitoring period	Same as above.

4.2.8 Ecosystem Health

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems	No impact on biodiversity is likely to be caused due to the improved cookstove distribution project. As the ICS consumes less firewood compared to baseline cooking technologies, it contributes to reducing forest degradation. The reduced demand for fuelwood allows forests to regenerate naturally, thereby protecting wildlife habitats and supporting biodiversity conservation.
Soil degradation and soil erosion	The project activity mitigates soil degradation and erosion by minimizing the extensive need for wood gathering, thereby reducing deforestation and soil exposure
Water consumption and stress	This project activity does not have any negative impacts on water consumption and does not lead to water stress in any way.

4.2.8.1 Rare, Threatened, and Endangered species

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Species or habitat	Since the project activity involves the distribution of ICS, which is not located in or adjacent to habitats for rare, threatened, or endangered species; hence this cell is not applicable
Areas needed for habitat connectivity	As mentioned above paragraph Execution of project it does not include any activity that can have risk to Areas needed for habitat connectivity.

	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Habitats for rare, threatened, and endangered species	Since the project activity involves distribution of ICS, which is not located in or adjacent to habitats for rare, threatened, or endangered species; hence this cell is not applicable
Areas for habitat connectivity	Execution of project it does not include any activity that can have risk to Areas needed for habitat connectivity.

4.2.8.2 Introduction of Species

Species introduced	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Existing invasive species	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Not Applicable	Not Applicable

	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Invasive species	Since the project activity involves the distribution of manufactured improved cookstoves (ICS), it does not include

any activities that could harm invasive species. Therefore, this section has been marked as "No risk identified."

4.2.8.3 Ecosystem conversion

Item	Evidence gathering activities and evidence checked
Ecosystem conversion	Not Applicable

4.3 Accuracy of Reduction and Removal Calculations

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

- The monitoring of reductions in GHG emissions resulting from the VCS project activity is verified against the monitoring plan contained in the registered joint VCS PD & MR and revised VCS-PD/1//2/ and the applied methodology/7/.
- All parameters stated in the monitoring plan, the applied methodologies and relevant standards and requirements have been sufficiently monitored and updated.
- The responsibilities and authorities for monitoring and reporting were in accordance with the responsibilities and authorities stated in the monitoring plan.

The monitoring system and all applied procedures are in compliance with the monitoring plan contained in the revised VCS-PD/2/ and the applied methodology VM0050 V1.0/7/ based on the information included in the final monitoring report, there are several procedures for data collecting depending on the methodology applicable for each step of the project.

The verification team has conducted onsite audit and interviews with concerned onsite persons, households, physically verified the operational improved cookstoves and has reviewed documents; assessment team concluded that the project activity is implemented and operated in-line with the registered VCS joint PD-MR/1/. 151,154 nos. of ICS have been installed in the project activity. There is no change in the project design or operation and monitoring practices at site which can alter the applicability or design of the project activity. In addition to the interviews with rural households, representatives of project proponent and physical inspection of the cookstoves, assessment team have checked the all the documentation and found that the project activity is implemented as per the registered VCS joint PD-MR/1/, revised VCS PD/2/ and Monitoring report/4/ submitted by the project proponent for the current monitoring period.

Parameters fixed ex ante:

Means of verification	The data and parameters fixed ex-ante have been checked from the registered VCS joint PD-MR/1/, revised VCS PD/2/ applied methodology VM0050 V1.0/7/.			
	S.I. No	Parameter	Value	Assessment

	1	NCV _{b,i} / NCV _{p,i} (Net Calorific Value of wood fuel)	0.0156 TJ/tonne	Default from 2019 IPCC Guidelines/29/ based on air-dried wood fuel. Applied consistently for both baseline and project fuel use.
	2	BC _{ex-ante,b,i} (Baseline fuel use per household)	For Assam 3,515 tonnes/year For Madhya Pradesh 3.193 tonnes/year	Determined through KPT/13/ in line with methodology requirement option 1/7/, Assessment team has reviewed the KPT results/13/ and it is found to be appropriate. Please refer section 3.2 of the report for details assessment on the baseline KPT.
	3	EF _{b,i,CO2} (CO ₂ emission factor for fuel used by baseline device type i in the baseline scenario)	112 tCO ₂ /TJ	Default value from 2019 IPCC Guidelines/29/, Stationary Combustion, Chapter 2, in line with methodology option 3/7/, therefore acceptable.
	4	EF _{b,i,nonCO2} (CH ₄ and N ₂ O expressed as CO ₂ e)	9.46 tCO ₂ /TJ	Same as above. Default non-CO ₂ emissions for wood combustion. In line with methodology option 3, therefore acceptable.
	5	η _{old,avg} (Efficiency of baseline stoves)	0.15	Methodology default for three-stone fire as per CDM TOOL33: Default values for common parameters, version 03.0/9/. Hence, acceptable.
	6	H _{hi} (Household size)	MP- 3.82 Assam- 4.01 Equivalent standard male adults	This has been determined through baseline survey/11/ in line with methodology requirement/7/, Assessment team has reviewed the baseline survey questionnaire and data/11/ and it is found to be appropriate. Please refer section 3.2 of the report for details assessment on the baseline survey.
The verification team has checked the ex-ante fixed values from the registered VCS joint PD-MR/1/, revised VCS PD and confirmed that the values are used correctly in the monitoring report/4/ and emission reduction calculation sheet/5/.				
Findings	No findings raised.			
Conclusion	The assessment team concludes that:			

	- All fixed parameters are derived from credible sources, either default values in the methodology/IPCC guidelines/29/ or conservatively calculated based on verifiable national or project-level studies. - The use of the ex-ante parameters was consistent with the applied methodology/7/ and sampling standard (CDM v9.0)/9/. - Where statistical uncertainty existed, conservative bounds were applied to ensure the environmental integrity of the reported emission reductions.
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Parameters monitored:

Means of verification	The verification of the parameters required by the monitoring plan is provided as follows:	
	Data/ Parameter:	$N_{y,i,j}$
	Data Unit:	Number
	Value	151,154
	Description:	Number of project devices of type i and batch j operating during year y
	Source of data used:	ICS installation database
	Means of verification/Comments:	The number of improved cookstoves installed have been verified from the ICS installation database/10/ which provides the complete list of the stoves installed during each year. The type of stoves is defined as per the registered VCS joint PD and MR/1/ and revised VCS PD/2/. The project proponent has maintained the database /10/ of all the ICS installed so far in the project. This parameter shall be recorded every time that new project devices are distributed as per the revised VCS PD/2/ and applied methodology/7/.
	Cross-check	Survey results checked and it was found 100% stoves were operational out of total sample size selected. The verification team has conducted on site verification on sample basis from the households selected by the project proponent for the monitoring survey; all of the audited and interviewed households were found to be using the distributed improved cookstoves for their cooking purpose.
	Data/ Parameter:	$n_{j,k,y}$

	Data Unit:	Fraction
	Value	0.9
	Description:	Proportion of commissioned project devices of type j from batch k that are still being used regularly in year y
	Source of data used:	Monitoring Survey results
	Means of verification/Comments:	The value of parameter has been arrived based on an adoption rate determined by a survey according to the Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities, version 4.0/9/ and achieving 90/10 confidence precision for the proportion of devices in operation. In line with the applied methodology/7/, the adoption survey conducted by the project proponent include: a) Kitchen observation (which includes visual and physical checks of the stove and its components), including photographic evidence; and b) Interview with the primary cook. The project proponent has selected 102 samples for the Madhya Pradesh and 107 samples for the state of Assam to accommodate nonresponse during monitoring. As per the applied methodology/7/, and revised VCS PD/2/, the monitoring/adoption rate survey has been conducted annually. So, the survey conducted and applied for emission reduction is as per the revised VCS PD/2// and is assessed to be valid for the current monitoring period. Survey Procedure – Since the population of the project region is homogeneous in nature, considering the selection of end users based on specific criteria “simple random sample” is considered for selection of end users from each instance by the project proponent. However, care has been taken to select end users from the entire geographic outreach covered under each instance. PP has selected 102 samples from Madhya Pradesh and 107 samples from Assam for survey and average value of firewood consumption per cook stove is considered

		for ER calculations. VVB further has cross-checked the sampling approach by the project proponent as per MR against revised VCS PD/2/. The survey questionnaire and data sheet and results/12/ submitted by the project proponent are reviewed and found to be appropriate. This is assessed to be in line with the revised VCS PD/2/ and hence, acceptable to the verification team. The project proponent has provided proof of training and supervision/26/ to ensure field teams have the capacity required to complete adoption surveys successfully which are reviewed and found to be appropriate by the assessment team. As per Correction and Clarifications to VM0050: Energy Efficiency and Fuel Switch Measures in Cookstoves v1.0/7/, Clarification 2, the usage rate is capped at 90%. The project has applied survey-based methods and fully complies with all required customer support criteria. The cookstove technologies have been selected based on local cooking needs and practices. Comprehensive user training, locally translated materials, and ongoing support for operation and maintenance are being provided across the entire target population. A toll-free support system is also available for user assistance. The assessment team has verified and confirmed the same during interview with the beneficiaries and representatives of the project proponent. Therefore, the assessment team confirms that the project qualifies for the 90% usage rate cap, and a value of 0.9 is applied for the emission reduction calculation.	
	Cross-check	Survey results/12/ checked and it was found 100% stoves were operational out of total sample size selected. The verification team has conducted on site verification on sample basis from the households selected by the project proponent for the monitoring survey; all of the audited and interviewed households/12/ were found to be using the distributed improved cookstoves for their cooking purpose.	

	Data/ Parameter:	BC _{b,i,y}							
	Data Unit:	tonnes/year							
	Value	For Assam: 3.515 For Madhya Pradesh: 3.193							
	Description:	Fuel used per baseline device type i during year y							
	Source of data used:	Option 1: Kitchen performance test as per the applied methodology (VM0050, v1.0)/7/							
	Means of verification/Comments:	The value of the parameter has been determined through KPT/13/ in line with methodology requirement option 1/7/, Assessment team has reviewed the project KPT results/13/ and it is found to be appropriate. Please refer section 3.2 of the report for details assessment on the sampling approach for the project KPT. The details of the weighing scales used for the KPT test are as follows: <table><tr><td>Accuray Class</td><td>5g (0-10kg) 10g (10-20kg)</td></tr><tr><td>Sr. nos.</td><td>EKI-01716, EKI-01715, EKI-01714, EKI-01713, EKI-01712, EKI-01711, EKI-01686, EKI-01682</td></tr><tr><td>Calibration date/s</td><td>04-August-2025 (all the 8 weighing scales are found to be calibrated on a single date)</td></tr></table>		Accuray Class	5g (0-10kg) 10g (10-20kg)	Sr. nos.	EKI-01716, EKI-01715, EKI-01714, EKI-01713, EKI-01712, EKI-01711, EKI-01686, EKI-01682	Calibration date/s	04-August-2025 (all the 8 weighing scales are found to be calibrated on a single date)
		Accuray Class	5g (0-10kg) 10g (10-20kg)						
Sr. nos.		EKI-01716, EKI-01715, EKI-01714, EKI-01713, EKI-01712, EKI-01711, EKI-01686, EKI-01682							
Calibration date/s		04-August-2025 (all the 8 weighing scales are found to be calibrated on a single date)							
The calibration certificates/30/ of the weighing scale used for the KPT are reviewed and found appropriate by the assessment team. The online moisture meter used for the KPT does not require calibration.									
In line with the applied methodology, VM0050/7/ and revised VCS PD/2/, the baseline fuel consumption to be reassessed every five years. The project proponent has conducted the KPT test between 08-September-2025 to 15-September-2025 in Madhya Pradesh, and from 08-September-2025 to 22-September-2025 in Assam.									

		The assessment team has reviewed the KPT test results of the baseline devices/13/ submitted by the project proponent; the test results and the working procedure in the sheet are found to be correct. The assessment team thus concludes that the value of quantity of fuel used per baseline device has been considered correctly as per the applied methodology/7/ and the revised VCS PD/2/.
	Cross-check	The baseline KPT test results/13/ checked and it was found the values are correctly applied for the fuel saving calculation. The verification team has conducted on site verification on sample basis from the households selected by the project proponent for the KPT test; all of the audited and interviewed household and found to be satisfactory.
	Data/ Parameter:	$f_{NRB,y}$
	Data Unit:	Fraction
	Value	0.07
	Description:	Fraction of woody biomass that is established to be non-renewable used by device in year y
	Source of data used:	Default value of the most recent version of CDM TOOL33
	Means of verification/Comments:	As per the applied methodology, VM0050/7/, the value of f_{NRB} has been considered from e) Tool 33: Default values for common parameters, version 03.0/9/. The project proponent has used the default value as per the latest version of Tool 33: Default values for common parameters, version 03.0/9/. The national default value of f_{NRB} recommended in CDM Tool 33/9/ is 7% which has been applied for the project. This has been checked and confirmed to be correctly applied by the project proponent in the emission reduction calculation sheet/3/5/. The value has been fixed for the entire crediting period.
	Cross-check	The assessment team has checked the CDM Tool 33, version 03/09/ and confirmed that the value of f_{NRB}

		has been correctly applied for emission reduction calculation/3/5/.																	
Data/ Parameter:	$\eta_{new,avg,y}$																		
Data Unit:	Fraction																		
Value		<table><tr><td>Year</td><td>$\eta_{new,avg,y}$</td></tr><tr><td>Year 1</td><td>35.60%</td></tr><tr><td>Year 2</td><td>33.97%</td></tr><tr><td>Year 3</td><td>32.34%</td></tr><tr><td>Year 4</td><td>30.71%</td></tr><tr><td>Year 5</td><td>29.08%</td></tr><tr><td>Year 6</td><td>27.45%</td></tr><tr><td>Year 7</td><td>25.82%</td></tr></table>	Year	$\eta_{new,avg,y}$	Year 1	35.60%	Year 2	33.97%	Year 3	32.34%	Year 4	30.71%	Year 5	29.08%	Year 6	27.45%	Year 7	25.82%	
Year	$\eta_{new,avg,y}$																		
Year 1	35.60%																		
Year 2	33.97%																		
Year 3	32.34%																		
Year 4	30.71%																		
Year 5	29.08%																		
Year 6	27.45%																		
Year 7	25.82%																		
Description:	Weighted average efficiency of project devices in year y																		
Source of data used:	As per section 9.2 of approved methodology VM0050 V1.0/7/, A linear decrease in efficiency is applied over the lifespan of the project device until it reaches the terminal efficiency of 25%.																		
Means of verification/ Comments:	The efficiency of the project cookstoves has been established using Manufacturer-certified value as per the applied methodology, VM0050/7. The Efficiency certificate of ICS issued by Indian institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi dated 09-July-2022/14/ submitted by the project proponent to support the efficiency has been reviewed and found appropriate. As per the applied methodology/7/, the decrease in thermal efficiency of project device due to aging has been accounted for during the monitoring period through 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. The working of efficiency carried out the emission reduction calculation sheet has been reviewed and found correct.																		
Cross-check	The assessment team has checked the manufacture's efficiency of the project cookstoves considered during the previous monitoring period of the project/1/ which is found consistent with the efficiency considered during the current monitoring period. The efficiency																		

		working for to derive the value applicable for the current monitoring applying linear decrease approach is checked and confirmed to be correctly carried out in the emission reduction calculation sheet/5/.						
	Data/ Parameter:	BC _{p,j,k,y}						
	Data Unit:	tonnes/year						
	Value	For Assam: 1.708 For Madhya Pradesh: 1.559						
	Description:	Average quantity of fuel used by project device type j from batch k during year y						
	Source of data used:	Option 1: Kitchen performance test as per the applied methodology (VM0050, v1.0)/7/						
	Means of verification/ Comments:	The value of the parameter has been determined through KPT/13/ in line with methodology requirement option 1/7/, Assessment team has reviewed the project KPT results/13/ and it is found to be appropriate. Please refer section 3.2 of the report for details assessment on the sampling approach for the project KPT. The details of the weighing scale used for the KPT test are as follows: <table><tr><td>Accuray Class</td><td>5g (0-10kg) 10g (10-20kg)</td></tr><tr><td>Sr. nos.</td><td>EKI-01716, EKI-01715, EKI-01714, EKI-01713, EKI-01712, EKI-01711, EKI-01686, EKI-01682</td></tr><tr><td>Calibration date/s</td><td>04-August-2025 (all the 8 weighing scales are found to be calibrated on a single date)</td></tr></table> The calibration certificates/30/ of the weighing scale used for the KPT are reviewed and found appropriate by the assessment team. In line with the applied methodology, VM0050/7/ and revised VCS PD/2/, the baseline fuel consumption to be reassessed every two years (biennial). The project	Accuray Class	5g (0-10kg) 10g (10-20kg)	Sr. nos.	EKI-01716, EKI-01715, EKI-01714, EKI-01713, EKI-01712, EKI-01711, EKI-01686, EKI-01682	Calibration date/s	04-August-2025 (all the 8 weighing scales are found to be calibrated on a single date)
Accuray Class	5g (0-10kg) 10g (10-20kg)							
Sr. nos.	EKI-01716, EKI-01715, EKI-01714, EKI-01713, EKI-01712, EKI-01711, EKI-01686, EKI-01682							
Calibration date/s	04-August-2025 (all the 8 weighing scales are found to be calibrated on a single date)							

		proponent has conducted the KPT test between 08-September-2025 to 15-September-2025 in Madhya Pradesh, and from 08-September-2025 to 22-September-2025 in Assam The assessment team has reviewed the KPT test results of the project devices submitted by the project proponent; the test results and the working procedure in the sheet are found to be correct. The assessment team thus concludes that the value of quantity of fuel used per project device has been considered correctly as per the applied methodology/7/ and the revised VCS PD/2/.
	Cross-check	The project KPT test results/13/ checked and it was found the values are correctly applied for the fuel saving calculation. The verification team has conducted on site verification on sample basis from the households selected by the project proponent for the KPT test; all of the audited and interviewed household and found to be satisfactory.
Findings	CAR 04 was raised and closed successfully.	
Conclusion	The monitoring has been carried out in accordance with the monitoring plan defined in the revised VCS PD. All parameters were monitored and determined as per the registered monitoring plan/2/. The monitoring surveys are found to have been conducted at the desired frequency and in the appropriate manner as defined in the revised VCS PD/2/. The user data collected at the time of monitoring survey are verified from the monitoring survey result and data sheet/12/ which are found to be appropriate and in line with the revised VCS PD/2/. The substantiation of this conformity on information flow for these parameters including the values in the monitoring reports is reported in the above during the verification, all relevant monitoring parameters of the registered monitoring plan have been verified with regard to the appropriateness of the verification method, the correctness of the values applied for ER calculation, the accuracy and applied QA/QC measures. After appropriate corrections, carried out by the project participant, it is confirmed that all monitoring parameters have been measured/ determined without material misstatements and are in line with all applicable standards and relevant requirements. All parameters required to be monitored are recorded at the intervals required by the registered monitoring plan and the applied methodology. On the basis of review of source and nature of available evidences and records, the assessment team confirms the quality of evidence for emission reduction provided is sufficient as per the VCS standard, version 4.7/8/.	

Accuracy of GHG reduction calculation:

Means of verification	The verification team assessed whether the data and calculations of GHG emission reductions achieved are presented appropriately in the monitoring report/4/ and emission reduction calculation sheet/5/. The verification team has checked whether calculations of baseline GHG emissions, project GHG emissions and leakage GHG emissions have been carried out in accordance with the formulae and methods described in the monitoring plan of the registered joint VCS PD-MR/1/ and revised VCS PD/2/. Actual ER calculations for the project activity instances are The Group project activity calculates emission reductions in line with the applied methodology VM0050, v1.0/7/ for the current monitoring period of 01-January-2024 to 30-September-2025. Baseline Emissions: Baseline emissions are calculated using equation 1: $BE_y = EC_{i,y} \times N_{j,k,y} \times n_{j,k,y} \times (EF_{b,i,CO_2} \times f_{NRB,y} + EF_{b,i,non-CO_2})$ Where: • $EC_{i,y}$ is the annual energy consumption per device (in TJ), • $N_{j,k,y}$ is the number of devices distributed per batch, i.e. 151,154. • $n_{j,k,y}$ is the proportion of devices in use, $EF_{b,i,CO_2} = 112 \text{ tCO}_2/\text{TJ}$ and $EF_{b,i,non-CO_2} = 9.46 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e}/\text{TJ}$ (IPCC 2019)/29/, f_{NRB} (fraction of non-renewable biomass) = 7%, based on Tool 33 v3/9/ The energy consumption $EC_{i,y}$ was derived using: Equation 2 of the applied methodology /7/ $EC_{i,y} = BC_{b,i,y} \times NCV_b,$ For Assam: $= 3.515 \text{ t} \times 0.0156 \text{ TJ/t} = 0.05483 \text{ TJ/HH/year}$ For Madhya Pradesh: $= 3.193 \text{ t} \times 0.0156 \text{ TJ/t} = 0.04981 \text{ TJ/HH/year}$ Cross-check of $EC_{i,y}$ to address stove stacking In line with the applied methodology, VM0050/7/, the project proponent has crosschecked the back-calculated energy consumption applying the equation 3. $EC_{est,y} = EC_{p,y} \times \frac{\eta_{new,avg,y}}{\eta_{old,avg}}$ Where: $EC_{est,y}$ = Back-calculated energy consumption of the potential mix of
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$EC_{p,y}$ = devices and fuels in the baseline in year y (TJ)
 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). The year wise efficiency applicable for each vintage year in the monitoring period has been estimated as per the applied methodology/7/. Please refer the monitoring section for assessment of the efficiency of the project devices.
 $\eta_{old,avg}$ = Weighted average efficiency of baseline devices that are replaced by project devices (fraction). This has been considered as 15% which is default for three-stone fire as per CDM TOOL33: Default values for common parameters, version 03.0/9/.

$EC_{p,y}$, Energy used in project scenario by project devices during year y (TJ) has been calculated using equation 4 of the applied methodology, VM0050/7/ as below.

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

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). This is considered as 1.28845 tonnes per device/year as per the KPT test results/13/.
 $NCV_{p,j}$ = Net calorific value of project fuel used in project device type j (TJ/tonne or TJ/m3). This is 0.0156 TJ/t as per IPCC 2019/29/

Hence,

For Assam:

$$EC_{p,y} = 1.708 \times 0.0156 = 0.027 \text{ TJ/HH/year}$$

For Madhya Pradesh:

$$EC_{p,y} = 1.559 \times 0.0156 = 0.024 \text{ TJ/HH/year}$$

$EC_{est,y}$ thus calculated is compared with the $EC_{i,y}$ and the lowest among the two is considered for baseline emission calculation which is conservative and in line with the applied methodology/7/ and addressed the issue of any chances of stove stacking.

Below is the summary of baseline emissions calculated for the monitoring period.

Vintage period	Baseline emissions (tCO ₂ e)
01-Jan-2024 to 31-Dec-2024	119,361
01-Jan-2025 to 30-Sep-2025	89,032
Total	208,393

Project Emissions:

Project emissions reflect the emissions from improved cookstove (ICS) use. These are calculated using equation 6 of the applied methodology as below.

$$PE_y = PE_{energy,y} + PE_{others,y}$$

Where:

- PE_y = Project emissions during year y (t CO₂e)
- $PE_{energy,y}$ = Project emissions from energy consumption of project devices in year y (t CO₂e)
- $PE_{others,y}$ = Project emissions from other sources in year y (t CO₂e).
There is no other sources of project emission involved apart from burning of firewood in the project cookstoves.

$PE_{energy,y}$ has been calculated using the equation 7 of the applied methodology/7/ as below.

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

- BC_p , Average quantity of fuel used by project device type j from batch k during year y (tonnes or m³). This is considered as 1.559 tonnes per device/year for MP and 1.7808 tonnes per device/year for Assam as per the KPT test results/13/.
- $NCV_{p,j}$ Net calorific value of project fuel used in project device type j (TJ/tonne or TJ/m³). This is 0.0156 TJ/t as per IPCC 2019/29/
- f_{NRB} (fraction of non-renewable biomass) is considered as 7%, based on Tool 33 v3/9/

Below is the summary of project emissions calculated for the monitoring period.

Vintage period	Project emissions (tCO ₂ e)
01-Jan-2024 to 31-Dec-2024	58,302
01-Jan-2025 to 30-Sep-2025	43,487
Total	101,789

Leakage:

As per the applied methodology, VM0050/7/, leakage due to fossil fuel displacement was addressed using a default deduction factor:

$$LE_y = (BE_y - PE_y) \times 0.05$$

Emission Reductions (ER_y)

Net GHG emission reductions are calculated using: Equation 11 of the applied methodology/7/ as below.

$$ER_y = (BE_y - PE_y) \times 0.95 - LE_{RB,y}$$

Where $LE_{RB,y} = 0$ (i.e. no renewable biomass leakage)

Below is the summary of emission reductions achieved during the the monitoring period.

	Vintage period	Baseline emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Project emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Reduction VCU (tCO ₂ e)
	01-Jan-2024 to 31-Dec-2024	119,361	58,302	0	58,006
	01-Jan-2025 to 30-Sep-2025	89,032	43,487	0	43,267
	Total	208,393	101,789	0	101,273
	The assessment team has thoroughly verified the calculation done for the quantification of the emissions reduction for the project activity, under this monitoring period from 01-January-2024 to 30-September-2025.				
Findings	No finding was raised.				
Conclusion	The verification team confirmed that achieved emission reductions have been quantified correctly and in line with the applied methodology VM0050/7/ mentioned in the revised VCS PD/2/.				

4.4 Quality of Evidence to Determine Reductions and Removals

The verification team has assessed the evidence sources, data quality, and procedural controls used in calculating emission reductions during the monitoring period 01-January-2024 to 30-September-2025. The following aspects were examined in line with the guidance:

1. Reliability of Evidence

The data sources used for estimating GHG emission reductions are reliable, traceable, and appropriately referenced:

- Fuel consumption data (BCb and BCp) were obtained through KPT-based measurement campaign conducted by the trained team of the project proponent during. Sampling plans and raw data are documented and made available for review.
- Efficiency (η_{new}) is based on manufacturer certificate, VM0050/7/.
- ICS usage and operational status ($n_{j,k,y}$) were verified through household surveys Cross-verification with distribution records showed alignment.
- All evidence reviewed was documented and externally verifiable, with proper archiving and field records maintained.

2. Information Flow from Data Generation to Monitoring Report:

The data flow process from collection to reporting was clearly documented and structured. The steps followed include:

- Field data were collected using trained enumerators and mobile data collection tools, reducing risk of manual entry errors.

- The survey datasets were transferred to a centralized database and checked by the field coordinator and manager before aggregation
- Emission reduction calculations were performed in a pre-validated Excel-based tool applying equations from VM0050/7/.
- QA/QC steps were applied for parameter conversions, unit consistency, and formula integrity. The final results are correctly transposed in the MR.
- The verification team found no discrepancies between source documentation and reported values in the MR

Based on the review of primary data, data flow procedures, and QA/QC practices, the verification team concludes that the:

- Quantity of evidence is sufficient, and Quality and traceability of evidence is appropriate for the purpose of determining the reported emission reductions.

The data was collected, transferred, and reported in a manner that ensures accuracy, transparency, and conservativeness in line with VM0050 v1.0, Thus a reasonable level of assurance is achieved.

4.5 Non-Permanence Risk Analysis

Not Applicable

5 VERIFICATION OPINION

5.1 Verification Summary

RINA Services S.p.A. (RINA) has been engaged by EKI Energy Services Limited to perform the methodology changes (in line with VCS methodology change project description deviation/8/) and verification of the project titled, “Clean Cookstoves for Rural India” (VCS 2944).

The management of the project participant/owner is responsible for the preparation of the GHG emissions data and the reported/estimated GHG emissions reductions on the basis set out within the project’s Monitoring Plan in the registered VCS joint PD&MR/1/, revised VCS PD/2/ and MR/2/ and the approved methodologies, VM0050/7/.

Our Verification approach was based on the requirements as defined under the Kyoto Protocol, Marrakesh accord, as well as those defined by the CDM Executive Board and VCS Standard version 4.7. Our approach is risk-based, drawing on an understanding of the risks associated with reporting GHG emissions data and the controls in place to mitigate these. The verification team can confirm that:

- the project is operated as planned and described in the registered VCS joint PD&MR/1/ and revised VCS PD/2/;

- the monitoring plan is as per the applied methodology, VM0050 V 1/7/;
- the monitoring process in Monitoring Report is as per the registered VCS joint PD&MR/1/.
- the development and maintenance of records and reporting procedures are in accordance with the monitoring plan/2/.
- The installed equipment being essential for generating emission reduction runs reliably and is calibrated appropriately;
- The monitoring system is in place and generates GHG emission reductions data;
- The GHG emission reductions are calculated without material misstatements.
- A Reasonable Level of assurance was achieved as planned, during verification process.

5.2 Verification Conclusion

Verification period: From 01-January-2024 to 30-September-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 VCUs (tCO ₂ e)
01-Jan-2024 to 31-Dec-2024	119,361	58,302	0	58,006	0	58,006
01-Jan-2025 to 30-Sep-2025	89,032	43,487	0	43,267	0	43,267
Total	208,393	101,789	0	101,273	0	101,273

5.3 Ex-ante vs Ex-post ERR Comparison

Vintage period	Ex-ante estimated reductions/removals	Achieved reductions/removals	Percent difference	Explanation for the difference
01-Jan-2024 to 31-Dec-2024	58,148	58,006	-0.24%	A conservative approach was applied by considering the minimum value of baseline energy consumption (between KPT results and EC _{est,y}), resulting in a negative variation

				of -0.24 % between ex-ante and achieved emission reductions.
01-Jan-2025 to 30-Sep-2025	43,373	43,267	-0.24%	A conservative approach was applied by considering the minimum value of baseline energy consumption (between KPT results and $EC_{est,y}$), resulting in a negative variation of -0.24 % between ex-ante and achieved emission reductions.
Total	101,521	101,273	-0.24%	A conservative approach was applied by considering the minimum value of baseline energy consumption (between KPT results and $EC_{est,y}$), resulting in a negative variation of -0.24 % between ex-ante and achieved emission reductions.

APPENDIX 1: COMMERCIALLY SENSITIVE INFORMATION

No commercially sensitive information has been provided in the monitoring report.

APPENDIX 2: DOCUMENT REFERENCES

S. No	Title of Document	Version	Date
1	- Registered VCS Joint PD & MR of the VCS project titled, "Clean Cookstoves for Rural India" VCS ID:2944	05	12-June-2024
	- Joint validation-verification of the VCS project titled," Clean Cookstoves for Rural India" VCS ID:2944	01.3	08 July 2024
	- 2 nd periodic Monitoring Report of the VCS project titled, "Clean Cookstoves for Rural India" VCS ID:2944	04	25-August-2024
	- 2 nd periodic Verification Report of the VCS project titled, "Clean Cookstoves for Rural India" VCS ID:2944	01	30-August-2024
2	- Revised VCS PD of the VCS project titled, "Clean Cookstoves for Rural India" VCS ID:2944 addressing changes w.r.t to methodology update	05	20-November-2025
		06	10-April-2026
		07	07-May-2026
		08	16-September-2026
3	- Ex-ante emission reduction calculation in line with the revised VCS PD of the VCS project titled, "Clean Cookstoves for Rural India" VCS ID:2944 addressing changes w.r.t to methodology update	01	20-November-2025
		02	10-April-2026
4	- 3 rd periodic Monitoring Report of the VCS project titled, "Clean Cookstoves for Rural India" VCS ID:2944	01	25-November-2025
	- 3 rd periodic Monitoring Report of the VCS project titled, "Clean Cookstoves for Rural India" VCS ID:2944	02	14-April-2026
	- 3 rd periodic Monitoring Report of the VCS project titled, "Clean Cookstoves for Rural India" VCS ID:2944	03	07-May-2026
	- 3 rd periodic Monitoring Report of the VCS project titled, "Clean Cookstoves for Rural India" VCS ID:2944	04	16-September-2026
5	- Emission reduction spreadsheet w.r.t the 3 rd periodic Monitoring Report of the VCS project titled, "Clean Cookstoves for Rural India" VCS ID:2944	01	25-November-2025
	- Emission reduction spreadsheet w.r.t the 3 rd periodic Monitoring Report of the VCS project titled, "Clean Cookstoves for Rural India" VCS ID:2944	02	14-April-2026
6	VMR0006: Methodology for Installation of High Efficiency Firewood Cookstoves	1.1	22-July-2021
7	• VM0050: Energy Efficiency and Fuel-Switch Measures in Cookstoves	• 1.0	• 09-October-2024
	• Correction and Clarifications to VM0050: Energy Efficiency and Fuel Switch Measures in Cookstoves	• 1.0	• 25-February-2025
8	VCS Requirements: a) Verified Carbon Standard Program Guide, v4.4; b) Verified Carbon Standard, v4.7; c) VCS Program Definitions, Ver. 4.4 d) VCS Registration and Issuance Process, v4.4 e) VCS monitoring report template f) Procedure to Change Methodology through a Project Description Deviation	a) 4.4 b) 4.7 c) 4.4 d) 4.4 e) 4.4 f) 4.0	a) 29-August-2023 b) 16-April-2024 c) 29-August-2023 d) 4-October-2023 e) 16-April-2024 f) 16-October-2024

	https://verra.org/programs/verified-carbon-standard/vcs-program-details/#rules-and-requirements		
9	CDM requirements: a) CDM project standard for project activities https://cdm.unfccc.int/sunsetcms/storage/contents/stored-file-20210921115752577/reg_stan04_v03.0.pdf b) CDM project cycle procedure for project activities Version 03.0 https://cdm.unfccc.int/sunsetcms/storage/contents/stored-file-20210921115831128/reg_stan06_v03.0.pdf c) CDM Standard: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities, https://cdm.unfccc.int/sunsetcms/storage/contents/stored-file-20210531160756223/Meth Stan05.pdf d) TOOL 30: CDM Methodological tool: Calculation of the fraction of non-renewable Biomass, version 04.0 https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-30-v4.0.pdf e) Tool 33: Default values for common parameters, version 03.0 https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-33-v3.pdf	a) 03.0 b) 03.0 c) 09.0 d) 04.0 e) 03.3	a)9-September-2021 b)9-September-2021 c)13-September-2012 d)08-September-2022 e)12-June-2025
10	- ICS Distribution database for the entire list of ICSs distributed in the project till date since the project start date. - KML file for the locations of the households included in the grouped project	-	
11	- Baseline survey questionnaires - Date sheet and results of the baseline survey conducted		
12	- Usage/monitoring survey questionnaires - Date sheet and results of the Usage/monitoring survey conducted		
13	KPT test results of the baseline and project devices	-	September-October-2025
14	- Manufacture's technical specification of the improved cookstoves - Efficiency certificate of ICS issued by Indian institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi dated 09-July-2022		
15	- Sample end user agreements by the project proponent with the beneficiaries. - Sample beneficiary IDs		
16	Site assessment –interviews of staff personnel, photographs, physical inspection of improved cookstoves	-	-
17	Report on Roadmap for Access to Clean Cooking Energy in India, published by NITI Ayog, India.		October 2019

	https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2023-02/CEEW-Roadmap_for_Access_to_Clean_Cooking_Energy_in_India-Report.pdf		
18	References used for barriers faced by baseline alternatives a) Report on Transition of BPL households to LPG published at official portal of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana of Ministry of petroleum and natural gas, India. https://cag.gov.in/uploads/download_audit_report/2019/Chapter_6_Transition_of_BPL_households_to_LPG_of_Report_No_14_of_2019_Performance_Audit_of_Pradhan_Mantri_Ujjwala_Yojana_Ministry_of_Petroleum_and_Natural_Gas.pdf b) Report on REPORT State of Clean Cooking Energy Access in India published by Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW) https://www.ceew.in/publications/state-of-clean-cooking-energy-access-in-india-ires-2020-report c) Report on Improving India's Clean Cooking Fuel Supply published by Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW) https://www.ceew.in/publications/how-can-india-improve-clean-cooking-fuel-supply-and-lpg-accessibility	-	Dated. a) March 2019 b) September 2021 c) October 2024
19	Procedure for Kitchen Performance Test (KPT), version 4.0 https://cleancooking.org/binary-data/DOCUMENT/file/000/000/604-1.pdf		March 2018
20	References used for cross-checking of baseline survey result. a) New article of National English daily News Paper, "Business standard" https://www.business-standard.com/article/pti-stories/two-thirds-of-rural-families-used-firewood-for-cooking-report-115073001772_1.html b) National Family Health Survey, 2019-21 https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR375/FR375.pdf c) Official website of Clean Cooking Alliance https://cleancooking.org/		Last retrieved on 13-February-2026
21	Declaration/undertaking for no double counting and participation under other GHG programs, no double claiming with emissions trading programs or binding emission limits and no double claiming with other forms of environmental credit. Declaration from Manufacturer on ownership of carbon credit from the project Declaration from distributor on ownership of carbon credit from the project	-	21-January-2026 12-January-2026 12-January-2026

22	Official registry website of Clean Development Mechanism https://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/projsearch.html	-	Last retrieved and verified on 19-January-2026
23	Official registry website of Gold Standard https://www.goldstandard.org/	-	Last retrieved and verified on 19-January-2026
24	Official registry website of Global Carbon Council https://www.globalcarboncouncil.com/	-	Last retrieved and verified on 19-January-2026
25	Employment records for the monitoring period. - List of employees appointed by the local distributors of the ICSs. - Declarations from the location distributors on the employment provided.	-	-
26	Training records for the monitoring period.	-	-
27	- Purchase order for the improved cookstoves (ICS) implemented in the project activity. - Manufacture's technical specification of the improved cookstoves - Efficiency certificate of ICS issued by Indian institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi dated 09-July-2022	-	-
28	Grievance register maintained at project site	-	-
29	2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2019rf/pdf/4_Volume4/19R_V4_Ch04_Forest%20Land.pdf	-	Last retrieved and verified on 13-March-2026
30	Calibration certificates of the weighing scale used for KPT (both project and baseline devices)	-	04-August-2025
31	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/wp-content/uploads/sites/19/2018/11/UNDRIP_E_web.pdf	-	Last retrieved and verified on 13-March-2026
32	- National laws for prohibiting discrimination and ensures equal opportunity in employment. https://www.labour.gov.in/documents/acts-and-policies?page=1 - National laws of sexual harassment and maintains a safe working environment. https://doe.gov.in/files/inline-documents/DoE_Prevention_sexual_harassment.pdf	-	Last retrieved and verified on 07-May-2026

	- National labor regulations prohibiting forced labor and National laws prohibiting human trafficking <u>Article 23: Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour - Constitution of India</u> - National laws prohibiting child labor and maintains employee records to verify the legal working age. <u>India's Constitutional Provisions Against Child Labour: A Closer Look • Law Notes by TheLaw.Institute</u>		
33	Declaration for human rights	-	24-April-2026

APPENDIX 3: ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations	Full texts
CAR	Corrective Action Request
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
EB	Executive Board
ER	Emission Reductions
VCU	Verified Carbon Unit
CR	Clarification Request
DOE	Designated Operational Entity
DNA	Designated National Authority
FAR	Forward Action Request
GHG	Greenhouse Gas(es)
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
MP	Monitoring Plan
MR	Monitoring Report
MWh	Megawatt hour
PD	Project Description
PP	Project Proponent
PS	Project Standard
TR	Technical Review
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VVB	Validation and Verification Body
VCS	Verified Carbon Standard

APPENDIX 4: FINDINGS OVERVIEW

Table 1. Remaining FAR from validation and/or previous verifications (Applicable for verification)

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

Table 2. CL from this verification

CL ID	CL 01.	Section no.	-	Date: 31/03/2026
Description of CL				
The project proponent is required to submit the below evidence for the verification purpose. 1. ICS Distribution database 2. Monitoring survey result for the survey conducted covering entire monitoring period. 3. Kitchen Performance Test (KPT) records conducted as per the methodology, VM0050, v1.0. 4. Data sheet of the monitoring survey of the project conducted. 5. Declaration/undertaking for no double counting and participation under other GHG programs, no double claiming with emissions trading programs or binding emission limits and no double claiming with other forms of environmental credit. 6. Employment records for the monitoring period. 7. Training records for the monitoring period. 8. Purchase order for the improved cookstoves (ICS) implemented in the project activity. 9. Sample end user agreements by the project proponent with the beneficiaries. 10. Grievance register maintained by the project proponent. 11. Calibration certificates of the Weigh scales and moisture meters used for the KPT.				
Project participant response		Date: 14/04/2026		

The project proponent is now submitted the below evidence for the verification purpose.:

1. ICS Distribution database
2. Monitoring survey result for the survey conducted covering entire monitoring period.
3. Kitchen Performance Test (KPT) records conducted as per the methodology, VM0050, v1.0.
4. Data sheet of the monitoring survey of the project conducted.
5. Declaration/undertaking for no double counting and participation under other GHG programs, no double claiming with emissions trading programs or binding emission limits and no double claiming with other forms of environmental credit.
6. Employment records for the monitoring period.
7. Training records for the monitoring period.
8. No new ICS were added in this monitoring period.
9. Sample end user agreements by the project proponent with the beneficiaries.
10. Grievance register maintained by the project proponent.
11. Calibration certificates of the Weigh scales and moisture meters used for the KPT.

Documentation provided by project participant

1. ICS Distribution database
2. Monitoring survey result for the survey conducted covering entire monitoring period.
3. Kitchen Performance Test (KPT) records conducted as per the methodology, VM0050, v1.0.
4. Data sheet of the monitoring survey of the project conducted.
5. Declaration/undertaking for no double counting and participation under other GHG programs, no double claiming with emissions trading programs or binding emission limits and no double claiming with other forms of environmental credit.
6. Employment records for the monitoring period.
7. Training records for the monitoring period.
8. Not Required.
9. Sample end user agreements by the project proponent with the beneficiaries.
10. Grievance register maintained by the project proponent.
11. Calibration certificates of the Weigh scales and moisture meters used for the KPT.

DOE/VWB/VVB assessment

Date: 20/04/2026

The documents submitted by the project proponent are reviewed by the assessment team which are found to be appropriate. The assessment on the same are included in the respective sections of the report.
CL is closed.

Table 3.CAR from this verification

CAR ID	CAR 01	Section no.	Date: 31/03/2026
Description of CAR			
Project proponent has marked several sections as “Not Applicable” without providing adequate justification. For each such section, a proper explanation should be included instead of only stating “Not Applicable.” Additionally, in many sections, the previous column indicates “No risk identified,” while mitigation measures have still been described. This creates a contradiction and should be reviewed for consistency.			
Project participant response		Date: 14/04/2026	
The Project Proponent (PP) has now updated the respective sections by providing appropriate justifications instead of stating “Not Applicable.” Additionally, inconsistencies between “No risk identified” and the mitigation measures have been reviewed and corrected to ensure alignment.			

Documentation provided by project participant	
Revised MR Revised PD	
DOE/VVB/VVB assessment	Date: 20/04/2026
The template filling instructions are found to be removed in the revised monitoring report submitted by the project proponent. CAR is closed.	

CAR ID	CAR 02	Section no.	Date: 31/03/2026
Description of CAR			
Provide explanation for the difference between Ex-ante estimated reductions/ removals and Achieved reductions/ removals in section 5.4 of the MR.			
Project participant response		Date: 14/04/2026	
PP Provided explanation for the difference between Ex-ante estimated reductions/ removals and Achieved reductions/ removals in section 5.4 of the MR.			
Documentation provided by project participant			
Revised Monitoring Report			
DOE/VVB/VVB assessment			Date: 20/04/2026
The explanation for the difference between Ex-ante estimated reductions/ removals and Achieved reductions/ removals has been found to be have been incorporated appropriately in section 5.4 of the revised MR.			
CAR is closed.			

CAR ID	CAR 03	Section no.	Date: 31/03/2026
Description of CAR			
The details of the monitoring survey and project KPTs conducted during the monitoring period is missing in the monitoring report. The details of baseline KPT is not included in the revised VCS PD submitted.			
Project participant response		Date: 14/04/2026	
The details of the monitoring survey and project KPTs conducted during the monitoring period is now added in the monitoring report. The details of baseline KPT are also included in the revised VCS PD and submitted to verification team.			
Documentation provided by project participant			
Revised Monitoring report			
Revised PD			

DOE/VVB/VVB assessment	Date: 20/04/2026
The details of the monitoring survey and project KPT conducted during the monitoring period are found to be included in the revised monitoring report submitted by the project proponent. The monitoring survey and KPT are conducted in line with revised VCS PD and applied methodology, VM0050. The details of baseline survey and baseline device KPT are found to be incorporated in the revised VCS PD submitted by the project proponent. The baseline survey and KPT are conducted in line with the applied methodology, VM0050. CAR is closed.	

CAR ID	CAR 04	Section no.	Date: 31/03/2026
Description of CAR			
The crosschecking and back calculations for stove stacking is not included in the Monitoring report and ER sheet.			
Project participant response		Date: 14/04/2026	
The crosschecking and back calculations for stove stacking is now being included in the Monitoring report and ER sheet.			
Documentation provided by project participant			
Revised ER sheet			
Revised Monitoring Report			
DOE/VWB/VVB assessment			Date: 20/04/2026
The conservative calculation approach to account any possible stacking is now included in the revised VCS PD and monitoring report submitted by the project proponent which has been reviewed by the assessment team and found to be appropriate and in line with the applied methodology.			
CAR is closed.			

Table 4. FAR from this verification

FAR ID	FAR 01	Section no.	Date: DD/MM/YYYY
Description of FAR			
NA			
Project participant response			Date: DD/MM/YYYY
NA.			
Documentation provided by project participant			
NA.			

DOE/VVB/VVB assessment	Date: DD/MM/YYYY
NA.	

APPENDIX 5: COMPETENCE OF TEAM MEMBERS AND TECHNICAL REVIEWERS



CERTIFICATO DI QUALIFICA QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATE

Si attesta che il sig./sig.ra:
We declare that Mr/Mrs/Ms:

Vinay SINGH

è qualificato come¹:
is qualified as:

TEC – VAL – VER – TL – REG-EXP³ – FIN-EXP

nello schema²:
for the scheme:

CDM – GS4GG – VCS – SCS – JI – CCB – UER – ISO14064-2

per le seguenti aree tecniche:
for the following technical areas:

1.1 – 1.2 – 3.1⁷ – 4.1 – 13.1 – 13.2 – 14.1

AREE TECNICHE TECHNICAL AREAS	DESCRIZIONE DELL'AREA TECNICA TECHNICAL AREA DESCRIPTION	SCOPO SETTORIALE SECTORAL SCOPE
1.1	Thermal energy generation	1
1.2	Renewables	1
4.1	Cement and lime production	4
13.1	Solid waste and wastewater	13
13.2	Manure	13
14.1	Forestry	14

in accordo alle istruzioni dell'Unità responsabile (OU) per sostenibilità & cambiamenti climatici.
in accordance with the instructions of the responsible unit (OU) for the sustainability & climate change.

REVISIONE REVISION	DATA DATE	MOTIVAZIONI PER LA REVISIONE REASON FOR THE REVISION
0	04/05/2020	First Issue
2	11/03/2022	Updated form
3	23/09/2022	Update TA 1.1, TA 4.1, TA 13.1, TA 13.2, FIN EXP
4	12/01/2023	Update TA 3.1 (*) for voluntary schemes only
5	01/06/2023	ITR withdrawal
6	20/05/2024	GS4GG update

Scheme Manager
Scheme Manager

¹ VAL: Validator	² CDM: Clean Development Mechanism
VER: Verifier	VCS: Verified Carbon Standard
TEC: Technical Expert	GS4GG: Gold Standard for Global Goals
TL: Team Leader	SCS: SocialCarbon Standard
FIN-EXP: Financial Expert	JI: Joint Implementation
REG-EXP: Regional Expert	ISO14064-2: International standard 14064 part 2
ITR: Independent Reviewer	UER: Upstream Emission Reduction
DET: Determiner	CCB: The Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance

³ India, Kenya, Uganda, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Mauritius, Philippines.

RNA Services S.p.A. è accreditata da UNFCCC, quale Entità Operativa Designata (DOE), per condurre la Validazione e la Verifica di Progetti CDM, da VCSA per condurre la Validazione e la Verifica di Progetti VCS, da GS Foundation, per condurre la Validazione e la Verifica di Progetti GS, da Ecologica Institute per condurre la Validazione e la Verifica di rapporti SCS.
RNA Services S.p.A. is accredited by the UNFCCC, as Designated Operational Entity (DOE), to carry out Validation and Verification of CDM Projects, by the VCSA, to carry out Validation and Verification of VCS Projects, by the GS Foundation, to carry out Validation and Verification of GS4GG Projects and by the Ecologica Institute, to carry out Validation and Verification of SCS Reports.

GHG_QUAL_CERT_EN(06-2021)

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CERTIFICATO DI QUALIFICA
QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATE

Si attesta che il sig./sig.ra:
We declare that Mr/Mrs/Ms:

Atin Kumar Pathak

è qualificato come¹:
is qualified as:

TL – VAL – VER – TEC – REG-EXP³ – ITR

nello schema²:
for the scheme:

VCS – GS4GG

per le seguenti aree tecniche:
for the following technical areas:

1.1 – 1.2 – 3.1 – 5.1 – 7.1 – 13.1 – 13.2 – 14.1 – 15.1

AREE TECNICHE TECHNICAL AREAS	DESCRIZIONE DELL'AREA TECNICA TECHNICAL AREA DESCRIPTION	SCOPO SETTORIALE SECTORAL SCOPE
1.1	Thermal energy generation	1
1.2	Renewables	1
3.1	Energy Demand	3
5.1	Chemical Industry	5
7.1	Transport	7
13.1	Solid waste and wastewater	13
13.2	Manure	13
14.1	Afforestation and Reforestation	14
15.1	Agriculture	15

in accordo alle istruzioni dell'Unità responsabile (OU) per sostenibilità & cambiamenti climatici.
in accordance with the instructions of the responsible unit (OU) for the sustainability & climate change.

REVISIONE REVISION	DATA DATE	MOTIVAZIONI PER LA REVISIONE REASON FOR THE REVISION
0	16/10/2024	First Issue
1	20/11/2024	Update qualification as TL
2	15/04/2025	Update sectoral scope 5, 7, 15
3	21/07/2025	Update qualification as ITR

Il Resp. OU
Head of OU

Rama Swarna

¹ Legend:

VAL: Validator
VER: Verifier
TEC: Technical Expert
TL: Team Leader
FIN-EXP: Financial Expert
REG-EXP: Regional Expert
ITR: Independent Reviewer
DET: Determiner

² Legend:

CDM: Clean Development Mechanism
VCS: Verified Carbon Standard
GS4GG: Gold Standard for Global Goals
SCS: SocialCarbon Standard
Jt: Joint Implementation
ISO14064-2: International standard 14064 part 2

3 Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia, Kyrgyzstan, Portugal, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Africa Region

RINA Services S.p.A. è accreditata da UNFCCC, quale Entità Operativa Designata (DOE), per condurre la Validazione e la Verifica di Progetti CDM, da VCSA per condurre la Validazione e la Verifica di Progetti VCS, da GS Foundation, per condurre la Validazione e la Verifica di Progetti GS, da Ecologica Institute per condurre la Validazione e la Verifica di rapporti SCS.

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