



**Verified Carbon
Standard**

VCS REQUANTIFICATION VERIFICATION REPORT

DELAGUA CLEAN COOKING GROUPED PROJECT IN THE GAMBIA

Report ID	VCS- 1483947000012686041
Project title	DeLaqua Clean Cooking Grouped Project in The Gambia
Project ID	VCS4000
Crediting period	From 23-February-2023 to 22-February-2030 (inclusive both days)
Monitoring periods verified for requantification	From 23-February-2023 to 31-December-2023 (<i>inclusive both days</i>) From 01-January-2024 to 31-October-2024(<i>inclusive both days</i>)
Original date of issue	11-June-2025
Most recent date of issue	16-October-2025
Version	3.0
VCS standard/1/ Version	VCS standard V4.7
Current applied methodology	VMR0006: Energy Efficiency and Fuel Switch Measures in Thermal Applications, v1.2

New applied methodology	VM0050 Energy Efficiency and Fuel-Switch Measures in Cookstoves Version 1.0
Client	DelAgua Health Rwanda (Voluntary) Limited (DHRV) and DelAgua Health The Gambia (Voluntary) Limited
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Summary:	

The VCS Methodology Change and Re-quantification Procedure of the project title “DelAgua Clean Cooking Grouped Project in The Gambia” VCS project ID VCS4000, have been undertaken by SustainCERT with accordance to the relevant VCS standard/1/ V4.7, VCS Program Guide/2/, V4.4. Relevant requirements of the ISO 14064-2 and ISO 14064-3, as well as applicable criteria for consistent project operations, monitoring and reporting have been applied for requantification verification.

The project 4000 involves dissemination of cookstoves in The Gambia. The project proponents are DelAgua Health The Gambia (Voluntary) Limited and DelAgua Health Rwanda (Voluntary) Limited (DHRV) who are using carbon finance to support local partners engaged in different activities like production, distribution, and maintenance of various product technologies. The ICSs disseminated under the grouped project are based on a “rocket stove” and designed to improve fuel combustion and heat transfer which by rocket stove design principles reduces the use of biomass fuel through improved combustion efficiency of wood fuel.

Purpose:

The methodology change and requantification verification service provided by SustainCERT for the grouped project activity VCS4000 is to perform independent verification for the two already issued monitoring periods that is from 23-February-2023 to 31-December-2023 (MP1) and from 01-January-2024 to 31-October-2024 (MP2). During this requantification audit project is also undergoing methodology change¹ from VMR0006/7/ ver.1.1 to VM0050/8/ ver.1.0. The requantification verification of the project is an independent review and ex-post & ex-ante determination by

¹ Refer Verra VCS Methodology Change and Re-quantification Procedure

SustainCERT of the monitored reductions in GHG emissions that have occurred, against the VCS standard/1/, V4.7, VCS Program Guide, V4.4, VM0050/8/ and host party criteria/24/.

Scope of validation and verification

The scope of verification is to establish/verify that:

- The project activity has been implemented and operated as per the registered PDMR/4/ and updated revised PD/9/.
- All the physical features (project technology) of the project are in place in accordance with registered PDMR/4/ and updated PD.
- The Requantification Report/10/ and other supporting documents provided are complete in accordance with the latest applicable version of VCS standard/1/.
- The actual monitoring systems and procedures comply with the monitoring systems and procedures described in the monitoring plan, any registered monitoring plan/4/, the approved methodology/7/ including applicable tool(s) and/or, where applicable, the approved standardized baseline.
- The data recorded and stored as per the monitoring methodology including applicable tool(s) and, where applicable, the standardized baseline.

The project activity VCS4000 is undergoing requantification for the two monitoring periods: from 23-February-2023 to 31-December-2023 (MP1) and from 01-January-2024 to 31-October-2024 (MP2), under its first crediting period (7 years) from 23-February-2023 to 22-February-2030.

Desk Review

Review of project information, monitoring plan specifically monitoring frequency, quality assurance and quality control system against the updated PD/4/ and applicable VCS standard/1/, VCS Methodology Change and Re-quantification Procedure and applied methodology VCS Methodology from Sectoral Scope 3 –VM0050/8/ Energy Efficiency and Fuel-Switch Measures in Cookstoves Version 1.0. Onsite audit Interview with the relevant personnel to confirm the implementation of the project by paying particular attention to the operational and data collection procedures, in accordance with the updated revised PD/9/ and methodology.

- o A detailed cross check of the information provided in the Requantification Report/10/ against the relevant evidence such as data sources and technical specification/17/ of measuring equipment.
- o A detailed cross check of the calculations made for the estimation of greenhouse gas emissions.
- o An evaluation of data management and the quality assurance and quality control system in the context of their influence on the generation and reporting of emissions reduction.

A risk-based approach has been followed for the verification of the project. During verification, 06 CARs, 06 CL and 00 FAR were raised during verification.

The assessment team thoroughly reviewed the revised PD/09/ along with ex-ante calculation sheet, revised Requantification Report/10/ and the emission reduction calculation sheet/11/ against the relevant evidence and applicable VCS requirements, VCS standard/1/ V4.7 and VCS Guideline/2/ V4.4. It has been concluded that there are no more uncertainties associated with the project.

The review of the revised PD, Requantification Report/10/, emission reduction calculation sheet, supporting documentation, and the interview with relevant personnel during the on-site audit provided

the assessment team with sufficient evidence to confirm compliance with the applicable criteria. SustainCERT confirms that the project activity, VCS4000, has been successfully implemented in accordance with the revised updated Project Description (PD)/9/ and the applied methodology, VM0050/8/: Energy Efficiency and Fuel-Switch Measures in Cookstoves, Version 1.0 and VCS Methodology Change and Re-quantification Procedure, in alignment with all relevant VCS Program requirements.

SustainCERT confirms that the monitoring period from 23-February-2023 to 31-December-2023 (MP1) and from 01-January-2024 to 31-October-2024 (MP2), has resulted in the total generation of 344,515 tCO₂e of emission reductions through the reduction in non-renewable biomass combustion.

Vintage period	Approved total VCUs eligible for issuance	New total VCUs eligible for issuance	Reconciliation percentage (%) = New VCUs/ original VCUs	Original total buffer pool allocation	New total buffer pool allocation	Buffer allocation difference (new total – old total)
23-Feb-2023 to 31-Dec-2023	167,575 ²	132,336	78.97 %	-	-	-
01-Jan-2024 to 31-Oct-2024	290,221 ³	212,179	73.11 %	-	-	-

The management of DelAgua Health Rwanda (Voluntary) Limited (DHRV) & DelAgua Health The Gambia (Voluntary) Limited (Project Proponent) is responsible for the preparation of the GHG emissions data and the reported GHG emission reductions, based on the procedures established in the project's Monitoring Plan outlined in the registered Project Description Document/9/ and the applied methodology/8/.

² https://registry.terra.org/mymodule/ProjectDoc/Project_ViewFile.asp?FileID=120917&IDKEY=ilksjoiuwqowrnoiuomnckjashouffimIn902309ksdfiku0989166744543

³ https://registry.terra.org/mymodule/ProjectDoc/Project_ViewFile.asp?FileID=130775&IDKEY=kq934lkmsad39asjdkfj90qlkalsdkngaf98uIkandDfdvDdfhf180338725

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objective

The methodology Change and Re-quantification of the project titled “DelAgua Clean Cooking Grouped Project in The Gambia” VCS project ID – VCS4000, have been undertaken by SustainCERT, as requested by DelAgua Health Rwanda (Voluntary) Limited (DHRV) & DelAgua Health The Gambia (Voluntary) Limited the project proponent for the issued MP1 and MP2 monitoring periods from 23-February-2023 to 31-December-2023 (MP1) and from 01-January-2024 to 31-October-2024 (MP2). The requantification verification of project activity is for the crediting period from 23-February-2023 to 22-February-2030. The purpose of the verification is to conduct an independent review of the project information and confirm:

- o The project activity is implemented in accordance with registered monitoring plan as mentioned in the initial Project Description/04/ and revised updated Project Description (PD)/9/.
- o All physical features (project technology) are in place.
- o The actual monitoring systems and procedures comply with the monitoring systems and procedures described in the registered monitoring plan/4/, the new applied methodology/8/ including applicable tool(s) and/or, where applicable, the approved standardized baseline. The data collection procedures and records are as per the monitoring methodology VM0050/8/ Energy Efficiency and Fuel-Switch Measures in Cookstoves, V1.0 and VCS Methodology Change and Re-quantification Procedure.
- o The verification followed the requirements mentioned in the VCS standard/1/, version 4.7/^{1/} and VCS Guidelines/2/, V4.4 and VCS Validation and Verification Manual/3/ ensuring the quality and consistency of the report.

1.2 Scope and Criteria

The scope of requantification verification for this project activity involves assessing the claims made by the project proponent in the revised PD along with ax- ante calculation sheet, Requantification Report/10/, emission reduction calculation sheet/^{11/} and other supporting evidence (as mentioned in appendix 2) made available to the verifier for issued MP1 and MP2 monitoring periods from 23-February-2023 to 31-December-2023 (MP1) and from 01-January-2024 to 31-October-2024 (MP2), in accordance to following documents:

- o VCS standard, V4.7/^{1/}
- o VCS program guideline, V4.4/^{2/}
- o VCS Methodology from Sectoral Scope 3 –VM0050/8/ Energy Efficiency and Fuel-Switch Measures in Cookstoves, V1.0.
- o VCS Methodology Change and Re-quantification Procedure/^{25/}

- o Other relevant rules and requirements, including host part requirements/²⁴/.

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

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

1.3 Level of Assurance

The verification of the project activity is conducted by doing a detailed assessment of Requantification Report/10/, revised PD/09/ against already registered PD/4/, emission reduction calculation sheet and all the relevant documents, and Distribution Database/14/ (as mentioned in appendix 2) of the report against the applied methodology VM0050/8/ Energy Efficiency and Fuel-Switch Measures in Cookstoves, V1.0.

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

Enough evidence was gathered by the assessment team to reduce the risk associated with the audit process. This means that there is some uncertainty arising from the use of sampling since it is possible that a material misstatement is missed.

2 REQUANTIFICATION VERIFICATION PROCESS

The grouped Project activity has been undergoing methodology change and requantification as VCS Methodology Change and Re-quantification Procedure /²⁵/, the approach adapted to ensure the quality and credibility of emission reduction is described in the following sections.

2.1 Method and Criteria

The method and criteria used for verification consist of two phases first is a risk-based approach has been applied for the process followed by Desk review:

- o A document review of the registered VCS document/4/, revised PD/09/, Requantification Report/10/, emission reduction calculation sheet/¹¹/ and other evidence like monitoring survey data/¹⁷/, signed user agreements/¹⁵/, project distribution database/¹⁴/ (as mentioned in Appendix 2 of the report) were strategically reviewed against the applied methodology VM0050/8/, V1.0, VCS Methodology Change and Re-quantification procedure/25/ and risk assessment was undertaken.
- o Project activity sources contributing to the leakage as well as project emissions are assessed inline with applied methodology/⁰⁸/.
- o The frequency of measurements, QA/QC procedures and other relevant documents are verified.

An onsite audit for the project was conducted from 29/04/2025 to 03/05/2025. Further details regarding the process have been mentioned in sections 2.3 and 2.4 of the report.

- o Interviews of the project representatives were conducted to discuss the implementation and operational status of the project with respect to the registered monitoring plan/⁴/.
- o Discussion of QA/QC procedure, data collection, storage and transfer.
- o Interview and visual observation on the condition of the project technology stove, baseline stoves, perceived opinion on SDG claims of the projects, grievances/¹⁵/ if any

Monitoring period claimed for requantification period is valid for MP1 and MP2 monitoring periods from 23-February-2023 to 31-December-2023 (MP1) and from 01-January-2024 to 31-October-2024 (MP2), was verified from the ER calculation/¹¹/, as well as from revised PD and requantification report,

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

2.2 Document Review

As part of verification of the project, the primary activity performed was the strategic review and risk assessment of the documents submitted using a dedicated protocol. A detailed review of revised PD/9/, Requantification Report/10/ and ER calculation/¹¹/ was performed to check:

- o The completeness of the information with reference to the register PD/⁴/ and revised updated PD/9/.
- o Review of project information, monitoring plan specifically monitoring frequency, quality assurance and quality control system against the registered PD/⁴/ and applicable VCS standard/¹/ and applied methodology VM0050/8/ version 1.0; VCS Methodology Change and Re-quantification Procedure/25/.
- o A review of the QA/QC procedures was conducted to make sure the implementation is as per the revised updated PD/⁹/.
- o Project specific assessment against applicable national framework and legislation requirement/²⁴/.

All the other evidence reviewed is mentioned in Appendix 2 of this report. The cross checks between information provided in the Requantification Report/10/, VCS PD/⁹/ and information from sources other than those used, if available, the team's sectoral or local expertise and, if necessary, independent background investigations

2.3 Interviews

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

- o Project technology usage
- o Project technology model and overall condition
- o Stove repair mechanism
- o Project unique identification barcode
- o Baseline stove and baseline fuel
- o Confirmation on signing end user agreements
- o Perception on smoke level of project technology vs baseline stove

Project technology users interviewed on site for household visit

S. No	Stove barcode	End-User name	Type of correspondent	Cluster/village	Date of Audit
1.	WA008956	Jola Sanneh	ICS User	Kuli Kunda	30-Apr-2025
2.	DS000897	Oumie Keita	ICS User	Soma	30-Apr-2025
3.	CE001751	Salimatou Njie	ICS User	Kantaur Worf	01-May-2025
4.	CE024597	Isatou Jallow	ICS User	Kantaur Worf	01-May-2025
5.	CE011675	Kaddy Bayo	ICS User	Jahaur Mandinka	02-May-2025
6.	WA024336	Musukebba Njie	ICS User	Kuli Kunda	30-Apr-2025
7.	TG021697	FATOUMATA SOWE	ICS User	Bayaba	01-May-2025
8.	TG016296	Sisosoko Kumba	ICS User	Sare Alpha	02-May-2025
9.	TG023286	Halima Dukureh	ICS User	Allunhareh	02-May-2025
10.	CE018504	FATOU COLLEY	ICS User	Jahaur Mandinka	03-May-2025

Apart from the operation and field team/16/ and end-users/15/; additional Local stakeholders interviewed/12/ during site visit.

S. No	Stakeholder name	Type of correspondent	Details Discussed	Date of Audit
1	Musa Sissoko	Local Stakeholder and Distribution Coordinator Sare Alpha Village	Feedback on Project; Awareness Campaign by PP, Carbon Credit Benefits, Positive-Negative Feedback, Grievance/15/, ongoing communication,	29-Apr-2025
2	Alhagie Omar Bambo Sissoko	Local Stakeholder and Village Chief (Village Alkalo) Sare Alpha Village	Feedback on Project; Awareness Campaign by PP, Carbon Credit Benefits, Positive-Negative Feedback, Grievance/15/, ongoing communication,	29-Apr-2025
3	Hulaymadoukoubally	Local Stakeholder and Village Distribution Coordinator Koba Kunda Village	Feedback on Project; Awareness Campaign by PP, Carbon Credit Benefits, Positive-Negative Feedback, Grievance, ongoing communication/15/,	29-Apr-2025
4	Mahamadou Koubally	Local Stakeholder and District Chief Fulladu East District	Feedback on Project; Awareness Campaign by PP, Carbon Credit Benefits, Positive-Negative Feedback, Grievance, ongoing communication/15/,	29-Apr-2025
5	Yaya Jarjusey	Local Stakeholders and District Chief Jarra West District	Feedback on Project; Awareness Campaign by PP, Carbon Credit Benefits, Positive-Negative Feedback, Grievance, ongoing communication/15/,	29-Apr-2025

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

Project implementation field team/16/ (incl. WBT Team) interviewed during site visit:

S. No	Name of the person Interviewed	Affiliation	Details Discussed	Audit Team
1	Ousman Badgie / Country Director	DelAgua	Baseline/Project monitoring survey/18/ execution, project distribution mechanism, data collection (distribution database), grievances mechanism/15/, Stove operation & maintenance related aspect	Jean Bosco Rwiyamirira (Auditor, Country Expert)
2	Yorro Cham / Project Coordinator	DelAgua	Baseline/Project monitoring survey/18/ execution, project distribution mechanism, data collection (distribution database), grievances mechanism, Stove operation & maintenance related aspect	Jean Bosco Rwiyamirira (Auditor, Country Expert)
3	Ousman Camara / Data and Training Analyst	DelAgua	Baseline/Project monitoring survey/18/ execution, project distribution mechanism, data collection (distribution database), grievances mechanism, Stove operation & maintenance related aspect	Jean Bosco Rwiyamirira (Auditor, Country Expert)
4	Kalidou Ley / Distribution Coordinator	DelAgua	Baseline/Project monitoring survey/18/ execution, project distribution mechanism, data collection (distribution database), grievances mechanism, Stove operation & maintenance related aspect	Jean Bosco Rwiyamirira (Auditor, Country Expert)
5	Fatou Cham / Distribution Coordinator	DelAgua	Baseline/Project monitoring survey/18/ execution, project distribution mechanism, data	Jean Bosco Rwiyamirira

			collection (distribution database), grievances mechanism, Stove operation & maintenance related aspect	(Auditor, Country Expert)
6	Bintou Nyassi / Distribution Coordinator	DelAgua	Baseline/Project monitoring survey/18/ execution, project distribution mechanism, data collection (distribution database), grievances mechanism, Stove operation & maintenance related aspect	Jean Bosco Rwiyamirira (Auditor, Country Expert)
7	Isatou Sanyang / Village Distribution Coordinator/ Kantaur Worf Village	DelAgua	Baseline/Project monitoring survey/18/ execution, project distribution mechanism, data collection (distribution database), grievances mechanism, Stove operation & maintenance related aspect	Jean Bosco Rwiyamirira (Auditor, Country Expert)
8	Hulaymatou Krubally / Kuli Kunda Village/ Village Distribution Coordinator	DelAgua	Baseline/Project monitoring survey/18/ execution, project distribution mechanism, data collection (distribution database), grievances mechanism, Stove operation & maintenance related aspect	Jean Bosco Rwiyamirira (Auditor, Country Expert)
9	Musa Sissoko / Sare Alpha Village / Village Distribution Coordinator	DelAgua	Baseline/Project monitoring survey/18/ execution, project distribution mechanism, data collection (distribution database), grievances mechanism, Stove operation & maintenance related aspect	Jean Bosco Rwiyamirira (Auditor, Country Expert)

Based on the interviews conducted with above stakeholders and beneficiaries during the onsite visit and kitchen observations by the verifier team, it can be concluded that project ICS are actively used by the households. The project activity also involves the change in the methodology from VMR0006/7/, V1.1 to VM0050/8/, V1.0 as per VCS Methodology Change and Re-quantification Procedure. During the onsite visit the baseline survey users for the project activity was also checked to verify the continued applicability of the existing baseline as per the revised PD.

Interview with the above personnel verified that baseline established during the initial validation of the project remains valid during the methodology change and is found to be in-line with the new applied methodology VM0050/8/, V1.0 section 6.

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

Table 2: Project proponent and Project consultant team interviewed/19/

S. No	Name of the person Interviewed	Affiliation	Details Discussed	Audit Team
1	David Kitt	DelAgua	Project implementation and operation, Project design, monitoring procedure, data and information flow, compliance of monitoring plan with monitoring methodology and approved VCS-PD, Roles and responsibility, Qualification and Training, VCU calculation and completeness of Requantification Report/10/, Electronic Monitoring system, Data collection and data flow, Monitoring surveys, Sample size, fNRB, Customer Support Actions/15/	Indrapal Parmar (Team Leader, Technical expert); Jean Bosco (Auditor, technical expert, country expert); Muskan Chawla (Auditor); Ayushi Gupta (Trainee Auditor)
2.	Ashutosh Tiwari	DelAgua		
3.	Rohit Lohia	Climate Secure		

On the basis of the information collected through above interviews and then further cross checked with the evidence submitted in the Appendix 2 of the report, helped assessment team reach to the conclusion the project is inline with the applied methodology/^{08/} and VCS rules and requirement, thus, a reasonable level of assurance is met.

2.4 Site Visits

The VVB team carried out an on-site visit from 29/04/2025 to 03/05/2025 and physically inspected the project technical design and implementation as specified in the registered PD/^{4/}, revised PD/9/ and applied, Requantification Report/10/ as per methodology VM0050/8/, V1.0 and VCS Methodology Change and Re-quantification Procedure.

The site visit was conducted to verify the accuracy and completeness of the project implementation. The views were obtained during site observation and interactions with project proponent were considered while concluding the verification opinion.

Duration of the Onsite Audit: 29/04/2025 to 03/05/2025			
S.No	Assessment Criteria	Means of Verification	Assessment Opinion
1	The assessment of the implementation and operation of the registered project activity	Registered PD/4/, revised PD with applied methodology VM0050/8/, V1.0 and VCS Methodology Change and Re-quantification Procedure Interviews with PP and onsite visit/19/12/	The information mentioned with reference to project implementation, efficiency and commissioning in MR is found consistent with the documents and information received during interviews.
2	A review of the monitoring survey for generating, aggregating and reporting the monitoring parameters.	Monitoring survey/17/ and emission reduction/11/ calculation sheet. Interviews with households/12/19/	The information related to the monitoring survey generating, aggregating and reporting the monitoring parameters mentioned in MR is found to be consistent with documents crosschecked and information received by interviews.
3	Interviews with relevant personnel to determine whether the operational and data collection procedures are implemented in accordance with the monitoring plan in the PD/4/	Interviews with PP/12/13/19 Training records/16/	All the information related to operational and data collection is found to be inline with the PD/5/ and Requantification Report/8/.
4	A check of the monitoring equipment including data transfer and observations of monitoring practices against the requirements of the PD, the applied methodology including the tools applied	Interviews with PP/19/	Monitoring practices were verified with interview from PP, and it has been observed that all the practices are found to be in line with the PD.

6	A review on calculation of emission reductions	Monitoring survey/18/ and emission reduction/11/	The values mentioned for ER calculation are found to be in line with the monitoring survey/18/. Methods, formulae, and emission factors for calculating baseline emissions have been followed in accordance with the applied methodology/8/.
7	An identification of quality control and quality assurance procedures in place to prevent or identify and correct any errors or omissions in the reported monitoring parameters	Interviews with PP/19/	Methods, formulae, and emission factors for calculating baseline emissions have been followed in accordance with the applied methodology/7/. All the QA/AC procedures were also verified on-site.

The sampling plan adopted by the VVB for carrying out the verification assessment is as follows. Sample selection was also done considering the risk analysis in the area, however, it was made sure that representative samples are covered from the project region.

The Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities (Version 9.0)/18/ states under paragraph 28 that “When the project participants or the coordinating/managing entity have applied a sampling approach, the VVB may apply acceptance sampling as described in the steps indicated in paragraphs 29–38 below as part of validation/verification activities”.

Since the PP has monitored parameters (Operational status of the stove and usage rate of the stove) through surveys, Assessment team conducted acceptance sampling in line with paragraph 30 and 31 of the sampling standard version 9.0/18/.

The Assessment team selected random sample of PP’s monitoring survey records to check the acceptability (or otherwise) of the data for each such record with PP’s sample records and determined if the PP’s sample records meet the requirements.

Sample Size:

AQL	UQL	Producer Risk	Consumer Risk	Sample Size; Min	Acceptance No.
0.5%	15%	05%	20%	08	0

The Assessment team covered a total of 08 samples from project monitoring survey and project KPT survey sample (combined) from group project activity to confirm monitoring survey results covered during this requantification verification.

The onsite verification covered diverse districts across three key regions of The Gambia: Lower River Region (LRR)—including Kiang Central, Kiang West, and Jarra West; Central River Region (CRR)—covering Lower Saloum, Niani, Sami; and Upper River Region (URR)—including Fulladu East and Tumana. Field interviews were conducted with a range of stakeholders, including district chiefs, Village Development Committees (VDCs), village leaders, and stove beneficiaries. These interviews helped validate the implementation process, confirm baseline and project monitoring survey data, and assess compliance with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This geographic and functional coverage ensured representativeness across multiple zones and programmatic activities, thereby reinforcing the credibility of the emission reduction claims.

All the households interviewed confirmed that the project stove was operational. Fair emission reduction calculations are performed based on appropriately recorded usage during the monitoring survey^{12/} for the monitoring periods undergoing requantification as per Verra methodology change and requantification procedure. The Assessment team would like to conclude that based on acceptance sampling approach the project participant's sample record meets the requirement.

2.5 Resolution of Findings

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

The Corrective Action Request (CAR) was raised if:

- o Modifications to the implementation, operation, and monitoring of the registered project activity have not been sufficiently documented by the project participants.
- o Mistakes have been made in applying assumptions, data, or calculations of emission reductions that will impact the number of emission reductions.

The Clarification Request (CL) was raised if:

- o Information is insufficient or not clear enough to determine whether the applicable requirements have been met.

The Forward Action Request (FAR) was raised if:

- o If the monitoring and reporting require attention and/or adjustment for the next verification period.

During verification a total of 06 CARs, 06 CLs and 00 FAR were raised. The details of all the issues communicated to the PD can be found in Appendix 4. The issues raised were closed successfully.

2.5.1 Forward Action Requests

No forward action request has been raised for this monitoring period.

3 VALIDATION FINDINGS

3.1 Project Details

The verification team has reviewed the registered version of project description and associated documentation, including the revised updated Project Description (PD)/9/, Requantification Report/10/, and applied methodology VM0050/8/ v1.0 and VCS Methodology Change and Re-quantification Procedure. Based on this review, it is concluded that the project description is accurate, complete, and provides a comprehensive understanding of the project's nature.

The project details are consistent with the registered documentation and recent updates, and have been assessed to meet the applicable criteria of the VCS standard/1/ v4.7, applied methodology VM0050/8/, VCS Methodology Change and Re-quantification Procedure, and ISO 14064-3:2019 verification principles. The information enables a third-party reader to comprehend the project's scale, purpose, and operational context, fulfilling the intent of Section 3.1 of the Requantification Verification Report template.

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion		
General eligibility of the project to participate in the VCS Program	Evidence Gathering Activities: Desk review of applied methodology and review of project scale, boundary, and technology.		
	Evidence Checked: VM0050/8/ v1.0; updated PD; Methodology Applicability Conditions; VCS Methodology Change and Re-quantification Procedure, Project Description, Requantification Report; ER spreadsheet; project boundary maps.		
	Conclusion on Conformance: The project uses a VCS-eligible methodology. It is correctly classified as a large-scale activity and not fragmented. Conforms with all relevant eligibility rules. For detailed assessment please refer below table.		
	Eligibility Criterion	Evidence and Justification	Assessment Conclusion
	1. Use of an Eligible Methodology	VM0050/8/ v1.0 (Energy Efficiency and Fuel-Switch Measures in Cookstoves) is approved under the VCS	Methodology is eligible and correctly applied.

		Program and applicable to household ICS projects.	
	2. Applicability of Methodology	Project uses Burn Kuniokoa G2 stoves; target users are rural households; baseline technology is inefficient three-stone fires. All applicability conditions of VM0050/8/ are met.	Fully applicable. All conditions are satisfied.
	3. Not Fragmented to Avoid Scale Limits	Project is classified as large-scale; ERRs exceed 300,000 tCO ₂ e/year; all activities are grouped under one implementation structure with one project activity instance (PAI-1).	Not fragmented. Project is valid as a large-scale grouped activity.
	4. Not Registered Under Other GHG Programs	Verified through registry search and project proponent's declaration. Not listed under CDM, Gold Standard, or GCC.	No double counting or dual registration.
	5. Voluntary Nature of the Project	Host country i.e. The Gambia has no legal requirement mandating ICS usage; project is implemented voluntarily using carbon finance.	Project is additional and voluntary.
	6. Eligible Project Type	The project is an energy efficiency activity under Scope 03 (Energy Demand). It is not an AFOLU, ODS, or ineligible activity type.	Project type is eligible.
	7. Legal Right to Claim Emission Reductions	End-user agreement; manufacturer agreement confirming no third-party credit claim; carbon rights declaration submitted/15/.	Legal entitlement is verified and established.

AFOLU project eligibility, if applicable	Evidence Gathering Activities: Review of applied methodology, project categorization, and sectoral scope. Cross-check with VCS standard/1/ definitions and AFOLU eligibility appendix. Evidence Checked: VM0050/8/ v1.0; VCS standard/1/ v4.7 (Section 3.2 and Appendix 1); revised PD; Verra Registry listing/4/. Conclusion on Conformance: Not applicable. The project falls under Sectoral Scope 3: Energy demand, and is categorized as an energy efficiency project in cookstove distribution. It is not an AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use) project and does not involve AFOLU-specific activities such as ARR, REDD, or ALM. Therefore, AFOLU eligibility requirements do not apply.
Requantification eligibility	1. Applicability of the New Methodology (VM0050/8/ v1.0) • Evidence Gathered: The project applies VM0050 v1.0, which is eligible under the VCS Program and suitable for household-level cookstove distribution projects under Sectoral Scope 3 (Energy Demand). • PD Confirmation: The PD v4.0 confirms that the methodology applicability conditions are met, including: ○ The project stoves are of a fixed design (Burn Kuniokoa G2) for MP1. MP2 undergoing requantification. ○ They are implemented in rural households, ○ No deviation from the methodology has occurred. • Conclusion: The new methodology is applicable to the project and used appropriately. VM0050 applicability conditions are fulfilled. 2. Data Availability for Requantification • Requirement: The project must have complete and appropriate data available for each monitoring period being requantified under the new methodology. • Evidence Gathered: Monitoring data for MP1 and MP2 were submitted, including stove usage data, fuel consumption patterns, and monitoring survey documentation. This data was used in ex-post ERR calculations and verified by the VVB.

- Conclusion: The data required by VM0050 has been collected using approved tools (e.g., Tool30 for fNRB). This condition is met.

3. Consecutive Monitoring Periods Including Latest Approved MP

- Requirement: The monitoring periods selected for requantification must be consecutive and include the latest approved monitoring period.
- Evidence Gathered: The requantification covers:
 - MP1: 23-February-2023 to 31-December-2023
 - MP2: 01-January-2023 to 31-October-2024
- PD & Requantification Report/10/ Confirmation: These periods are documented consistently across the PD 4.0 and the Requantification Report/10/.
- Conclusion: The monitoring periods are consecutive and include all monitoring period i.e., MP1 and MP2). This condition is met.

4. No Registration or Participation in Other Programs

- Requirement: The project must not be registered under another GHG or environmental credit program.
- Evidence Checked: A declaration/21/ from the Project Proponent and registry checks (CDM, Gold Standard, GCC) confirm non-participation.
- Conclusion: No risks of double counting or program overlap. This requirement is satisfied.

5. No Change to Project Boundary or Nature Without Justification

- Evidence Reviewed: The project remains focused on the dissemination of Burn Kuniokoa G2 ICS units to households in PAI-1. The grouped project has one project activity instance (PAI-1) in MP1 and MP2. There have been no unreported material changes to project scope or boundaries.
- PD and Site Visit Confirmation: The geographic boundaries and implementation are unchanged and verified during field visits.
- Conclusion: No unauthorized boundary changes. This condition is met.

Final Conclusion:

	The project fulfills all eligibility requirements for applying the Methodology Change and Requantification Procedure under the VCS Program. It appropriately applies VM0050, has valid and consecutive monitoring periods with complete data, and demonstrates compliance with all procedural and eligibility conditions.
Project scale and estimated ERRs	Evidence Gathering Activities: - Review of ex-post ERRs calculated for MP1 and MP2 as provided in the Requantification Report/10/ and revised updated Project Description (PD)/9/. - Verification of classification of project as large-scale under the VCS standard/1/ v4.7. - Cross-check of emission reduction totals in the ER calculation sheet and PD v4.0. Evidence Checked: Verified emissions for each monitoring period: - MP1: 132,336 tCO₂e - MP2: 212,179 tCO₂e (Total Requantified ERRs: 344,515 tCO₂e) These figures are documented in the Requantification Report/10/ and PD Section 3.3, and supported by emission calculation spreadsheets and monitoring data. The PD clearly states that the annual average ERRs exceed the 300,000 tCO₂e threshold, qualifying the project as large-scale. Conclusion on Conformance: The project is correctly categorized as large-scale per Section 3.10 of the VCS standard/1/ v4.7. No changes in project scale occurred during the requantification period. The revised ERRs are based on credible activity data, application of the new methodology (VM0050), and methodologically compliant emission calculations. Therefore, the project scale is appropriate, and the estimated ERRs are validated and consistent with VCS requirements
Likelihood of achieving estimated ERRs	Evidence Gathering Activities: Desk review of monitoring data and usage surveys from MP1 to MP2.

- Analysis of stove distribution records, field monitoring results, and associated emissions calculations.
- On-site verification of stove operational status and user satisfaction.
- Review of technology durability, user behavior trends, and maintenance mechanisms.
- Interviews with local implementation partners and field teams/16/.

Evidence Checked:

Monitoring Survey Results: Show high stove usage rates and low drop-off. The survey confirms that all of of distributed Burn Kuniokoa G2 stoves remain in use and are functioning correctly.

Technology Assessment: The Kuniokoa G2 stove demonstrates superior thermal efficiency and durability, which contributes to consistent emission reductions over time.

ERR Trends: The ERRs for MP1 and MP2 total 344,515 tCO₂e are calculated correctly and same is verified by verification team.

User Feedback: Site interviews and monitoring feedback suggest high satisfaction due to shorter cooking times and reduced smoke, supporting continued stove use.

Conclusion on Conformance: The project's historical emission reduction performance aligns closely with methodology-calculated expectations. Given that:

- Stoves remain operational and in use,
- The program is well-managed as per registered parameters,
- No significant barriers to continued performance were identified,

the likelihood of achieving the estimated ERRs through the remainder of the crediting period is high.

Result: The project demonstrates strong operational consistency and is likely to achieve the revised estimated emission reductions. This condition is met and presents no concern for program eligibility or integrity.

Conditions prior to project initiation

Evidence Gathering Activities:

- Conducted desk review of historical documentation including the original and revised updated Project Description (PD)/9/, stakeholder consultation records, and prior audit reports.
- Reviewed supporting documents establishing baseline technology use (e.g., 3-stone fire) and conditions in target households prior to ICS distribution.
- Cross-checked declarations/21/ from the project proponent affirming voluntary nature of the activity.
- Confirmed absence of any legal mandates related to ICS distribution in host country i.e. The Gambia before the project's initiation date (23-February-2023).

Evidence Checked:

- Revised updated Project Description (PD)/9/: Section 1.4 and 3.1 clearly describe that prior to project initiation, traditional cookstoves such as 3-stone fires were widely used in host country i.e. The Gambia.
- Initial Validation Report & Registry Records/4/: Confirm that the project start date/14/ is correctly stated as 23-February-2023, and the project was not operational before this date.
- Stakeholder Consultation Reports: Demonstrate that the project underwent appropriate engagement procedures and was not a continuation of prior mandatory programs.
- Declaration from Project Proponent/21/: States that the project activity is voluntary and not driven by any legal or regulatory requirement.
- Policy Review: No host country related national policy was found mandating ICS implementation during the relevant pre-start period.

Conclusion on Conformance:

- The baseline scenario is valid and correctly defined as the use of inefficient, traditional cookstoves.
- The project activity was not a regulatory requirement and is clearly a voluntary intervention supported by carbon finance.
- Sufficient documentary evidence supports the assertion that the project began only after registration and was not implemented in whole or part prior to the official start date.

	Result: The project satisfies all VCS requirements relating to conditions prior to project initiation. No eligibility concerns arise.
Additional information relevant to the project	The verification team concludes: • The handling of commercially sensitive information complies with VCS rules and is transparently disclosed in Appendix 1 marked as not applicable. • No additional factors—legal, financial, technical, or operational—have been identified that would affect the project’s eligibility or the validity of the quantified ERRs.

3.2 Application of the New Methodology for the Requantification

3.2.1 Title and Reference

Item	Details
Title of methodology ⁴	VM0050: Energy Efficiency and Fuel-Switch Measures in Cookstoves
Version	Version 1.0
Methodology Reference	VM0050 v1.0 – published in the Verra VCS Methodology Repository. Approved for use under VCS standard/1/ v4.7.
Sectoral Scope	Scope 03 – Energy Demand

The project has appropriately applied VM0050 v1.0 and all relevant tools and protocols, including CCP WBT and KPT protocols, in line with the methodology requirements and VCS standard/1/ v4.7. Stove performance metrics, usage patterns, and sampling design conform with programmatic expectations.

No deviations from approved tools have been made, and all data sources are methodologically sound and transparently reported.

⁴ In this section, «new methodology» means the most recent version of a different active methodology or the most recent version of the current applied methodology selected for the purpose of applying the *Methodology Change and Requantification Procedure*.

3.2.2 Applicability

Methodology ID	Applicability condition	Assessment and conclusion
VM0050	Replacement of non-renewable biomass (e.g., firewood, charcoal)-fired cookstoves with: i. More efficient project devices that use the same fuel as in the baseline. ii. Efficient project devices fired by renewable biomass or bioethanol. iii. Efficient project devices fired by liquefied petroleum gas (LPG); or iv. Electric-powered project devices.	The verification team confirms that the project replaces traditional three-stone firewood stoves with Burn Kuniokoa G2 ICS. Stove efficiency was reviewed via WBT results and confirmed through on-site inspection and interviews with field team/16/, end-users. All distributed ICSs use the same non-renewable biomass and achieve fuel savings.
VM0050	Replacement of solid or liquid fossil fuel (e.g., coal, kerosene)-fired cookstoves with any of the following: i. Efficient project devices fired by renewable biomass or bioethanol ii. Efficient project devices fired by LPG; or iii. Electric-powered project devices.	Not applicable. The verification team confirms that the baseline stoves are firewood-based. No evidence of fossil fuel-based baseline cooking was observed in survey responses or during household visits.
VM0050	Project devices are used in households, communities, institutions, or small or medium enterprises (SMEs), collectively referred to in this methodology as the “target population.”	The verification team confirms that all ICSs are deployed exclusively in households. This was verified through interviews and observation during on-site visits to a representative sample of project activity instances. No ICSs were deployed in institutional or SME contexts.
VM0050	Where renewable biomass is used, it is exclusively renewable and qualifies as one of the following: a) A by-product, residue, or waste	Not applicable. The verification team confirms that the project does not involve switching to renewable biomass. It focuses solely on improving the efficiency of traditional non-renewable biomass (firewood) use.

	stream from agriculture, forestry, and related industries; or b) Originating from dedicated plantations that comply with all relevant applicability conditions in the most recent version of CDM TOOL16.	
VM0050	Where biomass residues are used, they would have been left to decay or burned without energy recovery before implementation of the project activity, and their use does not involve a decrease in carbon pools – in particular of dead wood, litter, or soil organic carbon – on the land areas from which the biomass residues originate.	Not applicable. No biomass residues are used as fuel in the project. Stove users rely on regular firewood as confirmed in monitoring surveys and field visits.
VM0050	Where biomass residues from a production process are used, project implementation does not result in an increase in the processing capacity of raw input or any other substantial changes (e.g., product change) in this process.	Not applicable. The project does not introduce biomass residues as fuel and does not affect any production process.
VM0050	The project does not use multiple types of renewable biomass as a fuel source but instead improves the efficiency of existing biomass use, reducing overall fuel consumption.	Compliant. The verification team confirms that the project reduces firewood consumption using improved biomass cookstove model. No other fuel types are introduced.

VM0050	Where project activities introduce renewable biomass as charcoal, it is renewable charcoal produced by efficient charcoal production processes (e.g., retort sedentary kilns, improved sedentary kilns, Casamance kilns). Methane produced during the charcoaling process is captured and destroyed or combusted for energy purposes.	Not applicable. The project does not introduce charcoal as a fuel source and does not engage in charcoal production.
VM0050	Project devices using renewable biomass (fuel-switch) or non-renewable biomass (improved efficiency) are single-pot, multi-pot portable, or in-situ cookstoves with an initial thermal efficiency of at least 25%	The verification team reviewed CCP WBT ⁵ test results submitted for the Kuniokoa G2 stove. All results confirmed initial thermal efficiency above 25%. Stove specifications were also visually confirmed during household visits.
VM0050	Project devices using LPG or bioethanol are single-pot, multi-pot portable, or in-situ cookstoves with an initial thermal efficiency of at least 30%	Not applicable. The project does not involve LPG or bioethanol-fueled stoves. Confirmed during document and field visit review.
VM0050	Electric project devices meet the maximum risk factor score of 15 on the Cookstove Durability Protocol and have the following minimum thermal efficiency: a) Hot plates and electric hobs: 40%	Not applicable. No electric stoves are used or distributed in the project. Confirmed via PD and MR review.

⁵ Water Boiling Test (WBT) is conducted from October - November 2024 by CREEC laboratory. CREEC, a UNBS ISO/IEC 17025:2017 recognized laboratory – UNBS/LRS/0017.

	b) Induction stoves and other electric stoves: 70%	
VM0050	Project devices using LPG comply with all of the following conditions: a) The baseline fuel either includes non-renewable biomass or is a more carbon intensive fossil fuel (demonstrated by the baseline survey, see Section 6.2) b) The project has a provision for metering LPG supplied to each consumer at the LPG filling station, in order to determine household LPG consumption; and c) The project does not seek to issue any carbon credits for periods after 31 December 2045.	Not applicable. The project does not involve LPG distribution or metering. Confirmed by the PP and through field interviews.
VM0050	Electric project devices use the following electricity sources: a) Decentralized renewable energy systems: Decentralized energy systems using fossil fuels are not eligible, except for backup generators that supply less than 1% of the annual electricity of the decentralized renewable energy system. b) Self-generated renewable electricity (with a maximum of 20% electricity from non-renewable sources for backup); or c) National or regional electricity grid.	Not applicable. No electric project devices are included.
VM0050	The project proponent designs incentive	The project distributes ICSs free of charge and implements awareness campaigns to promote

	mechanisms to reduce the use of inefficient baseline devices and practices that can be replaced by the project devices and describes these mechanisms in the project description.	sustained adoption. The verification team confirmed this through interviews with end-users and community field staff i.e. VDC members.
VM0050	Where a project device has ended its technical life, the project proponent either replaces it with a comparable or better project device or retrofits its essential components to continue meeting the minimum service level requirements (i.e., thermal energy generation), otherwise no further emission reductions may be claimed for the project device.	Verified. During interviews with DelAgua's implementation team, the verification team confirmed the PP's commitment to replace or repair devices reaching the end of technical life. Stove replacement protocols are documented in the PD.
VM0050	Project proponents implement a method for the distribution and identification of project devices that avoids double counting of emission reductions by other mitigation actions and includes unique product identification on the stove itself at the time of distribution/sale (e.g., program logo, alpha/numeric ID, and end-user location, such as geographic coordinates, complete address information).	The verification team observed stoves tagged with barcodes and program logos during field visits. Each stove is linked to a household record in the digital sales database, including GPS data or addresses. Distribution and tracking procedures are robust and prevent double counting.
VM0050	The project complies with any national, sub-national, or local regulations or guidance for the installation,	Review of Gambia's energy policies and interviews with the PP and field team and other stakeholders confirm that ICS distribution is voluntary. No legal obligation or

	commercialization, distribution, and use of improved cookstoves and/or fuel supply and use for the target population. National, regional, and local regulatory frameworks for the provision of the type of thermal energy services provided by the project activity must be documented.	EIA requirement applies. The project aligns with national clean cooking goals but is not mandated.
VM0050	Where project activities reduce emissions from non-renewable biomass, including firewood and charcoal, the risk of double counting is assessed on a national basis by evaluating at validation and crediting period renewal whether there are REDD+ projects or jurisdictional REDD+ programs whose project boundary overlaps with the expected fuel source area of the project. The project proponent must report on the findings of this assessment for informational purposes in the revised updated Project Description (PD)/9/.	The verification team reviewed registry searches and spatial data. No REDD+ projects registered under Verra or other programs operate in the project's woodfuel sourcing area. The risk of double counting is not present and has been transparently addressed in the PD.

3.2.3 Project Boundary

The verification team concludes that:

- The project boundary is well-defined, transparently documented, and consistent with the geographic and operational scope of the grouped activity.

- All GHG sources, sinks, and reservoirs have been appropriately selected or excluded, in full compliance with VM0050 v1.0, VCS Methodology Change and Re-quantification Procedure and IPCC 2006 guidelines.
- The assessment is based on robust evidence: household surveys, ER calculations, GPS data, and direct observations from on-site visits and user interviews.

No omissions or unjustified exclusions were identified. The project boundary and GHG source selection are methodologically sound and verifiable.

Source	Gas	Included?	Assessment and conclusion	
Baseline	Thermal energy generation	CO ₂	Yes	The verification team confirms that CO ₂ emissions from traditional biomass burning are included as per VM0050. Confirmed through MR, stove performance tests, and end-user interviews.
		CH ₄	Yes	Included per methodology. CH ₄ emissions from incomplete combustion were correctly included in baseline. Verified through emission factor application and ER spreadsheet.
		N ₂ O	Yes	N ₂ O emissions from biomass combustion are included. Calculations follow IPCC 2006 defaults.
	Production of charcoal fuel	CO ₂	No	Not included. The verification team confirms that charcoal is not used as a fuel in the baseline scenario based on the results of the baseline fuel use survey. Firewood is the exclusive baseline fuel across the Project Activity Instances-1 (PAI). Therefore, emissions from charcoal production are not applicable and are correctly excluded.
		CH ₄	No	CH ₄ emissions from charcoal production are excluded, which is appropriate given the absence of charcoal use. This was validated through review of the PD, MR, and household energy survey data. No households reported charcoal use.
		N ₂ O	No	N ₂ O emissions associated with charcoal production are correctly excluded. The verification team confirms through document review and field interviews that the project does not consider charcoal in the baseline fuel mix. Exclusion aligns with methodology applicability conditions.
Project	Thermal energy generation	CO ₂	Yes	The verification team confirms inclusion of CO ₂ from combustion of non-renewable biomass in traditional stoves (e.g., 3-stone fires). This is the primary emissions source in the baseline and was correctly accounted for

Source	Gas	Included?	Assessment and conclusion
			using IPCC 2006 factors and Tool 30-based fNRB values. Verified through MR and ER spreadsheet.
	CH ₄	Yes	CH ₄ is included due to incomplete combustion of biomass in inefficient traditional stoves. The emission factor and application were reviewed and found consistent with VM0050.
	N ₂ O	Yes	N ₂ O emissions are included per methodology guidance. Traditional stove emissions were confirmed to be significant based on fuel type and combustion efficiency. Inclusion is appropriate and correctly calculated.
	Transport of fuel (where applicable)	CO ₂	Not included. During interviews with ICS users, the verification team confirmed that firewood continues to be collected manually and locally in the project scenario, just as in the baseline. Therefore, transport emissions are not relevant and are correctly excluded.
		CH ₄	
		N ₂ O	
	Production of fuel (where applicable)	CO ₂	Included. The project continues using non-renewable biomass as fuel, though in reduced quantities. CO ₂ from fuel production remains relevant and is included in the project scenario. Verified through comparison of baseline and project emissions in the ER spreadsheet.
		CH ₄	Included. CH ₄ emissions from firewood production (e.g., potential partial decay during storage) are included. Verified through ER calculations.
		N ₂ O	Included. N ₂ O is included in the project scenario's fuel production stream as per VM0050. Verified in emission factor table and worksheet logic.
	Self-generated electricity (non renewable energy for backup)	CO ₂	Not applicable. The verification team confirms that the project does not involve any equipment or infrastructure requiring electricity generation, including backup generators. The distributed cookstoves (Burn Kuniokoa G2) are biomass-based and do not rely on electrical components. This was confirmed through document review (PD and MR) and on-site observation during field visits.
		CH ₄	Correctly excluded. As no electricity is used in the operation of the ICSs, there are no combustion

Source	Gas	Included?	Assessment and conclusion
			processes involving fossil fuels or waste treatment that would generate CH ₄ .
	N ₂ O	No	Correctly excluded. There are no fossil fuel combustion activities related to the cookstove system that would result in N ₂ O emissions. The verification team observed no electric or backup fuel-based systems during household visits.
	CO ₂	No	Not applicable. The verification team confirms that the distributed ICSs (Burn Kuniokoa G2) are fully biomass-based and do not require or use any form of electricity during operation. No household surveyed reported electric stove use or hybrid energy systems. This was confirmed through field interviews and observation during on-site visits.
	CH ₄	No	Correctly excluded. Since the project devices are non-electric, there is no grid electricity consumption or associated CH ₄ emissions from power generation. No infrastructure is linked to the national grid for cooking.
	N ₂ O	No	Correctly excluded. There are no indirect emissions from electricity generation attributable to the ICSs deployed. Exclusion is consistent with the stove technology and verified through MR, PD, and site inspection of household project technology.

3.2.4 Additionality

The additionality of the grouped project activity has been assessed in accordance with Section 7 of the applied methodology VM0050 v1.0, and the verification team confirms that the project follows the Activity Method as outlined under the approved methodology.

1. Regulatory Surplus

The project is implemented in The Gambia, a Non-Annex I country under the UNFCCC. Based on the desk review of the submitted documentation and review of the declarations made in the PD, there are no laws, statutes, or regulatory frameworks that mandate the distribution or use of efficient biomass cookstoves in the country. Furthermore, there are no systematically enforced government programs or efficiency mandates that would require households to transition from traditional biomass-based cookstoves to improved technologies.

This fulfills the regulatory surplus criterion under Step 1 of the Activity Method. The project is entirely voluntary, and household participation is based on informed consent. The verification team confirms, through documentation review, interviews and onsite visit, that the cookstoves are distributed free of cost and participation is not linked to any government-imposed obligation.

2. Positive List Eligibility

The project developer (PD) has selected the Activity Method for demonstrating additionality and has claimed compliance with the positive list, which provides for automatic additionality if both conditions under the methodology are met. The verification team confirms that:

- Condition 1: The project introduces efficient biomass-fired cookstoves to replace inefficient biomass-fired cookstoves, consistent with clause 1(a) of the positive list. Onsite visit verification, interviews, desk review of documents and PD Section 1.1 confirm that the baseline technology includes traditional three-stone fires or similar inefficient devices, thus meeting the fuel and technology substitution requirement.
- Condition 2: The ICS units are distributed free of charge to end users, and the project is entirely financed through carbon revenue (sale of Verified Carbon Units, VCU's). There are no alternate revenue streams, as confirmed through desk review of documentation, interviews and end-user declarations.

Both conditions of the positive list are satisfied, confirming that the project qualifies for automatic additionality under the selected activity method.

The verification team concludes that the project satisfies the regulatory surplus requirement, with no legal mandate requiring implementation of efficient cookstoves in The Gambia. And project meets both conditions under the positive list outlined in VM0050 v1.0; qualifies for automatic additionality through the Activity Method; and requires no further demonstration of additionality. Accordingly, the project activity is deemed additional, and the associated verification item is considered closed.

Therefore, it is confirmed by verification team that no inconsistencies were found in the application of the additionality tool, and the evidence provided is credible, transparent, and sufficient to support the claim of additionality.

3.3 Methodology Deviations

No methodology deviations have been applied in this requantification verification period or any previous monitoring period selected for requantification. All calculations and procedures strictly adhere to the requirements of VM0050 v.1.0 with no modification or exceptions.

3.4 Project Description Deviations

The verification team concludes that this section is not applicable, as no project description deviations were applied or requested. All project documentation and implementation activities conform with the registered updated version PD, Requantification Report/10/ and relevant VCS Program requirements. There is no impact on methodology applicability, additionality, or baseline scenario.

The verification team assessed that there no Project Description (PD) deviations were applied to the project during the monitoring periods selected for requantification (MP1: 23-February-2023 to 31-December-2023, MP2: 01-January-2023 to 31-October-2024).

Steps Taken by the Verification Team to confirm that there no Project Description (PD) deviations:

- Review of revised updated Project Description (PD)/9/: The team reviewed the most recent version of the Project Description submitted to Verification team, which incorporates all updates for the methodology change and requantification application.
- Requantification Report/10/ Cross-Check: The MR explicitly states that no project description deviations have occurred. This was confirmed through consistency between parameters in the MR, PD, and ER calculation files.
- Stakeholder Interviews: Interviews/12/ with the project proponent and field teams confirmed that no implementation changes diverged from the registered PD/4/, and no deviation requests were submitted to Verra.
- Validation of Core Criteria: The verification team specifically evaluated potential impacts on:
 - Applicability of the methodology: All applicability conditions of VM0050 v1.0 and VCS Methodology Change and Re-quantification Procedure continue to be met without modification.
 - Additionality: The additionality demonstration under the standardized performance method remains intact and unaffected.
 - Baseline scenario: The traditional biomass-based baseline remains appropriate, with no change or deviation proposed.

During the course of the MP1–MP2 Requantification Verification Audit, it was identified that a new improved cookstove (ICS) model, Ecoa Wood Generation 3, was introduced in the updated Project Description (PD). The verification team confirms that this inclusion is correct and aligned with the provisions stated in the original registered Project Description-Monitoring Report (PD-MR), specifically in Section 1.12, which states: *“Other models of improved cookstoves may also be offered under the GP as long as they meet all the requirements of the applied methodology.”* This clause permits the addition of new ICS models, provided they are methodologically compliant. As such, the inclusion of the Ecoa Wood Generation 3 ICS does not constitute a material deviation under Section 3.21 of the VCS Standard v4.7, and therefore does not require a deviation request or pre-approval by the VVB. The VVB agrees that the updated PD appropriately reflects the flexibility built into the registered design.

Importantly, the project developer (PD) has confirmed that no units of the Ecoa Wood Generation 3 ICS have been distributed to date, and this model is not applicable to the current requantification audit

covering Monitoring Periods MP1 and MP2. Hence, it does not impact any ER calculations, monitoring data, or eligibility assessments for this verification cycle. The verification team notes that any future use of this model will be subject to verification by a different VVB at the time of actual installation and inclusion in future monitoring periods. To support future readiness and establish compliance, the PD has submitted the technical specifications and efficiency test records.

These documents have been reviewed by the verification team and confirm that the Ecoa Wood Gen 3 model meets the performance and efficiency requirements outlined in Sections 4.1.4 and 9.1 of VM0050 v1.0, particularly concerning fuel consumption and stove efficiency. The documentation is deemed adequate and methodologically compliant.

Furthermore, the VVB has assessed the eligibility of the Ecoa Wood Generation 3 model under the revised methodology (VM0050 v1.0) and confirms that it qualifies based on the Fuel Type that is Wood; Technology Type which is natural draft combustion stove and Sector Scope that's Energy demand. These attributes fully align with the applicability conditions outlined in Sections 4 and 5 of VM0050 v1.0, and no non-conformities have been identified.

The PD has also clarified that the Ecoa Wood Generation 3 ICS is added over the previously used Kuniokoa Generation 2 model because it is not manufactured by the supplier. And does not represent a new technology class. Therefore, under Section 3.18 of the VCS Standard v4.7, its inclusion does not constitute a material change requiring additional stakeholder engagement. This justification is accepted by the verification team, based on the following:

- No units of the model have been distributed to date
- Its inclusion is already permitted under the registered PD
- It remains technically consistent with existing models

The verification team concludes that the inclusion of the Ecoa Wood Generation 3 ICS is methodologically valid, accurately documented, and non-material in the context of the current audit. Since no units have been distributed, it has no bearing on the current ER calculations, and all supporting documentation confirms future eligibility under VM0050.

Therefore, it is confirmed by verification that the:

- No PD deviations have been applied in any of the monitoring periods selected for requantification.
- No changes were made to project eligibility, crediting period, scale, technology type, or baseline conditions outside of the registered PD/4/ and methodology change.
- The project remains in full conformance with the VCS standard/1/ v4.7, and all updates are properly documented under the methodology change and requantification procedures.

3.5 Baseline and Monitoring

3.5.1 Baseline Reassessment

Is the project subject to a baseline reassessment?

☐ Yes

☒ No

The verification team concludes that:

- The project is not subject to a baseline reassessment for the selected monitoring periods (MP1 to MP2).
- The baseline survey was conducted within the required five-year window.
- There is no change in policy or context that invalidates the existing baseline scenario.
- The project remains in full compliance with the baseline reassessment requirements of VM0050 v1.0 and the VCS standard/1/ v4.7.

PP has selected 142 households for the baseline survey and KPTs which are also designated as control households inline with updated meth requirements. The baseline survey / KPT households were selected using a sampling approach consistent with the CDM Guideline: Sampling and Surveys for CDM PA and PoA, version 4.0, ensuring the sample is representative of the entire rural population of the Gambia and are statistically representative of the pre-project baseline conditions of the target population. Additionally, due to slow pace of change in practice of cooking, stoves used and fuel usage pattern in the country, baseline reassessment is not required. Inline with meth requirements, the survey data is valid for 05 years and for the project activity, previous baseline survey was carried out in November 2022 which is still valid. Assessment team verified the baseline and project KPT survey results and did not find significant variations. Thus, inline with para 2.3.2 (2) of the VCS Methodology Change and Requantification Procedure, the new methodology requires determination of most plausible baseline scenario and does not mandate a fresh baseline survey/KPT.

3.5.2 Baseline Scenario

Is the project applying a new methodology where the baseline scenario determination requirements are different from original methodology?

☒ Yes

☐ No

The verification team concludes that the identified baseline scenario—use of non-renewable biomass in inefficient traditional stoves—is:

- Consistent with VM0050 v1.0 and related correction and clarification requirements by Verra.
- Supported by survey evidence, national statistics, and site-level verification evidence by VVB.
- Reasonably represents what would have occurred in the absence of the project,
- Not impacted by legal mandates or enforceable policy shifts.

The baseline scenario is therefore accurate, justified, and valid for the selected monitoring periods.

The project transitioned from methodology VMR006 to VM0050 v1.0, which defines baseline scenario framework. As per Section 4.1 of VM0050, the baseline is defined as:

“The use of traditional or inefficient biomass-based cooking systems (e.g., three-stone fires or simple charcoal stoves) using non-renewable biomass as the primary cooking fuel.”

The project's baseline scenario is defined as the continued use of inefficient, traditional biomass-based cookstoves—such as three-stone fires or equivalent open-flame devices lacking chimneys, grates, or combustion air enhancement—by the rural population of The Gambia. This baseline is substantiated through credible national statistics and aligned with methodology VM0050 v1.0.

1) VVB team would like to mention here that the assumptions and data used in the identification of the baseline scenario are justified appropriately, supported by evidence, and can be deemed reasonable. The verification team confirms that:

- The PD outlines that baseline households used firewood in traditional stoves, with efficiencies typically default of 15%.
- Supporting data includes the 2018 Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), which states that over 99% of rural households rely on biomass (primarily firewood) for cooking. And the 2019–2020 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), which reinforces that 93% of rural households use firewood and 4.3% use charcoal, with less than 1% accessing clean fuels. and validated emission factors from IPCC 2006.
- The verification team reviewed household survey data collected at validation and confirmed consistent stove types and fuel usage through interviews and field visits.

2) VVB team has verified the documentary reference (section 3.4 of PD) used in determining the baseline scenario is relevant and correctly quoted and interpreted in the revised updated Project Description (PD)/9/.

- The revised PD appropriately references IPCC guidelines, peer-reviewed biomass studies, and national cooking energy statistics.
- No inconsistencies were found between cited sources and how the data was used to justify the baseline.
- The verification team cross-checked these citations during desk review and confirmed their accuracy for the baseline scenario demonstration.

3) Relevant national and/or sectoral policies and circumstances have been considered and are listed in the revised updated Project Description (PD)/9/.

- VVB team has reviewed the 2018 Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and 2019–2020 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) while assessing the baseline for the project.
- These promote—but do not mandate—the adoption of clean cooking technologies.
- The verification team confirmed that there is no legal requirement for households to shift from traditional stoves, preserving the baseline scenario's validity.

Therefore, the verification team confirms that no national laws or mandatory policies exist in The Gambia requiring a transition away from traditional biomass-based cooking technologies. There are no active government restrictions, efficiency mandates, or air quality regulations that would systematically alter the current baseline scenario. Therefore, the continuation of traditional stove use remains a valid and realistic default baseline under current and foreseeable regulatory conditions.

- 4) The procedures for identifying the baseline scenario have been correctly followed and the identified scenario reasonably represents what would have occurred in the absence of the project. Therefore, it is confirmed by Verification team that:
 - VM0050 allows for defining the baseline as the prevailing traditional practice using three-stone fires, which is correctly substantiated project proponent.
 - The verification team confirms that the revised PD and requantification report follow this procedure.
 - On-site interviews with non-project households further confirm that traditional cooking remains common among control populations.
- 5) Steps taken to cross-check data used in the identification of the baseline scenario. Cross-checks included:
 - Comparison of PD claims against monitoring data from MP1–MP2.
 - Review of prior validation and stakeholder consultation records.
 - Interviews with field staff and implementing partners confirming that no pre-existing ICS programs were in place.
 - Comparison of fNRB and default emission factors to Tool 30 and IPCC 2006 guidance.

These independent and government-backed surveys provide a robust empirical foundation, demonstrating that biomass use is the dominant cooking practice in the project's target areas. The PP has further validated this at the household level through beneficiary eligibility screening and distribution protocols. Only those households using traditional biomass stoves are selected, and this is confirmed through signed usage posters, user agreements, and field records. The verification team has reviewed these supporting mechanisms and finds them appropriate, transparent, and traceable.

The verification team concludes that the baseline scenario is consistent with the requirements of VM0050 v1.0, and Accurately reflects traditional stove and fuel use conditions in host country that is Gambia. And baseline scenario is determined using a robust and conservative methodology supported by credible data sources. VVB team validated through site inspections, survey analysis, and review of documentary evidence. The baseline scenario is therefore justified, accurate, and valid for the purposes of GHG quantification under the VCS Program.

3.5.3 Monitoring Plan

The verification team confirms that the monitoring plan outlined in Section 4.2 of the revised updated Project Description (PD)/9/ and implemented during the monitoring period undergoing requantification is fully consistent with the requirements of VM0050 v1.0 and associated tools (e.g., CDM Tool 30 and CCP KPT protocol).

Table 1: Parameters Available at Validation

Parameter	Description	Source	Purpose	Verification Assessment
$\eta_{old,avg}$	Average thermal efficiency of baseline stove (fraction)	Default value as per VM0050	Used in baseline emissions estimation	0.15 efficiency for three-stone fire confirmed and applied in line with VM0050 defaults.
$EF_{b,i,CO_2} / EF_{p,j,CO_2}$	Emission factor for fuel used by the baseline/project device (tCO ₂ /TJ)	IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories	Used to calculate the CO ₂ emissions from biomass combustion	Value of 112 tCO ₂ /TJ for firewood confirmed; accurately applied in ER spreadsheet as per IPCC default and VM0050 guidance.
$EF_{b,i,non-CO_2} / EF_{p,j,non-CO_2}$	Non-CO ₂ emission factor for fuel used by the baseline/project device (tCO _{2e} /TJ)	IPCC 2006 Guidelines and IPCC AR5 GWP100 values	Used to calculate CH ₄ and N ₂ O emissions from biomass combustion	Values of 9.46 tCO ₂ /TJ including GWP-weighted CH ₄ and N ₂ O factors were verified; align with AR5 and correctly applied.
$NCV_{b,i} / NCV_{p,j}$	Net calorific value of biomass fuel (TJ/tonne)	IPCC 2006 Guidelines	Convert fuel quantity to energy content	Default value of 0.0156 TJ/tonne used; consistent with methodology

				and IPCC guideline.
BCex-ante,b,i	Annual average quantity of fuel used per baseline device (tonnes/year)	Ex-ante estimation based on KPT results and survey analysis done at the time of validation and approved by Verra.	Estimate ex-ante baseline emissions	Value of 6.947 t/HH/year validated KPT; Reviewed by Verification team; approved by Verra conservative and consistent with prior validation by previous VVB.
Hhi / Hhj,k	Average household size (converted to equivalent male adults)	Registered JPDMR Page 55 and sourced from published report for The Gambia.	Average household size of the target population for Estimation of average energy consumption	The parameter value is 8.28 is as per registered PD. The parameter values validated and approved by previous VVB and Verra. Nonetheless the value is reviewed by verification team to be correct.

Table 2: Parameters Monitored

Parameter and Value	Description	Source	Purpose	Verification Assessment
Nj,k,y = 76,140 numbers	Number of improved cookstoves commissioned under the project	Stove distribution and commissioning records	Used to calculate the number of project devices operational	Verified from distribution database/14/ and stove barcode tagging; aligned with Req. Report data.

$n_{j,k,y} = 0.90$ fraction	Proportion of project stoves still in use	Annual monitoring surveys and visual inspection	Adjust the count of stoves to those actually used	90% cap applied; supported by survey evidence and confirmed during site visits.
$f_{NRB,y} = 0.666$ fraction	Fraction of biomass that is non-renewable	Calculated using Tool 30 with national and local biomass data	Determine emissions attributed to non-renewable biomass	Value of 0.666 reviewed against Tool 30 calculation and conservative discounting applied per guidance.
$BC_{b,i,y} = 6.947$ Tonnes/HH/Year	Annual fuel consumption per baseline stove	Kitchen Performance Test (KPT) at the time of validation and project registration.	Used to derive fuel savings	KPT protocol implemented with 90/10 precision; baseline average of 6.947 t/HH/year confirmed.
$\eta_{new,avg,y} = 0.5018$	Weighted average thermal efficiency of the project stove	Water Boiling Test (WBT)/18/ report by accredited external lab.	Estimate emissions from project devices	For Kuniokoa Generation 2: the value is 0.4340 for project stove without skirting and 0.5046 for project stove with pot skirting; reviewed and validated from WBT report. The weighted average efficiency of 0.5018 is correctly derived using the utilization rate of the pot skirt and has been applied

				in emission reduction calculations as per methodology guidelines
BC _{p,j,k,y} = 1.27 Tonnes/HH/Year	Annual fuel consumption of ICS stove	KPT field surveys conducted during the requantification audit.	Used to determine actual fuel use and emissions under project	1.27 t/HH/year validated through sample data and ER spreadsheet.

The verification team concludes that the monitoring plan is well-designed, correctly implemented, and complies fully with the requirements of VM0050 v1.0, the VCS standard/1/ v4.7, and the Requantification Procedure. The verification team confirms that:

- All validation parameters are correctly sourced from standardized references or methodology tools.
- All monitored parameters are based on rigorous field data collection, using CCP-approved protocols (KPT, WBT), stratified sampling, and household-level verification.
- Monitoring frequency, QA/QC practices, and data integrity controls are consistent with VM0050 v1.0, Tool 30, and VCS standard/1/ v4.7.

4 VERIFICATION FINDINGS

4.1 Project Details

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion:
Audit history	The project activity is undergoing methodology change and Re-quantification Verification for already issued credits under MP1 and MP2/4/. The assessment team has verified that audit history using the Project webpage, all the previous verification has been published under Verra/4/. It has been concluded that the information present in the revised updated Project Description (PD)/9/ and Requantification Report/10/ is appropriate.

	Joint Validation/ verification was done by previous VVB. And 2 nd monitoring period verification by SustainCERT S.A. Presently, methodology change and Re-quantification Verification is done by SustainCERT S.A.
Sectoral scope	03 Energy Demand
AFOLU project category, if applicable	This is a non-AFOLU project
Project activity type	Type 2: Energy efficiency improvement projects
General eligibility of the project to participate in the VCS Program	The project activity falls under sectoral scope 03 “Energy demand” and is not part of any of the project categories falling under exclusion criteria in Table 2.1 of the VCS standard/1/ 4.7. The project activity effects CO₂ emission reduction which is a covered GHG under the VCS program. Therefore, the project is eligible under the scope of the VCS program and in line with the VCS standard/1/ V4.7. It results in CO₂ emission reductions, one of the seven Kyoto Protocol greenhouse gases. It consists of distribution of Improved cookstoves in rural households of host country i.e. The Gambia. The project activity follows the approved methodology’s definition of project area and boundary. The project is an energy efficiency improvement project disseminating ICS in rural areas involving marginalized households. Further, the project’s eligibility and applicability under the VM0050 Methodology is explained in detail under Section 3.2 of this revised Project Description. For detailed assessment on eligibility of the project to participate in the VCS Program please refer below sections.
AFOLU project eligibility, if applicable	This is a non-AFOLU project.
Transfer project eligibility, if applicable	The project undergoing methodology change and requantification as per Verra procedure requirement. Further, no evidence is found for the rejection or participation of the project activity in any other GHG program such as Gold Standard, UNFCCC CDM. VVB has conformed through official declaration/21/ that they have no intension to register the program in other GHG programs. Same was discussed during the on-site assessment with PP and interview with the management. So, VVB confirm that the project activity is applicable for issuing credit in VERRA VCS and is not rejected by any other GHG programs.

Eligibility assessment as per VCS Methodology Change and Re-quantification Procedure	Eligibility Requirement as per meth change and requantification procedure		Verification Team's Assessment	
	1. The project activity meets all applicability conditions of the latest version of the methodology applied.		It is confirmed by verification team that all applicability conditions of VM0050 v1.0 are met, including stove efficiency thresholds, appropriate fuel types, and project design requirements. The ICS models deployed exceed the required 25% thermal efficiency.	
	2. The project activity has all data and parameters required to apply the latest version of the methodology applied.		It is confirmed by verification team that the project has KPTs, WBTs, distribution records, household surveys, and end-user data sufficient to populate all parameters required by VM0050 v1.0, including adjustments based on Verra's clarifications.	
	3. The project applies the latest version of the methodology applied to consecutive monitoring periods.		It is confirmed by verification team that the VM0050 methodology has been applied to all two consecutive monitoring periods (MP1, MP2), with no gap in coverage. This ensures a continuous and consistent transition from the previous methodology.	
	4. Where the project has issued VCUs for previous monitoring periods using the previous version of the methodology, those same monitoring periods have been re-quantified using the latest version of the methodology.		It is confirmed by verification team that VCUs/22/ previously issued for MP1 and MP2/4/ under VMR0006/7/ have been re-quantified under VM0050. The project has submitted updated calculations/11/ and evidence for these periods as per Section 1.1 of the Procedure.	
Eligibility Criteria for Grouped Projects as per VCS standard/1/	Eligibility Criterion	How the new project activity instances comply	Verification Team's 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 will have clearly defined geographic areas and such area will be specified using geodetic polygons.	Grouped project under MP1 and MP2 include one PAI which is located within Gambia. Geodetic polygons were submitted to the VVB and described in Section 1.13 of the PD. Geographic definition complies with Section 3.6.10.	
	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 demonstration of additionality shall be based upon the initial project activity instances.	Baseline and additionality were established based on the full set of PAI-1 validated in the PD. The approach follows VM0050 and is presented in Sections 3.4 and 3.5 of the PD.	
	3.6.12 Where a grouped project includes multiple project activities, the project description shall designate which project	The project activity(ies) that are included in GP shall define their geographic area in revised	All project activities (ICS distribution to wood-fuel-reliant households) are defined to occur within	

	activities may occur in each geographic area.	updated Project Description (PD)/9/ & Requantification Report/10/.	the designated Gambia territory. No ambiguity across PAI-1.								
	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.	Baseline scenario for a project activity shall be determined for each designated geographic area, in accordance with the methodology applied to the project.	The baseline scenario is defined at the national level for Gambia. This is consistent with the grouped area and methodology VM0050. See PD Section 3.4.								
	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.	Additionality for a project activity instance shall be determined for each designated geographic area, in accordance with the methodology applied to the grouped project.	Additionality has been assessed using national-level economic and regulatory data applicable to The Gambia. Validated in PD Section 3.5.								
	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.	All the factors relevant to the determination of baseline or demonstration of additionality shall be done for the geographical boundary of the grouped project.	All assessments (e.g. common practice, fuel use patterns, and regulatory surplus) were performed at the national level for The Gambia. Documented in Section 3.4 of the PD.								
Eligibility criteria as per section 3.6.16 and 3.6.17 of the VCS standard/1/ v4.7 for new project activity instances.											
	<table><tr><th>Criterion</th><th>How the new project activity instances comply</th><th>Evidence</th><th>Verification Team's Assessment</th></tr><tr><td>Project Activity Instances (PAIs) must meet the applicability conditions set out in the applied methodology.</td><td>PP shall demonstrate compliance with VM0050 version 1.0 in the VCS PD as applicable.</td><td>VCS PD section 3.2 justifying the applicability criteria of applied methodology.</td><td>Verification has confirmed that the project has demonstrated compliance with all applicability criteria under VM0050 for each PAI i.e., The grouped project has one project activity</td></tr></table>	Criterion	How the new project activity instances comply	Evidence	Verification Team's Assessment	Project Activity Instances (PAIs) must meet the applicability conditions set out in the applied methodology.	PP shall demonstrate compliance with VM0050 version 1.0 in the VCS PD as applicable.	VCS PD section 3.2 justifying the applicability criteria of applied methodology.	Verification has confirmed that the project has demonstrated compliance with all applicability criteria under VM0050 for each PAI i.e., The grouped project has one project activity		
Criterion	How the new project activity instances comply	Evidence	Verification Team's Assessment								
Project Activity Instances (PAIs) must meet the applicability conditions set out in the applied methodology.	PP shall demonstrate compliance with VM0050 version 1.0 in the VCS PD as applicable.	VCS PD section 3.2 justifying the applicability criteria of applied methodology.	Verification has confirmed that the project has demonstrated compliance with all applicability criteria under VM0050 for each PAI i.e., The grouped project has one project activity								

			instance (PAI-1).
Use the technologies or measures specified in the project description.	Only ICS that conform with the GP description are to be distributed in the project. The ICS will be chosen to deliver a level of service at least equivalent to the baseline appliance.	Manufacturer's specifications. The ICS distribution under each PAI are Kuniokoa generation 2 stoves, which is as per technology description of the grouped project.	Verification has confirmed that the distributed stove models are consistent with the GP's technology specifications and performance expectations in MP1 MP2 undergoing requantification .
Apply the technologies or measures in the same manner as specified in the project description.	Only ICS that conform with the GP description are to be distributed in the project. The ICS will be chosen to deliver a level of service at least equivalent to the baseline appliance.	Manufacturer's specifications. The ICS distributed under each 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.	Verification has confirmed that Distribution and implementation align with the stated manner in the PD and are validated through sampling and distribution records.
Are subject to the baseline scenario determined in the project description for the specified project activity and geographic area.	All new PAIs will be implemented only in regions within the geographic borders of Gambia subject to the same baseline scenario determined in Section 3.4 in this Project Description. The geographical location of the project ICS can be traced through the information provided in the distribution	ICS Distribution database/14/ for each PAI records distribution (end user registration database) with clear delineation of project boundary i.e. host country of Gambia is provided to the VVB for their reference.	Verification has confirmed that Baseline scenario from PD is applicable uniformly across PAI-1 in Gambia. Distribution records include location data to confirm boundary adherence.

	database/14/, which includes the location data of the ICS distributed.		
Have characteristics with respect to additionality that are consistent with the initial instances for the specified project activity and geographic area.	All new PAIs will use the activity method for demonstration of additionality. Step 1: Regulatory Surplus – No mandatory policy in host country i.e. The Gambia. Step 2: Positive List – Free distribution and no revenue source beyond VCUs.	Step1: No legal requirement for ICS. Step2: PP distributes ICS at no cost. Verified through end user agreement and PP declaration/21/.	Verification has confirmed that Project meets additionality through both positive list and regulatory surplus. Evidence is consistent across PAI.
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...	The GP does not have any specified capacity limits applicable, since there are no capacity limits defined within the applied methodology. Therefore, this eligibility criteria is not applicable.	N/A	Not Applicable. VM0050 does not define a capacity limit for this type of activity.
The new PAI must occur within one of the designated geographic areas specified in the project description.	The distribution of the ICS will be within the jurisdictions of The Gambia, and therefore, the project activity will only distribute to the beneficiaries that are in agreement with the requirements of the program.	1. The distribution database/14/ for PAI. 2. End user agreement. Evidence shared with VVB.	The verification team reviewed the PD and supporting documents to confirm that the project's control mechanisms and documentation practices are sufficient to ensure that the PAI remains within the approved national

			boundaries of The Gambia.
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.	The eligibility criteria set must be complied by the PAIs at all points in time throughout the crediting period.	The MR will act as the documentary compliance summary. Supporting evidence provided by PP.	Verification has confirmed that the PAI compliance is assessed against the complete set of eligibility criteria. There is not case of any partial compliance as such for the project.
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 new PAI will include all the technical, financial, geographic and other relevant information related to the compliance of the applicable set of eligibility criteria & also enable sampling by the VVB.	The MR for the specific monitoring period will act as the supporting evidence for the stated condition/requirement .	Verification has confirmed that Requantification Report/10/ include sufficient details to enable sampling and review. PAI-specific data has also been verified and confirm the eligibility criteria for the grouped project.
The new PAI must be validated at the time of verification against the applicable set of eligibility criteria.	The new PAI(s) shall be part of the monitoring, and therefore, will be validated against the criteria specified, by a VCS accredited/approved VVB.	The Verification Report based on the VCS template, shall be issued by the approved VVB.	Verification has confirmed that New PAIs are validated as part of periodic verification cycles. No new PAI is applicable for MP1 MP2 undergoing

			requantification .
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...	The PAI related evidence on the project ownership will be in the form of a distribution end user receipt poster. This will be signed by the end user, and a photograph of him/her holding the poster along with the ICS will be saved in the PAI database.	1. Photograph of end user holding poster and ICS. 2. Scan of signed poster. 3. Distribution database including start date.	Verification has confirmed that Ownership is confirmed via documented carbon transfer form and photographic evidence from each end user.
The new PAI must have a start date that is the same as or later than the grouped project start date.	The new PAI will have a start date later than the GP start date.	Verified through the GP distribution database. Distribution records shared with VVB.	Verification has confirmed that Distribution database/14/ and signed carbon transfer forms confirm PAI start after the grouped project start date.
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...	The PAI will be only eligible for the crediting from its start date through to the end of the project crediting period (only).	1. PAI start date from DB. 2. GP end date from registry. 3. Previous MR data for overlap verification.	Verification has confirmed that Crediting period eligibility rules are enforced and cross-verified during each issuance.
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.	Internal control systems, implementer declarations, and PP approval protocol.	Verification has confirmed that Procedures are in place to prevent dual enrolment. No overlap with other VCS projects detected.

	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.	It will be ensured that PAI included within 10 kilometers of another instance of the same project activity by the same PP is in a singular project.	Distribution mapping confirms clustering compliance.	Verification has confirmed that PAI-1 within 10 km managed within the grouped project; no other overlapping clusters exist.
Project ownership	The verification team confirms that project ownership is well-substantiated and compliant with the VCS standard/1/ requirements. The combination of contractual agreements, manufacturer declarations/21/, and database-backed traceability provides robust and multi-level evidence that project proponent retains full ownership of the project and its carbon assets from the initiation of each PAI.			
Project start date	The verification team concludes that 23 Feb 2023 is the valid and supported project start date, in accordance with VCS standard/1/ v4.7. The documentation provided by the PP—particularly the first distribution record and photographic proof—supports this timeline and confirms the project began generating verifiable GHG reductions from that date.			
Project crediting period	The verification team confirms that the start and end dates of the crediting period are well-documented and in compliance with the VCS rules. There is no overlap, gap, or discrepancy between the crediting period and the monitoring periods assessed. The project is eligible for GHG crediting from 23-February-2023 to 22-February-2030.			
Project scale	The verification team confirms that the project clearly qualifies as a large-scale project, based on projected emission reductions under the applied methodology VM0050 and as per the threshold defined in section 2.2.3 of VCS standard/1/ v4.7.			
Likelihood of achieving estimated GHG emission reduction or removals	For this project, the undergoing methodology change undergoing requantification of already issued VCUs for MP1 and MP2/4/ the revised updated ex-ante and ex-post emission reduction/11/ calculation has been checked, and it is verified that the stated emission reductions amount is achieved given that the underlying assumptions do not change and lead to conservative estimation of emission reductions. The monitoring framework is comprehensive and adheres to VM0050 and Verra's clarifications. The data used for calculations is traceable, documented, and regularly validated.			

Technologies and measures implemented by the project activity or activities	The project technology was cross checked during on-site assessment, The project stove technical specifications/14/ have been checked, which include various benefits such as attractive design, durability, portability, low smoke emissions and safety for the end users.
Implementation schedule of the project activity or activities	The project start date/14/ is 23-February-2023 which is the date of distribution of the first ICS under the project instance.
Project location	The DelAgua Clean Cooking Grouped Project is implemented exclusively within the territory of the Gambia. The project is designed as a grouped project under the VCS standard/1/ v4.7, and the geographic boundary has been clearly defined using geodetic polygons submitted to the validation/verification body (VVB) during validation. These polygons delineate the extent of Gambia's national borders, ensuring that Project Activity Instances (PAI-1) occur within a single, unified jurisdiction. The VVB confirms that no ICS are distributed beyond The Gambia's boundaries, and that the project adheres to all relevant location-based requirements under both the VCS grouped project rules and the applied methodology (VM0050 v1.0).
Conditions prior to project initiation	Prior to the implementation of the project activity, the vast majority of rural households in The Gambia relied on traditional three-stone fires, primarily using non-renewable fuelwood as their main source of energy. The project baseline scenario, therefore, represents the continuation of current practice, in full compliance with the applicability conditions and baseline determination procedures under VM0050 v1.0. This pre-project context is substantiated by household surveys, national biomass dependency studies, and the Government of Gambia's socio-economic classification, which confirmed that target households lacked access to clean cooking solutions without external support.
Project compliance with applicable laws, statutes and other regulatory frameworks	The Verification Team confirms that the DelAgua Clean Cooking Grouped Project: Complies with all applicable national laws and regulations; - Has obtained the necessary endorsements and exemptions (e.g., no EIA required); - Demonstrates regulatory surplus and meets the VCS requirements for legal compliance and additionality;

	Supports broader policy goals related to health, environment, and energy access in host country i.e. The Gambia.			
Double counting and participation under other GHG programs	The project activity is not registered under any other GHG and non-GHG program or registry. This has been confirmed by means of research on relevant applicable registries and available information in public domain and through declaration/21/ from the Project Owner. The assessment team has searched for similar projects having same nature, project technology, location and project proponent as well as legal owner. The name of the owners mentions in the regulatory licenses are also matched and checked. It was concluded that no such projects having same location and geo-coordinates, technology or project/legal owners are registered in various carbon schemes like CDM, GCC, and Gold Standard.			
No double claiming with emissions trading programs or binding emission limits	The project activity has been thoroughly search on the various websites of various emission trading programs and or ETS programs running in various counties, using nature, project technology, location and project proponent as well as legal owner as the search option			
No double claiming with other forms of environmental credit	As discussed above the, the project has been thoroughly search in the currently active environment schemes and found that the project is not registered with any other environmental credits. PP has also submitted a declaration/21/ stating that the project is not registered with any other registry. Therefore, it can be concluded that the project is not claiming any credits from other programs/schemes.			
Supply chain (Scope 3) emissions double claiming	The grouped project activity which aims at distribution of ICS to households does not result in any Scope 3 emissions in its supply chain.			
Sustainable development contributions	SDG Indicator	Monitoring Parameter	Result	Verification Team Assessment
	1.4.1 – Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	Number of ICS distributed	76,140	The number of distributed Improved Cookstoves (ICS) is clearly documented and traceable through the project's distribution database. The figure reflects cumulative outreach and contributes directly to enhancing access to basic energy services.

			Distribution records were reviewed and align with verified tracking protocols. The parameter is deemed valid and compliant.
3.9.1 – Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	The proportion of HHS confirming the reduction in smoke after using the project ICS (%)	100.00%	Household survey responses confirm universal acknowledgment of reduced smoke exposure due to ICS usage. The survey protocol meets methodological standards, and the result (100%) is consistent with field observations during the verification visit. Evidence supports a positive health co-benefit. The parameter is considered reliable and acceptable.
5.4 – Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	The proportion of HHS confirming the reduction in amount of time spent on collection of firewood and cooking time (%)	95.33%	Monitoring surveys indicate a substantial time savings, with over 95% of households reporting reduced time spent on firewood collection and cooking. The verification team confirms that the sampling method, interview approach, and documentation meet quality standards. The parameter reflects a material social co-benefit and is accepted as reported.
7.1.2 – Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Number of HHS with access to clean cooking technology	76,140	The number of households provided with ICS corresponds directly to the number of technology beneficiaries. This figure is substantiated through project records and beneficiary tracking sheets. The verification team finds this value consistent and transparently documented. The indicator is valid and compliant.
15.4.2 – Mountain Green Cover Index	Amount of firewood saved by the project (tons)	MP-1: 1,49,580	The reported value for firewood savings is derived from monitored stove usage, baseline consumption rates, and fuel savings data. The calculation

			MP-2: 239,827	method follows the applied methodology and is verifiable via emission reduction (ER) spreadsheets for MP1 and MP2 undergoing requantification. The reported impact supports environmental co-benefits and is accepted as conservative and accurate.
Additional information relevant to the project	No commercially sensitive information has been excluded by the PP.			

4.2 Accuracy of Reduction and Removal Calculations

The monitoring has been carried out in accordance with the monitoring plan provision of revised updated project description as per VM0050. The verification team reviewed if:

- The monitoring of reductions in GHG emissions resulting from the VCS project activity is verified against the monitoring plan contained in the updated revised VCS-PD and the applied methodology. Findings as reported in appendix-4 were raised to address the issues as well as to obtain additional evidence and clarification.
- All parameters stated in the monitoring plan, the applied methodologies and relevant standards and requirements have been sufficiently monitored and updated.
- The responsibilities and authorities for monitoring and reporting were in accordance with the responsibilities and authorities stated in the monitoring plan.

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

Project Survey and KPT Execution: The verification team conducted a thorough review of the sample size determination and implementation for monitoring parameter for Monitoring Periods 1 and 2 (MP1–MP2). The sampling design and implementation were evaluated against the requirements of VM0050 v1.0 and the CDM Standard for Sampling and Surveys (Version 9.0). The assessment covered statistical integrity, representativeness, implementation consistency, and use of results in emission reduction calculations. The Project Proponent (PP) followed the stratified random sampling approach outlined in the CDM sampling standard (v9.0), applying a 95% confidence level and $\pm 10\%$ precision for proportion-based parameters. The sampling strategy was implemented to generate unbiased and statistically robust estimates for the monitoring parameter $n_{j,k,y}$. Stratification was based on stove vintage as all ICS models distributed (Kuniokoa) were the same across PAI-1. The sampling plan was designed to ensure random and representative selection across project vintages. Microsoft Excel's random function was used to generate unbiased samples from the ICS population. Oversampling was incorporated to compensate for non-response or data quality issues. The sample size calculations were correctly implemented as follows:

Population (N)	Expected Proportion	Calculated Minimum Sample Size (n)	Monitored Sample Size (n)
76,140	0.90	43	107

All periods exceeded the minimum sample sizes required. The final sample sizes 107 numbers were conservative and provided statistically reliable outcomes. Survey implementation for all years was compliant with VM0050 v1.0 requirements. Field data for the project monitoring survey were collected via structured household visits using standard survey forms. Enumerators conducted direct visual inspections of ICS and interviewed users where necessary. Verification team has verified the QA/QC protocols including the training of survey teams, supervisory checks, plausibility tests, and logging of survey results. No major data discrepancies were identified.

The verification team concludes that for sampling design, sample size justification, and execution of the KPT are statistically robust, geographically representative, and compliant with VM0050. The results provide a reliable foundation for the determination of project fuel consumption.

PP's calculation for sample size is presented in transparent spreadsheet in excel spreadsheet calculation. The sampling approach implemented by PP i.e. through stratified random sampling is assessed against criteria requirement CDM Guideline Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities in which each province is counted as sub-population or strata. From each strata, values of baseline and project parameters are obtained which is assessed for data interpretation and calculation as well as traceability from internal data management system.

Sampling captured information on monitoring variables with required confidence/precision 95/10 confidence/precision basis in corresponding to the scale of the Group Project which is large project in accordance to VCS standard/1/and CDM Guideline Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and PoA.

Verifier team verified PP's sampling approach as narrated in updated project description and Requantification Report/10/ and crosschecked with the supporting excel spreadsheet to confirm that the sampling exercise is done appropriately.

Accuracy and data traceability from the presented survey data is requested to be demonstrated by PP during remote call/13/19/ from the internal data management system to the extracted spreadsheet. Data presented and used for ER calculation is concluded to be complete and accurate. Data analysis post survey into value used for calculation for parameter 'project technology usage' and 'skirt usage' is checked to confirm that the justification and rationale behind data interpretation from the survey data is correct and accurate.

Calculation for relative precision from survey data is calculated at for all the baseline and project monitored parameters is presented in the ER calculation with calculated margin of error value less than the precision level limit of 10 %. During the verification process, verifier team has requested PP to demonstrate which formulation from the CDM Guideline Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and PoA is used to calculate margin of error value and same is found to be correctly demonstrated.

Evidence of sampling approach, data collection, interpretation and calculation were assessed at Grouped Project Level with data from each strata is included with no evident that population element is excluded satisfying the requirement CDM Guideline Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and PoA.

Details of the sampled users are detailed in section 2.3 of the verification report. Data collected from the site visit on the sampled survey/^{18/} verified against baseline and project monitoring survey/^{18/} and project distribution database/^{14/}.

Verifier team carried out the site visit concluded that from 04 sampled households from baseline survey⁶ and 04 household from project survey⁷, no discrepancy sighted between the data collected from site visit/12/ with monitoring data reported by PP. This satisfied para 33 of CDM Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities/^{18/}, thus the coordinating/managing entities' set of records is accepted.

Verification team has cross verified these sample documents during the remote interviews/13/19/. As part of methodology requirement that the total sales record with project technologies shall be maintained with minimum information that must be captured for each project device in order to be eligible for inclusion in the project:

1. Date of sale
2. Geographic area of sale
3. Model/type of project technology sold/distributed
4. Quantity of project technologies sold/distributed

⁶ Baseline Survey conducted in November 2022, during the project registration, covering 142 Gambian households. The same has been validated by independent VVB and approved by VCS (refer Registered JPD MR, p. 55).

⁷ Project Survey conducted by PP from 26-Jan-2025 to 11-Feb-2025

5. Name and telephone number (if available), and address of recipient
6. unique identification alpha/numeric ID for each device that is sold/distributed

VV's approaches to assessing the information for its accuracy and completeness for conformance with monitoring plan set in Project Description is detailed in appendix-4 for finding resolution assess. Relevant findings raised in relation to project database are in subsequent closed, Data verification connected to the project ownership such as name of cookstove recipients and date of sales are detailed with traceability demonstration during remote call/13/19/ from internal database to the presented spreadsheet. Geographical area of sales, model of cookstove, name and address of users and unique identifications were assessed from information collected during site visit. Sales/distribution database/14/ data verification was also performed through cross data accuracy through site visit conducted by VVB team.

Baseline Emissions

As per the section 8.1 of applied methodology, Baseline emissions are calculated as follows:

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

Where:

BE_y	Baseline emissions during year y (t CO ₂ e)
$EC_{i,y}$	Average energy consumption of baseline device type i in year y (TJ)
$N_{j,k,y}$	Number of commissioned project devices of type j from batch k in year y
$n_{j,k,y}$	Proportion of commissioned project devices of type j from batch k that remain operating in year y (fraction)
$EF_{b,i,CO2}$	CO ₂ emission factor for fuel used by baseline device type i in the baseline scenario (t CO ₂ /TJ)
$f_{NRB,y}$	Fraction of woody biomass that is established to be non-renewable used by baseline device in year y (fraction)
$EF_{b,i,nonCO2}$	Non-CO ₂ emission factor for fuel used by baseline device type i in the baseline scenario (t CO ₂ e/TJ)
I	Baseline device type and its respective fuel type
J	Project device type and its respective fuel type

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

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

Where:

$BC_{b,i,y}$	Fuel used per baseline device type i during year y (tonnes) ⁸
$NCV_{b,i}$	Net calorific value of baseline fuel for baseline device type i (TJ/tonne)

⁸ This parameter corresponds to BC_{ex-ante,b,i} for the first two years and where the follow-up baseline survey campaign shows that there are no significant changes in baseline fuel consumption. Otherwise, it corresponds to BC_{b,i,y}. However, In accordance with 'Correction and Clarifications to VM0050' dated 03 Feb 2025, it is entirely at the discretion of the project participant (PP) to determine whether to conduct any additional follow-up baseline surveys within the five years from the date of the last survey.

Cross-check of $EC_{i,y}$ to address stove stacking

Compare the quantity of baseline energy consumption ($EC_{i,y}$) to energy used in the project scenario ($EC_{p,y}$) using back-calculation:

$$EC_{est,y} = EC_{p,y} \times \eta_{new,avg,y} / \eta_{old,avg} \quad (3)$$

Where:

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

If baseline consumption ($EC_{i,y}$) exceeds back-calculated project consumption ($EC_{est,y}$), $EC_{est,y}$ will be used as a conservative cap in Equation (1) as follows:

$$BE_y = \sum \min \{EC_{i,y}, EC_{est,y}\} \times N_{j,k,y} \times n_{j,k,y} \times (EF_{b,i,CO2} \times f_{NRB,y} + EF_{b,i,nonCO2}) \quad (1a)$$

$$EC_{p,y} = \sum_{j,k} BC_{p,j,k,y} \times NCV_{p,j} \quad (4)$$

Where:

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

VVB Assessment on baseline emissions:

The verification team confirms that the approach to calculating baseline emissions for Monitoring Periods MP1 and MP2 has been fully updated and implemented in line with the requirements of VM0050 v1.0/8/, as part of the project's methodology transition from VMR0006/7/. Unlike the previous methodology, VM0050 mandates a quantified baseline emissions estimate, which has been thoroughly addressed by the project proponent using a combination of default values, empirical data, and survey-derived inputs.

The key parameters used in the baseline emission calculation are:

- $\eta_{old,avg}$ (efficiency of baseline stoves): A default value of 0.15 (15%) was applied, in accordance with VM0050 guidance for traditional three-stone fires or equivalent low-efficiency biomass stoves.
- $EF_{b,i,CO2}$ and $EF_{b,i,non-CO2}$: Emission factors for wood fuel were sourced from the IPCC 2006 Guidelines, applying default values of 112 tCO₂/TJ for CO₂ and 9.46 tCO₂e/TJ for non-CO₂ gases respectively.

- NCVb,l NCVp,j: The default value of 0.0156 TJ/tonne for this represents the net calorific values of the baseline and project fuels respectively, are consistent with the applied methodology. The values are expressed in TJ/tonne and sourced from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.
- BCex-ante,b,i (fuel consumption): Derived from a measurement campaign conducted using the Kitchen Performance Test (KPT) protocol, aligned with the CDM Sampling and Survey Standard. The average value applied was 6.947 t/HH/year, sourced from a statistically robust baseline survey verified by VVB team in detailed background assessment.
- Hhi (household size in standard adult equivalents): Calculated from a gender- and age-adjusted survey approach from the registered PD, The final value of 8.28 was derived and cross-referenced with VM0050 correction guidance issued by Verra on 03 February 2025.

All parameters are traceable to their data source (survey sheets, calculation excel sheets, or methodology defaults), and the overall calculation followed the structure outlined in Equation (2) of VM0050, ensuring methodological integrity. Cross-verification was conducted against the ER Calculation Sheets, ER Calculation tab, and the Requantification Report/10/ (Section 4.1).

The verification team concludes that:

- All baseline emissions inputs and calculations are in strict adherence to VM0050 v1.0;
- The evidence base is sufficient and appropriate, combining primary survey data and approved default factors;
- Conservative assumptions have been applied wherever methodological discretion exists (e.g., η_{old} , f_{NRB});
- The resulting baseline emissions are credible, traceable, and verifiable, forming a sound basis for calculating net GHG emission reductions across MP1 to MP2.

Project Emissions

As per the section 8.2 of applied methodology, Project emissions are calculated as follows:

$$PE_y = PE_{energy,y} + PE_{others,y} \quad (6)$$

Where:

PE_y	Project emissions during year y (t CO ₂ e)
$PE_{energy,y}$	Project emissions from energy consumption of project devices in year y (t CO ₂ e)
$PE_{others,y}$	Project emissions from other sources in year y (t CO ₂ e)

Project emissions from energy consumption of project devices using biomass in year y are calculated as follows:

$$PE_{energy,y} = \sum_j \sum_k BC_{p,j,k,y} \times N_{j,k,y} \times NCV_{p,j} \times n_{j,k,y} \times (EF_{p,j,CO_2} \times f_{NRB,y} + EF_{p,j,non-CO_2}) \quad (7)$$

Where:

EF_{p,j,CO_2}	CO ₂ emission factor for fuel used by project device type j in the project scenario (t CO ₂ /TJ)
$EF_{p,j,nonCO_2}$	Non-CO ₂ emission factor for fuel used by project device type j (t CO _{2e} /TJ)

VVB assessment for project emission:

The verification team confirms that the estimation of project emissions for Monitoring Periods MP1 and MP2 has been conducted in accordance with the procedures and equations prescribed in VM0050 v1.0, particularly Sections 5.1 and 6.2. Project emissions in this methodology are primarily derived from the continued use of baseline stoves and usage rates of the improved cookstoves (ICS).

Key Inputs and Evidence:

- Device Usage Rate ($n_{j,k,y}$):

The parameter $n_{j,k,y}$, representing the proportion of commissioned project devices and is expressed as a fraction. It is derived from project usage surveys conducted annually with a 90/10 confidence precision level as per CDM Standard for Sampling and Surveys. The surveys incorporate both physical kitchen inspections (with photographic evidence) and interviews with primary cooks, with results validated through cross-checking and quality control procedures. The consistently monitored capped value of 0.90 across all years in Monitoring Periods MP1–MP2 undergoing requantification is traceable in the ‘ER Calculation’ tabs of the emission reduction sheets. Where a device is found inactive during the survey, it is conservatively assumed to have been non-functional since the previous survey. The project proponent has demonstrated compliance through customer support actions/15/ including robust stove design aligned with local cooking needs, comprehensive end-user training, and accessible support via a toll-free number and other contact methods. These actions justify the capping of the usage rate at 90% for the entire ICS population. Accordingly, the parameter meets the necessary methodological, procedural, and quality assurance requirements, and is deemed suitable for closure.

- ICS Efficiency (η_{new}):

The parameter $\eta_{new,avg,y}$, representing the weighted average efficiency of project devices in year y, has been revised from the original project description and is reported as a fraction. The ex-post efficiency values were established through a WBT campaign conducted in October–November 2024, by a qualified team from CREEC (Centre for Research in Energy and Energy

Conservation), which meets the methodological requirement for using trained personnel. The campaign achieved 90/10 confidence/precision, in accordance with the CDM Standard for Sampling and Surveys. The testing reflects aging effects of the ICS technology, as required for biomass-fueled devices under VM0050. Monitored efficiency values for the Kuniokoa ICS were: 0.5046 (with pot skirt) and 0.4340 (without pot skirt). A final weighted average efficiency of 0.5018 was calculated based on the monitored pot skirt utilization rate of 96.11%.

These values are transparent and traceable to the ER Calculation and WBT Efficiency test reports/18/, with proper reference in the Requantification Report. The methodology followed is compliant with CDM requirements, and the applied monitoring approach and test results are robust and transparent. Therefore, this parameter is deemed correct and accurate for emission reduction calculations.

- Baseline Fuel Type and Quantity (BC_{p,j,k,y}):

The parameter BC_{b,i,y}, representing the fuel consumed per baseline device type *i* during year *y*, has not been revised from the original project description and is expressed in tonnes per household per year. The value of 6.947 tonnes/HH/year was sourced from the registered JPD MR (Joint Project Design and Monitoring Report), Page 56, and reflects the pre-project fuel consumption measured prior to project validation. This ensures consistency between the registered baseline scenario and the current verification approach. The value was derived from a baseline fuel consumption study using the Kitchen Performance Test (KPT) methodology. KPTs are recognized under both the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and Verra's VM0050 methodology as a valid method for determining household-level solid biomass consumption. The verification team confirms that: The original KPT campaign was conducted prior to project implementation, using a statistically representative sample. Survey protocols followed recognized guidelines, ensuring reliability of the measured fuel consumption figure. The value reflects realistic, conservative energy usage patterns of traditional baseline devices (e.g., three-stone fires), which are typical in the project area. The value of 6.947 tonnes/HH/year is appropriate, methodologically justified, and conservatively applied, ensuring no inflation of baseline emissions. The parameter has not been revised during the verification process and remains consistent with the originally validated documentation. Project proponent has followed VM0050 methodology, frequency of data updates (every five years), and QA/QC considerations confirm compliance, and the parameter is thus considered correct and accurate for emission reduction calculations.

The 142 households selected for the baseline surveys / KPT have been earmarked as the controlled households for follow-up surveys by PP. These household possesses the same

characteristics and requires for controlled households as per applied meth. Further, the project activity yet to achieve 5 years to do baseline reassessment as per applied meth. PP cannot withhold right to access clean energy to controlled household, any of the user shifted to clean energy will be replaced with new controlled household with similar characteristics. Thus, accepted by VVB. PP has submitted requisite excel sheet to share with VERRA.

- Project Device Fuel Type and Quantity (BCp,j,k,y):

The parameter BCp,j,k,y, which refers to the average quantity of fuel used by project device type j from batch k during year y, has been revised from the original project description and is expressed in tonnes per household per year. Data was obtained through Kitchen Performance Test (KPT) campaigns conducted in accordance with the CDM Standard for Sampling and Surveys, targeting a 90/10 confidence and precision level. The measurement focused on average daily fuel consumption per adult equivalent and was scaled using the average household size to obtain household-level values. The monitored value of 1.27 t/HH/year was derived through this process. In addition, the project measured the fuel consumption of remaining pre-project devices as a reporting-only requirement, and this information is transparently documented in the ER calculation sheets and monitoring reports. All equipment used in the tests was newly procured, negating the need for calibration/17/, and QA/QC measures included cross-checking results against external data sources such as government reports and peer-reviewed literature. The verification team confirms that the survey process was methodologically sound, conservatively applied, and well-documented. Therefore, the parameter is considered accurate, compliant with VM0050 v1.0, and acceptable for use in emission reduction calculations.

- fNRB,y: The parameter fNRB,y, denoting the fraction of woody biomass deemed non-renewable in year y, has been revised from the original project description and is reported as a fraction. It is calculated in accordance with CDM TOOL30 and the applied methodology, incorporating a 26% uncertainty discount as mandated by VM0050. The original value of 0.90, derived for using TOOL30 Version 4 and sourced from a registered project with conservatively lower figures than the proponent's calculated 90%, was adjusted to 0.666 after applying the uncertainty deduction ($0.90 \times (1 - 0.26)$). This adjustment ensures methodological conservativeness and adherence to the required standards for emissions calculation. The value is determined ex-ante for each crediting period and is not subject to direct measurement or monitoring equipment, with no additional QA/QC procedures specified beyond the methodological compliance. Given the transparent derivation, use of recognized tools, and application of conservative assumptions, the parameter is considered robust and correct for emission reduction calculations.

QA/QC and Verification Approach:

- The project's monitoring system, including field data collection tools, data management processes, and personnel training records, was reviewed and found to be robust.
- Sample checks were performed to verify consistency between the primary monitoring database, photographic proof, and final ER sheets.
- Calculations were tested for formula accuracy, appropriate unit conversions, and consistency across MP1 and MP2.

The verification team confirms that:

- The project emissions have been calculated in full accordance with VM0050 v1.0;
- All values and assumptions (e.g., usage rate caps, and η_{new}) are traceable, conservative, and compliant.
- Monitoring data and supporting documentation are sufficient in quantity and appropriate in quality, ensuring the validity of the results;
- The resulting project emissions are accurate, verifiable, and do not overestimate emission reductions.

Thus, the net GHG emission reductions determined for the requantified monitoring periods are considered to be methodologically sound and fully supportable.

Leakage Emissions

In accordance with Section 8.3 of the applied methodology, a leakage adjustment factor of **0.95** has been applied in Equation 11 to conservatively account for potential leakage emissions arising from the reduced or avoided use of non-renewable biomass. Based on its methodological basis and consistent application, the leakage adjustment factor is appropriate, and the parameter is considered correct and accurate for emissions reduction calculation.

GHG Emission Reductions and Carbon Dioxide Removals

As per section 8.4 of the methodology Net GHG emission reductions are calculated as follows:

$$ER_y = (BE_y - PE_y) \times 0.95 - LE_{RB,y} \quad (11)$$

Where:

ER_y	Emission reductions during year y (t CO ₂ e)
$LE_{RB,y}$	Leakage emissions associated with use of renewable biomass during year y (t CO ₂ e)

ER calculation is executed following formula the methodology with the values as detailed above. Another factor that is used in the ER calculation is 'stove year' which is the period of time from the date of dissemination for the project stove in used by project recipients. The value is calculated with the date of dissemination or start of monitoring period whichever is the latter and the end of the monitoring period. The value is calculated as proportion of year the stove is in used. Formulation used to come into the value used is verified which all units distributed prior to and up to the date of the start of monitoring period has the value of 1 stove year and those within the monitoring period is calculated accordingly.

Full assessment of value and data used in ER calculation is verified as detailed above. Clarifications and inconsistencies raised as CLs and CARs have been resolved as provided in each specific parameter.

The assessment team has thoroughly verified the calculation/11/ done for the requantification of the emissions reduction for the project activity, under this MP1 and MP2 monitoring period/10/.

4.3 Quality of Evidence to Determine Reductions and Removals

The verification team conducted a detailed review of all data, calculations, and supporting documentation related to the two monitoring periods being re-quantified:

- MP1: 23-February-2023 to 31-December-2023
- MP2: 01-January-2023 to 31-October-2024

These periods were originally quantified under VMR0006/7/ and are now being re-quantified under VM0050 v1.0/8/, in full compliance with Section 1.1 of Verra's Methodology Change and Requantification Procedure/25/. The verification team confirms that traceability and data consistency checks were performed for all data used in the ER calculations. All values were traced back to raw sources, including:

- End-user agreements and Internal distribution databases/14/ (device serial numbers, locations, and dates)
- Monitoring survey databases/18/, Stove efficiency records/18/
- Project MRV platform exports of usage and reporting of survey data/19/

The VCU calculation spreadsheets are well-structured, follow the VM0050 formulation, and all values were audited and found to be consistent across MP1 and MP2.

QA/QC Procedures and Verification Activities: The verification team reviewed documentation demonstrating robust QA/QC controls, including:

- Training records for survey teams and members of Village Development Committees (VDC)/16/
- Internal QA/QC checks validating the accuracy of household data and ICS usage/16/

- Field visit records confirming physical presence and functionality of devices/18/
- Signed end-user receipts with photo documentation verifying stove deployment and ownership/15/
- Grievance and maintenance records addressing repairs and non-operational events/15/

Data transfer pathways from field tools (mobile devices, project platform) to final monitoring spreadsheets were demonstrated and sampled for integrity. No material discrepancies were identified. Therefore, it is confirmed that the monitoring system is functioning effectively and has matured since MP1. Field data quality improved in MP2 due to increased automation and implementation of feedback loops.

The verification team has reviewed and confirmed the correctness of the ex-ante and ex-post ER calculations/11/ and their alignment with methodology requirements. The calculations across MP1 and MP2 monitoring periods were derived using equations and structures prescribed in Sections 4–6 of VM0050. These were populated using survey-monitored data or conservative defaults, as per Verra’s clarifications related to VM0050.

All values—ranging from usage rate to fNRB and EF factors—were found to be appropriately applied, with clear documentation of sources and assumptions.

The verification team confirms that for MP1 and MP2 undergoing requantification:

- All data is traceable to primary records/15/ and was cross-verified through internal systems/16/ and field observations/12//13/.
- The requantified monitoring reports/10/, ER calculation sheets/11/, and distribution records/14/ were found to be consistent and reliable.
- The project demonstrates full alignment with the VCS standard/1/ v4.7, VM0050 v1.0, and the Methodology Change and Requantification Procedure/25/.
- A reasonable level of assurance is achieved that the emission reductions for each monitoring period are accurate and verifiable.

4.4 Non-Permanence Risk Analysis

The verification team concludes that the non-permanence risk is not applicable to this project. This determination is fully consistent with the requirements of the VCS standard/1/ v4.7, and the applied methodology VM0050 v1.0/8/. No further assessment or documentation is required.

5 REQUANTIFICATION OPINION

5.1 Requantification Validation and Verification Summary

The GHG statement presented in the this Requantification Report/10/ for the DelAgua Clean Cooking Grouped Project in The Gambia (project ID VCS4000) for the MP1 and MP2 monitoring periods that is from 23-February-2023 to 31-December-2023 (MP1) and from 01-January-2024 to 31-October-2024 (MP2) is the sole responsibility of the project proponent, DelAgua Health Rwanda (Voluntary) Limited and DelAgua Health The Gambia (Voluntary) Limited. The validation and verification of the GHG statement was conducted by SustainCERT S.A., an International Accreditation Forum (IAF)-approved Validation and Verification Body (VVB), in accordance with the requirements of:

- VCS standard Version 4.7/1/
- VCS Methodology VM0050 v1.0/8/
- VCS Methodology Change and Requantification Procedure v4.0/25/
- ISO 14064-3:2019 – Specification with guidance for the verification and validation of greenhouse gas statements

The verification team confirms that the project has been implemented in accordance with the registered revised updated Project Description (PD)/9/ and all subsequent updates validated and submitted under the methodology change and requantification procedures/25/.

The project conforms to the validation criteria and verification criteria as set out under the VCS Program and the applied methodology, without exception or qualification.

The monitoring systems, procedures, and parameters have been implemented and documented accurately, with sufficient evidence gathered during desk review and on-site audit to support the verified emission reductions.

The GHG statement was verified to a reasonable level of assurance, consistent with the principles of accuracy, transparency, completeness, consistency, and conservativeness.

There are no qualifications or modifications to the validation or verification conclusion. No adverse or disclaimed opinion has been issued. Based on the evidence reviewed and field audits conducted, SustainCERT S.A. confirms that the project activity:

- Conforms fully with the requirements of the VCS standard/1/ v4.7, including those related to project eligibility, monitoring, and the quantification of GHG emission reductions;
- Has undergone a valid and complete methodology change and requantification process in accordance with the VCS Program rules;
- Meets all validation and verification criteria, and the emission reductions presented in the GHG statement are complete, accurate, and appropriate for issuance.

The validation and verification of the GHG statement was conducted in accordance with ISO 14064-3:2019.

5.2 Validation Conclusion

The Validation of the project titled “DelAgua Clean Cooking Grouped Project in The Gambia” VCS project ID VCS4000, have been undertaken by SustainCERT, as requested by project proponent for the project, requantification audit as per VM0050 Energy Efficiency and Fuel-Switch Measures in Cookstoves Version 1.0/8/ and VCS Methodology Change and Re-quantification Procedure/25/. The project activity is validated for the baseline and implementation inline with applied new methodology VM0050/8/, VCS standard/1/ and VCS Methodology Change and Re-quantification Procedure/25/. It is our responsibility to express an independent validation statement on the reported GHG emission reductions from the grouped project activity.

SustainCERT Validation approach was based on understanding the risk associated with reporting of GHG emission data and the controls in place to mitigate these. SustainCERT planned and performed the validation by obtaining evidence and other information and explanations that SustainCERT considered necessary to give reasonable assurance that reported GHG emission reductions are fairly stated.

In our opinion, the projected GHG emissions reductions reported for the project activity for the period 23-February-2023 to 22-February-2030 (including both days) are fairly stated in the latest submitted version of revised updated Project Description (PD)/9/ document and ex-ante emission reduction calculation/11/. The GHG emission reductions were calculated correctly based on the validated baseline and monitoring methodology VM0050 ver.1.0.

Crediting Period: From 23-February-2023 to 22-February-2030.

Validated estimated GHG emission reductions for the project crediting period:

Vintage period ⁹	Estimated baseline emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated project emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated reduction VCU (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated removal VCU (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated total VCUs (tCO ₂ e)
23-Feb-2023 to 31-Dec-2023	532,980	156,848	18,807	357,325	-	357,325
01-Jan-2024 to 31-Dec-2024	1,228,500	361,500	43,350	823,650	-	823,650
01-Jan-2025 to 31-Dec-2025	1,638,000	482,000	57,800	1,098,200	-	1,098,200

⁹ For projects that are not required to assess permanence risk, complete this table for the entire crediting period as per template guide:

01-Jan-2026 to 31-Dec-2026	1,638,000	482,000	57,800	1,098,200	-	1,098,200
01-Jan-2027 to 31-Dec-2027	1,602,000	472,000	56,500	1,073,500	-	1,073,500
01-Jan-2028 to 31-Dec-2028	1,566,000	462,000	55,200	1,048,800	-	1,048,800
01-Jan-2029 to 31-Dec-2029	1,530,000	452,000	53,900	1,024,100	-	1,024,100
01-Jan-2030 to 22-Feb-2030	216,000	64,000	7,600	144,400	-	144,400
Total	-	-	-	6,668,175		6,668,175

5.3 Verification Conclusion

The methodology change and requantification Verification of the VCS4000 project titled “DelAgua Clean Cooking Grouped Project in The Gambia”, have been undertaken by SustainCERT, as requested by project proponent that is DelAgua Health Rwanda (Voluntary) Limited (DHRV) and DelAgua Health The Gambia (Voluntary) Limited for the already issued MP1 and MP2 monitoring periods that is from 23-February-2023 to 31-December-2023 (MP1) and from 01-January-2024 to 31-October-2024 (MP2) as reported in Requantification Report/10/. The project activity is implemented in accordance with the revised updated Project Description (PD)/9/; Requantification Report/10/ and the emission reduction calculation/11/ for requantified monitoring periods from the grouped project activity are correctly calculated. It is our responsibility to express an independent verification statement on the reported GHG emission reductions from the project activity.

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

In our opinion, the GHG emissions reductions reported for the project activity for the requantified monitoring periods i.e., MP1 and MP2/4/ are fairly stated in the project Requantification Report/10/. The GHG emission reductions were calculated correctly based on the approved baseline and monitoring methodology VM0050 Energy Efficiency and Fuel-Switch Measures in Cookstoves Version 1.0 and the monitoring plan contained in the validated revised updated Project Description (PD)/9/.

Verification periods being requantified:

- From 23-February-2023 to 31-December-2023 (MP1)
- From 01-January-2024 to 31-October-2024 (MP2)

Verified GHG emission reductions in the above verification period(s) are summarized as below for each monitoring period:

Verification Period ¹⁰ -MP1	Monitoring Period-1 (MP-1) 23-Feb-2023 to 31-Dec-2023					
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)
23-Feb-2023 to 31-Dec-2023	198,687	59,386	6,965	132,336	-	132,336
Total	198,687	59,386	6,965	132,336	-	132,336

Verification Period-MP2	Monitoring Period-2 (MP-2) 01-Jan-2024 to 31-Oct-2024					
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)
01-Jan-2024 to 31-Oct-2024	318,563	95,217	11,167	212,179	-	212,179
Total	318,563	95,217	11,167	212,179	-	212,179

5.4 Ex-ante vs Ex-post ERR Comparison

Vintage period	Ex-ante estimated reductions/removals	Achieved reductions/removals	Percent difference	Explanation for the difference
23-Feb-2023 to 31-Dec-2023	357,325	132,336	-62.96%	The verification team concludes that the project's justification for the variance in emission reductions is reasonable, transparent, and well-substantiated by both ex-ante and ex-

¹⁰ For projects that are not required to assess permanence risk, use this table as per template guidelines.

01-Jan-2024 to 31-Oct-2024	686,375	212,179	-69.09%	post data, as well as implementation evidence. The observed decrease in eligible VCUs is directly linked to the actual deployment of improved cookstoves (ICS), verified dissemination figures, and adjustments to monitored parameters. These changes are consistent with the applied methodology (VM0050 v1.0) and align with VCS Program requirements for the conservative estimation of emission reductions.
Total	1,043,700	344,515	-66.99%	

5.5 VCU Reconciliation Summary Table

VCU Reconciliation Summary Table

Vintage period	Approved total VCUs eligible for issuance	New total VCUs eligible for issuance	Reconciliation percentage (%) = New VCUs/ original VCUs	Original total buffer pool allocation	New total buffer pool allocation	Buffer allocation difference (new total – old total)
23-Feb-2023 to 31-Dec-2023	167,575 ¹¹	132,336	78.97 %	-	-	-
01-Jan-2024 to 31-Oct-2024	290,221 ¹²	212,179	73.11 %	-	-	-

¹¹ https://registry.terra.org/mymodule/ProjectDoc/Project_ViewFile.asp?FileID=120917&IDKEY=ilksjoiuwwqownoiuomnckjashoufifmIn902309ksdfiku0989166744543

¹² https://registry.terra.org/mymodule/ProjectDoc/Project_ViewFile.asp?FileID=130775&IDKEY=kq934lkmsad39asjdkfj90qlkalsdkngaf98uIkandDfdvDdfhf180338725

APPENDIX 1: COMMERCIALLY SENSITIVE INFORMATION

The verification team confirms that, as per Appendix 1 of the Requantification Report/10/, no commercially sensitive information is included in the revised updated Project Description (PD)/9/, Requantification Report/10/ and other emission reduction excel sheet. Therefore, no exclusions or redactions are necessary in the public version of the document submitted to Verra.

Section	Information	Justification	Assessment method and conclusion
None	Not applicable	No information presented in the revised updated Project Description (PD)/9/, Requantification Report/10/ and associated documents is deemed commercially sensitive.	All content is appropriate for public disclosure. No redactions are required.

6 APPENDIX 2: TABLE OF REFERENCE

S. No	Document Title	Version	Date
1	VCS standard https://verra.org/documents/vcs-standard-v4-7/	4.7	16/04/2024
2	VCS Guidelines https://verra.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/VCS-Program-Guide-v4.4.pdf	4.4	29/08/2023
3	Validation and Verification Manual https://verra.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/VCS_Validation_Verification_Manual_v3.2.pdf	3.2	19/10/2016
4	VCS Project Webpage, VCS ID - 4000 and registered project documents https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/4000 available on Verra Registry. Joint Validation and MP1 Verification: - VCS Joint Project Description & Monitoring Report ver.10 dated 19/09/2024. - VCS Joint Validation and Verification Report ver.4 dated 24/09/2024. - VCS Project Review Report (PRR) form dated 21/10/2024. MP1 Verification: - VCS Monitoring Report ver. 3.0 dated 19/03/2025. - VCS Verification Report ver. 3.0 dated 20/03/2025. - VCS Project Review Report (PRR) form dated 18/04/2025.	-	-
7	Previous Applied Methodology VMR0006 https://verra.org/methodology/vmr0006-methodology-for-installation-of-high-efficiency-firewood-cookstoves/	1.1	-
8	-New methodology applied VM0050 Energy Efficiency and Fuel-Switch Measures in Cookstoves ver.1.0 dated 09-Oct-2024 - Verra released VM0050 v1.0 Corrections and Clarifications dated 03-Feb-2025.	-	-
9	VCS Revised updated Project Description (PD) for current requantification verification audit ver.4.1 dated 18-August-2025.	-	-
10	VCS Requantification Report for current requantification verification audit ver.5.0 dated 16-October-2025.	-	-
11	Emission reduction calculation for current requantification verification audit: - VCS 4000 ReQ Ex-ante ER Calculator v3.0 14052025 - VCS 4000 ReQ for MP1 ERs v5.0 16102025 - VCS 4000 ReQ for MP2 ERs v5.0 16102025	-	-
12	Onsite audit report of the VVB during the meth change and requantification audit dated 29 April-03-May-2025.	-	-
13	Project platform data collection and retention- sample screenshot of the MRV platform.	-	-
14	Evidence related to ICS: Start Date Evidence of ICS for the grouped project	-	-

	2) Product Fact sheet of ICS by manufacturer for new and old model 3) Distribution databases excel sheet of ICS-Confidential 4) Kuniokoa Stove Purchase Order 5) Burns Website (product specification) Kuniokoa and Ecoa https://www.burnstoves.com/products/wood-stoves/kuniokoa/ https://www.burnstoves.com/products/ecoa-wood		
15	End-users and Customer action support related objective evidence: 1) Sample end user agreement- photos of signed posters with user. 2) Household Visit photo by field team. 3) Poster in English and local language titled “Live Well with DelAgua” with toll free number. 4) Stakeholders feedback Grievance incl. repair/replacement and maintenance of ICS - excel log-book. 5) Community Engagements photographs on cooking practices, operation and maintenance of ICS a guide document.	-	-
16	Evidence related to the project operation field team: 1) List of Employees - Gambia 2) Pay sheets for the field team. 3) Signed code of conduct for each team member 4) DelAgua field team activity log records 5) Attendance list for training sessions field team 6) VDC Attendance list 7) Household Visit photo 8) DelAgua Training Material 2024. 9) Grievance Register	-	-
17	Evidence related to the measurement and monitoring equipment used during the current monitoring surveys. 1) Technical specification of Electronic scale 2) Technical specification of Moisture meter 3) Purchase invoice of weighing scale, moisture meter and thermometer and Anemometer	-	-
18	Monitoring Survey and WBT Reports conducted during the current requantification audit by PP as per VM0050: 1) Baseline KPT conducted by project proponent in Nov-2022. 2) Requantification Project Survey conducted from 26-Jan-2025 to 11-Feb-2025. 3) Water Boiling Test (WBT) test conducted from October - November 2024 by CREEC laboratory. ‘CREEC, a UNBS ISO/IEC 17025:2017 recognized laboratory – UNBS/LRS/0017’ 4) Sample Questionnaire templates and filled form for Monitoring Survey – Requantification 5) Sample Questionnaire templates and filled form for Project Survey and KPT – Requantification 6) List of Control Households (Confidential)	-	-
19	Remote call with Project Proponent (to discuss data flow and management systems) in April-May-2025.	-	-
20	DelAgua internal policy and employment handbook:	-	-

	1) CHSS Policy – The Gambia 2) Risk Register _ The Gambia 3) Signed Employee Handbook – The Gambia 4) Approved Code of Conduct-CBW 5) Signed Code of Conduct		
21	- No Double counting declaration by Project proponent - Declaration from the Burn Manufacturing on no claim of credits.	-	-
22	Acknowledgment email from Verra regarding requantification notification and Snapshots of Active VCUs in Verra registry for MP1 and MP2.	-	-
23	Evidence of SDG and VDC Training Evidence	-	-
24	The Gambia Local and national rules and regulations 1) Gambia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2018 report ¹³ 2) Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) ¹⁴ 2019-20, published in March 2021 by the Gambia Bureau of Statistics 3) Gambia International Labour Organization 4) National Energy Policy - The Gambia.	-	-
25	VCS Methodology Change and Re-quantification Procedure published by Verra ver. 4.0 dated 16-Oct-2024.	-	-
26	KML file highlighting the districts where distribution of ICS under PA-1	-	-

¹³ <https://www.unicef.org/gambia/media/776/file/The%20Gambia%20Multiple%20Indicator%20Cluster%20Survey%202018.pdf>

¹⁴ <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR369/FR369.pdf>

APPENDIX 3: ABBREVIATIONS

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

APPENDIX 4: CLARIFICATION REQUESTS, CORRECTIVE ACTION REQUESTS AND FORWARD ACTION REQUESTS

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR#1	Developer Response
VCS Standard. / VM0050	Check if the raw data information sources are correctly calculated and replicated for use for correct and conservative calculation of the emission reduction. Check if PP shall submit the raw data input reference evidence for the crosscheck of the input values sourced from the said reference sources.	Review of excel sheet titled “VCS 4000 ReQ Ex-ante ER Calculator v2.0 18042025” 1) Reference detail of the new methodology is incorrect within the excel sheet. It shall be VM0050 not VMR0050. PP shall ensure this correction is consistently updated across the documents. 2) Parameter mentioned under tab “Parameters” are not consistent with the revised PD. E.g., $\eta_{pskirt_Kuniokoa}$ and $\eta_{pnon-skirt_Kuniokoa}$ denominations & values are not consistent; within MR they are in percentage and fraction. Also, source of the parameter is not consistently reported; in MR it is “monitoring” while in excel sheet it is different. PP shall ensure that all the input value’s source shall include the date/duration of the source evidence e.g. CREEC lab reference data is not traceable in MR and in excel sheet. PP shall submit the all the reference sources of the cited evidence to VVB team. 3) For $BC_{b,i,y}$ PP has cited reference of Baseline survey KPT however, the data of the source is missing. PP shall submit the reference evidence.	1) The methodology reference has been corrected from "VMR0050" to "VM0050" in the VCS 4000 ReQ Ex-ante ER Calculator v3.0 14052025, and it has been ensured that the same is consistently stated across the project documents. 2) The parameters $\eta_{pskirt_Kuniokoa}$ and $\eta_{pnon-skirt_Kuniokoa}$ in “VCS 4000 ReQ Ex-ante ER Calculator v3.0 14052025” pertain to the rated thermal efficiency of project ICS, as sourced from Product Fact Sheet (Manufacturer Specification). The value and denomination for $\eta_{pskirt_Kuniokoa}$ and $\eta_{pnon-skirt_Kuniokoa}$ has now been reported as ‘fraction’ in the VCS 4000 ReQ Ex-ante ER Calculator v3.0 14052025. In the Requantification Report (MR), on the other hand, the source of parameter $\eta_{new,avg,y}$ is reported as monitoring, in line with the applied methodology, section 9.2. Thus, $\eta_{new,avg,y}$ has been monitored via Water Boiling Test (WBT) ex-post. The denomination of $\eta_{new,avg,y}$ has been reported consistently as fraction in all project documents. The source references are being submitted. 3) The $BC_{b,i,y}$ value in the ex ante ER sheet has been sourced from baseline survey KPT that was

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR#1	Developer Response
		4) Under tab “Ex Ante ER Estimation” PP shall clarify the source of the values mentioned under in row 4 “Estimated Pot Skirt Usage” and “$N_{j,k,y}$”. Basis of random values added is not traceable. PP shall ensure that the values shall be linked with the tab “Parameters” for easier check and traceability by third reader. 5) For parameter $\eta_{new,avg,y}$ water boiling test is done however, the date/duration of the test and lab is missing in PD and requantification report (RR). PP shall ensure the dates of important milestone for the current verification shall be included in PD and RR.	conducted during the project registration. The reference in the ex ante ER sheet has been rectified to provide the weblink of the registered PDMR instead. 4) The values for “Estimated Pot Skirt Usage” in row 4 and “$\eta_{j,k,y}$” of the “Ex Ante ER Estimation” tab are based on the PP’s knowledge and experience, for ex-ante ER calculation purpose alone, in line with paragraph 13(b) of the “<i>Standard: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities</i>”. A column C is introduced indicating the source of each parameter in the tab ‘Ex Ante ER Estimation’. Additionally, it has been clarified that, ex-post values will be based on Project Usage Surveys. Thus, for the monitoring periods under concern, the ex-post values of the aforesaid parameters, have been determined from project Surveys. Refer Tab “Project Survey Raw & Cal” of the MP1, MP2 ER calculators. 5) The Requantification Report has been updated to include the date/duration, and laboratory details of the Water Boiling Test (WBT) conducted for the parameter $\eta_{new,avg,y}$. The value for parameter $\eta_{new,avg,y}$ in the PD is being sourced from Product Fact Sheet (Manufacturer Specification).
	Round-2	1) The correction from "VMR0050" to "VM0050" is valid and aligns with the correct title of the methodology as listed in the Verra webpage (VM0050 v1.0). Finding is closed. 2) $\eta_{pskirt_Kuniokoa}$ and $\eta_{non-pskirt_Kuniokoa}$ represent rated thermal efficiencies of improved cookstoves and are correctly stated to be sourced from product specifications (manufacturer data). Finding is closed.	3) Firstly, as per VM0050: Correction and Clarifications; page 7; Correction #1, follow-up baseline surveys are required every five years in control households. Notably, a comprehensive baseline assessment covering 142 Gambian households, conducted in November 2022 by the PP, has already been validated and approved by VCS (refer Registered JPD MR, p. 55), thus a need to conduct the baseline

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR#1	Developer Response
		3) PD shall provide justification why the baseline survey is not conducted during the requantification as per section 1.1.2 of VCS Methodology Change and Requantification Procedure. While addressing this PD shall check page-60/120 of PD where it is stated by PD that baseline survey is conducted during current requantification audit. PD shall clarify this inconsistency. Finding is open. 4) The use of expert judgment or PP's knowledge for ex-ante estimations is acceptable under CDM Sampling and Surveys Standard, para 13(b). Also, the column C addition noting sources in the Ex Ante ER Estimation tab improves transparency for data parameters. Further, VVB team has verified the ex-post corrections through Project Usage Surveys, referenced in Project Survey tabs of MP1, and MP2 calculators, aligns with VM0050 requirements for monitoring actual usage. Therefore, finding is closed. 5) Revised Requantification report now include the data/duration of the monitoring parameter i.e. $\eta_{new,avg,y}$. Revised Req. report is verified by VVB team to be in-line with the excel sheet calculations. Finding is closed. 6) PP shall include the SDG calculations under the monitoring surveys conducted for the requantified periods. Finding is raised.	scenario assessment was not deemed applicable in line with section 1.1.2 of the VCS Methodology Change and Requantification Procedure. To avoid any confusion, the PD Section 3.4 is now revised to refer to the original PDMR, while providing information related to baseline KPTs conducted at the time of initial project registration. 6) The SDG contributions have now been included in a separate tab : 'SDG Outcomes' in the MP1 and MP2 ER calculators. Additionally, an appendix summarizing the SDG contributions for MP1 and MP2 has been added to the revised Requantification Report.
	Round-3	3.) Justification and correction submitted by PP is accepted. As clarified in VM0050: Corrections and Clarifications (dated 03 February 2025), specifically on page 7; Correction #1, the requirement for follow-up baseline surveys	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR#1	Developer Response
		applies only every five years and is limited to control households. The current re-quantification audit occurred well within five years of the comprehensive baseline study, which was conducted in November 2022, and thus does not necessitate a new baseline survey. VVB would like to mention here that this baseline assessment involved 142 Gambian households and was carried out according to the Kitchen Performance Test (KPT) protocol. The results were validated by the previous accredited third-party VVB and accepted by Verra during the project's initial registration process (as documented in the Registered JPDMR, page 55). The project description (PD) document originally contained a statement suggesting that the baseline survey was conducted during the current re-quantification audit (page 60 of 120). This reference has now been revised in PD Section 3.4 to eliminate the confusion. The section has been updated to explicitly state that: - The baseline scenario is based on the validated and registered 2022 KPT survey. - No new baseline fuel consumption measurements were undertaken for this re-quantification. - The PD now only includes references to the baseline KPTs conducted at the time of initial	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR#1	Developer Response
		registration, in line with Section 1.1.2 of the VCS Methodology Change and Requantification Procedure, which supports the continuation of the original baseline for this audit period. Therefore, finding is closed. 6.) In response to the raised finding concerning the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) contributions VVB team has verified and confirms the inclusion of SDG details in ER Calculators. The Project Proponent (PP) confirms and VVB team verified that SDG outcome calculations have now been included in a dedicated tab labeled “SDG Outcomes” within both the MP1 and MP2 Emission Reduction (ER) Calculations. This tab presents quantitative outputs corresponding to the following key SDGs, based on data collected through monitoring surveys conducted in January–February 2025: • SDG 1: No Poverty – Assessed by counting households without prior access to clean cooking solutions who are now beneficiaries. • SDG 3: Good Health and Wellbeing – Based on reduction in exposure to household air pollution as reported in household surveys. • SDG 5: Gender Equality – Monitored by comparing time spent by women on fuelwood collection before and after ICS adoption.	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR#1	Developer Response
		- SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy – Determined by the number of households adopting the improved cookstoves. - SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth – Based on jobs created through distribution and support staff. - SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production – Based on number of users trained in sustainable cookstove usage. - SDG 13: Climate Action – Represented by the volume of Verified Carbon Units (VCUs) issued as a result of emission reductions. Each indicator value was calculated using parameters such as: - Distribution records - Household size - Survey responses on time savings, cooking fuel use, and health indicators - Staff deployment records Verification team has verified the revised document submitted by PP to confirm that the inclusion in the Requantification Report is correct and support full transparency and traceability, a dedicated appendix has also been added to the revised Requantification Report, titled "Appendix: SDG Contributions for MP1 and MP2". This appendix includes: - A summary table of SDG indicators and methodologies used.	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR#1	Developer Response
		- Monitoring results derived from survey data. - Description of calculation methods used for deriving each SDG contribution. This satisfies the monitoring and reporting requirements for SDG assessment under the applied methodology VM0050 and the VCS framework. Finding is closed.	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#2	Developer Response
VCS Standard. / VM0050	Check if the raw data information sources are correctly calculated and replicated for use for correct and conservative calculation of the emission reduction. Check if PP shall submit the raw data input reference evidences for the crosscheck of the input values sourced from the said reference sources.	Review of excel sheet titled "VCS 4000 ReQ for MP1 ERs v2.0 18042025"; VCS 4000 ReQ for MP2 ERs v2.0 18042025 PP shall submit the list of the team involved in project survey, their training records and confirm how the team was updated w.r.t to VM0050 specific requirements survey. Considering the survey conducted in Jan 2025 and meth related correction/clarification were published in Feb 2025 so, how these factors were taken into consideration while performing field surveys.	The list of personnel involved in the project survey, along with their training records, material, is being submitted. The project proponent (PP) has provided comprehensive training to all surveyors, leveraging its extensive experience in the community-based carbon market spanning over a decade. The survey questionnaires were designed to comprehensively capture all information required under VM0050, specifically the Appendix 3. The PP has significant expertise and experience in designing and executing project surveys, which resulted in the applied survey questionnaires to be fully compliant

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#2	Developer Response
			with the methodological requirements. While field surveys were conducted in January 2025 (prior to the publication of the VM0050-related correction/clarification in February 2025), it is important to note that the clarifications issued do not necessitate / mandate any revision or alteration to the project survey questionnaire. Thus, no further adjustments were needed post-clarification.
	Round-2	VVB accepts the rationale and documentation, confirming survey team readiness and compliance. VVB team has verified the supporting evidence to confirm that the PP's internal team, comprising experienced and trained survey personnel trained/certified by competent organisation that is Centre for Research in Energy and Energy Conservation (CREEC). VVB team has done onsite interview and verification of the technical competency of personnel involved in conducting Water Boiling Tests (WBTs) and related baseline survey and monitoring activities under the VM0050 methodology. Specifically, documentation was requested to confirm: participation in standardized training; adherence to ISO protocols and procedures. Therefore, it is confirmed by VVB team that project proponent has the capability of in-house teams to perform KPTs and WBTs as per VM0050 and related protocol. The VVB has also reviewed the survey tools and questionnaire template and records,	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#2	Developer Response
		confirming that the team conducted fieldwork using instruments fully aligned with VM0050 Appendix 3. Clarifications published post-survey did not necessitate changes, and the surveys already met the intent and scope of the methodology. This finding is therefore closed.	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#3	Developer Response
VCS standard	Check if a summary description of the implementation status of the technologies/measures (e.g., plant, equipment, process, or management or conservation measure) included in the project, including relevant implementation dates (e.g., dates of construction, commissioning, and continued operation periods) is included.	PD Section 1.12 Section 1.12 mentions “There are few models of ICS planned to be distributed under the GP. One of the indicative models planned to be distributed under the GP is shown below:” Action required- PD shall include the technical specification of all cookstove models distributed or planned to distribute.	The <i>Kuniokoa Generation 2</i> model was distributed up to MP2. Moving forward, the <i>Ecoa Wood Generation 3</i> model (from the same manufacturer) will be adopted as <i>Kuniokoa Generation 2</i> has been discontinued by the manufacturer. Its specifications have been incorporated into Section 1.12 of the Project Document (PD). This section has also been revised to clarify that any ICS model may be included in the program in future, provided it complies with the applicable methodological requirements.
	Round-2	The information regarding the new cookstoves are provided in the revised PD. In addition, PD is also required to provide the evidences e.g., specification, purchase records, receipt agreement, efficiency test records, sales	The original registered PD-MR state the following (in section 1.12): <i>“There are few models of ICS planned to be distributed under the GP.....” and</i>

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#3	Developer Response
		database etc. of the types of cookstoves distributed for the project. PD shall also clarify as as to why the requirement specified under section 3.21 of VCS standard are not followed while addressing the deviation (i.e., change in ICS model from registered PDMR) in project description. PD shall ensure the project still meets the eligibility under the updated methodology (e.g., fuel types, technology types, and sector scope in VM0050). PP shall also clarify as to why stakeholder engagement (section 3.18 Verra Standard) is not required for material changes to existing project designs, especially where such changes is include new technologies. Finding is open.	<i>“Other models of improved cookstoves may also be offered under the GP as long as they meet all the requirements of the applied methodology.”</i> Thus, inclusion of Ecoa wood generation 3 ICS is not deemed a deviation from the registered project description and section 3.21 of the VCS Standard v4.7 is not deemed applicable. Further, as specified in the previous round response, as at date no unit of EcoaWood Gen 3 ICS have been distributed. Thus, sales database, purchase record, receipt agreement pertaining to Ecoa Wood are non-existent. The specification, and efficiency test records of Ecoa wood however is being submitted to substantiate that the said ICS model is fully compliant with the methodology requirements. As per the revised methodology applied (VM0050 v1) Ecoa Wood Generation 3 being a wood stove (fuel type), natural draft combustion (technology type) and energy demand (sector scope) is deemed fully aligned with the applied methodology eligibility. As explained above, the introduction of Ecoa Wood Generation 3 is fully consistent with the registered project description and is merely a step improvement

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#3	Developer Response
			above the Kuniokoa Generation 2 ICS and is not a new technology being introduced. Therefore, a stakeholder engagement is not deemed applicable either.
	Round-3	Upon review of the original registered Project Description-Monitoring Report (PD-MR), particularly Section 1.12, the verification team confirms that the project documentation includes the statement: <i>“Other models of improved cookstoves may also be offered under the GP as long as they meet all the requirements of the applied methodology.”</i> This clause provides flexibility for introducing new ICS models, contingent on compliance with the methodology. Based on this, the VVB team agrees that the inclusion of the Ecoa Wood Generation 3 ICS does not constitute a material deviation as per section 3.21 of the VCS Standard v4.7. The introduction is thus within the scope of the originally registered project design, and no deviation procedure or VVB approval under this section is required. Nonetheless Verification team has reviewed the submitted evidence and further project developer (PD) has confirmed that no units of the Ecoa Wood Generation 3 ICS have been distributed to date (not applicable for the requantification audit), and therefore no sales database, purchase records, or receipt agreements exist. However, the PD has submitted: • Technical specifications	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#3	Developer Response
		- Efficiency test records These demonstrate that the Ecoa Wood Gen 3 model conforms with VM0050 v1.0 requirements, particularly with regard to efficiency and emissions performance. The verification team confirms that this evidence is adequate and meets the requirements under Section 4.1.4 and 9.1 of VM0050 v1.0, which address fuel consumption and stove efficiency parameters. Thus, the documentation provided substantiates that the Ecoa Wood model is compliant with the methodology. Nonetheless VVB team has done the assessment of the eligibility under revised methodology (VM0050 v1.0). The verification team confirms that Ecoa Wood Generation 3 qualifies under: - Fuel Type: Wood - Technology Type: Natural draft combustion stove - Sector Scope: Energy demand This aligns fully with the applicability conditions and eligibility criteria stated in VM0050 v1.0 (refer Section 4 and 5), and no contradiction or non-compliance is identified. The PD has clarified that the inclusion of Ecoa Wood Gen 3 does not constitute the introduction of a <i>new technology</i> but rather represents a	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#3	Developer Response
		performance improvement over the previously deployed Kuniokoa Generation 2 stove. As such, it does not trigger the material change thresholds under Section 3.18 of the VCS Standard, which would necessitate additional stakeholder engagement. Given: • The absence of any distribution to date • The alignment with originally stated plans in the registered PD • The technical continuity with existing stove types Therefore, the verification team confirms that additional stakeholder engagement is not required at this stage. Finally, the verification team concludes that this finding is satisfactorily addressed and closed. No further action is required regarding the Ecoa Wood Generation 3 ICS for the current verification period undergoing requantification audit. Finding is closed.	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#4	Developer Response
VCS Standard requirement	Check if project proponent able to demonstrate the avoidance of double counting for the project and various interested parties associated with project.	PD section 1.16 Project proponents must demonstrate that the project prevents double counting of GHG emission reductions by any actor (in project context the stove manufacturer and other entities involved) who may wish to claim reductions from project devices. Ownership of the reductions resulting from the project activity must be clearly communicated by contract or clear written assertions in the transaction paperwork to all involved parties. Users must be notified that they are not permitted to claim reductions from the project. PP shall submit supporting evidence for the same.	The project proponent (PP) ensures that no other parties involved in the project, including stove manufacturers or any other entities, claim ownership of the emission reductions generated. Clear contractual arrangements and/or written declarations are in place to affirm that the emission reductions exclusively belong to the PP. Additionally, end users are explicitly informed that they are not permitted to claim any emission reductions arising from the project activity. Supporting documentation, including relevant contracts and communication materials, is being submitted as evidence.
	Round-2	The VVB has reviewed the submitted declarations, manufacturer statements, and user agreements. These documents provide clear, written, and contractually binding evidence that the Project Proponent maintains exclusive ownership of the GHG emission reductions. All associated entities have waived claims, and end users have been adequately informed. a. Supporting evidence that is signed declaration evidence verified by VV team ensures that from ICS supplier i.e., BURN Manufacturing Co. confirms that it holds no rights or claims to any carbon or impact credits derived from the use of its stoves in the project.	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#4	Developer Response
		b. Further supporting evidence i.e., a formal and signed project-level declaration (dated May 12, 2025) on double counting by DelAgua Health Rwanda and DelAgua Projects Pte. Ltd. has been verified by VVB team that confirm that project proponent prevent double counting. c. Supporting evidence i.e., a end-user contract and education poster provided to participating households includes a clear clause: "The carbon credits generated from the improved cookstove belong to DelAgua...". This agreement also prevents the user from using or receiving other improved cookstoves and clarifies their non-ownership of carbon credits. Therefore, finding is closed.	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#5	Developer Response
VCS Standard ver.4.5	Whether PP has included all the relevant information for stakeholder engagement incl. ongoing communication during the monitoring period. PP shall also explain the grievance procedure and how it has been implemented in the project.	PD section 2.1.4 1) Section 2.1.4 of the PD shall include any grievance procedure defined by the PP and update it as per clarification number 2 for VM0050. While doing so, PD shall submit the grievance register and/or the service log summary details of minor/major repair and maintenance of project technology. 2) As reported in section 2.1.5 of the PD; PP shall also confirm if there is any stakeholder comments shared by VERRA during the course of verification process till date.	1) The grievance redressal procedure has already been included in Section 2.1.4 of the PD and aligns with Clarification Number 2 of VM0050. The established procedure includes multiple channels as follows: - <i>Email Communication:</i> The main communication with government and operational partners is conducted through DelAgua's email. - <i>Village Development Committees (VDCs):</i> DelAgua utilizes local community networks where VDC members—who personally know stove recipients—are trained to collect feedback and report grievances. These are

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#5	Developer Response
			submitted to DelAgua staff through an online form - <i>Household Follow-ups:</i> DelAgua staff also conduct direct visits to user households to address issues and ensure program effectiveness. The grievance register and/or service log summary details (stakeholder feedback) is being submitted for reference. 2) PP confirms that no stakeholder comments have been shared by Verra during the verification process to date.
	Round-2	1) Section 2.1.4 of the PD has been updated to clearly describe the grievance redressal mechanism, ensuring alignment with Clarification No. 2 of VM0050. Supporting evidence are verified by VVB team to confirm that grievance system includes: - DelAgua email ID. - Assistance from Village Development Committee (VDCs) who serve as community-level support agents. However, PD may include the email ID in the PD and the monitoring report for more visibility and traceability to third reader. Finding is open on this aspect. Regarding, the grievance register and service log summary have been submitted to document maintenance activities and responses to minor	1. The updated PD now includes the grievance redressal email ID under Sections 2.1.2 and 2.1.4. While the requantification report template does not have a dedicated field for grievance redressal, this information is already available in MP2 Monitoring Report (p. 16, Section 2.1.4).

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#5	Developer Response
		and major repairs, offering traceability and responsiveness of the support system. VVB team has verified the excel log of the stakeholder feedback and confirms that there are no feedback and/or grievances related to project and operation and maintenance aspect of ICS technology used by end-users that also align with the onsite visit interview with the field team and end-users. The PD's grievance redress procedure is well-documented and implemented through a multi-channel approach: • Email Communication: DelAgua uses its official email (thegambia@delagua.org) as a formal channel to receive concerns from government bodies and partners. • Community-Based Mechanism (VDCs): Trained Village Development Committee members gather complaints and report them to DelAgua staff via an online form. • Household-Level Engagement: Direct interaction through household visits allows DelAgua staff to resolve minor grievances and monitor stove usage and satisfaction. This diversified mechanism meets the VM0050 guidance by ensuring accessibility, inclusiveness, and responsiveness. The photographic evidence images provided (group meetings, individual engagements) by PP	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#5	Developer Response
		support the claim of community-level engagement: - Community Meetings: Visuals show DelAgua staff conducting training and Q&A sessions with community groups, indicating a proactive approach in feedback collection and grievance resolution. - One-on-One Support: An image displays a DelAgua team member assisting a beneficiary with documentation, suggesting personalized attention to concerns. These photos substantiate the operationalization of the grievance procedure through both structured and informal means. However, finding is open for editorial update. 2) The PP has formally confirmed that no stakeholder comments have been received via Verra during the verification process to date. VVB confirms that PP's declaration regarding stakeholder comments is valid therefore finding is closed.	
	Round-3	The verification team has reviewed the updated Project Description (PD) and confirms that the grievance redressal email address (thegambia@delagua.org) is now explicitly stated in Section 2.1.2 and Section 2.1.4. This addition enhances the transparency and traceability of the grievance mechanism and directly aligns with the	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#5	Developer Response
		expectations outlined in Clarification No. 2 of VM0050. Finding is closed.	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#6	Developer Response
VCS Standard/ VM0050.	Check if all data and parameters that are determined or available at validation and remain fixed throughout the project crediting period are calculated correctly and conservatively as per latest Verra methodology and/or associated tool/modules etc.	PD, Appendix-2 As per VM0050 page 35/62 PP shall clarify as to why UNFCCC approved fNRB values national/regional /sub-national values are not used as reported in MP 96, Annex 3 dated 6 March 2025.	As per the guidance provided under the Data/Parameter: $f_{NRB,y}$ section on page 34 of the applied methodology VM0050, PP is allowed to select one of the following three options for determining fNRB: a) The most recent national default value(s) published by UNFCCC b) A value calculated using CDM TOOL30, applying an uncertainty discount of 26% c) The default value from the most recent version of CDM TOOL33 In line with Option 2, the f_{NRB} has been re-calculated using CDM TOOL30 value established in registered VCS-PDMR and applying a discount factor of 26% subsequently in accordance with VM0050. The methodology does not mandate the use of UNFCCC-approved fNRB values; it offers flexibility to select from the listed approaches. Therefore, the applied fNRB value is fully compliant with the provisions in VM0050. Further, the MP96, Annex 3 has been rejected by CDM EB and hence is no longer valid for use.

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#6	Developer Response
			Additionally, MP97 presents the most recent update on fNRB from UNFCCC. Please note the following in this regard: a. The recommendation to withdraw CDM Tool 30, as stated in MP97 report para 15, is conditional to the revision of CDM Tool 33 by CDM Meth Panel to include default values of fNRB, post incorporation of any inputs received during “call for public inputs” and subsequent approval by the CDM EB. Refer below for more details: <u>MP97 Meeting Report</u> b. Although the Meth Panel has published the <u>revised CDM Tool 33</u> on 08/05/2025, it is currently open for public inputs and has not entered into force (refer para 7 of tool 33). c. Also, MP97 report para 38, clearly states the recommendation by Meth Panel to CDM EB to discontinue the use of CDM Tool 30, with effect from 01 Jan 2026 and not at present. Additionally, the recommendations of MP97 have not yet been formally approved / adopted by the CDM EB. d. The applied fNRB value is being used for requantification of MP1 – MP2 for which the CDM Tool 30 is deemed fully valid. The outcome of the CDM MP97 is not deemed applicable retroactively. Furthermore, Verra has not issued any official guidance or notification prohibiting / limiting the use of TOOL30 for fNRB determination under

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#6	Developer Response
			VM0050, post CDM MP97 outcome. In conclusion, the selection and application of the fNRB value remains fully compliant with the applied methodology (VM0050) and consistent with the prevailing rules.
	Round-2	The verification team assessed the response and confirmed that the applied approach – utilizing CDM TOOL30 with the specified discount and for the given period – is consistent with the methodological options available under VM0050. The team agrees that no breach of methodological or procedural requirements has occurred, and that the reasoning is technically justified and valid under the prevailing rules. Therefore, the response submitted by PP is correctly cites page 34 of VM0050, which allows for three distinct options for determining the fNRB value: a) UNFCCC national default values b) CDM TOOL30 (with 26% uncertainty discount) c) CDM TOOL33 defaults The response confirms that Option b has been applied, using TOOL30 with a 26% discount – fully aligning with VM0050 requirements. The	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#6	Developer Response
		methodology explicitly permits flexibility and does not prescribe mandatory use of UNFCCC-published values. Finding is closed.	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR#7	Developer Response
VCS Standard/ VM0050.	Check if all data and parameters that will be monitored during the project crediting period are correctly sourced from the reference source/evidences. The value of the parameter shall be easily traceable from the raw data evidence. Check if related QA/QC measures are in place to ensure data flow is error free from any material misstatement.	PD section-5 and MR 1) For ex-ante and ex-post monitoring parameters reported in PD and MR PD shall include the Equations number as reported in VM0050 for all monitoring parameters. 2) For parameters monitored during the current monitoring period undergoing Requantification PP shall include the reference excel sheet details under “source of the data” for traceability of the reported values. E.g., For parameter $BC_{ex-ante,b,l}$ the reported value of 6.947 t/hh/year doesn't connect to sourced evidence. 3) PP shall update section 2.1.2 of the monitoring report as per requirement specified in VM0050/correction/clarification no.2 related to customer support actions that shall be undertaken across the entire target population and demonstrated at verification in-order to claim usage cap of 90%. PP shall submit the supporting evidence for the customer support actions as prescribed in clarification/correction by VERRA.	1) Both the PD and the Requantification Report have been updated to include the relevant equation numbers as per the applied methodology for all applicable / relevant parameters. 2) Both the PD and the Requantification Report have been updated to include reference details under “Source of the Data” for all monitored parameters to ensure traceability. 3) Section 2.1.2 of the MR corresponds to project description deviation and is not deemed suited for the purpose. Instead, compliance with Clarification 2 has been substantiated in section 3.2 of the revised MR, under the parameter table $n_{j,k,y}$, additional comments. The Project Proponent (PP) confirms that structured support activities are in place to ensure the effective and sustained use of project stoves, across the target population. These activities are designed not only to promote correct usage but also to demonstrate the stove's utility for common local foods,

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR#7	Developer Response
			thereby supporting the continued use of the ICS as the primary stove. The following measures have been implemented: a. <i>Household-Level Training</i>: During household visits post-distribution, the project team provides <i>in-person training</i> to each household. This includes hands-on demonstration of ICS usage and how to prepare commonly consumed local meals, using the project ICS. b. <i>Instructional Poster Agreement</i>: A poster agreement is signed with each household, establishing carbon rights and including a large-format instructional poster with pictorial guidance. The poster outlines step-by-step instructions for operating the ICS and preparing typical local dishes. c. <i>Flipbook for Ongoing Engagement</i>: A 16-page flipbook, titled “<i>Live Well Flipbook UPDATE 2022 (Training Material)</i>”, has been developed. It contains illustrated instructions for project ICS usage, maintenance, and basic troubleshooting. This flipbook is used during training to reinforce key messages and is left with households as a ready / handy reference. d. <i>Demonstration Records</i>: As further evidence, household visit photographs, objectively confirming the demonstration of proper use of ICS, to end users by the field team, have already been submitted to the VVB. These documented actions demonstrate continuous community engagement and confirm that the ICS remains suitable for cooking local foods. Together, they support the claim that the ICS continues to be

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR#7	Developer Response
			used as the main stove in line with Verra's Clarification No. 2 requirements.
	Round-2	1) PD Section 5 and the Requantification Report were both updated to include the exact equation numbers from VM0050 for each ex-ante and ex-post monitoring parameter. This ensures transparent alignment between the project documents and the applied methodology, enabling clear interpretation and verification by VVB team and/or third reader. Same is verified by the VVB team to confirm that the inclusion of VM0050 equation references is complete and accurate; therefore, finding is closed. 2) The revised PD and RR now contain explicit references to source Excel sheets under the "Source of the Data" column for each monitored parameter. The value of 4.04 t/hh/year for BCex-ante,b,l is now clearly traceable to the corresponding data in the project's excel calculation file. The VVB team has reviewed the updated documentation and confirmed traceability to input parameters in emission reduction excel sheet therefore finding is closed. 3) PP has addressed Clarification No. 2 requirements in revised section 3.2 of MR under the parameter table $n_{j,k,y}$, including: Explanation of customer support actions taken across the project's target population. And demonstration of such actions to support the claimed 90% usage cap, as required by Verra. VVB has verified that Section 3.2 appropriately reflects compliance with Clarification No. 2.	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR#7	Developer Response
		The PD's ongoing continuous grievance redress procedure is well-documented and implemented through a multi-channel approach: • Email Communication: DelAgua uses its official email (thegambia@delagua.org) as a formal channel to receive concerns from government bodies and partners. • Community-Based Mechanism (VDCs): Trained Village Development Committee members gather complaints and report them to DelAgua staff via an online form. • Household-Level Engagement: Direct interaction through household visits allows DelAgua staff to resolve minor grievances and monitor stove usage and satisfaction. This diversified mechanism meets the VM0050 guidance by ensuring accessibility, inclusiveness, and responsiveness. The photographic evidence images provided (group meetings, individual engagements) by PP support the claim of community-level engagement: • Community Meetings: Visuals show DelAgua staff conducting training and Q&A sessions with community groups, indicating a proactive approach in feedback collection and grievance resolution. • One-on-One Support: An image displays a DelAgua team member assisting a beneficiary with documentation, suggesting personalized attention to concerns.	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR#7	Developer Response
		These photos substantiate the operationalization of the grievance procedure through both structured and informal means. Therefore, based on the onsite visit observation and assessment of the the objective evidence VVB team confirms that Section 2.1.4 of the PD: • Meets the requirements under Clarification #2 of VM0050. • Is effectively implemented through multiple, accessible grievance channels. • Is backed by well-documented logs, rich community feedback, and visual evidence of ongoing stakeholder engagement. • Includes an appropriate and documented response mechanism to grievances. Finding is closed.	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR#8	Developer Response
VM0050 ver.1.0	Demonstrate and justify how the project activity(s) meets each of the applicability conditions of the methodology(s), tools, and	PD, section 3.2 (Applicability) and Requantification Report 1) For applicability condition-17 the project proponent must report on the overlapped boundaries of REDD+ projects in Gambia falling with the project boundary for	1) The PD has been revised to justify that the project is free from any risk of double counting arising as a result of overlap between boundaries of this project and that of any REDD+ projects in Gambia.

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR#8	Developer Response
	modules applied by the project (where applicable). Address each applicability condition separately.	informational purposes in the project description. 2) PP shall also address the Eligibility criteria as explained in section 1 of the VCS Methodology Change and Requantification Procedure.	2) A sample screenshot for MP1-MP2 is being submitted as evidence confirming the active VCU status in the VCS registry for the project.
	Round-2	1) Section 3.2 of PD has been revised to include a justification that the project is free from risks of double counting related to overlapping boundaries with REDD+ projects. The justification affirms that there are no spatial conflicts or boundary overlaps with existing REDD+ projects in Gambia. Revised section 3.2 of the PD is reviewed and confirmed by the VVB team to confirm the same therefore, finding is closed. 2) The eligibility criteria per Section-1 of the VCS Methodology Change and Requantification Procedure is now addressed in PD Section 1.4.1 (Page 11). Section 1.4.1 of the PD is checked by VVB team that outlines the basis for the project's eligibility under the new methodology and provides rationale per Verra guidelines. The VVB team verified Section 1.4.1 of the PD as fulfilling the eligibility criteria requirement. However, PP has also submitted the supporting screenshot evidence for eligibility criteria number 4 to confirm active VCU in VCS registry. Finding is closed. 3) The sampling criteria and number of samples covered during the the project monitoring survey shall be included in requantification report. Finding is raised.	3) The sampling criteria has been defined in section 3.3 of the revised requantification report. The number of samples calculated and covered are reported in form of the ER sheet screenshot in the same section.
	Round-3	The verification team has reviewed the revised Requantification Report, specifically Section 3.3, and confirms that the sampling criteria used for the monitoring survey have now been clearly defined in alignment with the applicable guidance	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR#8	Developer Response
		from VM0050 and the CDM Standard for Sampling and Surveys (Version 09.0). The section outlines the approach adopted for stratification and randomization of the sample population, referencing key parameters such as: • Target population and geographic distribution • Confidence/precision levels • Sampling frame and methods used Additionally, the report includes a screenshot of the Emission Reduction (ER) calculation sheet, displaying the number of samples calculated and covered for the relevant Monitoring Periods. This visual evidence supports transparency and traceability of the statistical basis used for monitoring therefore, finding is closed.	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR#9	Developer Response
VCS Standard/ VM0050/ RQ procedure.	Check the monitoring period serial number start date and end date is consistent with the previous monitoring period registered/issued by Verra.	RR section 1.2 1) Under Re-quantification PP shall include the MP1/MP2 individual monitoring period start/end date as foot note for clear visibility of the monitoring periods undergoing requantification. 2) RR, Section 1.7 and section PD: This section shall include the applicable sources as reflected in section 2 of the VM0050 incl. the most recent versions of the protocols. PP shall submit the protocols developed as	1) The individual start and end dates for MP1, MP2 have been added as a footnote under the Re-quantification section to ensure clear visibility of the monitoring periods undergoing requantification. 2) Section 1.7 of the Requantification Report (RR) and the corresponding section of the PD (section 3.1) have been updated to include the applicable sources as outlined in Section 2 of VM0050, including the most recent versions of the relevant protocols and clarifications. The project proponent (PP) has over a decade of

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR#9	Developer Response
		VM0050 (incl. clarification/corrections) and also confirm as to how it is ensured that field team is trained for latest versions of protocols.	experience in implementing community-based carbon projects. The latest versions of the relevant protocols—Water Boiling Test (WBT) v4.2.3 (2014) and Kitchen Performance Test (KPT) Protocol v4.0 (2018)—have been in place for several years and are well understood by the field team. Given these protocols have not changed recently the field team is already aware of the requirement of the latest protocols. Additionally, the training records of the project monitoring team is already submitted against comment 12) above.
	Round-2	1) The PP has included the individual start and end dates of MP1 and MP2 as a footnote in the Requantification section. This ensures that the monitoring period data undergoing requantification is now clearly and explicitly visible. Revised section 1.2 of Requantification Report (RR) is checked by VVB team to confirm that the correction done by PP is correct therefore finding is closed. 2) The RR Section 1.7 and PD Section 3.1 have been updated to reference all applicable sources as per Section 2 of VM0050. WBT and KPT Protocols reference are now included in revised PD and RR document. These protocols are the most recent and have not been updated in recent years. PP confirmed and VVB team has verified that PP's field team is trained on these versions, and previously submitted certificates and attendance records validate this training therefore, finding is closed.	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR#10	Developer Response
VCS Standard/ VM0050	Check if explanation and justification is provided for key assumptions, rationale, and methodological choices. Provide all relevant references	RR section 2.2 and section PD: RR mentions that there was no baseline reassessment was done. However, as per VCS Methodology Change and Requantification Procedure 1.1.2. "2) Reassessing the baseline scenario, where applicable" baseline reassessment is required. PP shall clarify why it is not applicable in the project.	As per Sections 3.2.6 and 3.2.7 of VCS Standard v4.7 Baseline reassessment requirements are applicable specifically to forestry, wetland, and land-use project categories such as IFM, APD, RWE, APWD, APC, ALM, AUDD, AUC, and AUWD. The project being a cookstove-based project does not fall under any of the aforesaid categories. Thus, the baseline reassessment requirements outlined in Sections 3.2.6 and 3.2.7 of VCS Standard v4.7 are deemed not applicable. Hence, the baseline scenario reassessment has been marked as "No". Further, to meet the requirements outlined in Section 6 (Baseline Scenario) of the applied methodology (VM0050), PP has used the baseline survey and KPT results of the already registered PDMR. This baseline survey is independent of the baseline reassessment requirements specified under Sections 3.2.5 to 3.2.7 of the VCS Standard, v4.7.
	Round-2	PD shall provide justification why the baseline survey is not conducted during the requantification as per section 1.1.2 of VCS Methodology Change and Requantification Procedure. While addressing this PD shall check page-60/120 of PD where it is stated by PD that baseline survey is conducted during current	Refer to the Round 2 Developer Response for Findings/Comments #1; point #3.

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR#10	Developer Response
		requantification audit. PD shall clarify this inconsistency. Finding is open.	
	Round-3	Justification and correction submitted by PP is accepted. As clarified in VM0050: Corrections and Clarifications (dated 03 February 2025), specifically on page 7; Correction #1, the requirement for follow-up baseline surveys applies only every five years and is limited to control households. The current re-quantification audit occurred well within five years of the comprehensive baseline study, which was conducted in November 2022, and thus does not necessitate a new baseline survey. VVB would like to mention here that this baseline assessment involved 142 Gambian households and was carried out according to the Kitchen Performance Test (KPT) protocol. The results were validated by the previous accredited third-party VVB and accepted by Verra during the project's initial registration process (as documented in the Registered JPDMR, page 55). The project description (PD) document originally contained a statement suggesting that the baseline survey was conducted during the current re-quantification audit (page 60 of 120). This reference has now been revised in PD Section 3.4 to eliminate the confusion. The section has been updated to explicitly state that:	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR#10	Developer Response
		- The baseline scenario is based on the validated and registered 2022 KPT survey. - No new baseline fuel consumption measurements were undertaken for this re-quantification. - The PD now only includes references to the baseline KPTs conducted at the time of initial registration, in line with Section 1.1.2 of the VCS Methodology Change and Requantification Procedure, which supports the continuation of the original baseline for this audit period. Therefore, finding is closed.	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR#11	Developer Response
VCS Standard/ VM0050/ RQ	Check the Reconciliation of VCUs and previously verified reductions and removal are consistently reported in the Requantification report. Please refer the latest VCS Methodology Change and Requantification Procedure for further guidance.	RR section 4.5 1) PP shall submit the source of the VCU values reported in section 4.5 of the Requantification report. PP may include an excel calculation sheet for VCU reconciliation as back up for more clarify in calculation. PP shall refer the section-3 (Reconciliation Procedure) of the VCS Methodology Change and Requantification Procedure. 2) PP shall submit the following evidences for VVB verification as request in VCS Methodology Change and Requantification Procedure.	1) The "Approved total VCUs eligible for issuance" values reported in Section 4.5 of the Requantification Report are directly sourced from the previously approved Emission Reduction (ER) sheets for MP1, MP2 on previous applied methodology (VMR0006). These represent the VCUs that were originally issued to the PP and form the basis for reconciliation. A weblink for the previously approved Monitoring reports are being provided for reference. The Er sheet of previously MP1, MP2 ER sheets are being shared as well.

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR#11	Developer Response
		- As per 3.1; approval from Verra on approval of Requantification request. - As per 3.2.3; Reconciliation Representation request submitted to Verra.	The "New total VCUs eligible for issuance" values are directly taken from the updated ER sheets for MP1, MP2 calculated under the currently applied methodology VM0050 v1.0 2) The Project Proponent has already notified Verra of its intention to submit a requantification approval request and has received an acknowledgment from Verra. A screenshot of the acknowledgment is being shared. As per Section 3, "Reconciliation Procedure" of the VCS Methodology Change and Requantification Procedure, Verra will notify the project proponent and all VCU holders once the Requantification request has been approved. Subsequently, VCU holders wishing to reconcile their VCUs will submit a Reconciliation Representation to the verra. Thus, these documents can be only made available at a later stage as part of the reconciliation process.
	Round-2	The "Approved total VCUs" were sourced directly from previously approved ER sheets (MP1 and MP2) under methodology VMR0006. The "New total VCUs" are based on updated ER calculations under VM0050 v1.0. Supporting materials (ER sheets and monitoring reports) and weblinks have been shared to verify these values. The PP has also included Excel calculation sheets for VCU reconciliation to enhance transparency. Therefore, finding is closed by VVB team.	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR#11	Developer Response
		The PP confirmed submission of a requantification request to Verra and received an acknowledgment (screenshot provided). As per procedure, Verra must first approve the request before Reconciliation Representations can be submitted. Therefore, finding is closed by VVB team.	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#12	Developer Response
VCS Standard/ VM0050/ RQ procedure.	Check if all the supporting evidence are correctly titled and sourced for its correctness w.r.t to date; reported value	PP shall submit the list of supporting evidence as requested in audit plan as well as along with the findings reply. 1) Sample evidence of stove unit distribution done in 2025. 2) Sample end user agreement – Carbon Waiver on the Distribution Poster agreement for stove distributed 3) Manufacturer's agreement and Stove purchase invoices. 4) Questionnaire templates designed for the project aligned with Appendix 3 of VM0050 requirement. 5) Raw data samples of Baseline KPT survey sheet and KPT. 6) Distribution database of ICS 7) VDCs Master Database and Salary slips 8) Latest Local Stakeholders community meeting. 9) Habit Survey and KPT Training Records and materials. 10) Training records of field team involved in survey	1) Not Applicable, as there has been no distribution in 2025. 2) Being submitted 3) Being Submitted 4) Being submitted 5) The baseline KPT results were sourced from the already registered PDMR system with no separate Baseline KPT survey conducted for the purpose of requantification. For the Project KPT raw data, kindly refer to the 'Project KPT_RawData' tab available in the MP1 and MP2 ER Sheets. Additionally, sample PDF files of filled project KPT survey questionnaires—collected via our online survey platform—are being submitted for reference. 6) Being Submitted 7) VDCs are not relevant to this project. The master database and the salary slip of VDC (Village Development Committees) members are being Submitted. 8) Not Applicable, as there has been no recent distribution. PP does LSC prior to distribution and then use the

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#12	Developer Response
		11) Feedback (inputs) from project related stakeholder incl. the grievance log register for the project. 12) Calibration details of measurement and monitoring equipment (if any) used for the survey. 13) Water Boiling test reports and accreditation certificate details of lab and/or training records of the lab technicians performing the test. 14) fNRB calculation sheet. 15) Documented procedure to address grievance.	GRM(Grievance Redress Mechanism) to stay on top of any concerns raised 9) Being submitted 10) Being submitted 11) Feedback (inputs) from project related stakeholder incl. the grievance log register for the project is being submitted. Additionally, the PP has a comprehensive grievance mechanism to address grievance raised by ICS users including any <i>force majeure</i> ICS replacement claims or otherwise. The grievances received are duly logged into the Grievance Redress Log and attended and addressed according to its merit. The corrective / redressal action take is also mentioned in the Log. Copy of the Grievance Redress Log has already been submitted. No ICS replacement requests, whatsoever, were made during the concerned monitoring period. 12) All equipment used at the time of measurements were newly purchased; therefore, measurements were done with necessary guarantees and hence calibration is not deemed required. Invoices and specifications for the equipment have already been shared with the VVB. Section 3.2 of the Requantification report, under the parameter tables for $BC_{b,i,y}$, $\eta_{new,avg,y}$ and $BC_{p,j,k,y}$, have been revised to reflect this information. 13) Being submitted 14) Refer Appendix – 2 of the PD. 15) Grievance procedure has been already documented in the PD, refer section 2.1.4 of the PD

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	Round-2	OK all the supporting evidence listed in the findings are now submitted. VVB team has reviewed the evidence are found them correct. However, following clarification is requested from the submitted evidence: 5 – PD shall provide justification why the baseline survey is not conducted during the requantification as per section 1.1.2 of VCS Methodology Change and Requantification Procedure. While addressing this PD shall check page-60/120 of PD where it is stated by PD that baseline survey is conducted during current requantification audit. PD shall clarify this inconsistency. Finding is open.	5. Refer to the Round 2 Developer Response for Findings/Comments #1; point #3.
	Round-3	Justification and correction submitted by PP is accepted. As clarified in VM0050: Corrections and Clarifications (dated 03 February 2025), specifically on page 7; Correction #1, the requirement for follow-up baseline surveys applies only every five years and is limited to control households. The current re-quantification audit occurred well within five years of the comprehensive baseline study, which was conducted in November 2022, and thus does not necessitate a new baseline survey. VVB would	

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		like to mention here that this baseline assessment involved 142 Gambian households and was carried out according to the Kitchen Performance Test (KPT) protocol. The results were validated by the previous accredited third-party VVB and accepted by Verra during the project's initial registration process (as documented in the Registered JPDMR, page 55). The project description (PD) document originally contained a statement suggesting that the baseline survey was conducted during the current re-quantification audit (page 60 of 120). This reference has now been revised in PD Section 3.4 to eliminate the confusion. The section has been updated to explicitly state that: - The baseline scenario is based on the validated and registered 2022 KPT survey. - No new baseline fuel consumption measurements were undertaken for this re-quantification. - The PD now only includes references to the baseline KPTs conducted at the time of initial registration, in line with Section 1.1.2 of the VCS Methodology Change and Requantification Procedure, which supports the continuation of the original baseline for this audit period. Therefore, finding is closed.	