



DELAGUA CLEAN COOKING GROUPED PROJECT IN SIERRA LEONE



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¹ <https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/3837>

² <https://verra.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/VCS-Standard-v4.7-FINAL-4.15.24.pdf>

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Summary:

LGAI Technological Center, S.A. (Applus+ Certification) was contracted by DelAgua Health Sierra Leone (Voluntary) Limited to conduct fourth verification of the project “DelAgua Clean Cooking Grouped Project in Sierra Leone”, VCS Project ID 3837 against VCS standard version 4.7/5/.

The objective of the verification work is to comply with the requirements of Verified Carbon Standard requirements and ensure that the project activity has been implemented and operated as per the registered joint PDMR/1/, and that all physical features (technology, project equipment, and monitoring equipment of the project are in place. The monitoring methodology is used in accordance with the VCS methodology VMR0006 “Methodology for Installation of High Efficiency Firewood Cookstoves”, Version 1.1/4/ which was valid till 27-March-2023 with grace period till 28-June-2023. An on-site visit was performed to confirm the information provided by PP/1/ /2//3//7//8//9/.

The grouped project involves distribution of fuel-efficient Improved cook stoves (ICS) to replace the baseline traditional cook stoves in households. The ICS to be deployed under this grouped project is energy efficient which substantially reduces fuel consumption and emissions for conducting cooking tasks in homes. By substituting traditional cooking stoves with ICS, family members-particularly women were exposed to less indoor air pollution, saving money on health-related expenses. The boundary of the grouped project is in Sierra Leone and the project proponent perceived one improved cookstove (ICS) as one instance for the current grouped project activity with a total number of 270,211 ICS instances distributed across the rural households in the project boundary.

The first crediting period’s expected annual average emission reductions over a seven-year period are 2,113,488 tCO₂e /year. A total of 16,907,902 tCO₂e GHG emissions is estimated to reduce during the course of the seven-year crediting period. A total of 959,354 tCO₂e GHG emissions were reduced over the fourth monitoring period from 12-February-2025 to 31-October-2025 (inclusive of both the dates).

LGAI Technological Center, S.A. (Applus+ Certification) now has enough proof to confirm that the stated criteria have been met after reviewing the Monitoring report/2/, Emission reduction sheets/3/ and additional documents pertaining to monitoring methodology, as well as after conducting background research, conducting follow-up interviews and speaking with stakeholders.

Reviewing the monitoring report/2/ for the monitoring results and confirming that the monitoring methodology/4/ was applied in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring parameters are the main goals of the verification. After reviewing the ER sheet/3/, it was confirmed that the reductions due to the anthropogenic emissions by sources are sufficient, conclusive, and presented in a clear and understandable way. In order to establish that the project has been implemented in line with registered project design/1/ and as specified in the registered the monitoring plan, registered Joint VCS PD-MR/1/, MR for the current (4th periodic) monitoring period/2/ and corresponding ER sheet/3/, and the project's compliance with relevant VCS/5/, UNFCCC/6/, and host country criteria were specifically checked.

Verification of project implementation and operation in accordance with the registered VCS Joint PD & MR/1/, implemented monitoring plan as reported in the monitoring report/2/, and applied baseline & monitoring methodology, VMR0006, version 1.1/4/ were all included in the scope of the verification. It was also verified that the actual monitoring systems and procedures are adhered to, as per the monitoring systems and procedures outlined in the monitoring plan. Identification of any substantial inaccuracies in the stated GHG emission reduction estimations and articulating a conclusion with a fair degree of assurance was part of the assessment. It is confirmed by the assessment team that the stated GHG emission data is appropriately supported by evidence.

This verification has been carried out using a risk-based methodology. 02 Corrective Action Requests (CARs) and 04 Clarification Requests (CLs) were raised during verification and successfully closed. 01 FAR was raised during this verification period. There was one FAR from the previous verification which has been resolved successfully.

The project has been successfully verified and further certified for emission reductions under VCS as it meets the criteria outlined by the MR template version 4.4/5/, the VCS Standard version 4.7/5/, and the applied methodology VMR0006, Version 1.1/4/.

Our view refers to the projects' claimed GHG emissions, GHG emission reductions as a result, and to the project's legitimate baseline, monitoring, and supporting documents. Based on the information viewed and assessed, we confirm that the project activity "DelAgua Clean Cooking Grouped Project in Sierra Leone" achieved emission reductions by 959,354 tCO_{2e} from 12-February-2025 to 31-October-2025, including both the days.

The conclusion of this report shows that the project, as it was described in the project documentation, is in line with all criteria applicable for the verification. This verification is based on the information made available to LGAI Technological Center S.A. (Applus+ Certification) and the engagement conditions are detailed in this report. VVB's team didn't identify any restriction or uncertainties related to verification of the project activity.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objective

LGAI Technological Center, S.A. (Applus+ Certification) has been contracted by DelAgua Health Sierra Leone (Voluntary) Limited, (project proponent), to undertake the verification of the energy efficiency of improved cookstove project titled “DelAgua Clean Cooking Grouped Project in Sierra Leone” VCS 3837. The verification team have reviewed the GHG data collected for the monitoring period from 12-February-2024 to 31-October-2025 (including both the days) covered in this verification. The objective of the verification is to have an independent third-party assessment of the monitoring report/2/ and supporting documentation to ensure compliance with the rules, regulations and guidelines by CDM and VCS requirements. In particular:

- The project's baseline is assessed against “VMR0006 Methodology for Installation of High Efficiency Firewood Cookstoves, Version 1.1”/4/
- VCS Validation and Verification Manual, version v 03.2 /5/
- VCS standard v4.7 /5/
- VCS Program guide v4.4 /5/

LGAI Technological Center, S.A. (Applus+ Certification) as the Validation/Verification Body (VVB) for the project activity is accredited as a DOE by UNFCCC and also meets the competence requirements as set out in the normative reference ISO 14065:2020.

Verification is a requirement for all VCS projects and is seen as necessary to through the provision of objective evidence, provide assurance to stakeholders of the quality of the project and that the requirements for a specific intended generation of verified carbon units (VCUs).

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 “DelAgua Clean Cooking Grouped Project in Sierra Leone” VCS Project ID 3837. 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)/5(a)/
- VCS Standard (v4.7, dated 16-April-2024)/5(b)/
- VCS Program Definitions (v4.5, dated 16-April-2024)/5(c)/
- VCS Registration & Issuance Process (v4.5, dated 16-April-2024)/5(d)/

- VCS Validation and Verification Manual v3.2/5/
- VCS approved methodology VMR0006 (version 1.1, dated 22/07/2021)/4/

The verification is not meant to provide any consultation towards the client. However, stated requests 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, emission or misstatement.

The only purpose of the verification is its usage during the issuance processes as part of the VCS project cycle. Therefore, LGAI Technological Center S.A. (Applus+ Certification) can't be held liable by any party for decisions made or not made based on the verification opinion, which will go beyond that purpose.

1.3 Level of Assurance

The level of assurance of the verification report falls under reasonable assurance engagements as selected by the project proponent. 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.

Through an extensive process of documentary review, interviews with the project proponent, on-site interviews of selected sample households by applying standard sampling practices, assessment of GHG Emission Reductions calculations against applied methodology and other regulatory document, and reporting of objective evidences, the VVB team is able to reach a reasonable level of assurance on the conduction of the verification process.

The achieved level of assurance for this verification is thus a reasonable level of assurance as per the requirements set out in the applied VCS Standard version 4.7 clause 4.1.10 (1).

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

Additionally, according to the VCS Validation and Verification Manual version 3.2/5/, while all material errors, omissions and misrepresentations must be addressed for a project to receive a positive validation or verification opinion, when non-material errors have been found in the project documents, the VVB requested the project proponent to correct them and ensured that such errors have been addressed where practicable.

The verification conclusion is assured a reasonable level of assurance.

1.4 Summary Description of the Project

The main purpose of the project is to distribute fuel-efficient improved cook stoves (ICS) in Sierra Leone. The ICS disseminated through this project has replaced the old low efficient traditional 3-stones fire stoves.

Through this grouped project, the distribution of ICS has undertaken for domestic households within rural areas of Sierra Leone. Under this project, highly thermal efficient (with efficiency ~51.3% with pot skirt and ~43.4% without pot skirt) cook stoves were distributed. The ICS burns wood more efficiently thereby improving thermal transfer to pots, hence saving fuel and reducing greenhouse gases emissions. Not only does this halt the rapidly progressing deforestation but also reduces health hazards from indoor smoke pollution and women and children have to spend less time collecting firewood.

According to the registered PDMR/1/ and interviews with PP representatives during the on-site visit/9/, the grouped project activity has 02 project activity instances. During the current monitoring period, PP has initiated the distribution of PAI 2 as well. The start date of the grouped project activity is 22-February-2023, which is also the date of distribution of first ICS under this grouped project activity and the start date of crediting period of this project activity in the host country Sierra Leone. A total of 270,211 project ICS have been distributed under the project till the end of current monitoring period and have been considered for this monitoring period. The verification team verified the number of the ICS from the ICS distribution records/7/ (project database) shared by the PP. The database was also checked for any possible duplication of records, and none was found. The first crediting period of the project is from 22-February-2023-21-February-2030 (seven years, twice renewable).

The name of PP is 'DeIAgua Health Sierra Leone (Voluntary) Limited' as verified by the assessment team from the Deed of Accession as available Verra Registry Page³ of the grouped project activity and further confirmed the same during the on- site interviews/9/ with PP's representatives.

The project ICS Kuniokoa Generation 2 and ECOA Wood Generation 3 have replaced the old low efficient traditional 3-stones fire cookstoves. 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.

This is the fourth monitoring period of the first crediting period starting from 12-February-2025 till 31-February-2025 (including both the days) and the total emission reductions achieved during the current monitoring period are 959,354 tCO₂eq. The PP has the provision of end- user agreements/18/ signed by the project beneficiaries which confirm that the ownership rights of the ER/ VCU's generated by the PAI reside with the PP.

³ <https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/3837>

Based on the assessment of the documents/1//2//3/, the assessment team can confirm that the project activity is fully functional and implemented as described in the registered joint PDMR/1/ and MR/2/.

2 VERIFICATION PROCESS

2.1 Method and Criteria

The procedures used by LGAI Technological Center S.A. (Applus+ Certification) for verification were carried out in accordance with the requirements stated in the VCS standard requirements/5/, the CDM M&P, the most recent version of the CDM Validation & verification standard (VVS)/6/, and pertinent decisions of the COP/MOP and the CDM EB while using standard auditing techniques.

VVB Sampling:

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”/06/. 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.

During the onsite 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”/6/, the verification team has selected the following using its professional judgment:

- Acceptable quality level (AQL) – 1.0%
- Unacceptable Quality Level (UQL) – 15%
- 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%
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	33	1	29	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 09.0/6/. From the above factors, the verification team determined the minimum sample size (n) as 10 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 15%, ensuring a producer risk of 10% and a consumer risk of 20%, 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 v09.0. 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 10 (main) + 10 (extra) samples of households and visited 10 households only in accordance with above. The samples for the site audit to verify the reported values for the monitored parameters are selected randomly through random sampling method from the samples of the monitoring survey conducted by the project proponent/8/. The assessment team interviewed the households during on-site audit conducted at the different locations for PAI-1 and PAI-2 to check the acceptability of the data for each record in the PP's sample records.

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

1. Onsite audit inspection/interviews
2. ICS Database
3. Database of all monitoring survey participating households

Following the requirement of the paragraph 28 of the Standard "Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities" version 09.0/6/, the acceptability of data in the random sample chosen from the PP's sample records/8/ was determined. Based on the number of records where there was agreement, it was determined whether the PP's sample records meet the requirements. The acceptability of the data was based on the assessment team professional judgement in line with the para 28 of the Sampling Standard/6/.

The verification process has been conducted following the regulatory documents and based on the ISO 14064-3:2019 and ISO 14065:2020 using standard auditing techniques as required by the VCS Standard version 4.7/5/.

The verification process has been conducted through an onsite inspection (see below), thus, no need for a risk analysis for remote inspections has been determined for this verification (cf. VCS Standard v4.7. Para 4.1.13).

No ICT means have been used for the conduction of this verification process other than those for the provision of documents and transferring information and undertake normal communications with the PP(s). Those ICT means supporting the process in this sense, have been used to an extent sufficient to cover the background necessities of the Verification process and have demonstrated enough effectiveness to conduct it in accordance with the relevant applicable regulatory requirements.

This process has included: the review of data and information presented to verify their completeness; the review of the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology, paying particular attention to the frequency of measurements and the QA/QC procedures; an evaluation of data management; and an evaluation of the QA/QC system in place in the context of its influence on the generation and reporting of emission reductions.

No virtual sites have been included in the verification process according to the definition in the IAF MD4:2023 document/42/. Instead, the documentation has been provided upon request from the VVB by other means (such as physical documents, mail, transfer applications, etc.)

All the data records for the parameters were in conformance 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 09.0/6/ 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 MR/2/ and ER sheet/3/.
- Conduct meeting with and subsequent interviews with project stakeholders.
- The completion of outstanding issues and the issuance of the final report and opinion.

Before the assessment begins, members of the team covering the technical scope(s), sectoral scope(s), and relevant host country experience for evaluating the VCS project activity are appointed in accordance with the Applus+ Certification's procedures and policies, that are in accordance with the ISO 14065:2020 regulatory provisions.

The verification team of LGAI Technological Center S.A. (Applus+ Certification) has completed a strategic review and risk assessment of the project's activities and processes in order to gain a full understanding of:

- Activities associated with all the sources contributing to the project's emissions and emission reductions, including leakage if relevant;
- Protocols used to estimate or measure GHG emissions from these sources;
- Collection and handling of data;
- Controls on the collection and handling of data;
- Means of validating the estimated data; and
- Compilation of the information in the VCS MR.

Based on the above, the VVB prepared a verification Plan and applied an evidence-gathering plan designed to collect sufficient and appropriate evidence upon which to base the conclusion and to consider the inherent risk for the Verification. The evidence-gathering plan is based on analytical procedures and tests and considers the thresholds for materiality as per the regulatory documents applied for this Verification (1% as per the applied VCS Standard version 4.7).

The applied evidence-gathering plan is used by the VVB to determine the conformity of the statements made by the client against the principles and requirements of the applied regulatory documents during this verification.

The evidence-gathering plan designed by the VVB takes into consideration, as a minimum:

- The selection and management of the data and information;
- The processes for collecting, processing, consolidating, aggregating and reporting the data and information;

- Systems and processes in place to ensure the validity and accuracy of the data and information;
- The design and maintenance of the system to control the data and information;
- Systems, processes and personnel that support system in place, including activities for ensuring data quality;
- The plans for instrument maintenance and calibration where appropriate;
- The results of previous validation activities and verifications, where available and appropriate

Once the project's initial documentation is received by the assessment team, the members of the assessment team carried out:

The assessment team of Applus+ Certification has verified the implementation of the monitoring plan and the data presented in the Joint PDMR/01/ for the monitoring period applicable to this verification process.

The process of verification involved the following relevant milestones:

- The signature of the contract for verification between the PP and the VVB;
- A kick-off meeting/communication to require the documentary material to perform an initial desk review;
- An initial desk review of the documentary evidences prepared by the Project Proponent;
- The issuance of findings coming from this initial desk review (if any);
- The conduction of an onsite visit, including interviews with project proponent and project stakeholders (see Sections 2.3 and 2.4 below);
- The issuance of findings from the onsite inspection and communication of such deviations (if any) to the Project Proponent;
- The assessment of their resolution and closure, when appropriate;
- Once all the findings have been closed, the elaboration of this Verification Report, in which such findings (if any) are described;
- The conduction of an independent Technical Review;
- Upon conclusion of the Technical Review, the VVB may perform a final quality check before the issuance of the final Verification Report (FVeR) and signature of the corresponding Verification Deed.

The process of this verification assessment has implied sampling approach as mentioned above.

Appointment of the assessment team: -

According to the sectoral scope / technical area and experience in the sectoral or national business environment, LGAI Technological Center S.A. (Applus+ Certification) has composed a project assessment team in accordance with the appointment rules in the internal Quality Management System of LGAI Technological Center S.A. (Applus+ Certification).

The composition of audit team is approved by the LGAI Technological Center S.A. (Applus+ Certification) Central Site during its Contract Review stage, ensuring that the required skills are covered by the team.

The qualification levels for Assessment Team members that are assigned by aforementioned appointment rules are as presented below:

- Lead Auditor (LA).
- Auditor (A)
- Technical Expert (TE).
- Technical Reviewer (TR).
- Other supporting roles such as Country Expert (CE) or Financial Expert (FE)
- Any of the above-mentioned roles in training (iT, e.g. AiT for auditor in training/TeiT for Technical Expert in Trainee).

The Sectoral Scope / Technical Area required knowledge linked to the applied methodology(ies) is covered by the Assessment Team as shown below:

Name	Role	SS/ TA Coverage	Host country experience	Attendance to on-site visit
Ms. Arohi Jain	LA, TE	Yes (3.1)	Yes (African region)	Yes
Dr. N. Premjit Singh	TR	YES (3.1)	N/A	N/A

The complete list of CVs is included as Appendix 5 of this report.

Document Review: -

The Monitoring report submitted by the PP was reviewed against the VCS approved joint PD & MR, approved methodology and other relevant criteria to verify the correctness, credibility, and interpretation of the presented information. Furthermore, a cross-check between information provided and information from other sources has been done. A complete list of all documents and evidence material reviewed is included in this report below in appendix 2.

Onsite visit:

An on-site audit from 20-November-2025 to 22-November-2025 has been conducted by the verification team of LGAI Technological Center S.A. (Applus+ Certification) who performed interviews and on-site inspection with project's stakeholders to confirm selected information and to resolve issues identified in the document review. The detail is provided in this report in the below sections Resolution of Clarification and Correction Action Request: -

Resolution of Clarification and Correction Action Request: -

The objective of this phase of the verification was to resolve the requests for corrective actions and clarification and any other outstanding issues which need to be clarified for LGAI Technological Center S.A. (Applus+ Certification) positive conclusion on the project design. The Corrective Action Requests and Clarification Requests raised by LGAI Technological Center S.A. (Applus+ Certification) were resolved during communications between the PP and Applus+ Certification to guarantee the transparency of the verification process, the concerns raised and responses given are summarized below in the appendix 4.

The final version of VCS MR/2/ submitted by project proponent serves as the basis for the final assessment presented. Additional changes to the project during the verification is not considered to be significant with respect to the main VCS objectives. The two VCS main objectives are the reduction of anthropogenic GHG emissions and the contribution of sustainable development to the host country.

Internal quality Control: -

As final step of a verification of the final documentation including the verification report have to undergo an internal quality control by the technical review committee. Once approved by the Technical Review Team, each report is finally approved by the authorized personnel of the VVB (either the Technical Manager or other authority in case the Technical Manager is part of the Validation and/or Verification-Certification (VVC) Team for the project).

After confirmation of the project proponent the positive verification opinion and relevant documents are submitted to the client(s) for further submission to the VCS Secretariat through the VCS Registry.

2.2 Document Review

As described in detail in appendix 2 of this document, the verification is largely carried out as a document review of the registered VCS joint PD&MR/1/ and related evidence. Using LGAI Technological Center S.A. (Applus+ Certification) quality procedure, the verification team conducted the evaluation by cross-referencing data from MR with data from additional sources, if available, with the team's sectoral or local knowledge, and, if necessary, independent background checks. The details of the document observed during the verification process are listed below in appendix 2 of this report.

2.3 Interviews

The verification team has conducted an on-site visit on 20-November-2025 and 22-November-2025. PP representatives and the end users/beneficiaries as listed in section 2.1 were interviewed. The table includes information on the interviewees.

The identified beneficiaries based on the above criteria chosen randomly from the beneficiary monitoring survey sampling database is as follows:

Sl. No.	Stove ID/Unique Number	Household Head Name	Interview date	Chiefdom Name	District Name	Interviewer
1	GV132559	Hawa Momoh	20/11/2025	Niawa	Kambia	Ms. Arohi Jain (TL /TE)
2	SC002848	Hafiju Mbayoh	20/11/2025	Kandu Leppiama	Kambia	
3	GV042313	Mohamed James	20/11/2025	Lower Bambara	Kambia	
4	GV045024	Anthonette Johnson	21/11/2025	Nongowa	Kambia	
5	GV049490	Lamin Forfonah	21/11/2025	Lower Bambara	Kambia	
6	GV111724	Francis S. Lawyer	21/11/2025	Kongbora	Moyomba	
7	GV229780	Ibrahim Konkoro Marah	22/11/2025	Mayeppoh	Tonkolili	
8	GV229950	Fatmata Conteh	22/11/2025	Mayeppoh	Tonkolili	
9	SC013775	Mohamed Benson Kamara	22/11/2025	Yele	Tonkolili	
10	SC016042	Osman Fornah	22/11/2025	Yele	Tonkolili	

The following persons were interviewed from the list of attendees of local stakeholder meeting:

S.I No	Name of Local Stakeholder	Village	District	Designation
1.	Mabinty Baby Kamara	Yele Town	Tonklili	Muslim Women Leader
2.	Nancy Ngandor	Lower Bambara	Kenema	Women's Leader
3.	Hannah C. Bangura	Mayeppoh Town	Tonkolili	Women's Leader

The following personnels from the project proponent are interviewed during the course of verification:

S.I No	Name of Associates	Designation	Company
1.	Ibrahim Marrah	Country Director	DelAgua
2.	Abubakar Jalloh	Training And Data Analyst	DelAgua
3.	Sallu Sesay	Asst. Hh Visit Coordinator	DelAgua
4.	Karim Vandi Coker	Household Visit Coordinator	DelAgua
5.	Amara Jusu	Asst. Hh Visit Coordinator	DelAgua

6.	Aminata Conteh	Youth Volunteer	DelAgua
7.	Hawa Morie	Youth Volunteer	DelAgua
8.	Hamid Mohamed	Youth Volunteer	DelAgua
9.	Sondufu Sesat	Asst. Hh Visit Coordinator	DelAgua
10.	Aminata C. Kanu	Youth Volunteer	DelAgua
11.	Joseph Mark Sheriff	Youth Volunteer	DelAgua
12.	Victor C. Hamilton	Asst. Hh Visit Coordinator	DelAgua
13.	Joseph L. Fofanah	Asst. Hh Visit Coordinator	DelAgua
14.	John B. Kamara	Youth Volunteer	DelAgua
15.	Mohamed Conteh	Youth Volunteer	DelAgua

The topics discussed during the interview 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, baseline stove use, stakeholders' grievance mechanism and ongoing consultation.

The evaluation was created using the interview input together with the analysis of registered joint PD&MR/1/ and observations.

2.4 Site Visits

The verification team visited the site on 20-November-2025 and 22-November-2025, 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 registered VCS Joint PD and MR/1/;
- A cross check of the information collected during the above-mentioned processes. /9/
- A comparison of the ICS functioning, observations of monitoring practices, applied methodology/4/, including relevant tool(s), and, if appropriate, the applied standardized baseline, to the registered VCS Joint PD&MR/1/ 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 section 2.3.

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 proponents 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 proponents 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 proponents 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 proponents have not addressed problems identified in a FAR during verification that need to be confirmed during verification or in a prior verification.

If there is inadequate or unclear information to assess the relevant VCS standards and guidelines have been satisfied, a clarification request (CL) is made. Prior to submitting a request for registration and issuance, any CAR and CL that the LGAI Technological Center, S.A. (Applus+ Certification) raised during verification must be addressed.

02 Corrective Action Requests (CARs) and 04 Clarification Requests (CLs) were raised during verification and successfully closed. 01 FAR was raised during this verification period. There was 01 FAR from the previous verification which has been resolved successfully.

Appendix 4 contains all the findings that are brought forward and shared with project proponents during the verification. The section also covers the project proponents' 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 4th verification under VCS, and one FAR was remaining which was raised during the previous verification of the grouped project activity as confirmed from verification report of second monitoring period/41/. The FAR was raised for the determination of value of parameter η_{old} and to ensure that a conservative value has been used for the determination of the emission reductions for a particular monitoring period. The verification team has assessed the value for this monitoring period and raised another FAR for the verification of value of parameter η_{old} during the next monitoring period. Kindly refer to appendix 4 for more details.

2.6 Eligibility for Validation Activities

This section is not applicable for present verification, as LGAI Technological Center, S.A. (Applus+ Certification) holds the accreditation for Validation of projects under this Sectoral Scope.

3 VALIDATION FINDINGS

3.1 Methodology Deviations

The project activity has applied correct methodology, VMR0006: Methodology for Installation of High Efficiency Firewood Cookstoves, version 1.1/4/ which is as per the registered VCS joint PD&MR/1/. Thus, no deviation is sought regarding the methodology. The project complies with all the requirements of the methodology and thus deviation to the methodology is not a requirement for the present project activity.

3.2 Project Description Deviations

The project activity has been implemented as stated in the monitoring plan stated in the registered Joint PD&MR/1/. Therefore, this section is not applicable.

3.3 New Project Activity Instances in Grouped Projects

During the current monitoring period, new project activity instance (PAI 2) has been included. The following table demonstrates the eligibility of PAI 2 to the criteria mentioned in section 1.4 of registered JPD MR:

Eligibility criteria as per section 3.6.10 to 3.6.15 of the VCS Standard v4.7:

Criterion	Justification	VVB Assessment
3.6.10 Grouped projects shall specify one or more clearly defined geographic areas within which project activity instances may be developed. Such geographic areas shall be specified using geodetic polygons.	PAI 2 has been implemented within the geographical boundary of the grouped project i.e., within the geographic borders of Sierra Leone. Refer section 1.8 above.	The VVB team during the on-site visit checked the geographical coordinates of the households with the PAI 2 and confirmed that all the project ICS have been distributed within the geographical borders of Sierra Leone.
3.6.11 Determination of baseline scenario and demonstration of additionality are based upon the initial project activity instances. The initial project activity instances are those that are included in the project description at validation and shall include all project activity instances currently implemented on the issue date of the project description.	Baseline scenario and additionality has been demonstrated for the overall GP which is included at the time of validation in section 3.4 and 3.5 of the VCS-PD. There are no changes in the Baseline scenario for PAI -2. In line with the initial PAIs, PAI 2 also provides ICS free of cost, and hence are automatically additional through the activity method. Therefore, there are no changes in additionality, as it has already been validated.	The baseline scenario was confirmed during the on-site visit interviews and found similar to PAI 1 i.e., traditional firewood stoves, 3- stone fire stoves and traditional charcoal stoves in some cases. The ICS were provided to the project beneficiaries completely free of cost as confirmed by the households during the on-site visit.

3.6.12 Where a grouped project includes multiple project activities, the project description shall designate which project activities may occur in each geographic area.	Similar to PAI1, PAI-2 includes distribution of improved cookstoves to households that are dependent on traditional cookstoves using woody biomass for cooking.	During the on- site visit for the current monitoring period, the PP representatives and the sample households confirmed that project ICS were only distributed to the households which were using the traditional firewood and charcoal stoves for cooking.
3.6.13 The baseline scenario for a project activity shall be determined for each designated geographic area, in accordance with the methodology applied to the project.	PAI 2 is in the same geographical area and within the geographical boundary of the grouped project. Further, the baseline scenario for PAI 2 is same as the initial PAI (PAI-1) that have already undergone validation. Baseline scenario has been determined for overall GP for Sierra Leone. For details refer section 3.4 of the VCS PD.	The geographical coordinates for PAI 2 were checked during the on- site visit and it has been confirmed that the project boundary remains the same as PAI 1 i.e., geographical boundaries Sierra Leone country. The baseline scenario was confirmed during the on- site visit interviews and found similar to PAI 1 i.e., traditional firewood stoves, 3- stone fire stoves and traditional charcoal stoves in some cases.
3.6.14 The additionality of the initial project activity instances shall be demonstrated for each designated geographic area, in accordance with the methodology applied to the project	In line with the initial PAIs, PAI 2 also provide ICS free of cost, and hence are automatically additional through the activity method. Therefore, there are no changes in additionality, as it has already been validated. Additionality has been determined as per the applied methodology for Sierra Leone being the only Geographical Area for the GP. For details, refer section 3.5 of the VCS -PD.	The project beneficiaries and the PP representatives during the on- site visit confirmed that the project ICS during the current MP were provided completely free of cost. Therefore, PAI 2 is automatically additional through activity method. The only geographical area for the grouped project activity is the host country Sierra Leone.

3.6.15 Where factors relevant to the determination of the baseline scenario or demonstration of additionality require assessment across a given area, the area shall be, at a minimum, the grouped project geographic area. Examples of such factors include, inter alia, common practice; laws, statutes, regulatory frameworks, or policies relevant to demonstration of regulatory surplus; determination of regional grid emission factors; and historical deforestation and degradation rates	Since, new PAI has the same baseline scenario and is automatic additional (through activity method by distributing ICS free of cost, similar to initial PAIs), hence this is not applicable.	This criteria is not applicable since the baseline scenario for PAI 2 remains the same as PAI 1 and PAI 2 is auto- additional since it is also distributed free of cost similar to PAI 1.
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Eligibility criteria as per section 3.6.16 and 3.6.17 of the VCS Standard v4.7:

S. No.	Criteria	Justification	VVB Assessment
1.	Project Activity Instances (PAIs) must meet the applicability conditions set out in the applied methodology.	ICS distributed under PAI 2 follow the same applied methodology, VMR0006 ver. 1.1, in line with Section 3.2 of the registered PD, and meet each applicability criterion listed therein, thereby justifying the applicability of the applied methodology.	The PAI 2 distributed during the current monitoring period follows the same methodology VMR0006 v1.1, inline with section 3.2 of the registered PD and meets all the criterion
2.	Use the technologies or measures specified in the project description.	Manufacturer's specifications. The ICS distribution under PAI-2 are Ecoa wood generation 3 stoves, which is as per technology description of the grouped project, refer section 1.1 above.	The manufacturer specifications of the ECOA wood Generation 3 stove have been assessed and found to be inline with the technology description in the registered VCS JPD MR.

3.	Apply the technologies or measures in the same manner as specified in the project description.	Manufacturer's specifications. The ICS distributed under new PAI reduces fuel wood consumption due to better thermal efficiency and replaces the baseline traditional stoves, the same can be checked with distribution record and sample survey results.	The project beneficiaries during the on- site visit confirmed about the reduced consumption of firewood in the project ICS in comparison to the traditional baseline stoves due to better thermal efficiency. It was also cross-checked from the monitoring survey results and the distribution records submitted by the PP.
4.	Are subject to the baseline scenario determined in the project description for the specified project activity and geographic area.	ICS Distribution database for each PAI records distribution (end user registration database) with clear delineation of project boundary i.e. host country of Sierra Leone is provided to the VVB for their reference. Refer section 1.8 above.	The geographical coordinates for PAI 2 were checked during the on- site visit and it has been confirmed that the project boundary remains the same as PAI 1 i.e., geographical boundaries Sierra Leone country. The distribution database and the monitoring survey results for the current MP were further assessed to confirm the location of PAI 2 and found to be within the geographical boundaries of Sierra Leone.
5.	Have characteristics with respect to additionality that are consistent with the initial instances for the specified project activity and geographic area.	Step1: Regulatory Surplus There is no mandatory legal requirement for installation of cookstoves in households/ institutions of Sierra Leone. Step 2: Positive List	It was confirmed during the on- site visit interviews from the PP representatives there is no legal requirement which mandates the usage of cookstoves in households/ institutions in Sierra Leone.

		Further, the PP distributing ICS (even under new PAI as well) free of cost to end users, hence there is no revenue stream than sale of VCUs, hence the project activity instances are automatically additional. The above can be checked with end user agreement and declaration from PP on the same.	It was also confirmed during the on- site visit interviews from project beneficiaries that the project ICS have been provided to them completely free of cost which makes the project auto additional. It was also further cross- checked from the end- user agreements and declaration from PP.
6.	Where a capacity limit applies to a project activity included in the project, no PAI shall exceed such limit. Further, no single cluster of project activity instances shall exceed the capacity limit, determined as follows: Each device that exceeds one percent of the capacity limit shall be identified.	N/A	This criterion is not applicable.

	Such instances shall be divided into clusters, whereby each cluster is comprised of any system of instances such that each instance is within one kilometer of at least one other instance in the cluster. Instances that are not within one kilometer of any other instance shall not be assigned to clusters. None of the clusters shall exceed the capacity limit and no further project activity instances shall be added to the project that would cause any of the clusters to exceed the capacity limit.		
Eligibility conditions specific to inclusion of New PAIs			
7.	The new PAI must occur within one of the designated geographic areas specified in the project description.	PAI 2 has been implemented within the geographical boundary of the grouped project i.e., within the geographic borders of Sierra Leone. Refer section 1.8 above. 1. The distribution database for each PAI. The evidence in line with above is shared with VVB.	The geographical coordinates for PAI 2 were checked during the on-site visit and it has been confirmed that the project boundary remains the same as PAI 1 i.e., geographical boundaries Sierra Leone country.

8.	The new PAI must comply with at least one complete set of eligibility criteria for the inclusion of new project activity instances. Partial compliance with multiple sets of eligibility criteria is insufficient.	All the PAIs including new PAI meets the eligibility criteria for inclusion under grouped project activity. The MR will act as the documentary compliance summary.	The distribution database and the monitoring survey results for the current MP were further assessed to confirm the location of PAI 2 and found to be within the geographical boundaries of Sierra Leone.
9.	The new PAI must be included in the monitoring report with sufficient technical, financial, geographic and other relevant information to demonstrate compliance with the applicable set of eligibility criteria and enable sampling by the validation/verification body.	The MR for the specific monitoring period will act as the supporting evidence for the stated condition/requirement. Each PAI are part of VCS grouped project validation/verification, hence no further assessment is required.	The manufacturer specifications of the project ICS, free of cost distribution, the area of distribution and other details have been assessed during the current MP and the details in the MR are found to be appropriate.
10.	The new PAI must be validated at the time of verification against the applicable set of eligibility criteria.	The Verification Report based on the VCS template issued by the approved VVB, will act as the supporting evidence against this requirement. Each PAI are part of VCS grouped project validation/verification, hence no further assessment is required.	The new PAI has been assessed against the criteria and found eligible. The details on assessment of the PAI 2 have been included in this verification report.

11.	The new PAI must have evidence of project ownership, in respect of each project activity instance, held by the project proponent from the respective start date of each project activity instance (i.e., the date upon which the project activity instance began reducing or removing GHG emissions).	1. A photograph of the PAI distribution first end user holding the poster along with the ICS. 2. A scan of the poster, showing the first distribution date. 3. The distribution database of the GP stating the start date. Waiver of carbon credits from the end users are submitted to the VVB.	The VVB team has assessed the photograph of the first end- user of PAI 2 holding the signed end-user agreement, the scanned copy of the end-user agreement poster and the distribution database for the current monitoring period and found it to be consistent with the details mentioned in the MR, thus acceptable.
12.	The new PAI must have a start date that is the same as or later than the grouped project start date.	This can be verified through the GP distribution database, wherein each new PAI can be verified for its start date. New PAI (PAI-2) start distribution in 2025, which is much later than the start date of GP i.e., 22 February 2023.	The VVB team during the on- site visit interviews confirmed from the PP representatives and further confirmed from the project beneficiaries that the distribution of PAI 2 was done in 2025, which is much later than the project start date i.e., 22/02/2023.

13.	The new PAI must be eligible for crediting from the later of start date of the project activity instance or the start of the verification period in which they were added to the grouped project through to the end of the project crediting period (only).	1. The start date of the PAI can be checked through the distribution database. 2. The end date of the GP crediting shall be referenced from the VCS Project Registry webpage. 3. The overlap of monitoring periods may be checked through the previous monitoring reports (available publicly on VCS project registry webpage for those periods). Each PAI is eligible for crediting from the start date of the instance through to the end of the project crediting period	The VVB team confirmed from the distribution database, and the end-user agreement of the first ICS under PAI 2 that it has been distributed in 2025 which is later than the project start date i.e., 22/02/2023. The duration of the current 1st crediting period of the grouped project activity has been confirmed from the VCS registry page ⁴ as 22/02/2023 to 21/02/2030. The VVB team has further confirmed from previous verification records that there has been no overlapping of monitoring periods and there has been no gap in any consecutive monitoring periods.
14.	The new PAI shall not be or have been enrolled in another VCS project .	It will be ensured that the PAI that is being enrolled under the VCS GP was not previously enrolled under any other VCS project, and will not be enrolled under other VCS project if it is removed from the VCS GP.	The PP has submitted that the declaration stating that none of the PAIs of the grouped project activity have been registered under any other project activity and will not be registered under any project activity even if it is removed from this project activity.

⁴ <https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/3837>

15.	The new PAI shall adhere to clustering requirement that states the project proponent shall include in a singular project all project activity instances within ten kilometers of another instance of the same project activity and with the same project proponent.	New PAI involves distribution of improved cookstoves by same PP within 10 kilometers hence included in the same project. There are no other project instances by the same PP distributed within 10 kilometers for the same project activity.	It was verified during the on-site visit interviews with the PP and also cross-checked from the geographical coordinates that the distribution of the ICS under new PAI 2 is by the same PP and within 10 kms which constitutes the same grouped project activity. No other PAIs have been distributed by the PP within 10 kilometers range.
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3.4 Baseline Reassessment

Did the project undergo baseline reassessment during the monitoring period?

☐ Yes

☒ No

4 VERIFICATION FINDINGS

4.1 Project Details

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion:			
Audit history	Audit type	Period	Number of years	Validation/verification body name
	VCS Joint Validation and Verification	22-February-2023- to 21-February-2030	07	Carbon Check (India) Private Limited
	VCS Verification 1	22-February-2023 to 30-April- 2023	0.186	Carbon Check (India) Private Limited
	VCS Verification 2	01-May-2023 to 11-February-2024	0.786	LGAI Technological Center, S.A. (Applus+ Certification)
	VCS Verification 3	12-February-2024 to 11-February-2025	01	LGAI Technological Center, S.A. (Applus+ Certification)
	VCS Verification 4	12-February-2025 to 31-October-2025	0.718	LGAI Technological Center, S.A. (Applus+ Certification)
	Total	22-February-2023 to 31-October-2025	2.69	
The above audit history of the project has been verified and confirmed by the assessment team from the VERRA project portal/1/, previous period verification report, previous period monitoring report, previous period joint validation- verification report/1/and previous period joint PD-MR/1/.				

Double counting and participation under other GHG programs	The grouped project activity is not receiving or seeking credit for reductions and removals from a project activity under another GHG program. The project proponent has submitted a declaration/10/ 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)/11/, Gold Standard (GS)/12/ and Global Carbon Council (GCC)/13/ etc. and found that the project is not registered under any other carbon standard. The assessment has also verified from the agreement/28/ between the ICS manufacturer (BURN Manufacturing Co.) and DelAgua that any carbon credits generated from this project activity will not be claimed by the ICS manufacturer. Additionally, the assessment team verified during the on- site visit/9/ that the project ICS distributed have a unique serial number and the logo of PP physically marked on the stove.
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 a declaration/10/ 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/9/ 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 a declaration/10/ to the VVB team declaring that the project is not claiming any other form of environmental credit under any other emissions trading programs or binding emission limits. The assessment team has also cross-checked the issuance records available on the Verra website and thus confirmed & ensured that the emission reduction generated from the project activity are not & will not be double counted hence accepted by the assessment team.
Supply chain (scope 3) emissions double claiming	The project proponent is not involved in any other 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 through interviews/9/ with the project proponent's representatives.		
Sustainable development contributions	As declared by the project proponent in section 1.12 of the monitoring report/2/, the project contributes to below sustainable development goals:		
	SDG	SDG Target	SDG Indicator
	3	3.9	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution
			VVB assessment
			The project contributes to this SDG by reducing the mortality rate and ambient pollution in 264,023 households using DelAgua's improved cookstoves. The verification team has assessed the usage survey templates/29/ used by the PP during the usage surveys conducted from 02/October-2025 to 13-October-2025/8/ for the current monitoring period to confirm that the parameter was monitored during the current monitoring period. The beneficiary households were interviewed during onsite verification/9/ and found to have improved their cooking experience in term of health condition and reduction of smoke.

	5	5.4	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	The project has resulted reduction in consumption of firewood used for the cooking purposes of the rural beneficiaries. This has consequently, decreased the reducing drudgery and time spent by the rural population especially, women and children. The PP in their usage survey as verified from the usage survey templates/29/ shared by the PP asked the end-users whether they are experiencing any reduction in time for collection of fuel wood or not, to which the 243,396 project beneficiaries replied positively. The rural households were interviewed during onsite audit by the verification team to assess the impact and found satisfactory.
	7	7.3	7.3.1 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	The project contributes to this SDG by increasing the adoption rate of efficient stoves in the households where they are still using traditional wood cookstoves. There have been 270,211 ICS installations under the project activity by the end of current monitoring period. The verification team has cross-checked the ICS distribution database/7/ maintained by the project proponent to confirm the number of improved cookstoves distributed in the project activity.

	8	8.1	Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 percent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	The project contributed to this SDG by reducing the money spent by the households on purchasing firewood. Due to implementation of the project activity, 142,325 households (52.67% of the total 270,211 households) as demonstrated from PP's monitoring survey/8/ are saving money due to decreased firewood consumption in the improved cookstoves provided by the project. The verification team cross- checked this data during the on- site interviews/9/ of the sampled rural households and found the results inline with PP's monitoring survey/8/.
	8	8.3	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex.	The project contributed to this SDG by providing employment to the local population. The project has provided employment to a total of 1,822 roles with 1,434 male and 388 female employees since start of the project till date. Out of these, 53 are permanent and 1,769 are contractual are employed for ICS distribution and monitoring activity. The Employment records/15/ provided by the project proponent has been verified to confirm the same.

	12	12.8	By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	The project has contributed to this SDG by providing training/16/ to the team involved in ICS distribution which further educates the project beneficiary households about the sustainable cooking practices and awareness on climate change. Till the end of current monitoring period, 270,211 households have been educated through this project activity. Further, it was verified from the manuals/18/ provided along with the stoves to the project beneficiaries. It is to be noted that the manual has step by step explanation of the cooking practices for project ICS along with the carbon transfer form (end-user agreement) which is signed by the beneficiary upon receipt of project ICS. The verification team confirmed the same from the sample project beneficiaries during the on- site visit/9/.
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	13	13.0	Tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions avoided or removed	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 of Sierra Leone. The project has avoided 1,296,762 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 959,354 tCO₂e in the current monitoring period. This has been verified from the previous period verification reports/1/ and the current monitoring report/2/. <table><tr><th>Verification Term</th><th>ER Value (tCO₂e)</th></tr><tr><td>1st Verification</td><td>2,078</td></tr><tr><td>2nd Verification</td><td>135,781</td></tr><tr><td>3rd Verification</td><td>193,952</td></tr><tr><td>4th Verification</td><td>959,354</td></tr><tr><td>Total till date</td><td>1,291,165</td></tr></table>	Verification Term	ER Value (tCO ₂ e)	1 st Verification	2,078	2 nd Verification	135,781	3 rd Verification	193,952	4 th Verification	959,354	Total till date	1,291,165
	Verification Term	ER Value (tCO ₂ e)														
	1 st Verification	2,078														
	2 nd Verification	135,781														
	3 rd Verification	193,952														
	4 th Verification	959,354														
	Total till date	1,291,165														
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 PP conducted specific stakeholder consultations before the distribution during the current monitoring period in 55 chiefdoms. The verification team during the on-site visit/9/ interviewed the local stakeholders who were part of the recent local stakeholder consultation meeting conducted and concludes that composition of stake holder category for the project activity has remained unchanged since the project boundary for this grouped project activity remains the same from the start of the grouped project activity.
Legal or customary tenure/access rights	The project does not affect access rights or legal or customary tenure issues because it is not a land use project. In any case, DelAgua has Collaboration Agreements with the Paramount Chiefs/30/ in each region where the project is being executed, in addition to a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Energy/34/.
Stakeholder diversity and changes over time	The project's key stakeholders are rural households in Sierra Leone. Sierra Leone is made up of over 16 ethnic groups, each with their own language and customs, in addition to the national languages and customs. DelAgua delivers the project nationally to all sections of the country, regardless of diverse races. The VVB team during the on- site visit confirmed that the stakeholder profile for the recent consultations remains consistent.
Expected changes in well-being	Household air pollution (HAP) is estimated to cause 3,000,000 premature deaths worldwide each year, the majority of which occur in Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia as verified by the assessment team from the data on the website of Our World in Data (https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/indoor-pollution-deaths-1990-

	2017). The project will enhance people's health by providing better cookstoves and education on the benefits of clean cooking. Furthermore, clean cooking has been found to contribute to several SDGs, including gender equality and zero hunger, implying that the project will have a positive impact on well-being beyond health based on the interviews with the project beneficiaries and PP's representatives during the on-site visit/9/.
Location of stakeholders	Primary stakeholders are found in rural communities around Sierra Leone. Paramount Chiefs are also located in rural villages around Sierra Leone, but the Ministry of Energy is based in Freetown (the capital city).
Location of resources	This is not applicable since it is not a land use project.

4.2.2 Stakeholder Consultation and Ongoing Communication

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Ongoing consultation	DelAgua keeps regular connection with the Ministry of Sierra Leone through meetings and quarterly updates which was verified from the press release article shared by the PP/31/ and also confirmed from the PP representatives during the on-site visit interviews/9/. This has happened since the project started. DelAgua performs household visits to each recipient atleast once per year in collaboration with primary stakeholders as verified from the photographs shared by the PP/32/ and confirmed from the project beneficiaries during the on-site visit/9/, providing ongoing opportunity for engagement and communication. Specific consultation events with Paramount Chiefs were held in 2023 (before the Chiefs signed the Collaboration Agreement). Similarly, prior to distribution in this MP, detailed consultations were held across 55 chiefdoms in Kambia, Kenema, Koinadugu, Moyamba, and Tonkolili Districts from November 2024 to June 2025, and collaboration agreements were formed with the relevant Paramount Chief / district authority. These consultations were done prior to the deployment of new ICS units in 2025. Local government authorities and traditional community leaders attended these meetings. This method guarantees that the project is effectively communicated and understood at all levels. Additionally, the PP has the grievance redressal procedure as verified during the on- site

	visit/9/ to facilitate the end- users with required assistance while using the project ICS. This includes the following: 1. Submitting grievances via company's website at https://www.delagua.org/Contactus/. 2. Submitting a field level grievance in person. This person is the locally employed individual working as field staff or resource person who acts as intermediaries to escalate the grievances received from their respective zones. 3. A grievance logbook/19/ is maintained at the local office in Freetown which is reviewed monthly.
Date(s) of stakeholder consultation	The first local stakeholder consultation for the project activity was conducted on 24-October-2022 as verified from the registered Joint PDMR/1/. Additional specific consultations were conducted from November 2024 to June 2025 across 55 chiefdoms before initiation of project ICS distribution during the current monitoring period. These chiefdoms were located in Kambia, Kenema, Koinodugu, Moyamba and Tonkolili districts. It was further confirmed from the stakeholders during the VVB on- site visit interviews.
Communication of monitored results	No significant concerns were brought up that necessitated any reporting of the monitored outcomes.
Consultation records	The details of the local stakeholder consultation conducted by DelAgua on 24-October-2022 were verified from the registered joint PDMR/1/. It's worth noting that DelAgua maintains a grievance register/19/ to track all specific grievances or feedback raised during ongoing stakeholder consultation. Additional specific consultations were conducted at chiefdom level before the ICS distribution during the current MP. The attendance sheets of the consultations and the collaboration agreements with Paramount chief submitted by the PP, have been assessed by the verification team and found acceptable.
Stakeholder input	No significant feedback from the consultations that required any material changes to the project design were observed during the current monitoring period. However, engagement with all stakeholders helped provide a better understanding of local concerns to enable smooth ICS distributions and to better understand times and locations in which distributions could take place.

4.2.3 Free, Prior, and Informed Consent

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Consent	DelAgua, signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Energy in Sierra Leone/34/ for the distribution of improved cookstoves in the rural households throughout the host country prior to project implementation. Following this, PP signed Collaboration Agreements/30/ with the Paramount Chief in each Chiefdom that the project has been delivered in (till date.) Post that PP contacted the primary stakeholders (project beneficiaries) for their interest in receiving free ICS as verified from the sample lists shared by the PP/35/ which were received based on the request in the collaboration agreement with Paramount Chiefs. It was confirmed during the on-site visit that the same procedure was followed for the consultations conducted this year before the distribution during the current MP.
Outcome of FPIC discussion	The results of the manners by which assent was looked for is that DelAgua works under a MoU with the Public authority of Sierra Leone/34/ (through the Service of Energy) that guarantees we are working with government endorsement and expects us to answer to government consistently. With the essential partners, PP has guaranteed that each individual partner can give their assurance to participate in the undertaking.

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	There were no grievances received during the current monitoring period as verified from the grievance records/19/ shared by the PP.
Grievance redress procedure	The PP has the grievance redressal procedure for ongoing consultation and resolution of grievances related to the project as verified during the on-site visit/9/ to facilitate the end-users with

	required assistance while using the project ICS. This includes the following: 1. Submitting grievances via company's website at https://www.delagua.org/Contactus/. 2. Submitting a field level grievance in person. This person is the locally employed individual working as field staff or resource person who acts as intermediaries to escalate the grievances received from their respective zones. 3. A grievance logbook/19/ is maintained at the local office in Freetown which is reviewed monthly. 4. The field staff regularly visits the project beneficiaries atleast once per year therefore providing a direct means of stakeholder communication and engagement.
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4.2.5 Public Comments

As verified from VERRA portal, the project was open for public commenting period from 16-January-2023 to 15-February-2023. However, no comments were received during that period.

Comments received	Actions taken by the project proponent	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
N/A	N/A	N/A

4.2.6 Risks to Local Stakeholders and the Environment

4.2.6.1 Management Experience

The PP has been conveying cookstove projects for more than 10-years and has a few dynamic projects listed under VERRA. DelAgua doesn't sub-contract any of the execution of this task to non-DelAgua elements as verified from the employment records/15/ shared by the PP and also confirmed from PP representatives during the on-site interviews/9/.

4.2.6.2 Risk Assessment

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Natural and human induced risks to	The PP has identified the risk of climate crisis and natural disasters which can mandate the migration therefore leading to relocation of households. However, since this grouped project activity involves the

stakeholders' wellbeing	distribution of project ICS which are light in weight and easy to carry. Hence, this risk can easily be mitigated.
Risks to stakeholder participation	This is not applicable since, there are no risks identified that can hinder the stakeholder participation in the project.
Working conditions	The PP maintains a health, safety & security policy for all the staff working in remote locations as verified from the Country Health, Safety & Security Plan Policy (CHSS Policy)/36/ shared by the PP.
Safety of women and girls	DeAgua guarantees all staff follow an unmistakable Code of Conduct/37/ that they join to upon enrollment. This strategy is consistently refreshed and authorized to avoid any women and girls' exploitation who participate in the project.
Safety of minority and marginalized groups, including children	The PP keeps a strategy on child labour/38/ which all staff, providers and merchants are expected to follow. This approach is routinely refreshed and authorized.
Pollutants (air, noise, discharges to water, generation and release of hazardous materials and chemical pesticides and fertilizers)	There were no risks identified in this respect since the project activity poses no danger of pollutant creation. Instead, the project ICS improves the air quality due to its high thermal efficiency/23/.

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	DeAgua keeps a few HR policies for staff as well as a defending strategy for recipients/39/. These approaches are kept up with, checked and executed by DeAgua's HR unit. No cases of segregation were record during this observing period.

Sexual harassment	DelAgua keeps a few HR policies for staff as well as a defending strategy for recipients/39/. These approaches are kept up with, checked and executed by DelAgua's HR unit. No cases of sexual harassment were record during this observing period.
Gender equity in labor and work	DelAgua keeps up with enrollment approaches that explicitly commit the association towards orientation value. Where conceivable, DelAgua attempts to increase the female enrollment into the association. It was verified through the HR manual shared by PP dated October 2024/38/ and further cross- verified with interviews with PP's representatives during on- site visit/9/.
Forced labor	DelAgua keeps up with strategies on forced labour and expects that all staff, providers and sellers' consent to stick to these approaches. It was verified through the HR manual shared by PP dated October 2024/38/ and further cross- verified with interviews with PP's representatives during on- site visit/9/.
Child labor	DelAgua keeps up with strategies on child labour and expects that all staff, providers and sellers' consent to stick to these approaches. It was verified through the HR manual shared by PP dated October 2024/38/ and further cross- verified with interviews with PP's representatives during on- site visit/9/.
Human trafficking	DelAgua keeps up with strategies on human trafficking and expects that all staff, providers and sellers' consent to stick to these approaches. It was verified through the HR manual shared by PP dated October 2024/38/ and further cross- verified with interviews with PP's representatives during on- site visit/9/.

4.2.7.2 Human Rights

Risks identified	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Human Rights	The representative of the project proponent has clarified and declared during interview that that there will be no human rights violation of any kind to any of the stakeholders during project implementation and operation of the project activity and same verified during interview with the stakeholders on site visit/9/.

4.2.7.3 Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage

Risks identified	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Preservation and protection of cultural heritage	The representatives of the PP confirmed during the interviews that since the project solely involves free distribution of project ICS, which was also confirmed from the project beneficiaries during the on-site visit/9/ and the PP representatives as well, it does not involve any constraint on the project beneficiaries as such or to change their customary practices past being urged to involve their better cookstoves for future cooking occasions. The same was also further re- confirmed from the project beneficiaries/9/.

4.2.7.4 Property Rights

Risks identified	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Disputes over rights to territories and resources	There are no ongoing disputes for the property rights in this project activity. The improved cookstove project does not involve any land acquisition in it, the project activity involves the production and distribution of cook stoves, entirely manufactured outside the beneficiary's land, and hence, no tangible property right has been hampered for the project activity.
Respect for property rights	Not applicable, the project activity includes circulation of improved cookstoves to individual families and communities and it doesn't need obtaining of property. It is a totally intentional movement and families taking an interest are allowed to pick regardless of whether they partake.

4.2.7.5 Benefit Sharing

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Summary of the benefit sharing plan	This section is not applicable.

Benefit sharing during the monitoring period	This section is not applicable.
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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.
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. Therefore, there is no negative impact/ risk identified.
Water consumption and stress	No risk identified. 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	This section is not applicable since the project is not located in, or adjacent to habitats for rare, threatened, or endangered species, as observed during the on-site visit and interviews with project beneficiaries and PP personnels.
Areas needed for habitat connectivity	This section is not applicable since the project is not located in, or adjacent to habitats for rare, threatened, or endangered species, as observed during the on-site visit and interviews with project beneficiaries and PP personnels.

Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion	
Habitats for rare, threatened, and endangered species	N/A
Areas for habitat connectivity	N/A

4.2.8.2 Introduction of Species

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

4.2.8.3 Ecosystem conversion

Item	Evidence gathering activities and evidence checked
Ecosystem conversion	As the project activity isn't an ARR, ALM, WRC or ACoGS project, environment change contemplations are not material.

4.3 Accuracy of Reduction and Removal Calculations

The verification team has conducted onsite visit/9/ and interviews with concerned onsite persons, households, physically verified the operational improved cookstoves and has reviewed documents. The assessment team concluded that the project activity is implemented and operated in-line with the registered VCS joint PD-MR/1/. 270,211 nos. of ICS (PAI 1+ PAI 2) have been installed by the end of current monitoring period of this grouped 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/ and Monitoring report/2/ 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/, applied methodology the applied methodology VMR0006, ver. 1.1/4/ and IPCC. 1. Fraction of woody biomass “$f_{NRB,y}$” saved by the project activity during year y that can be established as non-renewable biomass: Value of 0.68 has been calculated as per TOOL30: Calculation of the fraction of non-renewable biomass v4.0.” 2. Net calorific value “$NCV_{biomass}$” of the non-renewable woody biomass that is substituted or reduced: Value of 0.0156 TJ/tonne as specified by the methodology VMR0006v1.1 default. 3. CO₂ emission factor “EF_{wf, CO_2}” for the use of wood fuel in baseline scenario - Value of 112 tCO₂e/TJ as per VMR0006 v1.1 default values. 4. Non-CO₂ emission factor “$EF_{wf, non\ CO_2}$” for the use of wood fuel in baseline scenario Value of 26.23 tCO₂e/TJ as per VMR0006 v1.1 default values 5. Annual quantity of woody biomass that would have been used in the household in the absence of the project activity to generate useful thermal energy equivalent to that provided by the project devices “B_{old}”: Value has been determined to be 8.321 tons/annum from the baseline KPTs conducted in the host country in accordance with KPT ver4.0. 6. Efficiency of project stove at the start of the project activity “η_p”: a. Kuniokoa Generation 3 (PAI-1): i. 0.4340 for ICS without pot skirt. ii. 0.5130 for ICS with pot skirt. b. S32-X (PAI-2): i. 0.4570 for ICS without pot skirt. ii. 0.5010 for ICS with pot skirt. 7. Net to gross adjustment factor to account for the leakage “Leakage factor”: Value of 0.95 as per the VMR0006 v1.1/4/ section 8.3 has been considered. The verification team has checked the ex-ante fixed values from the registered VCS joint PD-MR/01/ and confirmed that the values are used correctly in the monitoring report/2/ and emission reduction calculation sheet/3/.
Findings	No finding was raised.
Conclusion	The verification team concludes that the values of ex-ante parameters are correctly sourced from the registered documents/1/ to be used for emission reduction calculation.

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	270,211
	Description:	Number of project devices of type i and batch j operating during monitoring period y
	Source of data used	Monitoring Surveys
	Means of verification/Comments:	The number of improved cookstoves distributed have been verified from the ICS installation database/7/ 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/. The project proponent has maintained the database/7/ of all the ICS installed so far in the project. The monitoring frequency of this parameter is atleast once every two years as verified from the registered joint PD&MR/1/. A usage monitoring survey was conducted from 02- October-2025 to 13-October-2025 to determine the number of operating stoves of type i and batch j on a sampling basis. PP has applied the latest version of "Standard for sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and program of activities v9.0/6/. As mentioned in the registered joint PD&MR/1/, the monitoring frequency of this parameter is biennially. So, the monitoring survey conducted and applied for emission reduction is as per the registered joint PD-MR 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 more than 100 samples for survey and average value of biomass 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 registered VCS joint PD & MR/1/. This is in line with the registered VCS joint PD-MR and hence, acceptable to the verification team.	
	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.	
	VVB used sampling during verification for checking the operational status in the households. The sampling done by VVB reflects the population of the project activity, independent from the samples that the project proponent surveyed for monitoring. VVB applied paragraph 39 of the Standard, Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities, version 09/6/. In accordance with the paragraph 28 of the sampling standard, acceptance sampling has been chosen by the verification team and accordingly steps listed in paragraph 29 of the sampling standard shall be followed. The verification team has opted for AQL of 1.0% and UQL of 15%; 10% producer risk and 20% consumer risk in determining the VVB's sample size. A sample size of 10 (conservatively total 20 no's household) households was chosen (with no discrepant records). A sample size of 10 was determined, based on an AQL of 1.0 % and UQL of 15%, producer risk 10% and consumer risk 20%. Acceptance number (c) thus determined for the sample is 0. VVB interviewed 10 samples located in different areas of project implementation to represent the population. It was observed that out of the 10 samples, all the 10 stoves were found to be operational, and this matched with the PP's records and hence no discrepant records were observed with the MR and ER sheet and thus c=0. Thus,		

	PP's set of records has been accepted in line with para 33 of the sampling standard, version 09/6/. Verification team has cross verified these sample documents.	
	Data/ Parameter:	η_{old}
	Data Unit:	Fraction
	Value	0.1130
	Description:	Efficiency of baseline stove
	Source of data used:	Calculated using the Default value as specified in VMR0006 methodology and the data obtained through the first monitoring surveys conducted during the first monitoring period/1/.
	Means of verification/Comments:	The type of traditional stove used by a household is recorded during the first visit for the distribution of project ICS. If the device used by the household is a three- stone fire using firewood (not charcoal), or a conventional device with no improved combustion air supply or flue gas ventilation, which is without a grate or chimney, a default value of 0.1 is used. However, in case of other devices the value used in 0.2. This has been sourced from the methodology applied and the data obtained during the distribution surveys conducted by the project proponent for calculation of emission reduction. The value of this parameter is fixed for each individual household at the time of project implementation. This monitoring frequency of the parameter in line with the registered joint PDMR/1/. The registered VCS joint PDMR/1/ has been verified by the verification team and confirmed that the value of the parameter has been correctly used for emission reduction calculation/3/.
	Cross-check	The VVB verification team confirmed the traditional/ baseline stoves used by the project beneficiaries during the on-site audit and compared against the data recorded by the PP.

		The results were found to be consistent and thus acceptable. For the current Monitoring Period (MP), the value of efficiency of the baseline stove used (η_{old}) was determined by recording during the first visit for ICS distribution to rural households in Sierra Leone. This process was carefully documented, and the validation and verification body (VVB) thoroughly reviewed the records. Additionally, the monitoring report (MR) outlined robust (QA/QC) procedures that align with the requirements specified in VCS PDMR /01/. These measures were implemented to ensure accurate and reliable data collection throughout the project, promoting confidence in the reported results and the calculation of Verified Carbon Units (VCUs). A FAR (FAR 01) was raised during the previous verification which has been successfully resolved during the current monitoring period. 01 FAR has been raised during the current verification to ensure the conservative nature of the value of this parameter. Kindly refer to appendix 4 for more details.
	Data/ Parameter:	μy
	Data Unit:	Fraction
	Value	0.0741 for the distribution in 2023 and 0.0678 for the distribution in 2025
	Description:	Adjustment to account for any continued use of pre- project devices during the year y
	Source of data used:	Monitoring surveys
	Means of verification/Comments:	This parameter was monitored using the following methods: 1.The sampled households were checked for presence of baseline stove and if it was

		being used along with project ICS for cooking. - For samples where baseline cookstoves are decommissioned and no longer used, $\mu_y = 0$, and Bold, adjusted is equal to Bold. - For samples where the baseline stove is found to be in use, the value of μ_y was determined by taking average of ratio of frequency of usage. The monitoring frequency of this parameter is once every two years as verified from the registered joint PDMR/1/. The latest version of “Standard for sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and program of activities v9.0” has been applied by the PP for determining the samples for monitoring survey which is in accordance with registered PDMR. The VVB team confirmed that the value of the parameter has been correctly used for emission reduction calculation/3/.
	Cross-check	The VVB verification team confirmed the frequency of usage for traditional/ baseline stoves by the project beneficiaries during the on-site audit and compared against the data recorded by the PP. The results were found to be consistent and thus acceptable. For the current Monitoring Period (MP), the value of Adjustment to account for any continued use of pre-project devices during the year y (μ_y) was determined by monitoring surveys conducted by the PP on the sample households. This process was carefully documented, and the validation and verification body (VVB) thoroughly reviewed the monitoring survey records/8/. Additionally, the monitoring report (MR) outlined robust (QA/QC) procedures that align with the requirements specified in VCS PDMR /01/. These measures were implemented to ensure accurate and reliable data collection throughout the project, promoting confidence in the reported

		results and the calculation of Verified Carbon Units (VCUs).
	Data/ Parameter:	Life span
	Data Unit:	Years
	Value	10 years
	Description:	The operational lifetime of the project devices sourced from manufacturer specifications
	Source of data used:	Manufacturer specifications
	Means of verification/Comments:	This parameter is monitored once at the time installation of batch of type of stove. The VVB team confirmed that the value of the parameter has been correctly used for emission reduction calculation/3/.
	Cross-check	The VVB verification team confirmed the batch of project ICS being distributed to the project beneficiaries and the life span of the project ICS recorded to be 10 years during the on-site audit and compared against the data recorded by the PP. The results were found to be consistent and thus acceptable. For the current Monitoring Period (MP), the value of the operational life of the cookstove is 10 years as sourced from the manufacturer specifications which is in alignment to the registered PDMR. Additionally, the monitoring report (MR) outlined robust (QA/QC) procedures that align with the requirements specified in VCS PDMR /01/. These measures were implemented to ensure accurate and reliable data collection throughout the project, promoting confidence in the reported results and the calculation of Verified Carbon Units (VCUs).

	Data/ Parameter:	Date of commissioning of batch j		
	Data Unit:	Date		
	Value	22-February-2023		
	Description:	To establish the date of commissioning, the Project proponent has opted to group the devices in “batches” and the latest date of commissioning of a device within the batch shall be used as the date of commissioning of the entire batch.		
	Source of data used:	Project database		
	Means of verification/Comments:	The verification team verified the date of commissioning of the batch from the signed end-user agreement dated 22-February-2023/24/ shared by the PP. The monitoring frequency of this parameter is once as verified from the registered joint PDMR/1/. The VVB team confirmed that the value of the parameter has been correctly used for emission reduction calculation/3/.		
	Cross-check	The VVB verification team confirmed the date of commissioning of batch j from the project proponent during the on-site visit and compared against the end-user agreement shared by the PP/24/ for the first ICS distributed under this project activity. The results were found to be consistent and thus acceptable.		

	Data/ Parameter:	$\eta_{new,i,j}$		
	Data Unit:	Fraction		
	Value	ICS Distribution Year	2023 (Kuniokoa G2)	2025 (ECOA Wood G3)
		With pot skirt	0.4726	0.4888
		Without pot skirt	0.3998	0.4277

		Monitored value of pot-skirt usage	100.00%	99.52%
		Weighted average efficiency	0.4726	0.4885
		Monitored utilization of the pot skirt= 100% for Kuniokoa G2 and 99.69% for ECOA Wood G3. Value applied= Weighted average= 0.4726 for Kuniokoa G2 and 0.4885 for ECOA wood G3.		
	Description:	Efficiency of the improved cookstove type i and batch j determined using equation 5 of applied methodology during year y		
	Source of data used:	Calculation		
	Means of verification/Comments:	The monitoring/recording frequency of this parameter is annual as verified from the registered joint PDMR/1/. The value of this parameter has been determined from the calculation provided in ER sheet, Same is found correct and acceptable.		
	Cross-check	This parameter has been calculated using equation 5 of the applied methodology and further cross-checked from the PP's usage survey /29/ and on-site visit interviews/9/.		
Findings	No finding raised.			
Conclusion	The monitoring has been carried out in accordance with the monitoring plan contained in the registered VCS joint PD-MR/1/. All parameters were monitored and determined as per the registered monitoring plan/1/. 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 proponent, 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 evidence and records, the verification team confirms the quality of evidence for emission reduction provided is sufficient as per the VCS standard, version 4.7/5/.

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/2/ and emission reduction calculation sheet/3/. 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/. <u>Actual ER calculations for the project activity for the current monitoring period of 12-February-2025 to 31-October-2025 are –</u> (1) Determining the stove operation fraction for determination of $N_{y,i,j}$ for the current monitoring period (2) For determining the efficiency of the system being deployed as part of the project activity with/ without pot skirt (Vintage 1): $\eta_{new,i,j} = \eta_p \times (DF_n)^{y-1} \times 0.94$ For weighted average efficiency of the system being deployed as part of project activity (Vintage 1) $\eta_{new,i,j} = (\eta_{new-skirt} \times \% \text{ usage-skirt}) + (\eta_{new-non skirt} \times \% \text{ usage-non skirt})$ Where, η_p = 51.30% with pot skirt and 43.40% without pot skirt for PAI 1 η_p = 52% with pot skirt and 45.5% without pot skirt for PAI 2 $DF_n = 0.99$ Hence, $\eta_{new,i,j}$ = 47.26 % for PAI 1 and 48.85% for PAI 2 (3) Determining the Adjusted B_{old} to account the ex-post usage of firewood in baseline cookstove(s) by project households in addition to improved cookstove (in tonnes per device) $B_{old,adjusted} = B_{old} \times (1 - \mu_y)$ $B_{old,adjusted} = 7.57 \text{ tons/hh/year}$
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(4) Determining the quantity of woody biomass that is saved in tons for the current monitoring period

$$B_{y,savings,i,j} = B_{old} \times \left(1 - \frac{\eta_{old}}{\eta_{new,i,j}}\right)$$

$B_{y,savings,i,j}$ = 5.86 tonnes for PAI 1 and 5.96 tonnes

	Period	$B_{old,adjusted}$	$\eta_{new,i,j}$	η_{old}	$B_{y.svings,i,j}$
PAI 1	12-February-2025 to 31-October-2025	7.70 tonnes/hh/yr	47.26%	0.1130	5.86
PAI 2		7.76 tonnes/hh/yr	48.85%	0.1130	5.96

Determination of emission reductions ($ER_{y,i,j}$) for the current monitoring period

$$ER_{y,i,j} = B_{y,savings,i,j} \times NCV_{wood\ fuel} \times f_{NRB,y} \times (EF_{wf,CO2} + EF_{wf,non\ CO2}) \times N_{y,i,j} \times 0.95$$

Where,

$B_{y,savings,i,j}$ = 5.86 tonnes for PAI 1 and 5.96 for PAI 2

$NCV_{wood\ fuel}$ = 0.0156 TJ/ton

$f_{NRB,y}$ = 0.68

$EF_{wf,CO2} + EF_{wf,non\ CO2}$ = 112 + 26.23 = 138.23 tCO₂/TJ

Calculation Process:

The calculation for project activity is as below-

Period	Number of days	Year Fraction	Number of ICS operating during year y	Efficiency of ICS during year y (%)	Quantify of woody biomass saved (ton)	Emission reductions by ICS (tCO ₂ e)
			$N_{y,i,j}$	$\eta_{new,i,j}$	$B_{y.saving,i,j}$	

	12-February-2025 to 31-October-2025	262	0.72 for PAI 1 and 0.40 for PAI 2	19,048 for PAI 1 and 96,763 for PAI 2	47.26% for PAI 1 and 48.85% for PAI 2	5.86 for PAI 1 and 5.96 for PAI 2	155,565 tCO2e for PAI 1 and 803,789 tCO2e for PAI 2
	Therefore, for all project ICS, distributed till end date of the monitoring period under this project: $ER_{y,i,j} = 959,354 \text{ tCO}_2\text{e}$						
Findings	No finding raised.						
Conclusion	The summary for project activity instances is as below:						
	Vintage period	Baseline emissions (tCO2e)	Project emissions (tCO2e)	Leakage emissions (tCO2e)	Reduction VCUs (tCO2e)	Removal VCUs (tCO2e)	Total VCUs (tCO2e)
	12-February - 2025 to 31-October-2025	959,354	0	0	959,354	0	959,354
	Total	959,354	0	0	959,354	0	959,354
	The VVB verification team confirmed that achieved emission reductions have been quantified correctly and in line with the methodology/6/ mentioned in the registered VCS joint PD&MR/1/.						

4.4 Quality of Evidence to Determine Reductions and Removals

Following steps were taken to verify the quality of evidences:

- Records were submitted by the project proponent as evidences to determine emission reduction;
- The records, data and information provided were found valid for the current verification period.
- The documents were verified during remote assessment and when possible, were checked directly from its source;
- Interviews were performed during on-site audit with involved personnel and PP's representatives;

- The GHG emission reduction calculations were checked step by step with PP's representatives; - the quality of evidence was found to be adequate level by the verification team to ensure an accurate quantification of the emission reductions.

The project proponent applied measures to ensure the required confidence/precision (if required) for each sampled parameter is met, allowing for non-response and the possible removal of outliers from the sample, as part of a Quality Control/Quality Assurance system. The choice of measure applied to each parameter depends on the cost of each data collection approach and logistics required. The project proponent determined the most effective measure for each parameter from the following list:

- Oversampling: Randomly draw a sample more than the calculated number (say 20%) and collect data from each
- Buffer Group: Randomly draw additional samples (say 20%) and collect data from only for minimum numbers of ICS as per sample size calculation. If this would not result in the required sample size data would be collected from the additional ICS that were selected in the sample.
- If precision required is not achieved by reliability check, use the lower bound or upper bound of estimates of the parameter.

The sampling plan had the following procedures in place to ensure good quality data. The project proponent ensured that field personnel have reviewed, understood and agreed to follow the monitoring plan procedures, including provisions for maximizing response rates, documenting out-of-population cases, refusals and other sources of non-response. A quality control and assurance strategy has been documented. Quality control and assurance strategies include addressing non-sampling errors, such as non-response or bias from interviewer. The project proponent or a competent third party designated by the project proponent with the proper skills were trained the monitoring personnel on how to properly survey households to prevent bias from interviewer. In the case a household refuses to participate, another household was chosen at random. To reduce interviewer bias, good questionnaire design and well-tested questionnaires have been used.

4.5 Non-Permanence Risk Analysis

Not applicable.

5 VERIFICATION OPINION

5.1 Verification Summary

LGAI Technological Center, S.A. (Applus+ Certification) has been engaged by DelAgua Health Sierra Leone (Voluntary) Limited to conduct the 4th periodic verification of the VCS project “DelAgua Clean Cooking Grouped Project in Sierra Leone”, VCS Project ID 3837.

The management of the project proponent 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/ and MR/2/ and the approved methodology, VMR0006, version 1.1/4/.

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/6/ and VCS Standard version 4.7/5/. 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/;
- the monitoring plan is as per the applied methodology, VMR0006, version 1.1/4/.
- the monitoring process in Monitoring Report/2/ 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/1/
- 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

LGAI Technological Center, S.A. (Applus+ Certification) is satisfied that a fair degree of level of assurance was achieved during the verification on the quantity of GHG emission reductions and carbon dioxide removals in tCO₂ equivalents achieved by the project during the verification period as provided in the project’s GHG statement.

Verification period: From 12-February-2025 to 31-October-2025

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

Vintage period	Baseline emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Project emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Reduction VCUs (tCO ₂ e)	Removal VCUs (tCO ₂ e)	Total VCUs (tCO ₂ e)
12-Feb-2025 to 31-Oct-2025	959,354	0	0	959,354	0	959,354
Total	959,354	0	0	959,354	0	959,354

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
12-Feb-2025 to 31-Oct-2025	2,272,642	959,354	~57.8% lower	The VVB team observed that there is difference in the ERs achieved than the ERs estimated which is primarily due to comparatively lesser number of ICS being distributed than the projected ones. A total of 243,675 project stoves (PAI 1 + PAI 2) were distributed during the current monitoring period which makes a total of 270,211 project stoves distributed by the end of current monitoring period. The planned number of project ICS to be distributed by the end of 2025 was 480,000 which significantly lowers the ERs achieved during the current monitoring period.
Total	2,272,642	959,354	~57.8% lower	As above

APPENDIX 1: COMMERCIALY 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, “DelAgua Clean Cooking Grouped Project in Sierra Leone” VCS ID: 3837	08	21-June-2024
	Joint validation-verification report of the VCS project titled, “DelAgua Clean Cooking Grouped Project in Sierra Leone” VCS ID: 3837	08	09-August-2024
2	Initial Monitoring report w.r.t the 4 th periodic Monitoring Report of the VCS project titled, “DelAgua Clean Cooking Grouped Project in Sierra Leone” VCS ID: 3837	2.0	28-October-2025
	Final Monitoring report w.r.t the 4 th periodic Monitoring Report of the VCS project titled, “DelAgua Clean Cooking Grouped Project in Sierra Leone” VCS ID: 3837	4.0	7-February-2026
3	Emission reduction spreadsheet w.r.t the 4 th periodic Monitoring Report of the VCS project titled, “DelAgua Clean Cooking Grouped Project in Sierra Leone” VCS ID: 3837	4.0	07-February-2026
4	VMR0006: Methodology for Installation of High Efficiency Firewood Cookstoves	1.1	22-July-2021
5	VCS Requirements:		
	Verified Carbon Standard Program Guide, v4.4	4.4	29-August-2023
	Verified Carbon Standard, v4.7	4.7	16-April-2024
	VCS Program Definitions, Ver. 4.5	4.5	16-April-2024
	VCS Registration and Issuance Process, v4.5	4.5	16-April-2024
	VCS monitoring report template	4.3	29-August-2023
6	VCS Validation and Verification Manual	3.2	19-October-2016
	https://verra.org/programs/verified-carbon-standard/vcs-program-details/#rules-and-requirements		
6	CDM requirements:		
	CDM project standard for project activities	03.0	9-September-2021

	https://cdm.unfccc.int/sunsetcms/storage/contents/stored-file-20210921115752577/reg_stan04_v03.0.pdf 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 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	03.0	9-September-2021
		9.0	13-September-2012
7	ICS Distribution database	-	-
8	Monitoring survey result for the survey conducted from 02-October-2025 to 13-October-2025. Data sheet of the monitoring survey of the project conducted on 02-October-2025 to 13-October-2025.	-	02-October-2025 to 13-October-2025
9	On-Site assessment –interviews of staff personnel, photographs, physical inspection of improved cookstoves	-	20-November-2025 to 22-November-2025
10	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.	-	10-November-2025
11	Official registry website of Clean Development Mechanism https://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/projsearch.html	-	Last retrieved and verified on 16-November-2025
12	Official registry website of Gold Standard https://www.goldstandard.org/	-	Last retrieved and verified on 16-November-2025
13	Official registry website of Global Carbon Council https://www.globalcarboncouncil.com/	-	Last retrieved and verified on 16-November-2025
14	Official REC registry of India. https://www.recregistryindia.nic.in/index.php/publics/registered_regens	-	Last retrieved and verified on 16-November-2025

15	Employment records for the monitoring period (SDG 8)	-	-
16	Training records for the monitoring period.	-	10-January-2025
17	Purchase order for the improved cookstoves (ICS) implemented in the project activity placed to BURN Manufacturing Co.	-	12- December-2022
18	User manuals with cooking demonstration and end user agreements by the project proponent with the beneficiaries.	-	-
19	Grievance register maintained by the project proponent.	-	-
20	Sample Beneficiary ID cards	-	-
21	Proof of distribution for MP 4	-	25-March-2025 to 27-October-2025
22	fNRB Report for the host country Sierra Leone	-	17-March-2023
23	Technical Specifications and Efficiency test reports Kuniokoa with Pot skirt Kuniokoa without Pot skirt ECOA Wood Generation 3 with pot skirt (by CREEC) ECOA Wood Generation 3 without Pot skirt (by CREEC)	-	25-May-2018 04-September-2019 01-December-2022 04-March-2024
24	Proof of first distribution of ICS under this project activity (End-user agreement)	-	22-February-2023
25	Proof of first and last distribution of ICS under this MP (End- user agreement)	-	23-March-2025, 27-October-2025
26	Evidence for SDG 12 (Photos of DelAgua staff educating households and the user manuals with demonstration of cooking practices)	-	-
27	Screenshot of database collection software	-	-
28	Agreement with ICS Manufacturer and DelAgua Carbon Rights Letter	-	12-June-2023
29	Usage survey templates	-	-
30	Collaboration Agreements with the Paramount Chiefs	-	April 2023

31	Proof of End of Life disposal (DHSL Govt. of SL Agreement Signed August,2024.IM)	-	August-2024
32	Photographs of DelAgua staff conducting household visits in collaboration with primary stakeholders	-	October 2025
33	Photographs of engagements with Paramount Chiefs whilst they hold the collaboration agreement after signing in the consultation events held from November 2024 to June 2025	-	November 2024 to June 2025
34	Monitoring survey_sample extracted PDFs	-	October 2025
35	Sample lists of willing beneficiaries for their interest in receiving high efficiency ICS	-	-
36	Country Health, Safety & Security Plan (CHSS Policy)	-	Last reviewed on 26-January-2024
37	Template for the community worker Code of conduct	-	-
38	DelAgua Human Resources Manual	-	October 2024
39	SL Employee handbook (sexual harassment)	-	January 2023
40	Monitoring report w.r.t the 3 rd periodic Monitoring Report of the VCS project titled, "DelAgua Clean Cooking Grouped Project in Sierra Leone" VCS ID: 3837	3.0	26-May-2025
	Emission reduction spreadsheet w.r.t the 3 rd periodic Monitoring Report of the VCS project titled, "DelAgua Clean Cooking Grouped Project in Sierra Leone" VCS ID: 3837	1.0	27-January-2025
41	Monitoring report w.r.t the 2 nd periodic Monitoring Report of the VCS project titled, "DelAgua Clean Cooking Grouped Project in Sierra Leone" VCS ID: 3837	7.0	02-December-2024
	Emission reduction spreadsheet w.r.t the 2 nd periodic Monitoring Report of the VCS project titled, "DelAgua Clean Cooking Grouped Project in Sierra Leone" VCS ID: 3837	1.1	12-December-2024
42	IAF MD4:2023 document (Issue 2)	4.0	14-June-2023

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 Period
MR	Monitoring Report
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
ARR	Afforestation, Reforestation & Revegetation
ALM	Agricultural Land Management
WRC	Wetlands Restoration Conservation
AcoGS	Avoided Conversion of Grasslands and Shrublands
HHs	Households
IPs	Indigenous People
LCs	Local Communities

APPENDIX 4: FINDINGS OVERVIEW

Table 1. FARs from the Validation or Previous Verification

FAR ID	01	Section no.	2.5	Date: 04-December-2025
Description of FAR				
In continuation of the FAR raised during the joint validation- verification of the grouped project activity to ensure the conservativeness of the values of the parameter η_{old} used, the verifying VVB during the next subsequent verification shall ensure that the value for η_{old} continues to be reflective of a conservative approach. Whilst PP has ensured the conservativeness of the value during the reported first monitoring and the second monitoring, PP shall also compare the results of the monitoring survey during the subsequent monitoring period with the ex-ante value and value from the first monitoring period and the second monitoring period for the parameter η_{old} and use the most conservative value available. This measure shall be applied to ensure the conservativeness of the value used for the monitored parameter η_{old}.				
Project proponent response				Date: 09-December-2025
PP has applied an efficiency value of $\eta_{old} = 0.1130$, consistent with the registered PD. This same value was also used during the previous monitoring period. From the monitoring surveys conducted in this monitoring period, survey results indicate that all users reported using either the DelAgua ICS exclusively or in combination with a 3-stone fire, with no other baseline stoves (e.g., charcoal stoves) present in the households. Refer to columns AE to AJ in the “Usage Survey Data” tab for details. According to VMR0006 Version 1.1, the methodology specifies an efficiency of 10% for unimproved wood stoves and 20% for other stoves. Based on the current monitoring period survey findings, the baseline stove efficiency corresponds to 10%, in line with the applied methodology. Since PP has consistently applied a value of 11.3%, as per the registered PD, this ensures that the applied value remains conservative and appropriate.				
Documentation provided by project proponent				
VCS 3837 MP4 ER sheet v 3.0 09122025				
VVB assessment				Date: 16-December-2025

The VVB team has assessed the usage survey records and also cross- checked during the on- site visit that the project beneficiaries are using only the traditional 3- stone fire stoves as continued baseline stove during the project scenario. As a result, the value of the parameter η_{old} can be considered as 0.1.

Still, the PP has applied 0.1130 as the value for the parameter η_{old} based on the registered Joint PDMR and previous verification which is considered as a conservative approach by the verification team and thus acceptable for the current monitoring period.

However, the verification team has raised a new FAR in this monitoring period to ensure the conservativeness of the value of the parameter η_{old} used.

Hence, FAR 01 is closed.

Table 2. CLs from this Project Verification

CL ID	01	Section no.	List of Documents	Date: 04-December-2025
Description of CL				
PP is requested to kindly submit the following list of documents: 1. Proof of Project Proponent. 2. Screenshot of database collection software used in the project. 3. Project Database 4. Local Stakeholder Consultation Report for the LSC meeting conducted for PAI 2 5. Manufacturer specifications of both the PAIs (Kuniokoa and SSM Dura S-32 X). 6. Efficiency test reports for both the PAIs. 7. Lifetime test reports of both the PAIs. 8. User manuals of both the PAIs. 9. Provision of end of life disposal of the PAIs 10. Proof of first ICS distributed under this grouped project activity. 11. Proof first and last ICS distributed under the current monitoring period. 12. Carbon Transfer Forms. 13. Evidence for SDG 3. 14. Evidence of SDG 8.1 and 8.3 15. Evidence of SDG 12 16. Evidence of training to the field team for conducting the monitoring survey 17. Evidence of the monitoring survey conducted during the current monitoring period 18. Maintenance records of the PAIs during the current monitoring period 19. Calibration details/ Purchase orders of the equipments (weighing scales and moisture meter) used during the monitoring survey. 20. Grievance Mechanism. 21. Official declaration that whether the project activity is included in other emission trading programs or under any emission reduction binding limits and net GHG emission reductions or removals				

generated during this monitoring period have not been used for compliance under such programs or mechanisms.	
Project proponent response	Date: 09-December-2025
The following documents, applicable to this project, are being submitted as follows: 1. Proof of Project Proponent. – Please refer to the Verra registry page and the Deed of Accession uploaded therein. Additionally, the Project Declaration is being submitted for the document no. 21 below, which further confirms the PP name as DelAgua Health Sierra Leone (Voluntary) Limited. 2. Screenshot of database collection software used in the project. - Being submitted 3. Project Database – Being submitted 4. Local Stakeholder Consultation Report for the LSC meeting conducted for PAI 2.- Since these are not Local Stakeholder Consultations as defined under the VCS standard as referred in response to CAR#2 below, no LSC report is applicable. However, the PP is submitting collaboration agreements for each chiefdom/district along with attendance sheets as supporting evidence. 5. Manufacturer specifications of both the PAIs (Kuniokoa and SSM Dura S-32 X)– Please note that PAI-1 and PAI-2 do not represent two different stove models or vintages, but rather two separate investor groups. The PAI designation is used solely for investor reporting purposes. Under PAI-1, PAI-2, or any future PAIs, different ICS models may be distributed depending on investor participation, which is unrelated to stove model selection. As of now, PAI-1 and PAI-2 include the distribution of Burn Kuniokoa Gen 2 and Burn Ecoa Wood Gen 3 stoves, and the technical specifications for these models are being submitted as supporting evidence. Since S32-X stoves were not distributed, manufacturer specifications for this model are not required. .Kuniokoa Gen 2 and SSM Dura S-32X were included in the PD during validation only as representative models, which does not mandate that only these models must be distributed in accordance with Section 1.11 of the registered PD. 6. Efficiency test reports for both the PAIs. – This is not applicable, as the methodology directly provides the formula for calculating new through default degradation factor, thereby eliminating the need for conducting WBTs. The CREEC test Reports for stove testing shared by Burn, along with technical specifications or the newly distributed Ecoa Wood ICS model are being submitted. 7. Lifetime test reports of both the PAIs. – Technical Specifications for both the ICS model distributed under the project is being submitted 8. User manuals of both the PAIs.– Stove manual for both the ICS model distributed under the project is being submitted 9. Provision of end of life disposal of the PAIs – For detail, refer response to CL#4 below, Agreement with Government of Sierra Leone which includes clause under section 11.11 on safe disposal of ICS is being submitted 10. Proof of first ICS distributed under this grouped project activity. - Being submitted 11. Proof first and last ICS distributed under the current monitoring period. – Being submitted 12. Carbon Transfer Forms. - Being submitted 13. Evidence for SDG 3. - Please refer to cell "C8" in the " Ex Post. Survey Results" tab of the ER sheet. Sample PDF forms Monitoring survey is being submitted 14. Evidence of SDG 8. - for SDG 8.1, Refer to cell "C12" in the " Ex Post. Survey Results" tab of the ER sheet. Sample screenshot of Monitoring survey is being submitted For SDG 8.3, evidence is being submitted 15. Evidence of SDG 12. - Being submitted 16. Evidence of training to the field team for conducting the monitoring survey - Being submitted	

17. Evidence of the monitoring surveys (Usage + KPT) conducted during the current monitoring period. – As the project is not transitioning to VM0050 and remains under methodology VMR0006, the requirement to conduct a KPT does not apply. Accordingly, the sample extracted PDFs of the monitoring surveys carried out via phone-based interviews are being submitted.
18. Maintenance records of the PAIs during the current monitoring period – As no grievances related to stove functionality were reported during the current monitoring period, this requirement is not applicable. The grievance register is being submitted for reference.
19. Calibration details/ Purchase orders of the equipments (weighing scales and moisture meter) used during the monitoring survey. – This is not applicable, since only usage surveys were conducted, which do not require the use of any equipment for measurement.
20. Grievance Mechanism. - There were no grievance raised during this MP, but register has been submitted.
21. Official declaration that whether the project activity is included in other emission trading programs or under any emission reduction binding limits and net GHG emission reductions or removals generated during this monitoring period have not been used for compliance under such programs or mechanisms. - Being Submitted

Documentation provided by project proponent

As above

VVB assessment

Date: 16-December-2025

The VVB team has assessed all the requested documents submitted by the PP and the observations are as follows:

1. The PP has submitted the Project Declaration and the VVB team has further cross- checked the PP name from the VCS registry and the Deed of Accession on the registry page which has been found appropriate and acceptable by the VVB. Therefore, comment 1 is closed.
2. PP has submitted the screenshot of the data collection software used in the project activity which the verification team has assessed and observed that it records all the details that are essential for project database and is thus acceptable. Therefore, comment 2 is closed.
3. The project database submitted by the PP has been assessed for any duplicate entries, and the distribution records of PAI 2 during the current monitoring period. Therefore, comment 3 is closed.
4. The collaboration agreements and the attendance sheets of the consultations conducted by the PP before the distribution of PAI 2 during the current monitoring period have been assessed by the VVB team and found OK. Therefore, comment 4 is closed.
5. The VVB team has assessed the clarification provided by the PP for the PAI 1 and PAI 2 under this grouped project activity and found it acceptable. The manufacturer specifications of the BURN Kuniokoa Generation 2 and BURN ECOA Wood Generation 3 stove submitted by the PP have been assessed by the VVB team and found acceptable. Therefore, comment 5 is closed.

6. The efficiency test report of the ECOA Wood Generation 3 stove by CREEC submitted by the PP along with technical specifications have been assessed by the VVB team and found acceptable. Therefore, comment 6 is closed,
7. The technical specifications for both the ICS submitted by the PP for the project ICS which is distributed during the current monitoring period has been assessed by the VVB and found that the project stove Kuniokoa Gen 2 and ECOA Wood Gen 3 have a lifetime of 10 years. The document is thus acceptable to the VVB team. Therefore, comment 7 is closed.
8. The user manuals submitted by the PP has been assessed by the verification team and it is found that it contains all the necessary directions for cooking. Therefore, comment 8 is closed,
9. The details about the provision of end of life disposal for the ICS are explained in CL 04.
10. The end user agreement of the first project ICS distributed under the current grouped project activity which is dated 22-February-2023 has been found acceptable to the VVB team. Therefore, comment 10 is closed.
11. The proof of first project ICS for the current monitoring period (end user agreement) dated 25-March-2025 and the last project ICS for the current monitoring period (end user agreement) dated 27-October-2025 has been assessed by the verification team and found acceptable. Therefore, comment 11 is closed,
12. The sample end- user agreements submitted by the PP have been assessed by the VVB team and found acceptable. Therefore, comment 12 is closed.
13. The usage survey template and usage survey record submitted by the PP has been assessed by the VVB and found acceptable. Therefore, comment 13 is closed.
14. The employment records for SDG 8.3 submitted by the PP along the monitoring survey results for SDG 8.1 in the ER sheet have been assessed by the VVB team and found acceptable. Therefore, comment 14 is closed.
15. The photographs of the DelAgua staff educating the project beneficiaries along with the user manuals used for training for SDG 12 have been assessed by the verification team and is found acceptable. Therefore, comment 15 is closed.
16. The verification team has assessed the training record of the field monitoring survey staff dated 29-September-2025 along with the training records for distribution dated 13-March-2025 and 19-March-2025 and found it acceptable. Therefore, comment 16 is closed.
17. The calibration details/ purchase orders of the equipments are not applicable for the current monitoring period since only usage surveys were conducted for the current monitoring period which is thus acceptable to the verification team. Therefore, comment 17 is closed.
18. The copy of maintenance records/ grievance logbook for the current monitoring period submitted by the PP has been assessed by the VVB and found acceptable. Therefore, comment 18 is closed.
19. Since, the PP has conducted only the usage survey during the current monitoring period, therefore no equipments were used which has been accepted by the VVB team. Therefore, comment 19 is closed.

20.	The PP has submitted the grievance register and it has been confirmed by the verification team that no grievance was received during the current MP. Therefore, comment 20 is closed.
21.	The PP has submitted the official declaration that whether the project activity is included in other emission trading programs or under any emission reduction binding limits and net GHG emission reductions or removals generated during this monitoring period have not been used for compliance under such programs or mechanisms dated 21-Novemeber-2025 which has been assessed by the VVB team and found acceptable, Therefore, comment 21 is closed.
Hence, CL 01 is closed	

CL ID	02	Section no.	3	Date: 04-December-2025
Description of CL				
1. The technical specifications and the thermal efficiency of PAI 2 mentioned under section 1.1 and section 4.2 of the MR are inconsistent with the technical specifications and the thermal efficiency of PAI 2 mentioned in section 4.1 of the MR and section 1.11 of the registered JPDMR v8.0. PP is requested to clarify with required supporting evidence. 2. PP is requested to clarify the types of stoves in use during the pre- project baseline scenario.				
Project participant response				Date: 09-December-2025
1. Section 1.1 of the MR mentioned the thermal efficiency based on manufacturer specifications, whereas section 4.2 provides the calculated thermal efficiency values derived using Equation 5 of the applied methodology VMR0006 ver 1.1 for parameter $\eta_{new,i,j}$, incorporating year-wise degradation. Therefore, the values in Sections 1.1 and 4.2 serve different purposes and are not inconsistent. As per Section 1.11 of the registered JPDMR v8.0: <i>"A representative model of the ICS technology that is planned to be distributed is provided below. The program will assure that the ICS technology being distributed to households shall have minimum performance level, design specifications, and lifetime equivalent to the model represented."</i> The representative stove models referenced in the registered PD were Kuniokoa Gen 2 and S32-X. However, this does not mandate that only these models must be distributed; other similar stove models may be distributed in the future. Up to MP3, the PP distributed only Burn Kuniokoa Gen 2, while S32-X was not distributed due to PP preference and strategic considerations. Since Burn has discontinued the production of Kuniokoa Gen 2 and replaced it with Ecoa Wood Generation 3, the project distributed the updated Ecoa Wood Gen 3 model in 2025. This stove serves as the upgraded equivalent of Kuniokoa Gen 2 distributed in 2023. In alignment with Section 1.11 of the registered PD, the project has ensured that Ecoa Wood Gen 3 meets or exceeds the minimum performance level, technical specifications, and lifetime parameters of the representative models. Therefore, its inclusion in the project is fully consistent with the registered PD and compliant with the applied methodology.				

Additionally, PAI-1 and PAI-2 do not correspond to stove models or vintages, but rather represent two separate investor groups, as detailed in the response to Point 5 of CL#1.

Accordingly:

- Section 1.1 includes technical specifications for Ecoa Wood Gen 3 (manufacturer data).
- Section 4.2 presents calculated thermal efficiency values ($\eta_{new,i,j}$) for Kuniokoa Gen 2 and Ecoa Wood Gen 3 using methodology-based degradation.
- Section 4.1 reflects values available at the validation, when only Kuniokoa Gen 2 and S32-X were listed under the PD and therefore remains consistent with the registered PD.

Thus, there is no inconsistency across the referenced sections. Supporting evidence—including manufacturer specifications (lifetime details) and CREEC test reports (with and without pot skirt) for Ecoawood G3—is being submitted.

2. In line with Sections 1.1 and 3.4 of the registered PD, the baseline scenario prior to the implementation of the project activity consisted of the use of traditional wood-fueled cooking devices, primarily three-stone fire stoves and Rondereza stoves (traditional wood stoves). These traditional stoves are simple structures made from clay or having stone or metal tripods with poor combustion air supply or flue gas ventilation system i.e., without a grate or a chimney. These stoves use non-renewable biomass (firewood). A baseline survey was undertaken prior to project implementation to confirm the baseline technology. These survey results confirmed that 100% of the households used simple wood stoves (three-stone or Rondereza) as their primary cooking device. Please refer section 3.4 of the registered PD for the details. This has been already validated by VVB and approved by Verra. Further, the PP has a provision to distribute ICS only to households whose primary baseline cooking technology is either a three-stone fire stove or a traditional wood stove. Households whose primary device includes traditional charcoal stoves, improved biomass stoves, fossil-fuel based stoves (LPG, kerosene, ethanol), electric stoves, biogas stoves, or any other improved stove types are not eligible to receive an ICS under this project. Therefore, the baseline scenario is clearly defined as the usage of traditional wood-fuel stoves (three-stone or Rondereza).

Documentation provided by project participant

Manufacturer specifications (lifetime details) and CREEC test reports (with and without pot skirt) for Ecoawood G3

VVB assessment

Date: 16-December-2025

1. The VVB team has assessed the justification provided by the PP for the manufacturer specifications and the thermal efficiency of the project ICS distributed during the current MP. As explained by the PP, the PAI 1 and PAI 2 represents the different investor groups and does not correspond to any stove models mentioned. During the current monitoring period, the upgraded version of Kuniokoa generation 2 stove was distributed called as ECOA Wood Generation 3. This was due to discontinuation of manufacturing of Kuniokoa Gen 2 stove by the manufacturer BURN. The efficiency test report and manufacturer specifications of ECOA Wood Gen 3 submitted by the PP have been assessed to confirm that the thermal efficiency of the ECOA Wood stove is better than Kuniokoa stove, thus acceptable. The details mentioned in the section 1.1 and 4.4 of the MR are appropriate in view of same. Therefore, comment 1 is closed.

2. As justified by the PP, the baseline scenario, as per Sections 1.1 and 3.4 of the registered PD, is the use of traditional wood-fueled cooking devices, namely three-stone fire stoves and Rondereza stoves. These stoves are inefficient, lack adequate combustion air supply and flue gas ventilation, and rely on non-renewable biomass (firewood). A baseline survey conducted prior to project implementation confirmed that 100% of project households used these traditional wood stoves as their primary cooking technology. The Project Proponent restricts ICS distribution to households meeting this baseline condition, thereby ensuring a clearly defined and auditable baseline scenario, thus acceptable to the VVB team. Therefore, comment 2 is closed.

Hence, CL 02 is closed.

CL ID	03	Section no.	1.4	Date: 04-December-2025
Description of CL				
In the table under section 3.1, PP is requested to kindly incorporate the number of PAI 1 and PAI 2 devices distributed in various districts of the host country.				
Project participant response				Date: 09-December-2025
Section 3.1 of the MR has been revised to incorporate the number of ICS distributed under PAI-1 and PAI-2 across various districts of the host country.				
Documentation provided by project participant				
VVB assessment				Date: 16-December-2025
The verification team has assessed the updated section 3.1 of MR and found that the number of project ICS distributed under PAI 1 and PAI 2 have been incorporated in the table.				
Hence, CL 03 is closed.				

CL ID	04	Section no.	On- site visit	Date: 04-December-2025
Description of CL				
During the on-site visit, the verification team assessed the warranty booklet provided to project beneficiaries at the time of distribution of project ICS. The warranty booklet did not mention about the end of life disposal of the project ICS. PP is requested to clarify.				
Project participant response				Date: 09-December-2025
The warranty booklet provided by Burn Manufacturing is a standard component of their product package. While this booklet includes valuable information on stove usage and maintenance, it is not intended to				

serve DelAgua’s communication method for a disposal plan. DelAgua has acknowledged in its agreements with the Government of Sierra Leone that it holds responsibility for the safe disposal of cookstoves at the end of their useful life. Please refer to section 11, point 11 of the document titled “DHSL Govt. of SL Agreement Signed August,2024.IM”, which is submitted as supporting evidence. As per manufacturer specifications, the expected lifetime of the ICS is 10 years. Given that the project and ICS distributed are still very early in their lifespan—the initial 26,536 stoves distributed in 2023 are approximately two years old, and an additional 243,676 stoves have been newly distributed during this monitoring period (2025)—no stove has yet reached end of life. As part of ongoing consultation and community engagement activities, DelAgua currently maintains a customer support system and grievance mechanism through field staff and established communication channels as stated in section 2.1.4 of the MR to address any cases of damaged units, feedback, or concerns raised by beneficiaries.

Further, as part of ongoing programme development, DelAgua is preparing a structured disposal and recycling framework to be rolled out as stoves approach the end of their useful life, ensuring compliance with environmental and regulatory expectations. Accordingly, disposal activities have not yet occurred due to the current lifecycle stage, but a clear responsibility and management plan is already established and will be expanded as the project progresses.

Documentation provided by project participant

DHSL Govt. of SL Agreement Signed August,2024.IM

VVB assessment

Date: 16-December-2025

The verification team has assessed the justification provided by the PP that the warranty booklet provided by Burn Manufacturing is part of the standard product package and is not intended to serve as DelAgua’s disposal communication tool. DelAgua has formally accepted responsibility for the safe end-of-life disposal of cookstoves through its agreement with the Government of Sierra Leone. The PP further explains that manufacturer- specified lifetime of the ICS is 10 years. As the project is at an early stage, no stoves have yet reached end of life: stoves distributed in 2023 are approximately two years old, and additional units were distributed during the current monitoring period. The VVB team has further cross- checked the point 11, section 11 of the signed agreement ‘DHSL Govt. of SL Agreement Signed August,2024.IM’.

Table 3. CARs from this Project Verification

CAR ID	01	Section no.	4.1	Date: 04-December-2025
Description of CAR				
In the ‘Table 1 Sustainable Development Contributions’ under section 1.12 of MR, PP is requested to kindly incorporate the bifurcate the male and females employed by the project activity during the current monitoring period and till the end of current monitoring period under SDG target 8.3.				
Project proponent response				Date: 09-December-2025

In the 'Table 1 Sustainable Development Contributions' under section 1.12 of MR, the bifurcation of male and female employees engaged in the project activity during the current monitoring period has been incorporated in the revised MR. The evidence for employment is being submitted, including the list of employees and sample contracts.	
Documentation provided by project proponent	
<i>Evidence of Employment</i>	
VVB assessment	Date: 16-December-2025
The VVB team has assessed the updated 'Table 1 Sustainable Development Contributions' under section 1.12 of MR' and found that the PP has now clearly indicated the bifurcation of male and female employees in the project activity till the end of the current monitoring period. This was further cross- checked with the employment records shared by the PP and found to be consistent. Hence, CAR 01 is closed.	

CAR ID	02	Section no.	4.2	Date: 04-December-2025
Description of CAR				
- During the on- site visit, it was found that a local stakeholder consultation meeting was conducted before the distribution of PAI 2. PP is requested kindly update section 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 of the MR in view of same and share the supporting evidence viz., LSC report, banners, photos, invitation letters/ advertisements, attendance sheet etc. of the same. - Under section 2.1.4 of the MR, it is stated that for the reporting of the grievances by the stakeholders, a toll-free helpline number has been provided. PP is requested to kindly incorporate the toll- free number provided.				
Project proponent response				Date: 09-December-2025
- The national-level Local Stakeholder Consultation (LSC) was already conducted on 24 October 2022 during the project validation stage. In addition to this, the PP conducts specific consultations with Paramount Chiefs and district authorities prior to any distribution activities within a chiefdom or district. These consultations serve to formally introduce the project, seek consent, and execute collaboration agreements with the respective authorities. Meetings typically include participation from local government officials and traditional community leaders, ensuring transparent communication and strong stakeholder engagement at all levels. In alignment with this approach, such consultations were conducted between November 2024 and June 2025, and collaboration agreements were executed with the respective chiefdom/district authorities prior to the distribution of new ICS in 2025. Accordingly, Sections 2.1.1, 2.1.2, and 2.1.3 of the MR have been updated to reflect the details of the consultations conducted across Kambia, Kenema, Koinadugu, Moyamba, and Tonkolili. All relevant supporting evidence is being submitted including collaboration agreements for each chiefdom/district and attendance sheets—for review and verification. - For the current monitoring period, the toll-free number for Sierra Leone is unavailable. The procedure to activate the toll-free number has already been initiated in line with Government of				

Sierra Leone regulations and we are currently awaiting the code. Accordingly, section 2.1.4 of the MR has been updated to reflect the revised the grievance registration procedures.	
Documentation provided by project proponent	
VCS MR 3837 12Feb2025-31Oct2025_commented	
VVB assessment	Date: 16-December-2025
1. As clarified by the PP, specific consultations were conducted from November 2024 to June 2025 before initiation of ICS distribution during the current monitoring period in some chiefdoms namely, Kambia, Kenema, Koinadugu, Moyamba, and Tonkolili. The prime objective of these consultations is to formally introduce the project, seek consent, and execute collaboration agreements with the respective authorities. The participants includes members from from local government officials and traditional community leaders, ensuring transparent communication and strong stakeholder engagement at all levels. It has been confirmed that these consultations are different from the LSC meeting conducted for the project 24- October-2022 in accordance with the registry guidelines. The updated section 2.1.1, 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 of the MR have been assessed by the VVB team and found to be appropriate, thus acceptable. Therefore, comment 1 is closed. 2. The PP has confirmed that they are in process of acquiring a toll- free number for grievances/ complaints from the stakeholders from the government of the host country Sierra Leone and have updated the section 2.1.4 of the MR accordingly which has been accepted by the VVB team. Therefore, comment 2 is closed. Hence, CAR 02 is closed.	

Table 4. FARs from this Project Verification

FAR ID	01	Section no.	4.2 of MR	Date: 16-December-2025
Description of FAR				
In continuation of the FAR raised during the joint validation- verification of the grouped project activity to ensure the conservativeness of the values of the parameter η_{old} used, the verifying VVB during the next subsequent verification shall ensure that the value for η_{old} continues to be reflective of a conservative approach. Whilst PP has ensured the conservativeness of the value during the reported first monitoring, the second monitoring and the third monitoring, PP shall also compare the results of the monitoring survey during the subsequent monitoring period with the ex-ante value and value from the first monitoring period, second monitoring period and third monitoring period for the parameter η_{old} and use the most conservative value available. This measure shall be applied to ensure the conservativeness of the value used for the monitored parameter η_{old}.				
Project proponent response				Date: DD-Month-YYYY

Documentation provided by project proponent	
VVB assessment	Date: DD-Month-YYYY

APPENDIX 5: COMPETENCY STATEMENT

According to the sectoral scope / technical area and experience in the sectoral or national business environment, Applus+ Certification has composed a project assessment team in accordance with the appointment rules in the internal Quality Management System of Applus+ Certification.

The composition of audit team shall be approved by the Applus+ Certification ensuring that the required skills are covered by the team. The four qualification levels for team members that are assigned by formal appointment rules are as presented below:

1. Lead Auditor (LA).
2. Auditor (A) / Auditor in Training (AiT).
3. Technical Expert (TE).
4. Technical Reviewer (TR).

The sectoral scope / technical area knowledge linked to the applied methodology/ies shall be covered by the assessment team.

Name	Qualification	Coverage of scope	Coverage of technical Area	Financial aspect	Host country Experience	Attendance to the On-Site Assessment
Ms. Arohi Jain	Lead Auditor, Technical Expert	Yes (3)	Yes (3.1)	N/A	Yes	Yes
Dr. N. Premjit Singh	Technical Reviewer (TR)	Yes (3)	Yes (3.1)	N/A	NA	NA

Ms. Arohi Jain has completed her M. Sc. in Environmental Sciences and B.Sc. in Biology from Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj University, formerly Kanpur University in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India. She also holds Post Graduate Diploma degree in Urban Environmental Management and Law from CEL, WWF- India and National Law University, Delhi, India. She is a Certified Lead Auditor for ISO 14001:2015 EMS from CQI and International Registry for Certified Auditors (IRCA). Arohi has more than 6 years of experience in the sector of air quality, environmental impact assessment studies and climate change. Her professional career has been mainly focused, but not limited to, on the sector of validation and verification of GHG emission compensation and mitigation projects, in different countries and under universally recognized standards namely, VCS, SD VSta, GS4GG, GCC as Lead Auditor, Validator, Verifier and Technical Expert for SS/TA 3.1. Currently, she works in the CDM Department of Applus + Certification, as Senior Project Officer, being involved in Validations and Verifications of PAs and PoAs as Lead Auditor and Technical Expert in the DOE. She has been involved in more than 60 projects for Renewable and non-Renewable (SS/TA 1.2) as well as Energy Demand (SS/TA 3.1) projects. Ms. Arohi Jain is based in Gurugram, India. Ms. Arohi Jain participates as part of the Audit Team as Lead Auditor, Technical Expert and Assessor (Verifier).

Dr. N Premjit Singh has a PhD in Mechanical Engineering from the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Madras, Chennai, India. M.Tech in Energy Technology, Tezpur University, Napaam, India, and B.Tech in Mechanical Engineering, NERIST, Nirjuli, India. He has extensive experience of about 8 years with DOEs, including UNFCCC CDM and other carbon related schemes (e.g., VCS, GS, GCC), and 5 years+ in research projects, renewable energy, and energy audits. In Applus+ as an internal staff member since March 2023, he has been the Product Assurance Manager for CDM/VCS/GS4GG/GCC Department to ensure the quality of the performance of different assessments, coordinate the global team for technical reviews, and identify the training needs for the auditors and technical reviewers to improve the quality of reports. He holds experience as a Lead Auditor, Validator and Verifier for GHG mitigation projects and programmes of activities in Sectoral Scope 1.2 (Renewables) and 3.1. (Energy Demand) and is qualified as per Applus+ procedures as Lead Auditor, Validator, Verifier, Technical Expert for SS/TA 1.2. and Technical Reviewer. Dr. N Premjit Singh is based in Gurugram, India. Dr. N Premjit Singh participates as part of the Technical Review team.