



DELAGUA CLEAN COOKING GROUPED PROJECT IN RWANDA



Project title	DelAgua clean cooking grouped project in Rwanda
Project ID	4150
Monitoring period	01-October-2025 to 30-April-2026 (Both dates inclusive)
Original date of issue	04-May-2026
Most recent date of issue	19-September-2026
Version	3.0
VCS Standard Version	4.7
Prepared by	Manika Mongia - DelAgua

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PROJECT DETAILS

1.1 Summary Description of the Implementation Status of the Project

The grouped project involves dissemination of energy-efficient, improved cookstoves (ICS) to replace existing traditional cookstoves in domestic households of Rwanda. The grouped project has seven project activity instances (PAI-1 to PAI-7) till the end of this monitoring period.

The distribution of the project ICSs begun on 11-October-2021 under the PAI-2. This date is also the start date of the grouped project and the start date of crediting period for this project. Till the end of current monitoring period, total 747,048 ICSs have been distributed throughout Rwanda. During the current monitoring period, the project has achieved GHG emission reduction of 1,262,368 tCO₂e.

Technology/ Measures

The ICSs disseminated under the grouped project are based on a “rocket stove” and designed to improve fuel combustion and heat transfer. The project stoves improve heat transfer to cooking pots through the insulated walls and design of the stove top when compared to traditional cooking methods over open- and three-stone fires. The ICS results in the reduction of fuel consumption and improvement in levels of Indoor air pollution for project users (reducing smoke, black soot, and particulate matter (PM) emissions). The reduction in consumption of cooking fuel also reduces equivalent greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions attributed to the use of non-renewable biomass.

During the current MP, under PAI-7, 49,301 new distributions were done with ICS model Ecoa wood G3 stoves. As of the end of current monitoring period, the PAIs 1-7 comprise the dissemination of Burn Kuniokoa G2 and Ecoa wood G3 improved cookstoves with the following specification::

Name of the ICS	Kuniokoa Generation 2	Ecoa wood Generation 3
Manufacturer	Burn	Burn
Type	Natural Draft	Natural Draft
Material	Stainless Steel	Stainless Steel
Dimensions	32.1 cm Height, 28.2 cm Diameter	28.5 cm Height, 26.9 cm Diameter
Thermal efficiency	With Pot skirt – 51.3%, Without pot skirt – 43.4%	With Pot skirt – 52%, Without pot skirt – 45.5%
Power Output	2.9 kW	2.8 kW
Lifetime	10 Years	10 Years
Photo		

1.2 Audit History

Audit type	Period	Program	Validation/verification body name	Number of years
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Validation	11-October-2021 to 10-October-2028	VCS	Earthood Services Pvt Ltd	1 st Crediting Period (7 Years)
Verification	11-October-2021 to 28-February-2023	VCS	Earthood Services Pvt Ltd	1.386 years (506 days)
Verification	01-March-2023 – 29-February-2024	VCS	SustainCERT SA	One Year
Verification	01-March-2024 – 30-September-2024	VCS	SustainCERT SA	0.584 Year (214 days)
Requantification	11-October-2021 to 30-September-2024	VCS	SustainCERT SA	2.975 Year (1086 days)
Verification	01-October-2024 – 30-September-2025	VCS	SustainCERT SA	One Year (365 days)
Verification	01-October-2025 – 30-April-2026	VCS	SustainCERT SA	0.58 years (212 days)

1.3 Sectoral Scope and Project Type

Sectoral scope¹	03 – Energy demand
Project activity type	Type II – Energy efficiency improvement projects

1.4 Project Proponent

Organization name	DelAgua Health Rwanda (Voluntary) Limited (DHRV)
Contact person	David Kitt
Title	Chief Technology Officer
Address	Mareva House, 4 George Street, Nassau, the Bahamas
Telephone	+250-790002992
Email	vcsprojects@delagua.org

Organization name	DelAgua Projects Pte. Ltd.
Contact person	Neil Mcdougall
Title	Chairman, Director
Address	88 Market Street, #21-01, Singapore, 048948
Telephone	+352 661 939 304
Email	Vcsprojects@delagua.org

¹ Projects, activities, or methodologies may be developed under any of the 16 VCS sectoral scopes: <https://verra.org/programs/verified-carbon-standard/vcs-program-details/#sectoral-scopes>

1.5 Other Entities Involved in the Project

There are no other entities involved in this project.

1.6 Project Start Date

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Project start date	11-October-2021																
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>PAI #</th><th>Start Date</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PAI 1</td><td>24-January-2023</td></tr> <tr> <td>PAI 2</td><td>11-October-2021</td></tr> <tr> <td>PAI 3</td><td>14-May-2022</td></tr> <tr> <td>PAI 4</td><td>11-January-2022</td></tr> <tr> <td>PAI 5</td><td>22-March-2023</td></tr> <tr> <td>PAI 6</td><td>19-May-2023</td></tr> <tr> <td>PAI 7</td><td>18-June-2025</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	PAI #	Start Date	PAI 1	24-January-2023	PAI 2	11-October-2021	PAI 3	14-May-2022	PAI 4	11-January-2022	PAI 5	22-March-2023	PAI 6	19-May-2023	PAI 7	18-June-2025
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PAI 5	22-March-2023																
PAI 6	19-May-2023																
PAI 7	18-June-2025																
Justification	Date of the first distribution of ICS under each PAI.																

1.7 Project Crediting Period

Crediting period	☒ Seven years, twice renewable ☐ Ten years, fixed ☐ Other (state the selected crediting period and justify how it conforms with the VCS Program requirements)
Start and end date of first or fixed crediting period	11-October-2021 to 10-October-2028

1.8 Project Location

Host Country: Rwanda

Province : All Provinces of Rwanda

District/Sector/Cell/Village etc.: All Districts; Sectors; Cells; and Village in Rwanda

Physical/Geographical location:

The project boundary for the grouped project is the geographic borders of Rwanda. The project boundary for each Project Activity Instance is the physical, geographical location of the ICS distributed within the geographical boundaries of Rwanda. The grouped project has seven PAIs till the end of this monitoring period, which are within the geographical boundary of the grouped project.

Till MP5, PP has distributed the ICS in total of 18 districts: Burera, Gakenke, Gicumbi, Huye, Kamonyi, Karongi, Kirehe, Muhanga, Musanze, Ngoma, Nyabihu, Nyagatare, Nyamagabe, Nyamasheke, Nyaruguru, Rubavu, Rusizi, and Rwamagana. KML file covering all districts where

distribution is planned or has taken place is uploaded on the Verra registry as supporting documents to demonstrate the extent and the geographical coverage of the PAIs within the GP. The KML file indicates the regions within the geographical boundaries of the host country Rwanda.

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The project boundary is defined by the following GPS coordinates:

2° 50' 23.8992" S and 28° 51' 42.1452" E

1° 2' 50.82" N and 30° 53' 56.6592" E

The map of Rwanda, for reference purpose, is as follows:



Figure 1 Project Location

1.9 Title and Reference of Methodology

Type (methodology, tool or module).	Reference ID, if applicable	Title	Version
Methodology	VM0050	VM0050 - Energy efficiency and fuel-switch measures in cookstoves	1.0
Tool	CDM Tool:30 ²	TOOL30: Calculation of the fraction of non-renewable biomass	Version 4.0
Guideline	-	Guideline: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities	Version 4.0

² <https://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/PAmethodologies/tools/am-tool-30-v4.0.pdf>

Standard	-	Standard: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities	Version 9.0
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1.10 Double Counting and Participation under Other GHG Programs

1.10.1 No Double Issuance

Is the project receiving or seeking credit for reductions and removals from a project activity under another GHG program?

☐ Yes ☒ No

1.10.2 Registration in Other GHG Programs

Was the project registered or seeking registration under any other GHG programs?

☐ Yes ☒ No

1.11 Double Claiming, Other Forms of Credit, and Scope 3 Emissions

1.11.1 No Double Claiming with Emissions Trading Programs or Binding Emission Limits

Are project reductions and removals or project activities also included in an emissions trading program or binding emission limit? See the *VCS Program Definitions* for definitions of emissions trading program and binding emission limit.

☐ Yes ☒ No

1.11.2 No Double Claiming with Other Forms of Environmental Credit

Has the project activity sought, received, or is planning to receive credit from another GHG-related environmental credit system? See the *VCS Program Definitions* for definition of GHG-related environmental credit system.

☐ Yes ☒ No

1.11.3 Supply Chain (Scope 3) Emissions

Do the project activities affect the emissions footprint of any product(s) (goods or services) that are part of a supply chain?

☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes:

Is the project proponent(s) or authorized representative a buyer or seller of the product(s) (goods or services) that are part of a supply chain?

☐ Yes

☐ No

If yes:

Has the project proponent(s) or authorized representative posted a public statement on their website saying, "Carbon credits may be issued through the Verified Carbon Standard project [project ID] for the greenhouse gas emission reductions or removals associated with [project proponent or authorized representative organization name(s)] [name of product(s) whose emissions footprint is changed by the project activities]."

☐ Yes

☐ No

If yes to all:

Provide evidence of the public statement. Evidence must be provided in this section or in an appendix.

1.12 Sustainable Development Contributions

The grouped project activity involves dissemination of energy-efficient, improved cookstoves (ICS) to replace existing traditional cookstoves in domestic households in Rwanda. The GP is contributing towards sustainability, which is also verifiable through the SDG indicators selected for the specific activities that are going to be monitored for their fulfilment.

The grouped project has seven project activity instances (PAI-1 to PAI-7) till the end of this monitoring period. A summary of sustainable development contributions for all 7 PAIs is provided in the following table:

SDG Targeted	SDG Indicator	Sustainable Development Benefits	Nationally stated Sustainable Development Priority ³
SDG 1	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	Cooking is widely recognized as an essential service, given that food is a fundamental necessity for humans and other living beings. Therefore, improved access to cooking facilities is likewise deemed a basic need and essential. The project by distributing ICS provides access to basic services.	Yes
SDG 3	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	Evidence: ICS distribution Database monitoring survey results The indoor pollutants emissions attributed to inefficient burning of solid biomass fuels in the beneficiary households are reduced. The project ICS aids improved combustion of solid biomass fuel thereby reducing	Yes

³<https://www.minecofin.gov.rw/index.php?eID=dumpFile&t=f&f=15326&token=3f50e67804168295fc49c40ef03de1718f5bda>
f2

		smoke and Particulate matter (PM) emissions.	
SDG 5	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	Evidence: ICS distribution Database monitoring survey results The project ICS saves time in cooking activities (by faster cooking) as well as save time in fuel procurement (reduced collection time) due to reduced fuel consumption. The proportion of HHs confirming the reduction in amount of time spent on collection of firewood and cooking time during the survey, multiplies with the total number of households to get the total number of impacted HHs.	Yes
SDG 7	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Evidence: Monitoring Survey for VCS GP includes questions on time spent on collection of fuel. The project activity by distributing ICS provides access to clean cooking with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology.	Yes
SDG 8	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex	Evidence: ICS distribution Database monitoring survey results As part of the project activities (distribution and education campaign) DelAgua employs local community members.	Yes
SDG 12	12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	Evidence: The salary slips for the CHWs act as the data source since these are not on DelAgua's payrolls. However, there are different data sources (number of mobile phones assigned to individuals during distribution, number of CHWs trained for a specific distribution event), which are used to total the CHWs working for DelAgua. The project activity educates and trains the team involved in the distribution of ICS and educates the end user HHs about sustainable cooking practices. With this, it can be said that the local population is learning sustainable practices and a healthy lifestyle without spending anything.	Yes
SDG 13	13.0 Total greenhouse gas emissions per year	Evidence: 1) Distribution Database 2) CHW training Data The project by replacing the inefficient traditional stove with the energy-efficient ICS shall reduce equivalent GHG emissions for meeting similar thermal energy needs as that in the baseline.	Yes
SDG 15	15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index	Evidence: Monitoring report and ER Calculation Sheet The implemented project activity leads to a decrease in deforestation in the mountainous forest ecosystem. This	Yes

eventually leads to an increase in the mountain green cover index compared with the baseline.

Evidence: Registered PD, MR and ER Sheet
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Table 1: Sustainable Development Contributions

Row number	SDG target	SDG indicator	Net impact on SDG indicator	Current project contributions	Contributions over project lifetime
1)	1.4	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	Implemented activities to increase	Cooking is widely recognized as an essential service, given that food is a fundamental necessity for humans and other living beings. Therefore, improved access to cooking facilities is likewise deemed a basic need and essential. Given, the total number of ICS distributed under the grouped project is 747,048 hence, 747,048 HHs receiving the project ICS now have access to basic cooking services. In the current MP, 49,301 new ICS have been distributed under PAI-7	Till the end of this monitoring period, 747,048 households now have access to basic cooking services when compared with the baseline.
2)	3.9	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	Implemented activities to decrease	Mortality rate attributed to HH and ambient pollution will decrease for those HHs using the DeAgua improved cookstove. The improved design specifications of the project ICS model(s) ensure there is much less pollution in the households as compared to the baseline. The survey results demonstrate that 92.67% of households confirmed reductions in the smoke level. So, a total of 692,264 households now have less risk towards respiratory ailments due to smoke inside their homes due to the implementation of this project in the current MP	Till the end of this monitoring period 692,264 households now have less risk towards respiratory ailments due to smoke inside their homes due to the implementation of this project as compared to the baseline.

3)	5.4	5.4.1: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	Implemented activities to decrease	Survey results show 92.67% of respondents stating that they have reduced the amount of time tending fire and collecting wood. Hence, 692,264 Households have reduced their time spent in fuel collection and cooking activities in the current MP.	Till the end of this monitoring period, a total of 692,264 households were positively affected.
4)	7.1	7.1.2: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Implemented activities to increase	The number of HHs with access to clean cooking has been increased with the implementation of this grouped project. A total of 747,048 HHs have received the ICS under the grouped project. 49,301 ICS were distributed in PAI 7 in the current MP. During the surveys, 99.29% of HHs confirmed usage of ICS. Thus, during MP5, 741,718 distributed ICS are operational (i.e., These HHs have access to clean cooking when compared with the baseline). However, in line with the conservative usage cap of 0.9 required by the VM0050 methodology, this number has been conservatively adjusted to 672,343 households.	Till the end of this monitoring period, 672,343 households now have access to clean cooking when compared with the baseline.
5)	8.3	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex	Implemented activities to increase	As part of the project activities (distribution and education campaign) DelAgua employs local community members. To manage activities up to this point have created 3,240 informal employments. Hence, 3,240 employees are getting employments benefit during this MP through this project.	Till the end of MP5, a total of 3,240 informal employment has been created with the project activity.

6)	12	12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	Implemented activities to increase	During the current monitoring period, the project continued to benefit the community through ongoing awareness and engagement activities. The 3,240 trained CHWs remained active in supporting end users, while 741,718 households out of 747,048 households i.e. 99.29% households continued to apply sustainable cooking practices and proper stove use. All ICS were distributed along with posters in local language containing pictorial instructions, which were also explained to households during distribution and awareness campaigns. Thus, the project sustained its impact by reinforcing behavioral change and promoting climate awareness among the local population during the current monitoring period.	Till the end of this monitoring period, 741,718 households were educated about stove usage and to apply sustainable cooking practices.
7)	13.0	Tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions avoided or removed	Implemented activities to increase	1,262,368 tCO2e have been reduced during the current monitoring period for all PAIs 1-7.	Till the end of this monitoring period, a total of 5,944,458 CO2e emissions have been reduced by the project activity considering previous MPs as well.
8)	15	15.4.2: Mountain Green Cover Index	Implemented activities to increase	The implemented project activity leads to a decrease in deforestation in the mountainous forest ecosystem. This eventually leads to an increase in the mountain green cover index compared with the baseline. The amount of total firewood saved by the GP is 743,438 tons in MP5.	Until the end of this monitoring period, a total of 3,028,571 tons of firewood have been saved by the project activity considering previous MPs as well.

1.13 Commercially Sensitive Information

No commercially sensitive information has been excluded from the public version of the Monitoring report.

2 SAFEGUARDS AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

2.1 Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation

2.1.1 Stakeholder Identification

The Stakeholder makeup has not changed since validation. Prior to the start of validation, PP conducted a comprehensive stakeholder consultation event as described in section 2.1 of registered VCS PD.

Stakeholder Identification	The Stakeholder makeup has not changed since validation. Prior to start of validation, hence this is not deemed applicable.
Legal or customary tenure/access rights	As the project is not a land use project, there are no legal or customary tenure issues or access rights that are impacted by the project.
Stakeholder diversity and changes over time	Refer section 2.1 of registered PD. No expected change has happened to the stakeholders' makeup
Expected changes in well-being	Household air pollution (HAP) is estimated to lead to 3.2 million ⁴ premature deaths globally each year, with the majority of those occurring in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia ⁵ . A country profile by the World Health Organization (WHO) titled "Rwanda – Environmental Health Scorecard" (2023) ⁶ indicates that the annual mean level of fine particulate matter (PM _{2.5}) in Rwanda was approximately 36 µg/m ³ , exceeding the WHO guideline values, and highlights that air pollution is a significant health risk in the country. The same report notes that around 50% of deaths from stroke and ischaemic heart disease are attributable to air pollution. By

⁴ <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/household-air-pollution-and-health>

⁵ <https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/indoor-pollution-deaths-1990-2017>

⁶ <https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/country-profiles/environmental-health/environmental-health-rwa-2023.pdf>

	providing improved cookstoves and education on the benefits of clean cooking, the project will see positive changes in health. In addition, clean cooking has been shown to contribute towards various SDGs, such as gender equality and zero hunger, meaning the project will produce positive changes in well-being beyond health.
Location of stakeholders	Primary stakeholders are located in rural communities across Rwanda. District government officials are located in rural areas across Rwanda, whilst the Ministry of Environment is headquartered in Kigali (capital city.)
Location of resources	As this is not a land use project, this is not applicable.

2.1.2 Stakeholder Consultation and Ongoing Communication

Prior to the start of validation, PP conducted a comprehensive stakeholder consultation event as described in section 2.1 of registered VCS PD. The PP has already established a grievance mechanism / ongoing communication for stakeholders to raise any concerns about potential negative impacts of the project during project implementation.

Ongoing consultation	The PP has established a comprehensive grievance redressal mechanism to ensure that stakeholders have access to a transparent and easily accessible system for ongoing consultation and resolution of project-related concerns as detailed in section 2.1.4 below. The stakeholders are informed about the grievance register which is maintained at the local office locations of the PP i.e., in Kigali. Local people employed as field staff, and resource persons also serve as medium to escalate grievances received from the project beneficiaries in their respective zones to PP. Further, DelAgua has a toll-free helpline for the relevant stakeholders to connect with them in case they require any assistance. Any relevant concern received during operation of project activity is addressed according to its merit. The grievance register recording minor grievances raised during this monitoring period was shared with the VVB. Additionally, during the current monitoring period, the Project Proponent has covered 113,588 households across 10 districts: Burera, Gakenke, Gicumbi, Karongi, Kirehe, Musanze, Ngoma, Nyagatare, Nyamasheke and Rusizi from October 2025 to April 2026. These visits were carried out as part of the additional ongoing engagement and
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	communication process with end users. The visits served multiple purposes: • Reinforcing key usage and maintenance practices through educational materials (flipbooks and posters). • Providing households with an opportunity to share feedback or raise any concerns. • Ensuring that households have access to grievance mechanisms, including direct communication with local field staff and information about the toll-free helpline. • Any concerns raised were noted and addressed appropriately. These continuous visits support sustained use of the improved cookstoves and help maintain strong community relationships.
Date(s) of stakeholder consultation	Ongoing stakeholder consultation is maintained through established grievance mechanism. The stakeholder consultation was conducted prior to validation. Refer section 2.1.2 of the registered PD for details of consultation conducted prior to validation. Alongside this national level LSC, PP conducts local stakeholder meetings with before distribution of stoves in each sector/district or sign a collaboration agreement with the districts. Attendees in such meetings include local government officials, alongside traditional local leaders from communities. This ensures the project is clearly communicated at all levels. As the new ICS distributed in this monitoring period are within the same districts where collaboration agreements and prior local meetings had already been conducted, additional meetings were not required.
Communication of monitored results	The relevant government stakeholders i.e., Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) have been informed through the preparation and submission of annual Report through email summarizing the emission reductions issued for the respective monitoring period.
Consultation records	Refer section 2.1.2 of the registered PD for details of consultation conducted prior to validation and records of local meetings conducted before distribution in monitoring period.

Stakeholder input	Refer section 2.1.2 of the registered PD for details of consultation conducted prior to validation.
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2.1.3 Free, Prior, and Informed Consent

Consent	Prior to commencing the project, DelAgua signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Ministry of Environment to distribute improved cookstoves to rural households across Rwanda. Following this, DelAgua has signed Collaboration Agreements with the districts that the project has been delivered in (to date.) These agreements help the population in protecting the environment by scaling down firewood consumption while reducing indoor air pollution leading to improved respiratory health. Prior to distribution all potential ICS recipients are gathered to introduce the project. They are invited to receive a ICS free of charge. All recipients must consent to receive an ICS by attending a distribution day and signing the agreement on the bottom of the DelAgua poster.
Outcome of FPIC	Not applicable, the project activity involves distribution of improved cookstoves to individual households and hence any possibility of forced eviction/physical relocation of people due to the project is not applicable. There are no legal or customary tenure/access rights to territories and resources, including collective and conflicting rights, held by stakeholders, indigenous people (IPs), local communities (LCs), or customary rights holders. It is a completely voluntary activity and households participating are free to choose whether they take part or not. The PP collaborates with the local entrepreneurs for fabrication as well as installation of project ICS thereby empowering them economically rather than relocation / threat.

2.1.4 Grievance Redress Procedure

Grievances received	Resolution and outcome
There were total 11 grievances received during the monitoring period related to stolen/damaged stove. Refer Appendix 3 for the grievances received.	Cases such as theft or end-of-life stoves or damage resulting from improper handling are considered circumstances beyond the control of the project proponent. To ensure conservative and accurate accounting, these affected ICS have been removed from the active distribution database and excluded from emission reduction calculations.

Consequently, no emission reductions have been claimed for these non-operational stoves.

The PP has established a comprehensive grievance redressal mechanism to ensure that stakeholders have access to a transparent and easily accessible system for ongoing consultation and resolution of project-related concerns. Key aspects of the process are as follows:

A. Grievance Registration:

Stakeholders, including end users, can raise grievances through multiple channels:

- Submitting grievances via the company's website: <https://www.delagua.org/Contactus/>
- Raising issues in person at the field level, which are then escalated by the relevant field personnel to the designated grievance manager.
- Calling the toll-free helpline (8788) dedicated to grievance reporting.

B. Field-Level Escalation Mechanism:

During the onsite visit, stakeholders confirmed that Community Health Workers (CHWs), who serve as field staff and local resource persons, act as intermediaries for reporting grievances. These individuals escalate concerns raised by project beneficiaries within their zones. As confirmed by households during the visit, DelAgua conducts regular household visits—aiming for at least one per year—during which staff engage directly with stakeholders and ensure grievances are documented and addressed.

- C. If a grievance is brought to a local staff member, they are instructed to escalate it to their line manager, who logs the grievance at the local office.

D. Grievance Logbook and Periodic Visits:

- A grievance logbook is maintained at the local office in Kigali, Rwanda.
- Field staff conduct regular visits to project households, providing an additional opportunity for stakeholders to communicate concerns directly.

These procedures support effective communication, ensure continuous engagement with stakeholders, and reinforce the project's commitment to transparency, inclusivity, and timely resolution of concerns.

2.1.5 Public Comments

Summary of comments received	Actions taken
No comments were received.	Not applicable

2.2 Risks to Stakeholders and the Environment

2.2.1 Management Experience

DelAgua has been delivering cookstove projects for over 10-years and has several active projects listed under VERRA. DelAgua does not sub-contract any of the implementation of this project to

non-DelAgua entities. Thus, DelAgua management teams have expertise or experience in implementing similar project activities and engaging communities.

The operational management team for this project are Rwandan nationals with deep experience of rural delivery of services and government engagement.

Senior management of DelAgua manage multiple projects across multiple jurisdictions with deep experience in Carbon Methodologies, Research, Data Analysis and management of large scale development projects. DelAgua staff are well-trained, with prior experience in distribution and monitoring. They received training on the questionnaire before conducting the surveys.

2.2.2 Risk assessment

	Risk identified	Mitigation or preventative measure(s) taken
Natural and human-induced risks to stakeholders' wellbeing	Natural Threat: The climate crisis and natural disasters can precipitate displacement and migration, resulting in the relocation of households.	The grouped project involves distribution of ICS that are portable and lightweight. Consequently, users of the project's ICS can easily carry them in case relocation becomes necessary.
Risks to stakeholder participation	No risk identified	The stakeholder consultation process has already been completed in accordance with the VCS requirements. All relevant stakeholders were identified prior to the consultation meeting and informed through appropriate means such as posters, public notices, and community channels. Stakeholders were consulted during project development, and their feedback was duly addressed. The project has demonstrated strong community support and is expected to contribute positively to the social, economic, and environmental development of stakeholders directly or indirectly impacted by the grouped project.

		Stakeholder engagement will continue throughout the project's implementation to ensure transparency, inclusiveness, and responsiveness to community needs.
Working conditions	DelAgua staff at risk from working in remote locations	DelAgua maintains a health, safety & security policy for all staff in Rwanda. In addition, DelAgua maintains a risk register (as part of an overall risk management policy) that tracks all risk types (in addition to safety and security.) This is updated on a quarterly basis.
Safety of women and girls	Household visits result in Project representatives visiting households to conduct surveys.	DelAgua ensures all staff follow a clear Code of Conduct that they sign up to upon recruitment. This policy is regularly updated and enforced. Toll Free number exists within Rwanda and a clear whistleblowing policy is adhered to for any grievances raised. Training includes modules on safety and security. All surveys must first gain consent of the respondent. This individual must be above 18 or the survey is immediately ended.
Safety of minority and marginalized groups, including children	Children are recruited to deliver the project.	DelAgua maintains a policy on child labour which all staff, suppliers and vendors are required to adhere to. This policy is regularly updated and enforced.
Pollutants (air, noise, discharges to water,	No risk identified	N/A, the project does not involve the manufacture, trade, release,

generation of waste, and release of hazardous materials and chemical pesticides and fertilizers)		and/ or use of hazardous and non-hazardous materials.
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2.3 Respect for Human Rights and Equity

2.3.1 Labor and Work

	Risks identified ⁷	Mitigation or preventative measure(s) taken
Discrimination	Risk of discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or other habits	DelAgua maintains several HR policies for staff as well as a safeguarding policy for beneficiaries. These policies are maintained, monitored and implemented by DelAgua's HR unit. No instances of discrimination were record during this monitoring period.
Sexual harassment	Risk of sexual harassment	DelAgua maintains several HR policies for staff as well as a safeguarding policy for beneficiaries. These policies are maintained, monitored and implemented by DelAgua's HR unit. No instances of sexual harassment were record during this monitoring period.
Gender equity in labor and work	Risk of gender inequalities in recruitment process	DelAgua maintains recruitment policies that specifically commit the organization towards gender equity. Where possible, DelAgua works to try to increase female recruitment into the organization
Forced labor	Risk of illegal act of recruiting, transporting, harboring, or	DelAgua maintains policies on forced labour and requires that all

⁷ The identified risks and commensurate mitigation or preventative measure(s) for forced labor, child labor, and human trafficking, must be inclusive of staff and contracted workers employed by third parties.

	receiving people through force, fraud.	staff, suppliers and vendors agree to adhere to these policies.
Child labor	Children are recruited to deliver the project.	DelAgua maintains policies on child labour and requires that all staff, suppliers and vendors agree to adhere to these policies.
Human trafficking	Risk of illegal act of recruiting, transporting, harboring, or receiving people through force, fraud.	DelAgua maintains policies on forced and child labour and requires that all staff, suppliers and vendors agree to adhere to these policies..

2.3.2 Human Rights

Risks identified	Mitigation or preventative measure(s) taken
No risk identified	The project involves the distribution of improved cookstoves to individual households. In the context of this project, there are no legal or customary tenure/access rights to territories and resources, including collective and conflicting rights held by stakeholders, indigenous people (IPs), local communities (LCs), or customary rights holders. The primary stakeholders are given the opportunity to provide their details if they wish to receive a free improved cookstove. It is entirely their choice whether to sign up or to decline. Once they have signed up, stoves are distributed irrespective of tribal, ethnic, religious or political backgrounds of the beneficiaries. Beneficiaries are not forced or coerced to use the stoves during ongoing monitoring work.

2.3.3 Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage

Risks identified	Mitigation(s) or preventative measure taken
No risk identified	As the project is focused exclusively on the free provision of improved cookstoves, there is no impact on cultural heritage as part of project activities. Primary stakeholders are invited to give their name during the beneficiary data collection progress if they wish to receive an improved cookstove. They are not compelled to do so, nor are they told to change their traditional practices beyond being encouraged to use their improved cookstove for future cooking events.

2.3.4 Property Rights

Risks identified	Mitigation or preventative measure(s) taken
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No risk identified	The GP and its PAIs involves distribution of improved cookstove to households and communities in Rwanda and it does not require acquisition of property, hence no impact on any property rights. Hence, this is not applicable.
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2.3.5 Benefit Sharing

Summary of the benefit sharing plan	Not applicable. The project activity involves distribution of improved cookstoves to individual households and it does not require acquisition of property.
Benefit sharing during the monitoring period	Not applicable.

2.4 Ecosystem Health

Risk identified		Mitigation or preventative measure(s) taken during the monitoring period
Impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems	No risk identified.	The ICS reduces GHG emissions through its better design and improved performance as compared to traditional stove, without changing the baseline fuel or introducing additional pollutants. Therefore, the project has no impact on biodiversity and ecosystems.
Soil degradation and soil erosion	No risk identified.	The project stoves directly decrease wood fuel demand and reduce the pressure from wood cutting within the project boundary. Thus, project activity will indirectly avoid erosion associated with tree cutting/ felling.
Water consumption and stress	No risk identified.	The by-products (ash and smoke) of the project's ICS match the baseline scenario, as there's no fuel change. This prevents any additional impact on natural watercourses, groundwater, or watersheds, including seasonal flow variations, flooding risks,

		aquatic connectivity issues, or water scarcity.
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2.4.1 Rare, Threatened, and Endangered species

Species or habitat	Not applicable, the project is not located in, or adjacent to habitats for rare, threatened, or endangered species
Areas needed for habitat connectivity	

	Risks identified	Mitigation or preventative measure(s) taken
Habitats for rare, threatened, and endangered species		
Areas for habitat connectivity		

2.4.2 Introduction of species

Not applicable, the project does not involve introduction of any species.

Species introduced	Classification	Justification for use	Adverse effects and mitigation
Not applicable, the project does not involve introduction of any species			

	Risks identified	Mitigation or preventative measure(s) taken
Invasive species		

2.4.3 Ecosystem conversion

	Risks identified	Mitigation or preventative measure(s) taken
Ecosystem conversion	Not applicable, the project is not an ARR, ALM, WRC or ACoGS project.	NA

3 IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

3.1 Implementation Status of the Project Activity

The first ICS under the grouped project has started distribution from 11-October-2021. Till the end of current monitoring period, the grouped project includes dissemination of Burn Kuniokoa G2 stoves and Ecoa wood G3 (referred as Tubebo Neza/Live-well stove locally) in all 7 PAIs. During the current MP, under PAI-7, 49,301 new distributions were done with ICS model Ecoa wood G3 stoves. The implementation status of the project activity instances (PAI1-PAI7) at the end of the monitoring period is as follows:

PAI#	ICS Model	2021	2022	2023	2024 ⁸	2025	Total (Number)
PAI -1	Kuniokoa G2	-	-	24,940	-	-	24,940
PAI -2	Kuniokoa G2	499	249,131	65	-	-	249,695
PAI -3	Kuniokoa G2	-	99,302	-	-	-	99,302
PAI -4	Kuniokoa G2	-	24,617	15	-	-	24,632
PAI -5	Kuniokoa G2	-	-	99,444	-	-	99,444
PAI -6	Kuniokoa G2	-	-	49,825	-	-	49,825
PAI -7	Ecoa Wood G3	-	-	-	-	199,210	199,210
Total		499	373,050	174,289	-	199,210	747,048

The stoves are deemed under continuous operation since their installation. In total 747,048 ICS have been installed since the beginning of the project. No events occurred during the monitoring period that could impact the GHG emission reductions.

⁸No distribution has occurred in year 2024.

3.2 Deviations

3.2.1 Methodology Deviations

There has been no methodological deviations from the applied methodology during this or previous monitoring period, .

3.2.2 Project Description Deviations

Project has successfully completed methodology change from VMR0006 to VM0050 along with requantification procedure for MP1: 11-October-2021 – 28-February-2023, MP2: 01-March-2023 – 29-February-2024, MP3: 01-March-2024 – 30-September-2024 in line with VCS Methodology Change and Requantification Procedure v 4.0 on 22-September-2025. Applicability of methodology, project additionality and appropriateness of the baseline is unaffected and the same has been verified and approved by Verra.

3.3 Grouped Projects

Being a Grouped Project Activity, section 1.5 of the registered PD sets the criteria for inclusion of new project activity instances under this project. The grouped project already has seven PAIs (PAI 1 to PAI 7) at the time of previous MP. No additional PAIs were added in this monitoring period. However, new ICS have been distributed under the same PAI-7 in this MP.

This PAI follows each criterion outlined in section 1.5 of the registered PD as follows:

Eligibility Criteria

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

Criterion	How the new project activity instances comply	Evidence
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	Each PAI will have clearly defined geographic areas and such area will be specified using geodetic polygons.	New ICS in PAI 7 have been implemented within the geographical boundary of the grouped project i.e., within the geographic borders of Rwanda. Refer section 1.8 above.
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	Baseline scenario and demonstration of additionality shall be based upon the initial project activity instances	Baseline scenario and additionality has been demonstrated for the overall GP which is included at the time of validation in section 3.4 and 3.5 of the VCS-PD. There are no changes in the Baseline scenario for new ICS distributed under PAI -7. In line with the

Criterion	How the new project activity instances comply	Evidence
validation and shall include all project activity instances currently implemented on the issue date of the project description.		initial PAIs, PAI 7 also provides ICS free of cost, and hence are automatically additional through the activity method. Therefore, there are no changes in additionality, as it has already been validated.
3.6.12 Where a grouped project includes multiple project activities, the project description shall designate which project activities may occur in each geographic area.	The project activity(ies) that are included in GP shall define their geographic area in project description section of the VCS PD, and/or Joint Project Description & Monitoring Report.	Like ICS distributed in previous MP under PAI1 to PAI7, it includes distribution of improved cookstoves to households that are dependent on traditional cookstoves using woody biomass for cooking.
3.6.13 The baseline scenario for a project activity shall be determined for each designated geographic area, in accordance with the methodology applied to the project.	Baseline scenario for a project activity shall be determined for each designated geographic area, in accordance with the methodology applied to the project	New ICS distributed under PAI 7 are in the same geographical area and within the geographical boundary of the grouped project. Further, the baseline scenario for New ICS distributed under PAI 7 is same as the initial PAIs (PAI-1 to PAI-7) that have already undergone validation. Baseline scenario has been determined for overall GP for Rwanda. For details refer section 3.4 of the VCS PD.
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.	All PAIs also provide ICS free of cost, and hence are automatically additional through the activity method. Therefore, there are no changes in additionality, as it has already been validated. Additionality has been determined as per the applied methodology for Rwanda being the only Geographical Area for the GP. For details, refer section 3.5 of the VCS -PD.
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	All the factors relevant to the determination of baseline or demonstration of additionality shall be done for the geographical boundary of the grouped project	Since, new PAI has the same baseline scenario and is automatic additional (through activity method by distributing ICS free of cost, similar to initial PAIs), hence this is not applicable.

Criterion	How the new project activity instances comply	Evidence
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		

Eligibility criteria as per section 3.6.16 and 3.6.17 of the VCS Standard v4.7:

S No	Criterion	How the new project activity instances comply	Evidence
1	Project Activity Instances (PAIs) must meet the applicability conditions set out in the applied methodology.	PP shall demonstrate compliance with VM 0050 version 1.0 in the VCS PD as applicable.	Newly distributed ICS under PAI 7 follow the same applied methodology, VM0050 ver. 1.0, in line with Section 3.2 of the registered PD, and meet each applicability criterion listed therein, thereby justifying the applicability of the applied methodology.
2	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 PAI-7 are Ecoa wood generation 3 stoves, which is as per technology description of the grouped project, refer section 1.1 above.
3	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 new ICS distributed under PAI 7 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.
4	Are subject to the baseline scenario determined in the	All new PAIs will be implemented only in	ICS Distribution database

S No	Criterion	How the new project activity instances comply	Evidence
	project description for the specified project activity and geographic area.	regions within the geographic borders of Rwanda 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 database, which includes the location data of the ICS distributed.	for each PAI records distribution (end user registration database) with clear delineation of project boundary i.e. host country of Rwanda is provided to the VVB for their reference. Refer section 1.8 above.
5	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 There is no government mandated programme or policy in host country of this project ensuring the distribution of new project activity instances. Step 2: Positive List The inclusion of new project activity instances will comply with the positive list as it satisfies criterion 1 where it meets all the applicability conditions of the methodology. Where the project activity installs or distributes stoves at zero cost to the end-user and has no other source of revenue other than the sale of GHG credits, the project activity shall be deemed additional.	Step1: Regulatory Surplus There is no mandatory legal requirement for installation of cookstoves in households/institutions of Rwanda. Step 2: Positive List Further, the PP distributing ICS (even under new PAI as well) free of cost to end users, hence there is no revenue stream than sale of VCUs, hence the project activity instances are automatically additional. The above can be checked with end user agreement and declaration from PP on the same.
6	Where a capacity limit applies to a project activity included in the project, no PAI shall exceed such limit. Further, no single cluster of project activity instances shall exceed the	The GP does not have any specified capacity limits applicable, since there are no capacity limits defined within the applied methodology.	N/A

S No	Criterion	How the new project activity instances comply	Evidence
	capacity limit, determined as follows: Each device that exceeds one percent of the capacity limit shall be identified. Such instances shall be divided into clusters, whereby each cluster is comprised of any system of instances such that each instance is within one kilometer of at least one other instance in the cluster. Instances that are not within one kilometer of any other instance shall not be assigned to clusters. None of the clusters shall exceed the capacity limit and no further project activity instances shall be added to the project that would cause any of the clusters to exceed the capacity limit.	Therefore, this eligibility criteria is not applicable.	
Eligibility conditions specific to inclusion of New PAIs			
7	The new PAI must occur within one of the designated geographic areas specified in the project description	The distribution of the ICS will be based on a MoU signed with the Government of Rwanda, and therefore, the project activity only distributes to the beneficiaries that are provided in Ubudehe based list of the districts. There is no way this program/GP can distribute ICS in the boundaries of the neighbouring countries of Rwanda. This requires passing of the project ICS through customs and other procedural regulations.	PAI 7 has been implemented within the geographical boundary of the grouped project i.e., within the geographic borders of Rwanda. Refer section 1.8 above. 1. The distribution database for each PAI. The evidence in line with above is shared with VVB.
8	The new PAI must comply with at least one complete set of eligibility criteria for the inclusion of new project activity instances. Partial compliance with multiple sets of eligibility criteria is insufficient.	The eligibility criteria set must be complied by the PAIs at all points in time throughout the crediting period. If at any point, it is found that the PAI is not complying with the set of eligibility criteria,	All the PAIs including new PAI meets the eligibility criteria for inclusion under grouped project activity. The MR will act as the documentary compliance summary.

S No	Criterion	How the new project activity instances comply	Evidence
		then it may be excluded from the crediting for the duration of the monitoring period, until it is able to demonstrate the compliance of the eligibility criteria.	
9	The new PAI must be included in the monitoring report with sufficient technical, financial, geographic and other relevant information to demonstrate compliance with the applicable set of eligibility criteria and enable sampling by the validation/verification body.	The 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. Each PAI are part of VCS grouped project validation/verification, hence no further assessment is required.
10	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 issued by the approved VVB, will act as the supporting evidence against this requirement. Each PAI are part of VCS grouped project validation/verification, hence no further assessment is required.
11	The new PAI must have evidence of project ownership, in respect of each project activity instance, held by the project proponent from the respective start date of each project activity instance (i.e., the date upon which the project activity instance began reducing or removing GHG emissions).	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. A photograph of the PAI distribution first end user holding the poster along with the ICS. 2. A scan of the poster, showing the first distribution date. 3. The distribution database of the GP stating the start date. Waiver of carbon credits from the end users are submitted to the VVB.
12	The new PAI must have a start date that is the same as or later than the grouped project	The new PAI will have a start date later than the GP start date.	This can be verified through the GP distribution database, wherein each

S No	Criterion	How the new project activity instances comply	Evidence
	start date.		new PAI can be verified for its start date. New ICS are distributed under PAI-7 which has start distribution in 2025, which is much later than the start date of GP i.e., 11 October 2021.
13	The new PAI must be eligible for crediting from the later of start date of the project activity instance or the start of the verification period in which they were added to the grouped project through to the end of the project crediting period (only).	The PAI will be only eligible for the crediting from its start date through to the end of the project crediting period (only).	1. The start date of the PAI can be checked through the distribution database. 2. The end date of the GP crediting shall be referenced from the VCS Project Registry webpage. 3. The overlap of monitoring periods may be checked through the previous monitoring reports (available publicly on VCS project registry webpage for those periods). Each PAI are eligible for crediting from the start date of the instance through to the end of the project crediting period
14	The new PAI shall not be or have been enrolled in another VCS project .	It will be ensured that the PAI that is being enrolled under the VCS GP was not previously enrolled under any other VCS project, and will not be enrolled under other VCS project if it is removed from the VCS GP.	No New PAI in this MP. All PAIs were neither enrolled under any other program nor removed from any program.
15	The new PAI shall adhere to clustering requirement that states the project proponent shall include in a singular project all project activity instances within ten kilometers of another instance	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	New ICS under PAI 7 involves distribution by same PP within 10 kilometers hence included in the same project. There are no other project instances by the same PP

S No	Criterion	How the new project activity instances comply	Evidence
	of the same project activity and with the same project proponent		distributed within 10 kilometers for the same project activity.

3.4 Baseline Reassessment

Did the project undergo baseline reassessment during the monitoring period?

☐ Yes

☒ No

4 DATA AND PARAMETERS

4.1 Data and Parameters Available at Validation

Data / Parameter	EF_{b,i,CO_2} EF_{p,j,CO_2}
Data unit	t CO ₂ /TJ
Description	CO ₂ emission factor for fuel used by baseline device type i in the baseline scenario CO ₂ emission factor for fuel used by project device type j in the project scenario
Source of data	Option 3: Default value from the most recent version of the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
Value applied	Wood: 112 t CO ₂ /TJ
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Use of default values from the most recent version of the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Wood: 112 t CO ₂ /TJ
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline and project emissions
Comments	N/A

Data / Parameter	$EF_{b,i,non-CO_2}$ $EF_{p,j,non-CO_2}$
Data unit	t CO _{2e} /TJ
Description	Non-CO ₂ emission factor for fuel used by baseline device type i in the baseline scenario Non-CO ₂ emission factor for fuel used by project device type j in the project scenario
Source of data	Option 3: Default value from the most recent version of the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
Value applied	Wood: 9.46 t CO ₂ /TJ
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement	Use of default values from the most recent version of the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

methods and procedures applied	Wood: 9.46 t CO ₂ e/TJ (AR5 GWP)
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline and project emissions
Comments	N/A

Data / Parameter	NCV _{b,i} NCV _{p,j}
Data unit	TJ/tonne
Description	Net calorific value of baseline fuel used by baseline device type <i>i</i> Net calorific value of project fuel used by project device type <i>j</i>
Source of data	Option 3: Default value from the most recent version of the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
Value applied	Wood: 0.0156 TJ/tonne
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	Use of default values from the most recent version of the IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories Wood: 0.0156 TJ/tonne
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline and project emissions
Comments	N/A

Data / Parameter	BC _{ex-ante,b,i} ⁹
Data unit	Tonnes/year
Description	Ex-ante annual average quantity of fuel used per baseline device type <i>i</i>
Source of data	Option 1: A measurement campaign (Baseline KPTs), conducted following the Kitchen Performance Test Protocol protocol and analyzed in compliance with the most recent version i.e., ver 9.0 of the CDM Standard for Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and Programmes of Activities.
Value applied	4.04
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement	This parameter has been fixed ex-ante. A measurement campaign (Baseline KPTs), conducted following the Kitchen Performance Test Protocol protocol and analyzed in compliance with the most recent

⁹ This parameter corresponds to BC_{ex-ante,b,i} for the first five 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}.

methods and procedures applied	version i.e., ver 9.0 of the CDM Standard for Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and Programmes of Activities. The survey revealed that the average wood consumption in the Rwanda is 0.937 tonnes/person/year. This result is scaled appropriately using the average household size (H_{hi}) as follows: $BC_{ex-ante,b,i} = BC_{ex-ante,b,l} \text{ (tonnes/person/year)} \times \text{Equivalent standard male adults } (H_{hi}) \text{ obtained from baseline KPT}$ $= 0.937 \times 4.31$ $= 4.04 \text{ tonnes/year}$ The details of the baseline KPTs including target population, sample size, sampling method, precision/confidence achieved has been added in section 3.4 of the registered PD.
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Comments	-

Data / Parameter	$\eta_{old,avg}$
Data unit	Fraction
Description	Weighted average efficiency of baseline devices that are replaced by project devices
Source of data	VM0050 Default value
Value applied	0.15
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	This data is fixed ex-ante as per the applied methodology VM0050. A default value of 0.15 shall be used if the baseline device is a three-stone fire using firewood or a cookstove without improved combustion air supply or flue gas ventilation. The project distributes non-renewable wood fuel-based ICS, replacing only baseline devices that meet these criteria.
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Comments	-

Data / Parameter	H_{hi} $H_{hj,k}$
Data unit	Equivalent standard male adults
Description	Average household size of the target population using device type i

	Average household size of the target population using device type j from batch k
Source of data	Baseline survey /KPT, refer registered PD
Value applied	4.31
Justification of choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures applied	A measurement campaign (Baseline KPTs/Surveys), conducted following the most recent version of the CDM Standard for Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and Programmes of Activities.
Purpose of data	Estimation of average energy consumption when applying Option 1: Measurement campaign. Cross-checking energy and fuel consumption values.
Comments	N/A

4.2 Data and Parameters Monitored

Data / Parameter	$N_{j,k,y}$																		
Data unit	Number																		
Description	Number of commissioned project devices of type j from batch k in year y																		
Source of data	Monitoring																		
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	The following data is recorded during project activity implementation: 1) Number of new devices distributed under the project activity, identified by the type of device and date of commissioning; and 2) Identification information of the recipient of the device distributed under the project activity (e.g., name, address, phone number). Data management and reporting of this information must adhere to both data privacy requirements and good practice.																		
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Every time that new project devices are distributed																		
Value applied	<table><tr><th>Year of Distribution</th><th>ICS Model</th><th>Total</th></tr><tr><td>2021</td><td>Kuniokoa G2</td><td>499</td></tr><tr><td>2022</td><td>Kuniokoa G2</td><td>373,050</td></tr><tr><td>2023</td><td>Kuniokoa G2</td><td>174,289</td></tr><tr><td>2025</td><td>Ecoa Wood G3</td><td>199,210</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Total</td><td>747,048</td></tr></table>	Year of Distribution	ICS Model	Total	2021	Kuniokoa G2	499	2022	Kuniokoa G2	373,050	2023	Kuniokoa G2	174,289	2025	Ecoa Wood G3	199,210	Total		747,048
Year of Distribution	ICS Model	Total																	
2021	Kuniokoa G2	499																	
2022	Kuniokoa G2	373,050																	
2023	Kuniokoa G2	174,289																	
2025	Ecoa Wood G3	199,210																	
Total		747,048																	
Monitoring equipment	N/A																		

QA/QC procedures to be applied	N/A
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline and project emissions
Calculation method	N/A
Comments	The number of project devices will be recorded in a database, sales record, or similar to ensure transparency. Here, the batch k is not segregated in a PAI. Every distribution under a PAI may be considered as a separate batch.

Data / Parameter	$n_{j,k,y}$
Data unit	Fraction
Description	Proportion of commissioned project devices of type j from batch k that are still being used regularly in year y
Source of data	Monitoring
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	Option 2 (surveys): Based on an adoption rate determined by a survey according to the most recent version of the CDM Standard for Sampling and Surveys for Project Activities and Programmes of Activities.
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Option 2 (surveys): annually
Value applied	0.9 Although the operational check was 99.29% as per the survey conducted between 02-March-2026 to 11-March-2026, in line with the clarification on VM0050, a cap of 0.9 was applied. 1) The PP has capped the usage rate at 90% in line with the VM0050 v1.0 Corrections and Clarifications Number 2, based on the following: <i>Selection of technologies and fuels that fully meet the cooking needs of the target population demonstrated by citing robust research or conducting an investigation of cooking practices and attitudes</i> - As detailed in Section 3.4 of the PD, the target population—rural households in Rwanda—primarily use wood fuel and traditional wood stove technology for cooking. This is supported by both the project's baseline survey and national statistics (the Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census, 2022). - The PP has distributed the Kuniokoa stove and Ecoa wood Generation 3, an improved wood-burning stove, specifically to replace the traditional 3-stone fires or traditional wood stoves used by these households.

	This ensures that the distributed technology and fuel type fully meet the cooking needs of the target population. 2. <i>Implementation of support activities to assist households in effectively operating and maintaining their cookstoves. and maintaining their cookstoves. These may include providing materials (print, in-person, or video) on how to operate the cookstove to prepare common local foods, how to troubleshoot common operational issues, and how to make minor repairs (including obtaining necessary replacement parts). All such communications and materials must be provided in local language(s) commonly used in the project area.</i> - o At the time of distribution, each household receives a poster agreement with pictorial representations showing how to properly use and maintain the stove, including clear do's and don'ts. These instructions are provided in the local language, ensuring accessibility and understanding. Demonstrations are also conducted during distribution events. - o Additionally, during follow-up visits, local field teams provide users with training using a 16-page Tubebo Neza Flipbook, which covers proper usage, maintenance, and troubleshooting. This material is also in the local language. 3. <i>Provision of a commonly used, toll-free communications channel through which the target population can contact the project proponent to access support (e.g., maintenance and repair services)</i> - o As detailed in Sections 2.1.4 of the PD and MR, the PP has established a toll-free helpline number, enabling end users to easily reach out with feedback, requests for maintenance, or any grievances. Considering all these points, the project fully complies with all three conditions set out under Clarification Number 2 of VM0050 v1.0 Corrections and Clarifications, thereby justifying the capping of the usage rate at 90%.
Monitoring equipment	N/A
QA/QC procedures to be applied	The date on which a sample project device stopped being used should be taken as follows: Option 2 (surveys): Where the project device is not working or not being used at the time of conducting the survey, it should be conservatively assumed that the project device has not been active since the date on which the last adoption survey was conducted.

Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline and project emissions
Calculation method	N/A
Comments	The batch k is not segregated in a PAI. Every distribution under a PAI may be considered as a separate batch.

Data / Parameter	$f_{NRB,y}$
Data unit	Fraction or %
Description	Fraction of woody biomass that is established to be non-renewable used by device in year y
Source of data	Third party report in line with TOOL30 version 4.0 and applying an uncertainty discount of 26%
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	N/A
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Ex-ante for each crediting period
Value applied	0.6565
Monitoring equipment	N/A
QA/QC procedures to be applied	N/A
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline and project emissions
Calculation method	The value of 0.8872 was registered in the PD under TOOL30 Version 4 for the host country, Rwanda. This registered value in the PD is then adjusted by an uncertainty discount of 26% as follows: $= 0.8872 \times (1-26\%) = 0.6565$
Comments	This data has been fixed for entire crediting period.

Data / Parameter	$BC_{b,i,y}$
Data unit	Tonnes/year
Description	Fuel used per baseline device type i during year y
Source of data	Option 1: A measurement campaign following the Kitchen Performance Test Protocol in control households that do not participate in the project, established prior to validation as statistically equivalent to the pre-project conditions of project households regarding baseline fuel consumption

Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	Option 1: Follow-up baseline surveys must be conducted at most every five years from the date of the last survey in control households that do not participate in the project, established prior to validation as statistically equivalent to the pre-project conditions of project households regarding baseline fuel consumption. Measurement campaign must be updated where follow-up baseline surveys show that the fuels, fuel sources, or technologies used by the control group are no longer statistically equivalent to the pre-project conditions of project households. The measurement campaign must be designed, carried out, and analyzed in compliance with the most recent version i.e., ver 9.0 of the CDM Standard for Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and Programmes of Activities. The result must be scaled appropriately using the average household size to obtain the value of $BC_{b,i,y}$.
Frequency of monitoring/recording	At most every five years
Value applied	4.04
Monitoring equipment	N/A
QA/QC procedures to be applied	The campaign achieved a confidence and precision of 95/10 for the target parameter of average daily fuel consumption per adult equivalent.
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline emissions
Calculation method	N/A
Comments	N/A

Data / Parameter	$\eta_{new,avg,y}$
Data unit	Fraction
Description	Weighted average efficiency of project devices in year y
Source of data	Monitoring
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	The efficiency must be established using one of the following methods, and the corresponding documentation must be presented: 1) Water Boiling Test campaigns achieving 90/10 confidence and precision levels as per the most recent version of the CDM Standard for Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and Programmes of Activities;

	2) Manufacturer-certified value that is determined via Water Boiling Test; or 3) Certification from the host country’s national standards body or certifying agency. The decrease in thermal efficiency of project device j from batch k due to aging is accounted by conducting Standard Water Boiling Test campaigns during the monitoring period.																																										
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Annually																																										
Value applied	<table><tr><th rowspan="2">Vintage of ICS Distributed</th><th rowspan="2">ICS Model</th><th colspan="2">ICS Efficiency value</th></tr><tr><th>With pot skirt</th><th>Without pot skirt</th></tr><tr><td>2021</td><td>Kuniokoa G2</td><td>0.4818</td><td>0.3888</td></tr><tr><td>2022</td><td>Kuniokoa G2</td><td>0.4820</td><td>0.3915</td></tr><tr><td>2023</td><td>Kuniokoa G2</td><td>0.4800</td><td>0.3931</td></tr><tr><td>2025</td><td>Ecoa Wood G3</td><td>0.4788</td><td>0.3935</td></tr></table> <table><tr><th>Vintage of ICS Distributed</th><th>ICS Model</th><th>Monitored Utilization of Pot-skirt</th><th>Final Weighted Average $\eta_{new,avg,y}$</th></tr><tr><td>2021</td><td>Kuniokoa G2</td><td>73.33%</td><td>0.4570</td></tr><tr><td>2022</td><td>Kuniokoa G2</td><td>86.53%</td><td>0.4698</td></tr><tr><td>2023</td><td>Kuniokoa G2</td><td>97.14%</td><td>0.4775</td></tr><tr><td>2025</td><td>Ecoa Wood G3</td><td>87.14%</td><td>0.4678</td></tr></table>	Vintage of ICS Distributed	ICS Model	ICS Efficiency value		With pot skirt	Without pot skirt	2021	Kuniokoa G2	0.4818	0.3888	2022	Kuniokoa G2	0.4820	0.3915	2023	Kuniokoa G2	0.4800	0.3931	2025	Ecoa Wood G3	0.4788	0.3935	Vintage of ICS Distributed	ICS Model	Monitored Utilization of Pot-skirt	Final Weighted Average $\eta_{new,avg,y}$	2021	Kuniokoa G2	73.33%	0.4570	2022	Kuniokoa G2	86.53%	0.4698	2023	Kuniokoa G2	97.14%	0.4775	2025	Ecoa Wood G3	87.14%	0.4678
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Monitoring equipment	All equipment used at the time of measurements were newly purchased; therefore, calibration was not required.																																										
QA/QC procedures to be applied	The sampling approach for monitoring project stove efficiency was implemented using stratified random sampling by vintage and model. However, the stratification was based on vintage only because each vintage contained only one applicable project stove model. Specifically, the Kuniokoa G2 stove model was distributed during 2021–2023, while the Ecoa Wood G3 stove model was distributed in 2025. Therefore, there was no vintage containing more than one stove model, and the stove model was inherently defined by the vintage. Accordingly, the sample size calculation was performed separately for each vintage, using the corresponding sampling population and the expected efficiency and standard deviation for that vintage. The sample-size calculation and results are presented in the “Sample Size Cal & Results” tab of the ER sheet. For transparency and clarity, an additional column identifying the applicable stove model for each vintage has now been included in the above tables and in the “Sample Size Cal & Results” tab of the ER sheet . The 20 monitored samples were split as 15 for Kuniokoa G2 (75%) and 5 for Ecoa Wood G3 (25%). This is close to the population split of																																										

	73.3% and 26.7%. The relative precision at 95/10 was met, so no lower-bound adjustment was applicable. Therefore, the sampling approach ensured representation of all vintages and, consequently, all applicable project stove models in the monitoring population.
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline and project emissions
Calculation method	WBTs were conducted in the sampled households, both with and without the pot-skirt. The efficiency results for each vintage, with and without the pot-skirt, are presented in the table above. The usage of the pot-skirt was monitored through usage surveys, and the corresponding pot-skirt usage results are also presented in the table above. For each vintage, the project stove efficiency was calculated as follows: $\eta_{\text{new,avg,y}} = \eta_{\text{pskirt}} \times \% \text{ usage of pot-skirt} + \eta_{\text{non-pskirt}} \times (1 - \% \text{ usage of pot-skirt}).$ Based on the monitored pot-skirt usage and the corresponding WBT efficiency results, the final weighted average $\eta_{\text{new,avg,y}}$ for each vintage was calculated as follows: 2021: 0.4570 2022: 0.4698 2023: 0.4775 2025: 0.4678
Comments	-

Data / Parameter	$BC_{p,j,k,y}$
Data unit	Tonnes/year
Description	Average quantity of fuel used by project device type j from batch k during year y
Source of data	Monitoring (Project Kitchen Performance Test)
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied	Option 1: Kitchen Performance Test (KPT) A measurement campaign following the Kitchen Performance Test Protocol protocol was designed, carried out, and analyzed in compliance with the most recent version of the CDM Standard for Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and Programmes of Activities. The campaign achieved confidence and precision of at 95/10 for the target parameter of average daily fuel consumption per adult equivalent. The result was scaled appropriately using the average household size to obtain the value of $BC_{p,j,k,y}$.

	Project KPTs also measured the quantity of fuel used by pre-project devices that are still operational and provide it in the calculation sheet and monitoring reports (this is a reporting-only requirement).													
Frequency of monitoring/recording	Biennial or annual for Option 1													
Value applied	<table><tr><th>Vintage</th><th>Value</th><th>Source</th></tr><tr><td>2021</td><td>0.8722</td><td rowspan="3">Project KPT test results during requantification of MP1- MP3</td></tr><tr><td>2022</td><td>1.2857</td></tr><tr><td>2023</td><td>1.0956</td></tr><tr><td>2025</td><td>1.2540</td><td>Project KPT conducted during MP4</td></tr></table>	Vintage	Value	Source	2021	0.8722	Project KPT test results during requantification of MP1- MP3	2022	1.2857	2023	1.0956	2025	1.2540	Project KPT conducted during MP4
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Monitoring equipment	All equipment used at the time of measurements were newly purchased; therefore, calibration was not required													
QA/QC procedures to be applied	-													
Purpose of data	Calculation of baseline and project emissions													
Calculation method	A measurement campaign (Project KPTs), conducted following the Kitchen Performance Test Protocol protocol and analyzed in compliance with the most recent version of the CDM Standard for Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and Programmes of Activities.													
Comments	For ICS distributed during 2021–2023, a project KPT was conducted during the requantification of MP1- MP3 between 27-January 2025 to 01-February-2025. For the ICS distributed in 2025, a project KPT was conducted between 25-August-2025 to 05-September-2025. Further, all distributions carried out during the current monitoring period were within the same regions/districts as previous distributions. No distributions occurred in any new district or region. As the required frequency of KPT is biennial, no measurement was required for these vintages in the current monitoring period.													

4.3 Monitoring Plan

The Grouped Project in The Rwanda follows VCS standard requirements applicable, along with the methodological requirements on monitoring a grouped non-AFOLU large project activity. The monitoring surveys for the concerned monitoring period were conducted from 02-March-2026, to 11-March-2026.

PP maintains detailed records of the commissioning dates for all project devices, categorized by type (j) and batch (k), in accordance with the applied methodology.

1) The methods for measuring, recording, storing, aggregating, collating and reporting on monitored data and parameters:

The Project Proponent (PP) maintains a comprehensive project database that recorded all distributed cookstoves and was regularly updated with replacements and monitoring survey data. This database was accessible to the PPs, relevant partners, and the verification VVB, serving as the basis for selecting random, representative samples for monitoring and verification.

At a minimum, the database include:

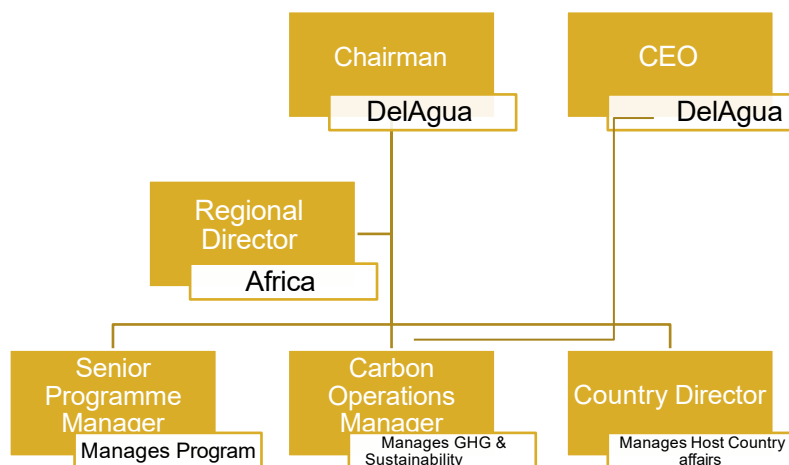
1. Date of sale
2. Geographic area of sale
3. Model/type of project technology sold/distributed
4. Name, telephone number (where available), and address of recipient; and
5. Unique alpha/numeric ID for each device that is sold/distributed

Monitoring surveys, conducted by external third parties and/or the PP's own teams, verified stove installations and operational status. Survey data was compiled in Excel spreadsheets and used to estimate proportions and mean values of key parameters. These values are factored into emission reduction calculations, ensuring compliance with VM0050 v1.0.

Additionally, all monitoring equipment are regularly calibrated, with records maintained and shared.

2) The organizational structure, responsibilities and competencies of the personnel that will be carrying out monitoring activities:

Team Involved: The DelAgua team involved in the GHG operations management is the local staff based in Rwanda along with the senior management.



Roles and Responsibility:

Chairman – Supervises the overall programme at strategy and financial side.

CEO – Acts as central point of strategy, programme management, finance, and technical domains of the programme.

Regional Director – Responsible for the regional level programme implementation and expansion planning and implementation.

Senior Programme Manager – Manages the programme at implementation level and acts as an internal technical reviewer for the programme documents and procedures.

Carbon Operations Manager – Manages the operations for GHG emission mitigation programme, from planning to implementation stage. Additionally manages the Sustainability aspects of the programme.

Country Director – Supports programme in the operations and management at the host country level and acting as point of communication between DelAgua and government of Rwanda.

The collective responsibilities of DelAgua as the Project Participant is indicated below:

- Acts as the project managing entity
- Development of PD
- Registration of the project with VERRA
- Inclusion of new PAIs upon satisfaction of the eligibility criteria stipulated in the PDD
- Authorized entity for any official communication with the VERRA and VVB
- Manage and archive the database for all appliances
- QA/QC of database during distribution & data collection
- Maintain local repair/replacement facilities
- Education and public awareness raising during initial distribution as well as periodic education campaigns.
- Data collection during distribution & delivery of data to database
- QA/QC of data collection
- Conduct ongoing monitoring, as required to ascertain monitored parameters.

3) The procedures for internal auditing and QA/QC:

Quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) measures were adhered. Distributors were trained in the proper installation, use, and maintenance of the devices and were provided with sufficient training to introduce recipient households to the correct operation and maintenance of the devices, along with contact information for DelAgua.

The data collected in the database was verified and controlled through the following measures:

- i. Surveys were conducted by staff trained by DelAgua.
- ii. All ex-ante and monitored data parameters were collected via smartphone-based surveys, ensuring uniformity across all surveyors for any given survey activity.
- iii. Unknown to the surveyors, database analysis included verification of “valid” surveys by: Confirming household consent is received. Ensuring the survey duration, as recorded by Internet time, fell within a reasonable range.
- iv. Data validation was conducted on the database to ensure numerical consistency, such as verifying multiple-choice values summed to 100% of respondents.

4) The procedures for handling non-conformances with the validated monitoring plan:

The project proponent ensured that field personnel had reviewed, understood, and agreed to follow the monitoring plan procedures, including provisions for maximizing response rates, documenting out-of-population cases, refusals, and other sources of non-response. To reduce interviewer bias, well-designed and thoroughly tested questionnaires were developed.

DelAgua was responsible for training any contractors involved in distribution, education, and monitoring activities. DelAgua ensured that all on-site staff were trained in adherence to the Monitoring Plan of the project activity. Training records were maintained, documenting step-by-step training programs provided to surveyors to ensure high-quality data collection. Surveyors were expected to conduct surveys in an unbiased manner without materially impacting the degree of conservativeness.

Since the surveys were conducted electronically, the process for recording responses and maintaining records was thoroughly communicated to the team through rigorous training sessions.

By integrating rigorous training, continuous oversight, and corrective measures, the project ensured that all monitoring activities aligned with the validated Monitoring Plan, maintaining data accuracy, credibility, and compliance.

5) Description of implemented Sampling Plan:

The sampling plan is intended to enable the discovery of unbiased and reliable estimates of monitored parameter values used in the GHG emission reduction calculations. The Project Proponent followed the sampling approach outlined in the CDM Standard for Sampling and Surveys (v9.0).

Given the large number of ICS units distributed, monitoring each unit individually was not economically feasible. Instead, representative sampling was conducted ensuring compliance with the applied methodology and CDM standards.

Sample sizes were designed to meet the required precision levels. If the desired precision was not achieved, the lower bound of the confidence interval was used as an alternative to repeating the survey. Following is a detailed and step wise breakdown of the implemented sampling plan:

STEP 1: Sampling Objectives

The objective was to obtain an unbiased and reliable estimate of the proportion or mean value of the following key variables for each monitoring period.

No	Monitoring Parameters	Sampling Parameters	Parameter type	Monitoring frequency	Required in this MP
1	$\eta_{j,k,y}$	Proportion of commissioned project devices of type j from batch k that remain operating in year y	Proportion	Annually	Monitored MS were conducted between 02-March-2026 to 11-March-2026.
2	$\eta_{new,avg,y}$	Weighted average efficiency of project devices in year y	Mean	Annually	Monitored WBTs were conducted between 04-May-2026 to 07-May-2026.
3	$BC_{b,i,y}$	Fuel used per baseline device type i during year y	Mean	Every five years	NA Baseline KPTs were conducted from 13 January 2025 to 17 January 2025 and hence not required in this MP.
4	$BC_{p,j,k,y}$	Average quantity of fuel used by project device type j from batch k during year y	Mean	Biennial /annual	NA

STEP 2 : Target population and sampling frame –

The target population is the total population served under the grouped project. The sampling consists of aggregated data of end-users of ICS from different vintages in line with the applied methodology and CDM guidelines “Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities” as recorded in the grouped project Database.

The sampling strata were defined based on stove vintage and model. All Project Activity Instances (PAIs 1 to 7) distributed either the Kuniokoa ICS model and Ecoa wood G3 ICS model up to MP5. Therefore, while PAIs correspond to different investor groups, sampling was independent of investment groups and based solely on stove model and vintage, as required by the methodology. The sampling is performed using excel random sampling function covering the whole population as described below. The sampling was done on 22nd February 2026. At the time of sampling, following table represent the sampling frame size.

Year of Distribution	Total
2021	499
2022	373,050
2023	174,289
2024	0
2025	199,210

Please refer ER calculator for detailed data.

STEP 3 : Sample method – Sampling was conducted using stratified random sampling techniques over each of the sampling frame defined above. The detailed sample size calculations as per CDM guidelines “Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities” are provided below in ‘STEP 4’. Kuniokoa stove model was distributed in 2021–2023 and Ecoa-wood was distributed in 2025; hence the two models belong to separate vintages — i.e., no vintage contained more than one stove model, and hence, vintage was therefore the only stratification variable. For each vintage, the required sample size was calculated using the prescribed formulae. Random samples were then drawn using Microsoft Excel’s built-in randomization functions for each vintage.

To address potential non-response bias, oversampling was implemented. Monitoring surveys and WBTs were conducted across all the vintages in which ICS were distributed, while Kitchen Performance Tests (KPTs) were not conducted during the current monitoring period, as they are required only on a biennial monitoring frequency.

In accordance with CDM guidelines on “Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities,” the minimum required sample size for monitoring survey is 68. Monitoring survey was conducted in 150 households

To determine the parameters, sampling involves the following approaches.

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

$\eta_{new,avg,y}$: WBT tests were conducted in the sampled monitored survey households.

$BC_{p,j,k,y}$: Project KPTs were not required in this MP.

STEP 4 : Sample size determination as per CDM Standard:

The sample size was determined using the following formula:

$$n \geq \frac{z^2 * N * V}{(N - 1) * precision^2 + z^2 * V}$$

Where,

n = number of ICS to be sampled

N = Total number of ICS in the population

Z = Constant referring to level of confidence (1.96 for 95 %, 1.646 for 90%)

Precision = Required precision (e.g., 10% = 0.1)

Where for proportion-based parameters:

$$V = \frac{SD^2}{p^2}$$

$$SD^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k g_i * p_i * (1 - p_i)}{N}$$

$$p = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k g_i * p_i}{N}$$

Where,

SD² = Weighted Overall Standard deviation

g_i = weight of strata i in the population

p_i = expected proportion of strata i in the population

k = total number of strata in the population

And for mean-based parameters:

$$V = \frac{SD^2}{mean^2}$$

$$SD^2 = \frac{\sum g_i \times SD_i^2}{N}$$

$$mean = \frac{\sum g_i \times m_i}{N}$$

Where,

Mean = weighted overall mean

m_i = Mean of strata i

The sample size was determined as per applied methodology, CDM Standard v 9.0 and KPT protocol. The expected mean/proportion value for a parameter were based on the CME's own knowledge / experience of the data (as per para 13 of Sampling Standard). To cover for potential non-response from the sampled population slight over-sampling was used. The sample size determined and applied are illustrated below:

- **Parameter** ($\eta_{new,avg,y}$)

Monitoring parameter(s)			Project Stove (Kuniokoa) Efficiency $\eta_{new,avg,y}$							
Sampling frame(s)			Given stove model and vintage population							
Sampling approach			Stratified random sampling							
Sampling frame	Sampling Population	Expected Value (without pot-skirt)	Expected SD (without pot-skirt)	Expected Value (with pot-skirt)	Expected SD (with pot-skirt)	Calculated Minimum Sample Size without pot-skirt (n)	Calculated Minimum Sample Size with pot-skirt (n)			
2021	499	0.40	0.04	0.48	0.048	2	2			
2022	373050	0.41	0.041	0.49	0.049	4	4			
2023	174289	0.42	0.042	0.50	0.05	2	2			
2025	199210	0.43	0.043	0.51	0.051	2	2			
Estimated efficiency (mean)						0.42	0.50			
Estimated Standard Deviation of efficiency (SD)						0.04	0.05			
$V_{mean} = (SD/mean)^2$						0.01	0.01			
Minimum Sample Size required (efficiency)						4	4			
tDistribution sample size adjustment				Iteration 1		11	11			
				Iteration 2		5	5			
				Iteration 3		8	8			
				Iteration 4		6	6			
				Iteration 5		7	7			
				Iteration 6		6	6			
				Iteration 7		7	7			

- Parameter ($\eta_{j,k,y}$)

Monitoring parameter(s)		Stove Operating Fraction for determination of $\eta_{j,k,y}$	
Sampling frame(s)		Given stove model and vintage population	
Sampling approach		Stratified random sampling	
Sampling Population	Sampling frame size	Expected operational proportion	Calculated Minimum Sample Size (n)
2021	499	0.85	1
2022	373050	0.85	34
2023	174289	0.85	16
2025	199210	0.85	19
Sample size determination			
Estimated $\eta_{j,k,y}$ (p)			0.85
Estimated Standard Deviation of $\eta_{j,k,y}$ (SD)			0.36
Variance (SD/p) ²			0.18
Sample Size required			68

6) Collected data:

The Data were collected using a questionnaire survey form. This survey form included questions related to operational status of the sampled ICS as well as checking the extent of simultaneous usage of baseline stove, if any, as applicable. The fuel measurement campaigns were considered from KPT conducted using KPT Protocol v3.0. For detailed data collected refer to the ER calculation sheet.

7) Analysis of the data collected:

Analysis of the data monitored through sampling revealed the following result and precision:

- Parameter ($\eta_{new,avg,y}$)

Monitoring parameter(s)		Project Stove (Kuniokoa) Efficiency $\eta_{new,avg,y}$						
Monitoring results								
Sampling Population	Sampling frame size	Monitored Sample Size (without pot-skirt)	Monitored Efficiency (Fraction) (without pot-skirt)	Monitored Standard Deviation (without pot-skirt)	Monitored Sample Size (with pot-skirt)	Monitored Efficiency (Fraction) (with pot-skirt)	Monitored Standard Deviation (with pot-skirt)	
2021	499	2	0.3888	0.00847	2	0.4818	0.00539	
2022	373050	8	0.3915	0.00414	8	0.4820	0.00538	
2023	174289	5	0.3931	0.00154	5	0.4800	0.00744	
2025	199210	5	0.3935	0.00487	5	0.4788	0.00431	
Reliability Check								
Samples Monitored				20	Samples Monitored			20
Efficiency Monitored				39.24%	Efficiency Monitored			48.07%
Standard error of mean				0.0009	Standard error of mean			0.0013
Relative precision (Margin of error) (%)				0.505%	Relative precision (Margin of error) (%)			0.579%
Result				Ok, reliability level met	Result			Ok, reliability level met
Lower Bound confidence value				Not applicable	Lower Bound confidence value			Not applicable

- **Parameter** ($n_{j,k,y}$)

Monitoring parameter(s)		Stove Operating Fraction for determination of nj,k,y	
Monitoring results			
Sampling Population	Sampling frame size (N)	Monitored Sample Size (n)	Monitored (nj,k,y)
2021	499	5	1.000
2022	373050	70	0.986
2023	174289	35	1.000
2025	199210	40	1.000
Reliability Check			
Samples Monitored			150
nj,k,y Measured			99.29%
Standard Error of nj,k,y			0.71%
Relative precision (Margin of error)			1.40%
Result			Ok, reliability level met
Lower Bound confidence value			Not Applicable

8) Demonstration of whether the required confidence/precision has been met

The corresponding confidence level/precision for the project surveys were met (refer snapshot above) implying the data to be statistically robust, credible and representative of the project population.

9) Demonstration of whether the samples were randomly selected and are representative of the population

The end user data of the project was arranged in the order of date in excel, with sampling numbers assigned to each ICS in each stratum. Random numbers for strata were generated using excel in built functions. The samples with the same sampling number as those generated by random numbers were selected for monitoring. Thus, the samples identified are purely random.

Refer ER calculator for detailed collected data and calculations.

5 QUANTIFICATION OF GHG EMISSION REDUCTIONS AND REMOVALS

5.1 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

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

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

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

Where:

$BC_{b,i,y}$	Fuel used per baseline device type i during year y (tonnes) ¹⁰
$NCV_{b,i}$	Net calorific value of baseline fuel for baseline device type i (TJ/tonne)

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:

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

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

¹⁰ 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.

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)

Section 8.1.1.1 (Equation 5) of the methodology is not applicable since the project does not involve electric cookstoves and focuses on the distribution of improved biomass cookstoves.

Refer ER sheet for detailed Baseline calculations.

5.2 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 ₂ e/TJ)

Section 8.2.2 (Equation 8) of the methodology is not applicable since the project does not involve electric cookstoves and focuses on the distribution of improved biomass cookstoves.

Section 8.2.3 (Equations 9 and 10) of the methodology does not apply as the project exclusively focuses on the distribution of improved biomass cookstoves and does not involve electric cookstoves, renewable biomass, biomass-derived fuels, or renewable charcoal.

Furthermore, woody biomass remains the primary fuel in both the baseline and project scenarios, sourced from local markets or nearby forest areas. In the baseline scenario, households rely on inefficient traditional cookstoves, leading to higher fuel consumption and more frequent trips for fuel collection or purchase. This results in greater emissions from transportation due to the increased demand for fuel distribution.

In contrast, the project scenario introduces more efficient improved cookstoves (ICSs), which significantly reduce fuel consumption. With lower fuel demand, there are fewer trips needed for

fuel transportation, leading to lower emissions from fuel production and transport. Since emissions are higher in the baseline than in the project scenario, they can be ignored as per section 5 of the methodology.

Thus $PE_{others,y}$ (Equation 9) will be considered zero in the calculation of project emissions.

Refer ER sheet for detailed project calculations.

5.3 Leakage Emissions

As per Section 8.3 of the methodology, an adjustment factor of 0.95 has been applied in Equation 11 to account for leakage emissions associated with the reduced or avoided use of non-renewable biomass .

5.4 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)

Parameter	Units	Years in the Monitoring Period							
		2025				2026			
		ICS Vintages							
		2021	2022	2023	2025	2021	2022	2023	2025
$f_{NRB,y}$	(fraction)	0.8872	0.8872	0.8872	0.8872	0.8872	0.8872	0.8872	0.8872
$f_{NRB,adjusted}$	(fraction)	0.6565	0.6565	0.6565	0.6565	0.6565	0.6565	0.6565	0.6565
$NCV_{b,i} = NCV_{p,i}$	(TJ/tonne)	0.0156	0.0156	0.0156	0.0156	0.0156	0.0156	0.0156	0.0156
$EF_{b,i,CO2} = EF_{p,i,CO2}$	(t CO2/TJ)	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112
$EF_{b,i,non-CO2} = EF_{p,i,non-CO2}$	(t CO2e/TJ)	9.46	9.46	9.46	9.46	9.46	9.46	9.46	9.46
LE	(fraction)	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95
$\eta_{old,avg}$	(fraction)	0.1500	0.1500	0.1500	0.1500	0.1500	0.1500	0.1500	0.1500
$N_{j,k,y}$	(units)	499	373050	174289	199210	499	373050	174289	199210
$\eta_{j,k,y}$	(fraction)	0.9000	0.9000	0.9000	0.9000	0.9000	0.9000	0.9000	0.9000
% usage of pot-skirt	(fraction)	0.7333	0.8653	0.9714	0.8714	0.7333	0.8653	0.9714	0.8714
η_{pskirt}	(fraction)	0.4818	0.4820	0.4800	0.4788	0.4818	0.4820	0.4800	0.4788
$\eta_{pnon-skirt}$	(fraction)	0.3888	0.3915	0.3931	0.3935	0.3888	0.3915	0.3931	0.3935
$\eta_{new,avg,y}$	(fraction)	0.4570	0.4698	0.4775	0.4678	0.4570	0.4698	0.4775	0.4678
$BC_{b,i,y}$	(tonnes)/HH	4.04	4.04	4.04	4.04	4.04	4.04	4.04	4.04
$BC_{p,i,k,y}$	(tonnes)/HH	0.8722	1.2857	1.0956	1.2540	0.8722	1.2857	1.0956	1.2540
$EC_{i,y}$	(TJ)	0.0630	0.0630	0.0630	0.0630	0.0630	0.0630	0.0630	0.0630
$EC_{p,y}$	(TJ)	0.01361	0.02006	0.01709	0.01956	0.01361	0.02006	0.01709	0.01956
$EC_{est,y}$	(TJ)	0.04146	0.06282	0.05440	0.06101	0.04146	0.06282	0.05440	0.06101
-	(fraction)	0.252	0.252	0.252	0.245	0.329	0.329	0.329	0.329
BE_y	(t CO2e)	389	441,229	178,516	222,497	508	575,517	232,847	298,462
$PE_{energy,y}$	(t CO2e)	128	140,865	56,081	71,337	167	183,737	73,149	95,693
PE_y	(t CO2e)	128	140,865	56,081	71,337	167	183,737	73,149	95,693
LE_y	(t CO2e)	13	15,018	6,122	7,558	17	19,589	7,985	10,138
ERy	(t CO2e)	249	285,346	116,313	143,602	324	372,191	151,713	192,630
		545,510				716,858			
	(t CO2e)	1,262,368							

December-2025				lower ICS distribution than envisaged ex-ante and distribution of ICS in phases during current monitoring period. Hence, average operational age of ICS is significantly lower than number of days in current monitoring period, which is appropriate.
01-January-2026 – 30-April-2026	889,416	716,858	19% lower	
Total	1,549,600	1,262,368	19% lower	

APPENDIX 1: COMMERCIALLY SENSITIVE INFORMATION

No information presented in the monitoring report is deemed commercially sensitive.

APPENDIX 2: EVIDENCE OF PROJECT SD CONTRIBUTIONS

The SDG contributions for SDGs 1, 3, 5, 7, and 15 are calculated directly in the ER sheet based on survey data. Screenshot showing these calculations is attached here as evidence. For detailed information on how these contributions are calculated, please refer to the 'Ex-post Survey Results' tab in the ER sheet.

SDG Contributions			
SDG Indicator	Monitoring Parameter	Result	
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	Number of ICS distributed	747,048	
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 (%)	92.67%	692,264
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 (%)	92.67%	692,264
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	Number of HHs with access to clean cooking technology	672,343	
8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex	Number of employment are getting employments benefit by project activity	3,240	
12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	Number of HHs were educated to sustainable cooking practices	741,718	
13.0 Tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions avoided or removed	Emission reductions during year y (tCO2e)	1,262,368	
15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index	Amount of firewood saved by the project (tons)	743,438	3,028,571

APPENDIX 3: LIST OF GRIEVANCES RECEIVED IN MP5

Grievance Number	Related Context	Region	ICS Record, if applicable	Grievance History				Date Received	Urgency	Category	Status	Date Resolved	Resolution Provided	Comments	ID
				Description	Type	Actions Taken	Status								
1	stone damage reporting	Sakelwa-Rusca	10101797	The provided stone is now too old to use	Not Anonymous	N/A	Refused Aphrodite	3/11/2020	Low	Operational	Ben Pierre Shomane	3/15/2020	Stone was removed from Project Database. Household was informed and placed on standby for replacement stone when financing allows.		3/15/2020
2	stone damage reporting	Sakelwa-Cole	80050011	The provided stone is now too old to use	Not Anonymous	N/A	Wyllegka Felician	3/27/2020	Low	Operational	Ben Pierre Shomane	3/30/2020	Stone was removed from Project Database. Household was informed and placed on standby for replacement stone when financing allows.		3/30/2020
3	stone damage and theft reporting	Buzi-Glondamvwa	09185100	The provided stone is now too old to use and pot-vent cover	Not Anonymous	N/A	Wairea Iovin	3/30/2020	Low	Operational	Ben Pierre Shomane	3/31/2020	Stone was removed from Project Database. Household was informed and placed on standby for replacement stone when financing allows.		3/31/2020
4	theft stone reporting	Ngemashaka-Ghombo	09072377	The beneficiary reported their stove to be stolen	Not Anonymous	N/A	Ikurikyemfure Charles	3/31/2020	Low	Operational	Ben Pierre Shomane	4/1/2020	Stone was removed from Project Database. Household was informed and placed on standby for replacement stone when financing allows.		4/1/2020
5	stone damage reporting	Ngema-Rukwa	80024950	The provided stone is now too old to use	Not Anonymous	N/A	Tyranange Jean Claude	4/2/2020	Low	Operational	Ben Pierre Shomane	4/2/2020	Stone was removed from Project Database. Household was informed and placed on standby for replacement stone when financing allows.		4/2/2020
6	theft stone reporting	Buzi-Rungwa	09087430	The beneficiary reported their stove to be stolen	Not Anonymous	N/A	Itangichaka Felician	4/23/2020	Low	Operational	Ben Pierre Shomane	5/6/2020	Stone was removed from Project Database. Household was informed and placed on standby for replacement stone when financing allows.		5/6/2020
7	stone damage reporting	Sakelwa-Kinyanza I	80044200	The provided stone is now too old to use	Anonymous		Beneficiary via toll-free	5/7/2020	Low	Operational	Ben Pierre Shomane	5/12/2020	Stone was removed from Project Database. Household was informed and placed on standby for replacement stone when financing allows.		5/12/2020
8	stone damage reporting	Ngema-Rabawa	80089720	The provided stone is now too old to use	Anonymous		Beneficiary via toll-free	5/14/2020	Low	Operational	Ben Pierre Shomane	5/18/2020	Stone was removed from Project Database. Household was informed and placed on standby for replacement stone when financing allows.		5/18/2020
9	stone damage reporting	Ngema-Tatavane	80087080	The provided stone is now too old to use	Anonymous	Informed the village leaders	Beneficiary via toll-free	5/26/2020	Low	Operational	Ben Pierre Shomane	5/28/2020	Stone was removed from Project Database. Household was informed and placed on standby for replacement stone when financing allows.		5/28/2020
10	stone damage reporting	Musane-Kabulundu	09033370	The provided stone is now too old to use	Anonymous		Beneficiary via toll-free	6/3/2020	Low	Operational	Ben Pierre Shomane	6/24/2020	Stone was removed from Project Database. Household was informed and placed on standby for replacement stone when financing allows.		6/24/2020
11	stone damage reporting	Ngema-Mpanda	80088172	The provided stone is now too old to use	Anonymous	Informed the village leaders	Beneficiary via toll-free	6/4/2020	Low	Operational	Ben Pierre Shomane	6/25/2020	Stone was removed from Project Database. Household was informed and placed on standby for replacement stone when financing allows.		6/25/2020