



**Verified Carbon
Standard**

VERIFICATION REPORT FOR “DELAGUA CLEAN COOKING GROUPED PROJECT IN RWANDA”



SUSTAINCERT

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Summary:

A description of the verification of the project

The Verification of the group project titled ‘DelAgua Clean Cooking Grouped Project in Rwanda’ VCS ID – 4150, has been undertaken by SustainCERT, with accordance to the relevant VCS standard/1/, VCS Program Guide/2/. Relevant requirements of the ISO 14064-2 (2019) and ISO 14064-3 (2019), as well as applicable criteria for consistent project operations, monitoring and reporting has been applied for verification.

The group project VCS 4150 involves dissemination of cookstoves in Rwanda under seven project instances (PAI1-7). The project proponents are DelAgua Health Rwanda (Voluntary) Limited and DelAgua Project Pte. Ltd. who are using carbon finance to support local partners engaged in different activities like distribution, and maintenance of various product technologies. The ICSs disseminated under the grouped project are based on a “rocket stove” and designed to improve fuel combustion and heat transfer which by rocket stove design principles reduces the use of biomass fuel through improved combustion efficiency of wood fuel. Two type of stoves are distributed under the project Kuniokoa Generation 2 and Ecoa wood Generation 3 (under the current MP distribution, PAI-7 in 2025).

The Purpose and scope of verification

Purpose:

Verification service provided by SustainCERT for group project activity VCS 4150 is to perform independent periodic verification for the monitoring period 01-October-2024 to 30-September-2025. The verification of the project is an independent review and ex-post determination by SustainCERT of the monitored reductions in GHG emissions that have occurred, against the VCS standard/1/, VCS Program Guide/2/, the Project baseline and host party criteria.

Scope of verification

The scope of verification is to establish/verify that:

- The project is implemented in line with methodology VM0050-EE-and-Fuel-Switch-Measures-in-Cookstoves-v1.0/7/.

- The group project activity has been implemented and operated as per the changed methodology.
- All the physical features (project technology) of the project are in place in accordance with registered PD and VM0050-EE-and-Fuel-Switch-Measures-in-Cookstoves-v1.0/7/.
- The monitoring report and other supporting documents provided are complete in accordance with the latest applicable version of VCS standard.
- The actual monitoring systems and procedures comply with the monitoring systems and procedures described in the monitoring plan, any registered monitoring plan, the changed methodology including applicable tool(s) and/or, where applicable, the reassessed baseline.
- The data recorded and stored as per the monitoring methodology including applicable tool(s) and, where applicable, the reassessed baseline

The Monitoring Period:

The group project activity VCS 4150 is undergoing 4th verification from 01-October-2024 to 30-September-2025 (both days included), under its first crediting period (7 years, twice renewable) from 11-October-2021 to 10-October-2028.

The Method and Criteria used for Verification.

Desk Review:

Review of project information, monitoring plan specifically monitoring frequency, quality assurance and quality control system against the registered PD/5/ and applicable VCS standard and applied methodology VCS Methodology from Sectoral Scope 3 – VM0050-EE-and-Fuel-Switch-Measures-in-Cookstoves-v1.0

- Onsite audit Interview with the relevant personnel to confirm the implementation of the project with paying particular attention to the operational and data collection procedures, in accordance with the registered PD/5/ and applied methodology/7/.
- A detailed cross check of the information provided in the monitoring report against the relevant evidence such as data sources, technical specification of measuring equipment.
- A detailed cross check of the calculations made for the estimation of greenhouse gas emissions.
- An evaluation of data management and the quality assurance and quality control system in the context of their influence on the generation and reporting of emissions reduction.

The number of findings raised during verification:

A risk-based approach has been followed for the verification of the project. 02 CARs, 07 CL and 00 FAR were raised during verification. All the issues raised were resolved successfully, details for which can be found in appendix 4 of the report.

Any uncertainties associated with the verification:

SustainCERT S.A. hereby confirms that the data reported and used in the quantification of the emission reductions are accurate, complete, transparent, free of material error, and consistent with the group project activity's monitoring plan and the requirements set out in the applied methodology/7/, and VCS Standard v4.7/1/. The verification team did not detect any significant uncertainties associated with the verification

Summary of the verification conclusion:

The monitoring report/8/, emission reduction calculation sheet along with relevant supporting evidence and the interview with relevant personnel during onsite audit have provided the assessment team with sufficient evidence to confirm the applicable criteria. SustainCERT confirms the group project activity VCS 4150 have been successfully implemented in accordance with the registered PD/5/ and applied methodology VM0050-EE-and-Fuel-Switch-Measures-in-Cookstoves-v1.0/7/ meeting all the relevant VCS requirements. SustainCERT confirms that the monitoring period 01-October-2024 to 30-September-2025 (including both the days) in its implementation is calculated to generate 1,597,918 tCO₂e of emission reductions from reducing the amount of wood fuel combustion.

The management of DelAqua (=Project Proponent) is responsible for the preparation of the GHG emissions data and the reported GHG emission reductions on the basis set out within the project's Monitoring Plan indicated in the registered Project Design and the applied methodology.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objective

The Verification of the group project titled “DelAgua Clean Cooking Grouped Project in Rwanda” VCS ID – 4150, have been undertaken by SustainCERT, as requested by DelAgua Health Rwanda (Voluntary) Limited (DHRV) & DelAgua Projects Pte. Ltd. project proponent for the monitoring period 01-October-2024 to 30-September-2025 (including both the days). The verification of group project activity is the 4th periodic verification for the crediting period 11-October-2021 to 10-October-2028. The purpose of the verification is to conduct an independent review of the project information and confirm:

- The group project activity is implemented in accordance with registered and revised project description document/5/, and applied methodology.
- All physical features (project technology) are in place.
- The actual monitoring systems and procedures comply with the monitoring systems and procedures described in the monitoring plan, the updated methodology including applicable tool(s) and/or, where applicable, the reassessed baseline.
- The data collection procedures and records are as per the monitoring methodology VM0050-EE-and-Fuel-Switch-Measures-in-Cookstoves-v1.0/7/

The verification followed the requirements mentioned in the VCS standard/1/ and VCS Guidelines/2/ ensuring the quality and consistency of the report.

1.2 Scope and Criteria

The scope of verification for this group project activity involves assessing the claims made by the project proponent in the monitoring report/8/, emission reduction calculation sheet/9/ and other supporting evidence (as mentioned in appendix 2) made available to the verifier for this monitoring period from 01-October-2024 to 30-September-2025, in accordance to:

- VCS standard/1/
- VCS program guide/2/
- VCS Methodology from Sectoral Scope 3 – VM0050-EE-and-Fuel-Switch-Measures-in-Cookstoves-v1.0/7/
- Other relevant rules and requirements, including host part requirements/29/.

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

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

1.3 Level of Assurance

The verification of the group project activity is conducted by doing a thorough assessment of Monitoring report/8/, Registered PD/5/, emission reduction calculation sheet/9/ and all the relevant documents mentioned including Kitchen Performance Test, and Distribution Database' (as mentioned in appendix 2) of the report.

The level of assurance achieved for the project verification falls under a reasonable level of assurance. Enough evidence were gathered by the assessment team to reduce the risk associated with audit process. In line with VCS standard, V4.7, section 4.1.10, "The threshold for materiality with respect to the aggregate of errors, omissions, and misrepresentations relative to the total reported GHG emission reductions and/or removals shall be five percent for projects and one percent for large projects." As the project is large scale project, therefore materiality threshold considered for the project is 1% during this verification.

1.4 Summary Description of the Project

This is the 4th monitoring report for the “DelAgua Clean Cooking Grouped Project in Rwanda” (VCS ID 4150), Grouped Project (“GP”) by DelAgua Health Rwanda (Voluntary) Limited (DHRV) & DelAgua Projects Pte. Ltd., which is aimed at distributing fuel-efficient improved cookstoves (ICS) to local communities in Rwanda.

The ICS disseminated under this GP is based on rocket stove design principles, which reduce GHG emissions from biomass burning through improved combustion efficiency of wood fuel and decreased wood fuel consumption. There are 2 models of stoves that are distributed in the project Kuniokoa Generation 2 and Ecoa wood Generation 3 (During the current monitoring period). A total of 697,758 ICS has been distributed in the project since the commissioning of the project, out of this 149,911 ICS are distributed during the current MP under PAI 7. Technical specification of the stove technology is verified in accordance with registered PD section 1.11, manufacturer’s specifications/25/. An onsite audit for the group project activity was conducted from 17- October-2025 (opening meeting) and from 20-october-2025 to 22- October 2025 on field activities were performed. Interviews of the PP representatives were conducted through Video call during opening call to ensure the implementation of the group project activity. Furthermore, it was confirmed that the project involves distribution of improved cookstoves for period 01-October-2024 to 30-September-2025, leading to 1,597,918 tCO₂e/9/ emission reductions during the current monitoring period.

The start date of the group project activity is 24-january-2023 for PAI1, 11-October-2021 for PAI2, 14-May-2022 for PAI3, 11-January-2022 for PAI4, 22-March-2023 for PAI5 and 19-May-2023 for PAI6 and 18-June-2025 for PAI 7 verified from the PP interview/10/, verification against distribution database/11/ and by cross verifying against previous monitoring period report/6/ and verification report/6/. The crediting period for the group project activity is 11/10/2021 to 10/10/2028, as verified using PD/5/, validation report/6/ and onsite audit/10/.

Based on this, the assessment team confirms that the group project activity VCS 4150 ‘DelAgua Clean Cooking Grouped Project in Rwanda’ is implemented and operational in accordance with applied methodology VM0050-EE-and-Fuel-Switch-Measures-in-Cookstoves-v1.0/7/, Project Description Document/5/, VCS standard/1/ and VCS guidelines/2/. It has also been assessed and verified that emission reduction calculation for this monitoring period from 01-October-2024 to 30-September-2025 has been done conservatively and found to be appropriate.

2 VERIFICATION PROCESS

The Registered group Project activity has been undergoing 4th Verification under its first crediting period (7 years). The approach adapted to ensure the quality and credibility of emission reduction is described in the following sections.

2.1 Method and Criteria

Verification Process: The project assessment is based on the “VCS program guide v.4.4 and VCS standard v.4.7” and is conducted using standard auditing techniques and pre-approved audit plan to assess the correctness of the information provided by the project proponent as per following verification schedule:

Scope of assessment	Date
Desk review	1-October-2025
Onsite Audit	17-October-2025 (opening meeting) 20-October-2025 to 22-October-2025
Technical review	1-December- 2025

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

SustainCERT has completed a strategic review and risk assessment of the project activities and processes in order to gain a full understanding of:

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

Based on the above, the VVB prepared a Verification Plan and applied an evidence-gathering plan designed to collect sufficient and appropriate evidence upon which to base the conclusion and to consider the inherent risk for the verification under section 3.23.3. The evidence-gathering plan is based on analytical procedures & tests and considers thresholds for materiality as per the regulatory documents applied for this verification (five percent for projects and one percent for large projects as per the applied para 4.1.10 (4) of VCS Standard version 4.7).

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

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

- The selection and management of the data and information;
- The processes for collecting, processing, consolidating, aggregating and reporting the data & information;
- Systems and processes in place to ensure the validity and accuracy of the data and information;
- The design and maintenance of the system to control the data and information;
- Systems, processes and personnel that support system in place, including activities for ensuring data quality;
- The plans for instrument maintenance and calibration where appropriate;

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

- SustainCERT has verified the implementation of the monitoring plan and the data presented in the Monitoring Report for the monitoring period applicable to this verification process.

The process of verification involved the following relevant milestones:

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

The process of this verification assessment has implied a sampling plan for onsite audit interviews and data/document verification.

2.2 Document Review

As part of verification of the project, the primary activity performed was the strategic review and risk assessment of the documents submitted using a dedicated protocol. A detailed review of MR/8/ and ER calculation/9/ was performed to check:

The completeness of the information with reference to the register PD/5/, and updated methodology/7/.

Review of project information, monitoring plan specifically monitoring frequency, quality assurance and quality control system against the registered PD/5/ and applicable VCS standard and updated methodology version 1.0.

A review of the QA/QC procedures was conducted to make sure the implementation is as per the revised PD/5/ and applied methodology/7/.

Project specific assessment against applicable national framework and legislation requirement/29/30/31/.

All the other evidence reviewed is mentioned in Appendix 2 of this report. The cross checks between information provided in the Monitoring report/08/, VM0050, v 1.0/7/ and information from sources other than those used, if available, the team's sectoral or local expertise and, if necessary, independent background investigations.

2.3 Interviews

An onsite audit/10/ was performed from 20-October-2025 to 22-October-2025, with opening meeting being conducted on 17th October 2025 by the assessment team for the project to cross check the implementation of the project.

Onsite audit was emphasized on project technology users with onsite observation to each household for visual observation as well as verbal confirmation on parameter of:

- Project technology usage
- Project technology model and overall condition (repairs/maintenance)
- Project unique identification barcode
- Confirmation regarding the end user agreements and carbon transfer rights
- Perception on smoke level of project technology vs baseline stove

Table 1: Project technology users interviewed onsite for household visit

No	Stove barcode	End-User name	Topic discussed	Assessment team
1	DP067709	NDAMIYINGABO Pierre	Stove usage, baseline	Jean Bosco
2	DP064731	NKUMBUYE FELICIEN	stove usage, grievance mechanism,	
3	KR191553	Kimana sylvestre	fuel usage, fuel collection, sustainable	
4	SB042651	INGABIRE Bosco	development goals, awareness	
5	SB058208	Nyiramakawa Laurance	campaigns, Monitoring	
6	DP054345	Munyurangabo Thadee	survey, stove	
7	DP041559	NYIRAHABANABAKIZE	maintenance	
8	ST021719	Muhawenimana Clemence		
9	ST023969	Mukamusoni Consolate		
10	DA038180	Kabuze Madeleine		
11	DA037967	Mbonabucya Augustin		

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

Table 3: Project implementation and stakeholders interviewed from 20-October-2025 to 22-October-2025

S.No	Name of the person Interviewed	Affiliation	Details Discussed	Audit Team
1	Tuizeremarige	Stakeholder	Grievances mechanism, project awareness campaigns, SDG, project monitoring, Stove distribution, stakeholder consultation	Jean Bosco
2	Murebwayire Pridencienne	Stakeholder	Grievances mechanism, project awareness campaigns, SDG, project monitoring, Stove distribution, stakeholder consultation	
3	Habitegeko Thadeo	Stakeholder	Grievances mechanism, project awareness campaigns, SDG, project monitoring, Stove distribution, stakeholder consultation	
4	Sibo	Implementation Partner		

5	Abimaa Egede	Implementation Partner	Project monitoring survey execution, project distribution mechanism, data collection (distribution database), grievances mechanism	
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The list of PP representatives interviewed by the VVB team during the opening meeting (on 17-october-2025) is as follows:

S.No	Name of the person Interviewed	Affiliation	Details Discussed	Audit Team
1	Ashutosh Tiwari	DelAgua	Project implementation and operation, Project design, monitoring procedure, data and information flow, compliance of monitoring plan with monitoring methodology and approved VCS-PD, Roles and responsibility, Qualification and Training, VCU calculation and completeness of monitoring report, Electronic Monitoring system, Data collection and data flow, Monitoring surveys, Sample size	Muskan Chawla Zhiyue Wang Jean Bosco

2.4 Site Visits

VVB carried out an onsite audit for the project during the current verification from 20-October-2025 to 22-October-2025, with opening meeting on 17-October-2025.

The onsite audit was conducted to verify the accuracy and completeness of the project implementation. The views obtained during onsite audit observation were considered while concluding the verification opinion.

Duration of the onsite-Audit: 17-October-2025 to 22-October-2025.			
S.No	Assessment Criteria	Means of Verification	Assessment Opinion
1	The assessment of the implementation and operation of the registered project activity	Registered PD/5/, revised PD with applied methodology VM0050, V1.0 Interviews with PP and onsite audit and photographic evidence collected during onsite audit/10/	The information mentioned with reference to project implementation, efficiency and commissioning in MR is found consistent with the documents and information received during interviews.
2	A review of the monitoring survey for generating, aggregating and reporting the monitoring parameters.	Monitoring survey/12/ and emission reduction/9/ calculation sheet. Interviews with households/10/	The information related to the monitoring survey generating, aggregating and reporting the monitoring parameters mentioned in MR is found to be consistent with documents crosschecked and information received by interviews.
3	Interviews with relevant personnel to determine whether the operational and data collection procedures are implemented in accordance with the monitoring plan in the PD/5/	Interviews with PP/10/ Training records/28/	All the information related to operational and data collection is found to be in line with the PD/5/ and MR/8/.

4	A check of the monitoring equipment including data transfer and observations of monitoring practices against the requirements of the PD, the applied methodology including the tools applied	Interviews with PP/10/	Monitoring practices were verified with interview from PP, and it has been observed that all the practices are found to be in line with the PD.
6	A review on calculation of emission reductions	Monitoring survey/12/ and emission reduction/9/	The values mentioned for ER calculation are found to be in line with the monitoring survey/12/. Methods, formulae, and emission factors for calculating baseline emissions have been followed in accordance with the applied methodology/7/.
7	An identification of quality control and quality assurance procedures in place to prevent or identify and correct any errors or omissions in the reported monitoring parameters	Interviews with PP/10/	Methods, formulae, and emission factors for calculating baseline emissions have been followed in accordance with the applied methodology/7/. All the QA/AC procedures were also verified on-site.

The sampling plan adopted by the VVB for carrying out the verification assessment is as follows.

The Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities (Version 9.0)/17/ states under paragraph 28 that “When the project participants or the coordinating/managing entity have applied a sampling approach, the VVB may apply acceptance sampling as described in the steps indicated in paragraphs 29–38 below as part of validation/verification activities”.

Since the PP has monitored parameters through surveys, verification team conducted acceptance sampling in line with paragraph 28 of the sampling standard version 9.0/17/.

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

Sample Size:

AQL	UQL	Producer Risk	Consumers Risk	Sample	Acceptance number
0.5%	15%	10%	10%	11	0

The verification team covered a total of 11 samples. All samples were randomly selected in line with CDM sampling standard para 28. The assessment team performed sampling on the PP monitoring survey. It was noted that the population was homogeneous throughout the project, with similar cooking habits. 11 samples were selected using a random selection procedure. Therefore, each of the samples had an equal chance of being selected.

The list of interviewed users, project implementer and PP's representatives that were part of the onsite audit process is detailed in section 2.3 of the report.

2.5 Resolution of Findings

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

The Corrective Action Request (CAR) was raised if:

- Modifications to the implementation, operation, and monitoring of the registered group project activity have not been sufficiently documented by the project participants.
- Mistakes have been made in applying assumptions, data, or calculations of emission reductions that will impact the number of emission reductions.
- The Clarification Request (CL) was raised if:
 - information is insufficient or not clear enough to determine whether the applicable requirements have been met.
- The Forward Action Request (FAR) was raised if:

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

During verification a total of 2 CARs, 7 CLs and 0 FARs were raised. The details of all the issues communicated to the PD can be found in the Appendix 4. The issues raised were closed successfully.

2.5.1 Forward Action Requests

The group project activity is undergoing 4th Verification, monitoring period from 01-October-2024 to 30-September-2025. There are 0 FARs that have been raised during the current verification period and there is 0 FAR from previous verification period.

2.6 Eligibility for Validation Activities

There is no validation activity undertaken as a part of current verification.

3 VALIDATION FINDINGS

3.1 Methodology Deviations

There is no methodology deviation identified during the current monitoring period as well as during the previous monitoring period.

3.2 Project Description Deviations

There is no project description deviation during the current monitoring period. However, the group project activity underwent a change in methodology from VMR0006 “Methodology for Installation of High Efficiency Firewood Cookstoves”, version 1.1 to VM0050 Energy Efficiency and Fuel-Switch Measures in Cookstoves V 1.0 during the requantification procedure for MP1 to MP3. The deviation has been approved by VERRA, and registered project documents can be found on project webpage. During the current MP, group project has been assessed as per VM0050 Energy Efficiency and Fuel-Switch Measures in Cookstoves V 1.0

3.3 New Project Activity Instances in Grouped Projects

From the start of crediting period, 7 PAI is included in the Grouped Project. PAI 7 has been included during the current verification, PAI 1 to PAI 6 were already distributed in the group project activity. In the current verification 149,911 ICS have been distributed all within PAI 7. The project currently has a total of 697,758 ICS resulting reduction of 1,597,918 tCO₂e. More details related to this can be found in section 3.1 of the report.

S.No	Criteria	PP assessment	Assessment by the verification team
1	Grouped projects shall specify one or more clearly defined geographic areas within which project activity instances may be developed. Such geographic areas shall be specified using geodetic polygons	PAI 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.	The project has been implemented within the geographical boundary of Rwanda which has been verified from the KML files/15/ provided by the PP which was found to be correct. This has been verified for the new units distributed units from information on the location derived from the project distribution database/11/ and data from monitoring survey/12/. Furthermore, it has been confirmed during the on-site visit/10/ that the project was implemented in Rwanda.
2	Determination of baseline scenario and demonstration of additionality are based upon the initial project activity instances. The initial project activity instances are those that are included in the project description at validation and shall include all project activity instances currently implemented on the issue date of the project description.	Baseline scenario and additionality has been demonstrated for the overall GP which is included at the time of validation in section 3.4 and 3.5 of the VCS-PD. There are no changes in the Baseline scenario for PAI -7. In line with the initial PAIs, PAI 7 also provides ICS free of cost, and hence are automatically additional through the activity	Baseline scenario is reassessed to confirm continued use of non-renewable wood fuel by the target population to meet similar thermal energy needs as provided by project cookstoves in absence of project activity. Details captured from newly added stove distributed in MP4 under PAI 7 confirmed that the same baseline scenario reflected in the information captured by the signed user agreement as well as verification on the information for baseline stoves during site

		method. Therefore, there are no changes in additionality, as it has already been validated.	visit/10/. The project is not mandated by Rwandan laws, and the project is deemed additional as the project meet all the applicability conditions of the methodology and comply with the positive list. Under the additionality section of the applied methodology /7/, it is stated that 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 which was confirmed from the end user agreement/14/ which confirmed that the ICS were distributed at zero cost. The additionality assessment is verified during site visit/10/ for confirmation from household users whether the technology stoves are received free of charge.
3	Where a grouped project includes multiple project activities, the project description shall designate which project activities may occur in each geographic area.	Similar to PAI1 to PAI6, includes distribution of improved cookstoves to households that are dependent on traditional cookstoves using woody biomass for cooking.	During the current monitoring period, PAI 7 has been included and involves distribution of stove Ecoa wood gen 3 (CL 7 was raised and closed successfully), it replaces traditional stove and the KML file of the distribution has been verified and site visit was also conducted during the current MP. After the cross checking multiple evidence, it is observed that criteria is met.
4	The baseline scenario for a project activity shall	PAI 7 is in the same geographical area and	The baseline scenario for PAI 7 is same as for PAI 1 to PAI 6,

	be determined for each designated geographic area, in accordance with the methodology applied to the project.	within the geographical boundary of the grouped project. Further, the captured from newly added users showed that the same PAI 7 is same as the initial PAIs (PAI-1 to PAI-6) 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.	geographical boundary also remains the same. Details captured from newly added users showed that the same baseline scenario reflected in the information captured by the signed user agreement as well as verification on the information for baseline stoves during site visit/10/. The project is verified not mandated by Rwandan laws and the project is deemed additional as the project meet all the applicability conditions of the methodology and comply with the positive list. Under the additionality section of the applied methodology /7/, it is stated that 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 group project activity shall be deemed additional which was confirmed from the end user agreement/14/ which confirmed that the ICS were distributed at zero cost. The additionality assessment is verified during site visit/10/ for confirmation from household users whether the technology stoves are received free of charge.
5	The additionality of the initial project activity shall be demonstrated for each designated geographic area, in accordance	In line with the initial PAIs, PAI 7 also provide ICS free of cost, and hence are automatically additional through the activity method.	The project is not mandated by Rwandan laws, and the project is deemed additional as the project meet all the applicability conditions of the methodology and also comply with the positive list.

		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.	Under the additionality section of the applied methodology /7/, it is stated that 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 which was confirmed from the end user agreement/14/ which confirmed that the ICS were distributed at zero cost. The additionality assessment is verified during site visit/10/ for confirmation from household users whether the technology stoves are received free of charge.
6	Where factors relevant to the determination of the baseline scenario or demonstration of additional activity require assessment across a given area, the area shall be, at a minimum, the grouped project geographic area. Examples of such factors include, inter alia, common practice; laws, statutes, regulatory frameworks, or policies relevant to demonstration of regulatory surplus; determination of regional grid emission factors; and historical deforestation and degradation rates	Since, new PAI has the same baseline scenario and is automatic additional (through activity method by distributing ICS free of cost, similar to initial PAs), hence this is not applicable.	New units distributed under PAI 7 are confirmed to have the same baseline scenario and are automatic additional (through activity method by distributing ICS free of cost, similar to initial PAs) per methodology/7/ requirement. The new units distributed are verified located in the same region as the existing PAI 1 to PAI 7 as verified through analysis on the location of the distribution database/11/ as well as site visit/10/. Verifier team has verified that there are no laws or regulations in Rwanda that restrict the use of improved cookstoves (ICS) in households/30/. The project is a voluntary effort by the project proponent which is in line with National Strategy for

			Transformation (NST1) 2017–2024/30/.
7.	The new PAI must occur within one of the designated geographic areas specified in the project description	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	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.	PAI 7 is assessed based of geographical boundary, baseline and stove distributed with PAI 1 to PAI 6, Assessment on new units distributed in the current MP eligibility criteria is concluded meeting all the relevant criteria.
8	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 new project units distributed in MP4 (under PAI7) is verified to be the same with details in Project Description/5/. In the monitoring report, same stove technology model is verified as sighted in section 1.1 of the Monitoring Report. Site visit/10/ includes visual observation on the model stove that is distributed. Verification includes cross check against monitoring report for PD/5/ as well as Rocket Works website for project specification/25/.
9	The new PAI must be included in the monitoring report with sufficient technical, financial, geographic and other	The MR for the specific monitoring period will act as the supporting evidence for the stated condition/requirement.	It has been verified that in PAI 7 PP has distributed same stove model and the baseline scenario also remains the same. There it has been confirmed that PAI

	relevant information to demonstrate compliance with the applicable set of eligibility criteria and enable sampling by the validation/verification body.	Each PAI are part of VCS grouped project validation/verification, hence no further assessment is required.	meets the eligibility criteria which has been verified from the supporting document distribution database, onsite visit/10/ as well.
10	The new PAI must be validated at the time of verification against the applicable set of eligibility criteria.	The Verification Report based on the VCS template issued by the approved VVB, will act as the supporting evidence against this requirement. Each PAI are part of VCS grouped project validation/verification, hence no further assessment is required.	It has been verified that in PAI 7 PP has distributed same stove model and the baseline scenario also remains the same. There it is has been confirmed that PAI meets the eligibility criteria which has been verified from the supporting document distribution database, onsite visit/10/ as well.
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.	Signed users' agreements/14/ were verified as part of the verification process for the new units with sighted statement includes acknowledgement that the project stove is distributed free of cost and DelAgua Health Rwanda will claim the CO2 emissions reductions from the stove. The same is verified verbally with project stove users during site visit/10/. Information of date of stove distribution date for each user is recorded and verified in project database/11/ and traced back to project internal database system.
12	The new PAI must have a start date that is the same as or later than the grouped project start date.	This can be verified through the GP distribution database, wherein each new PAI can be verified for its start date.	The start date of the Grouped Project is 11/10/2021 as reflected in the PD/5/ which is the start of distribution date for PAI-2. Current distributed PAI 7 starts from 2025, which after the start date therefore, the criteria are met.

		New PAI (PAI-7) 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 start date of the instance 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	The start date of the Grouped Project is 11/10/2021 as reflected in the PD/5/ which is the start of distribution date for PAI-2. Current distributed PAI 7 starts from 2025, which after the start date therefore, the criteria is met. It has been confirmed by the means of interview that the PAI are eligible till the end of crediting period/10/. There are 7 PAI in the project and all are within the CP.
14	The new PAI shall not be or have been enrolled in another VCS project.	New PAI in this MP was neither enrolled under any other program and nor removed from any program.	PP has submitted no double counting declaration and also a declaration from Burn (stove manufacture) has been submitted, declaration the there will be no double counting of the PAI distributed in the current project. Further during onsite visit, the houses of the selected samples were visited to verify the presence of any other stove devices, it has been confirmed that there are no other stoves present.

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 tens kilometers of another instance of the same project activity and with the same project proponent	New PAI involves distribution of improved cookstoves by same PP within 10 kilometers hence included in the same project. There are no other projects instances by the same PP distributed within 10 kilometers for the same project activity.	The assessment team conducted onsite visits during the current monitoring period, it was verified that there are no stoves that are distributed in the same region apart from the current project, same was also discussed with the implementation partner. Therefore, eligibility criteria has been met.
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3.4 Baseline Reassessment

Did the project undergo baseline reassessment during the monitoring period?

☐ Yes

☒ No

4 VERIFICATION FINDINGS

4.1 Project Details

The project “DelAgua Clean Cooking Grouped Project in Rwanda” (VCS ID 4150) Grouped Project (“GP”) by DelAgua Health Rwanda (Voluntary) Limited (DHRV) & DelAgua Projects Pte. Ltd. fall into sectoral scope 03 and is appropriately selected in the VCS PD & MR and is implemented in Rwanda. The project category and type are correctly indicated in the VCS PD/5/ & MR/08/. It has been indicated as well as accepted that it is a grouped project activity.

The project entity i.e., DelAgua Health Rwanda (Voluntary) Limited (DHRV) & DelAgua Projects Pte. Ltd. are correctly listed in the VCS PD. No other project proponent or project partners are identified involved in the project implementation. This is verified against project information on Verra Registry, previous verification report as well as confirmation from the field team during interviews in the site visit^{/10/}.

The start date of the Grouped project activity is 11/10/2021 which is verified from the joint validation & verification report/6/ as the PD /5/. From the start of crediting period, 7 PAI is included in the Group Project which is verified from the verification against distribution database/11/. Monitoring period 4 claimed encompasses period of 01-October-2024 to 30-September-2025 with verified ER claimed of 1,597,918 tCO₂e with total of 697,758 units distributed from the start of the crediting period.

The project crediting period is correctly filled in Monitoring period, which is seven years (twice renewables). The selected crediting period is consistent with the project start date and the first crediting period spans from 11-October-2021 to 10-October-2028 (both days included). Total number of units distributed during the current MP:

Year Of Distribution	ICS Model	Total
2021	Kuniokoa G2	499
2022	Kuniokoa G2	373,054
2023	Kuniokoa G2	174,294
2025	Ecoa Wood G3	149,911
	Total	697,758

The project is correctly classified as large project as per VCS Standard /1/ as the average annual emission reductions are more than 300,000 tCO₂e. The estimated emission reductions are consistent with the corresponding ER spreadsheet /9/.

Project design, including eligibility criteria for grouped projects:

The group project activity involves distribution of improved cookstoves in households of Rwanda. The project is a voluntary initiative as host country laws do not mandate the distribution of ICS to the local communities/29/. The project proponents are DelAgua Health Rwanda (Voluntary) Limited (DHRV) & DelAgua Projects Pte. Ltd. who are using carbon finance to support local partners engaged in different activities like production, distribution, and maintenance of various product technologies. This project includes technologies designed to reduce GHG emission by supplying high efficiency ICS to end-users and promoting public health to tackle several health challenges caused due to using less efficient stoves. The description of the ICS models is given in PD/5/ & MR/8/ and was confirmed from manufacturer's specification (verified from previous monitoring period verification report/25//6/).

The grouped project activity envisages distribution of two models of ICS i.e. Kuniokoa Generation 2 and Ecoa wood G3 (this has been distributed during the current MP in the PAI 7) which is verified during the onsite audit/10/. CL 7 was raised and closed successfully.

Eligibility assessment on the newly distributed unit of stoves in the monitoring period can be found in section 3.3 of the verification report.

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion:
Audit history	The group project activity is undergoing 4th Verification under its first crediting period. The assessment team has verified that audit history using the Project webpage/4/, all the previous verification has been published under Verra. It has been concluded that the information present in section 1.2 of MR is appropriate. CP - 11-October-2021 to 10-October- 2028 – VCS MP 1 - 11-October-2021 to 28-February- 2023-VCS MP 2 -1-March-2023 – 29-February-2024– VCS MP 3 -1-March-2024 – 30-September-2024– VCS MP 4 -1-October-2024 – 30-September-2025- (currently Undergoing under VCS)
Double counting and participation under other GHG programs	The group project activity is not registered under any other GHG and non-GHG program or registry. This has been confirmed by means of research on relevant applicable registries and available information in public domain and through declaration from the Project Owner.

	The assessment team has searched for similar projects having same nature, project technology, location and project proponent as well as legal owner. It was concluded that no such projects having same location and geo-coordinates, technology or project/legal owners are registered in various carbon schemes like CDM, GCC, and Gold Standard.
No double claiming with emissions trading programs or binding emission limits	The group project activity has been thoroughly searched on the various websites of various emission trading programs and or ETS programs running in various counties, using nature, project technology, location and project proponent as well as legal owner as the search option, it has been observed that no similar project has been found.
No double claiming with other forms of environmental credit	As discussed above the, the project has been thoroughly searched in the currently active environment schemes and found that the project is not registered with any other environmental credits. PP has also submitted a declaration stating that the project is not registered with any other registry (see CL#1). Therefore, it can be concluded that the project is not claiming any credits from other programs/schemes.
Supply chain (scope 3) emissions double claiming	The grouped project activity which aims at distribution of ICS to households does not result in any Scope 3 emissions in its supply chain.
Sustainable development contributions	As claimed in section 1.12 of the monitoring report, the project is claiming positive impact on the following: -SDG 1.4.1 impact for the total number of ICS distributed under the grouped project is 697,758. Under current MP, 149,911 new ICs have been distributed. Hence, 697,758 HHs receiving the project ICS now have access to basic cooking services. This is verified through project database as well as through onsite audit/10/ for the accuracy and completeness of the distribution database.

-SDG 3.9.1 impact calculated at Project instances level and calculated for number of households that are affected with project implementation which is verified to be 688,329 households (98.65% of surveyed household positively claimed less smoke out of 697,758 units distributed) receiving the project ICS now claiming positive perceived impact in terms of smoke level from the project implementation. Claim is verified against survey monitoring data and verified through onsite audit/10/.

-SDG 5.4.1 impact is claimed through the calculated % respondents from monitoring survey with perceived positive impact on the amount of time tending fire and collecting wood. 98.65% of the survey participants that claimed the positive impact is calculated as distributed 688,329 units. The data is verified using acceptance sampling approach during onsite audit/10/.

-SDG 7.1.2 impact is claimed by the number of households with access to clean to clean fuels and technology. 628,492 (applying the usage rate of 0.9) HH have received the ICS. This is verified through verification from the distribution database record as well as cross checked with onsite audit/10/ conducted to sampled household users.

-SDG 8.3.1 impact is claimed by the number of informal employments that is created by the project implementation. 3,239/37/ informal employments are claimed which is calculated using total employed personnel of DelAgua in various positions and locations that are working in VCS 4150 (and VCS 3699) divided equally. VCS 4150 is verified through Verra Registry (<https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/4150>) which is verified located in the same area, same PP, same activity which is dissemination of improved cookstoves. PP's approach to dividing the employed personals between the 2 projects is reasonable as the same personals are working for both projects.

-SDG 13 impact is claimed through the emission reduction calculated by the project implementation which the detailed assessment can be found in section 5.3 of this report.

	-SDG 15.4 impact is claimed through the reduction firewood as the effect of project implementation. The claim is verified through calculation using number of ICS distributed, usage rate, By,savings and stove years. In total, 936,725 tons of wood savings are claimed in MP.
Additional information relevant to the project	No commercially sensitive information has been excluded by the PP.

4.2 Safeguards and Stakeholder Engagement

4.2.1 Stakeholder Identification

As confirmed with Project Proponent, the makeup of the stakeholders of the group project activities has not changed. The assessment is performed using project database distribution location as well as assessment of whether new project units distributed in the monitoring report are detected no detected with material discrepancies compared to previous monitoring reports.

Within the grouped project activities implementation in the monitoring report, no change is detected in terms of project location, type of technology, monitoring activities as well as changes detected in socio-economic condition within the project area.

The finding is consistent with the claim made by project proponent with the information reflected in section 2.1.1 of the monitoring report/8/.

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Stakeholder identification	N/A as stakeholder is identified to be the same as initial identification process as verified in project description document/5/. The assessment team conducted the interview with stakeholder information can be found in section 2.4 of the report.
Legal or customary tenure/access rights	The group project activity does not involve land use, land access, or biomass harvesting rights. Cookstoves are distributed for voluntary use within individual households. No changes to legal or customary tenure or access rights were observed or reported. The same information was also verified during the onsite audit of the project/10/. The verification team concludes that this requirement is not applicable to this project.

Stakeholder diversity and changes over time	Section 2.1.1 of the MR/8/ and verification interviews confirm that the project continues to engage a diverse range of stakeholders, including women, youth, and vulnerable households/10/. The demographic composition of stakeholders remains consistent with that identified during validation. No significant shifts or exclusions were noted during this monitoring period and same was also confirmed from the PP during the onsite interview/10/ and there has been no additional ICS distribution in the project.
Expected changes in well-being	Evidence was drawn from the Monitoring Report and stakeholder interviews during the onsite audit. Reported co-benefits include reduced indoor air pollution, time savings in fuel collection, and reduced household fuel expenses. These impacts were consistently reported by ICS users and are in line with project expectations. The verification team finds the expected improvements to be credible and supported.
Location of stakeholders	It has been observed and verified during onsite audit by interviewing different personnel that the group project activity is in line with the monitoring plan/5/ and there is no change in the location of stakeholders.
Location of resources	The project does not involve access to or use shared or contested natural resources. The ICS units operate independently within households and do not require external resource extraction. This criterion is not applicable to the project and was confirmed through field observations and MR review.

4.2.2 Stakeholder Consultation and Ongoing Communication

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Ongoing consultation	No additional stakeholder consultation was carried out in this monitoring period as the initial stakeholder has the same stakeholder composition as from the start of crediting period. PP has a continuous grievance mechanism/36/ in place for the local stakeholders. The beneficiaries of the project ICS have been provided with the following means to contact the PP:

	•Directly registering complains at the nearest cell office. •A toll-free helpline on which the end users can seek assistance. •Speaking to the DelAgua CHW network to share their feedback The assessment team has also verified that PAI-7 was implemented within the existing grouped project boundary (Rwanda) and does not represent expansion into a new geographic district outside the previously validated project area. Distribution activities occurred in districts where collaboration agreements with local authorities had already been established in prior monitoring periods. In addition, the assessment reviewed documentation related to a local stakeholder consultation meeting conducted on 16 June 2025 in Kirehe District prior to distribution under PAI-7. Supporting evidence, including meeting records and associated documentation, was assessed/27/. Based on the review of the updated Monitoring Report and supporting documentation, the VVB concludes that stakeholder consultation requirements applicable to the inclusion of the new PAI have been adequately fulfilled for this monitoring period. It is confirmed by PP that there has been no grievances/complaints/36/ received in the monitoring period which could impact the applicability of the project and methodology, it has been also confirmed by means of interview with stakeholder and implementation partner.
Date(s) of stakeholder consultation	No additional stakeholder consultation was carried out in this MP. However, PP has a mechanism for conducting training and awareness campaigns, also regular monitoring surveys are conducted.

Communication of monitored results	No major grievances/36/ received in this MP. From the onsite audit carried out by verifier team, it is confirmed that there is no inputs/complaints from users that could affect the applicability of methodology and project operationalization on ground. The assessment has verified that monitored results are communicated annually to the Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) through formal email submission of an emission reduction summary report. Supporting email correspondence and acknowledgement from REMA were reviewed. Based on this it is concluded that the communication of monitored results to government stakeholders has been adequately implemented/38/.
Consultation records	PP claimed that there are no major inputs/grievances that is recorded that is relevant to project implementation process that could directly impact the project implementation. However, 12 minor grievances were received/36/, record for the same have been reviewed and confirmed that they do not impact the implementation of the project. The same is concluded from the data collected from users and stakeholders interviewed during onsite audit/10/.
Stakeholder input	PP claimed that there are no major inputs/grievances that is recorded that is relevant to project implementation process. The same is concluded from the data collected from users and stakeholders interviewed during onsite audit/10/.

4.2.3 Free, Prior, and Informed Consent

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Consent	From the communication channel established and communicated to project technology users through: •Directly registering complains at the nearest cell office. •A toll-free helpline on which the end users can seek assistance.

	•Speaking to the DelAgua CHW network to share their feedback From the information collected from onsite audit interviews with project technology users and project implementer partners' field team, no inputs/grievances/36/ that are identified that is evaluated to be material to project design and implementation. VCS standard/1/ para 3.18.8 is applicable in case the project is affecting property rights. The grouped project is an improved cookstove dissemination which is evaluated to have no risk on affecting any property right, Indigenous Peoples (IPs), local communities, nor customary rights
Outcome of FPIC discussion	No concerns or objections regarding participation were reported. The verification team concludes that FPIC was appropriately obtained and documented in line with the VCS Program and project safeguards.

4.2.4 Grievance Redress Procedure

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Grievance received and steps taken to resolve the grievance including the outcomes of the resolution	The verification team conducted an onsite audit and interacted with local stakeholders. In addition, the assessment team reviewed the grievance register for the current monitoring period and confirmed that 12 minor operational grievances were received and resolved in a timely manner. The documented records of receipt, action taken, and closure were verified and found to be consistent with the project's grievance redress procedure and VCS Standard v4.7 requirements.. The PP has a continuous grievance mechanism/36/ in place for the local stakeholders. The beneficiaries of the project ICS have been provided with the following means to contact the PP: •Directly registering complains at the nearest cell office.

	•A toll-free helpline on which the end users can seek assistance. •Speaking to the DelAgua CHW network to share their feedback The assessment team has conducted interviews with the PP representatives and the end users and found that there was the constant on-going communication directly with the beneficiary households. The project proponent has disclosed its feedback and grievance redressal mechanism under section 2.1.2 - 2.1.4 of the MR/8/. It is crucial to emphasize that the responsibility for addressing grievances related to the group project activity is shared between the local implementation partners and the project proponent. Any grievances that arise during the operation of the group project activity will be conveyed to the project proponent for resolution. To facilitate ongoing communication with stakeholders, an established grievance mechanism is in place. Based on interviews and observations, the assessment team evaluated that the grievance redressal procedure adequately addresses issues that may arise during project planning and implementation. Beneficiaries and stakeholders are provided with the project proponent's contact information and are encouraged to reach out with any problems, questions, or grievances. During the current monitoring period, no major grievance/36/ is claimed received, only 12 minor grievances were received (details are mentioned in appendix 3 of mR). The same is concluded from the onsite audit (interviews with users).
Grievance redress procedure	PP has a continuous grievance mechanism in place for the local stakeholders. The beneficiaries of the project ICS have been provided with the following means to contact the PP: Directly register complaints at the nearest cell office.

	•A toll-free helpline on which the end users can seek assistance. •Speaking to the DelAgua CHW network to share their feedback Activities of the field team is presented in form of log of activities extracted from internal data monitoring which includes household visits & trainings in which grievances can be collected. From the information collected from onsite audit interviews with project technology users and project implementer partners' field team, no inputs/grievances that are identified that are evaluated to be material to project design and implementation. VCS standard/1/ para 3.18.8 is applicable in case the project is affecting property rights. The grouped project is an improved cookstove dissemination which is evaluated to have no risk on affecting any property right, Indigenous Peoples (IPs), local communities, nor customary rights
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4.2.5 Public Comments

Comments received	Actions taken by the project proponent	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
From the evidence gathered, no public comment has been received	N/A	N/A

4.2.6 Risks to Local Stakeholders and the Environment

4.2.6.1 Management Experience

It was confirmed during the onsite audit that the DelAgua staff are well-trained, with prior experience in distribution and monitoring. They received training on the questionnaire before conducting the surveys. The Training records and personnel competency have been verified by the assessment team during the onsite audit/10/

4.2.6.2 Risk Assessment

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Natural and human induced risks to stakeholders' wellbeing	During the onsite audit/10/ interview with of the personnel and stakeholders was conducted where they confirmed that climate crises and natural disasters can precipitate displacement and migration, resulting in the relocation of households. Further they added that the group project involved distribution of ICS that are portable and lightweight. Consequently, users of the project's ICS could easily carry them in case relocation becomes necessary. The structure of ICS was verified onsite, and end users were interviewed to verify the risk associated. No Risk was detected with respect to the project activity
Risks to stakeholder participation	From the communication channel established and communicated to project technology user through several mechanisms: Directly register complaints at the nearest cell office. •A toll-free helpline on which the end users can seek assistance. •Speaking to the DelAgua CHW network to share their feedback With this communication approach in place, inputs from stakeholders are able to be received, collected and follow upon. Project proponent also clarified that communication could take place following normal tribal route where beneficiaries log the grievance with their tribal leader which then shall notify field team to log the grievances and follow up on it. From the information collected from onsite audit interviews with project technology users and project implementer partners' field team, no inputs/grievances/36/ that are identified that is evaluated to be material to project design and implementation CAR 04 was raised and closed successfully.

Working conditions	No risk identified. DelAgua internal policies and Handbook which are mandatory to be signed by employed personals/16/ is verified. Rwanda has Labor Law in effect /22/ in place that cover employee's right. No issues detected from the interviewed personals during the onsite audit/10/.
Safety of women and girls	No risk identified. No issues detected from the interviewed personals during the onsite audit/10/. The nature of the project is through the dissemination of improved cookstove which based on technology performance claimed from manufacturer and perceived stove performance from user from monitoring survey/12/ and cross checked through verifier's onsite audit/10/, the project implementation benefits women and girls through reduction of smoke during meal preparation and shorter cooking time.
Safety of minority and marginalized groups, including children	No risk identified, PP have code of conduct and policy in place in relevant to hiring workers under legal age as well as Rwanda Labor Law/22/ in effect. No evidence is detected from the onsite audit and interaction between verifier team and monitoring field team.
Pollutants (air, noise, discharges to water, generation and release of hazardous materials and chemical pesticides and fertilizers)	No risk identified. Project technology BURN which is provided with manufacturer's technology specification, which is verified through BURN Website/25/ has also been submitted with higher thermal efficiency which in effect reduces wood fuel usage. The project technology utilizes wood fuel and operates as cookstove which does not generate more waste than baseline stove. Based on perception of users as verified from monitoring survey, majority of the users claimed less smoke is generated from the project stove.

4.2.7 Respect for Human Rights and Equity

4.2.7.1 Labor and Work

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
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Discrimination	No risk identified. Rwanda has Labor Law in effect/22/ in place that cover employee's right. PP their own internal code of conduct and policy in place which covers both discrimination and sexual harassment issues/16/. No issues detected from the interviewed personals during the onsite audit/10/.
Sexual harassment	No risk identified. Rwanda has Labor Law in effect/22/ in place that cover employee's right. PP their own internal code of conduct and policy in place which covers both discrimination and sexual harassment issues/16/. No issues detected from the interviewed personals during the onsite audit/10/.
Gender equity in labor and work	No risk identified. Rwanda has Labor Law in effect/22/ in place that cover employee's right. PP their own internal code of conduct and policy in place which covers both discrimination and sexual harassment issues/16/. No issues detected from the interviewed personals during the onsite audit/10/.
Forced labor	No risk identified. Rwanda has Labor Law in effect/22/ in place that cover employee's right. PP their own internal code of conduct and policy in place which forced labor/16/. No issues detected from the interviewed personals during the onsite audit/10/.
Child labor	No risk identified. Rwanda has Labor Law in effect/22/ in place that cover employee's right. PP their own internal code of conduct and policy in place which child labor/16/. No issues detected from the interviewed personals during the onsite audit/10/.
Human trafficking	No risk identified. Rwanda has Labor Law in effect/22/ in place that cover employee's right. PP their own internal code of conduct and policy in place which covers human trafficking/16/. No issues detected from the interviewed personals during the onsite audit/10/.

4.2.7.2 Human Rights

Risks identified	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Human Rights	N/A. The nature of the project implementation is through the dissemination of improved cookstove which presents no risk to Human Rights. The employed worker's rights are assessed in section 4.2.7.1. Rwanda has been a member of ILO since 1962 which summary of the ratifications over the years by the country/31/.

4.2.7.3 Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage

Risks identified	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Preservation and protection of cultural heritage	N/A. The nature of the project implementation is through the dissemination of improved cookstove which present no risk to Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage

4.2.7.4 Property Rights

Risks identified	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Disputes over rights to territories and resources	N/A. The nature of the project implementation is through the dissemination of improved cookstove which present no risk to property rights. Through signed user agreements it is clearly communicated that the stove is distributed free of charge and in return the credit for claiming carbon emission reduction is with PP. Assessment of the project based on the project technology and activities was executed against applicable Financial rules and regulations/29/, and international human rights laws and standards/29/.
Respect for property rights	N/A. The nature of the project implementation is through the dissemination of improved cookstove which presents no risk to property rights.

4.2.7.5 Benefit Sharing

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Summary of the benefit sharing plan	N/A. The nature of the group project is through the dissemination of improved cookstove which present no risk to property rights. Through signed user agreements it is clearly communicated that the stove is distributed free of charge and in return the credit for claiming carbon emission reduction is with PP.
Benefit sharing during the monitoring period	N/A. The nature of the project implementation does not have benefit sharing arrangement through all parties involved.

4.2.8 Ecosystem Health

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems	N/A. The nature of the group project is implementation through the dissemination of improved cookstove to replace the traditional baseline stove. The project implementation has no effect on biodiversity and ecosystem. Through use of improved cookstove, reduction in wood fuel consumption can serve a positive impact on the surrounding ecosystem.
Soil degradation and soil erosion	N/A. The nature of the group project implementation is through the dissemination of improved cookstove to replace the traditional baseline stove. The project implementation has no effect on biodiversity and ecosystem. Through use of improved cookstove, wood fuel consumption reduction can serve a positive impact on surrounding ecosystem.
Water consumption and stress	N/A. The nature of the group project is implementation through the dissemination of improved cookstove to replace the traditional baseline stove. The use of project technology has no impact on water consumption since it is simply aimed to replace the use of baseline stove.

4.2.8.1 Rare, Threatened, and Endangered species

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Species or habitat	N/A. The nature of the project implementation is through the dissemination of improved cookstove to replace the traditional baseline stove which does not present risk for local species or habitat. .
Areas needed for habitat connectivity	N/A.

4.2.8.2 Introduction of Species

Species introduced	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
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N/A as the project is improved cookstove distribution project in Rwanda.	

Existing invasive species	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
N/A, as the project is improved cookstove distribution project in Rwanda.	

Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion	
Invasive species	N/A, as the project is improved cookstove distribution project in Rwanda.

4.2.8.3 Ecosystem conversion

Item	Evidence gathering activities and evidence checked
Ecosystem conversion	N/A. The nature of the project implementation is through the dissemination of improved cookstove to replace the traditional baseline stove which does not present as risk to local ecosystem.

4.3 Accuracy of Reduction and Removal Calculations

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

- The monitoring of reductions in GHG emissions resulting from the VCS group project activity is verified against the monitoring plan contained in the registered VCS-PD/5/ and the applied methodology/7/.

- All parameters stated in the monitoring plan, the applied methodologies and relevant standards and requirements have been sufficiently monitored and updated.
- The responsibilities and authorities for monitoring and reporting were in accordance with the responsibilities and authorities stated in the monitoring plan.

The monitoring system and all applied procedures are in compliance with the monitoring plan contained in the registered VCS-PD/5/ and the applied methodology VM0050-EE-and-Fuel-Switch-Measures-in-Cookstoves-v1.0 /7/, based on the information included in the final monitoring report, there are several procedures for data collecting depending on the methodology applicable for each step of the project.

PP conducted sampling surveys to gather information needed for the monitoring of $n_{j,k,y}$, $\eta_{new,avg,y}$ and $BC_{p,j,k,y}$.

Where,

$n_{j,k,y}$: 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 households.

$BC_{p,j,k,y}$: KPT were conducted for ICS new stoves distributed under this monitoring period.

Date of sampling for the Monitoring period was 22-August-2025. Monitoring surveys were conducted in 25-August-2025 to 5-September-2025. Minimum sample size is calculated and verified for each parameter and PAI in reference to CDM Guideline Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and PoA/26/ using total distributed units as target population. Using stratified random sampling approach, PP has identified different sample sets for different parameters.

Parameter	Calculated minimum samples needed	Actual Samples Surveyed the listed parameters
$n_{j,k,y}$	45	148
$\eta_{new,avg,y}$	10 (with pot skirt) and 10 (without pot skirt)	24 (12 with pot skirt and 12 without pot skirt)
$BC_{p,j,k,y}$ (conducted only for stove distributed under current MP)	36	43

PP's calculation for sample size is presented in transparent spreadsheet in ER calculation/9/ tab Sample Size Cal & Results. PP has applied a confidence and precision of 95/10 and it has been confirmed that relative precision has been met as demonstrated in ER sheet and Monitoring report.

Sampling captured information on monitoring variables with required confidence/precision 95/10 confidence/precision basis in corresponding to the scale of the Group Project which is large project in accordance to VCS Standard/1/ and CDM Guideline Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and PoA/26/.

Accuracy and data traceability from the presented survey data is requested to be demonstrated by PP from the internal data management system to the extracted spreadsheet. Data presented and used for ER calculation is concluded to be complete and accurate. PP further provided justification and rationale behind data interpretation from the survey data during the opening meeting.

Calculation for relative precision from survey data is calculated at for both monitored parameters $n_{j,k,y}$ and $n_{new,avg,y}$ is presented in the ER calculation/9/ tab Sample Size Cal & Results.

The VVB assessed the timing of the monitoring survey (25 August–05 September 2025) in relation to the completion of stove distribution on 30 September 2025 to determine whether the survey results are representative of the entire monitoring period. The sampling frame was established on 22 August 2025 using the complete and updated distribution database available at that time, and stratified random sampling was applied with stove vintage as the sole stratification variable. The VVB verified that all cookstoves distributed after the sampling date belong to the same 2025 vintage, utilize the same stove model (Ecoa-Wood Gen 3), target homogeneous rural biomass-using households, and were distributed within provinces already covered in earlier vintages. No new fuel types, technologies, geographic conditions, or beneficiary categories were introduced after sampling. Based on this assessment, and considering the homogeneity of baseline cooking practices across the project area, the VVB concludes that the survey timing and scope do not introduce sampling bias and that the survey results are statistically representative of the full distribution database and the entire monitoring period.

Verifier team approach to determine sample onsite audit in terms of minimum sample as well as sample selection is detailed in section 2.4. of this report.

Details of the sampled users are detailed in section 2.3 of the verification report. Data collected from the onsite audit on the sampled survey/10/ verified against monitoring survey^{12/} and project distribution database/11/.

Emission reduction (ER)

The methodology calculates baseline and project emissions separately. The steps taken and the equations and parameters applied in the VCS-PD/05/ and VM0050 to calculate the project emissions, baseline emissions, leakage and emission reductions comply with the requirements of the selected methodology including applicable tool(s).

$$BE_y = \sum EC_{i,y} \times N_{j,k,y} \times n_{j,k,y} \times (EF_{b,i,CO_2} \times f_{NRB,y} + EF_{b,i,nonCO_2}) \quad \text{Equation (1)}$$

Where:

BE_y	Baseline emissions during year y (t CO ₂ e)
$EC_{i,y}$	Average energy consumption of baseline device type i in year y (TJ)
$N_{j,k,y}$	Number of commissioned project devices of type j from batch k in year y
$n_{j,k,y}$	Proportion of commissioned project devices of type j from batch k that remain operating in year y (fraction)
EF_{b,i,CO_2}	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)
$EF_{b,i,nonCO_2}$	Non-CO ₂ emission factor for fuel used by baseline device type i in the baseline scenario (t CO ₂ e/TJ)
i	Baseline device type and its respective fuel type
j	Project device type and its respective fuel type

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

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

Where:

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

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

Baseline consumption from the back calculation is calculated as follows:

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

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)

Note: Where the results indicate that baseline consumption ($EC_{i,y}$) is higher than that indicated by back-calculation from the project scenario ($EC_{est,y}$) then the back-calculation results ($EC_{est,y}$) will be applied in Equation (1) as a conservative cap.

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

Where:

$BC_{p,j,k,y}$	Average quantity of fuel used by project device type j from batch k during year y (tonnes or m ³)
$NCV_{p,i}$	Net calorific value of project fuel used in project device type i (TJ/tonne or TJ/m ³)

Given that the grouped project involves the distribution of non-renewable biomass-based improved cookstoves exclusively to the target users, Equation (5) of the methodology applies to electric stoves and is therefore not applicable

Quantification of leakage emissions:

In accordance with the section 8.3 of the applied methodology, VM0050, version 1.0/7/ a default factor of 0.95 to account for leakage has been applied.

Verification team confirms that all relevant assumptions and data are listed in the project description, including their references and sources and that all data and parameter values used in the project description are considered reasonable in the context of the project and all estimates of the baseline emissions can be replicated using the data and parameter values provided in the project description. No uncertainties associated with the calculations of emissions have been observed by the verification team.

Quantification of project emissions:

As per the applied methodology VM0050, ver. 1.0, project emissions are calculated as follows:

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

Equation (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)

$$PE_{energy,y} = \sum_j \sum_k BC_{p,j,k,y} \times N_{j,k,y} \times NCV_{p,j} \times nj_{k,y} \times (EF_{p,j,CO_2} \times f_{NRB,y} + EF_{p,j,nonCO_2}) \text{ Equation (7)}$$

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) = 112 tCO ₂ e/TJ (Meth Default Value)
$EF_{p,j,nonCO_2}$	Non-CO ₂ emission factor for fuel used by project device type j in the project scenario (t CO ₂ e/TJ) = 9.46 tCO ₂ e/TJ (Meth Default Value)

Given that the grouped project involves the distribution of non-renewable biomass-based improved cookstoves exclusively to the target users, Equation (8) and Equation (10) of the methodology applies to electric stoves and are therefore not applicable. Further, the ICS distributed under the project is designed for wood fuel, and beneficiaries procure the wood fuel either from nearby fields or the market. Therefore, Equation (9) is not applicable.

The grouped project employs methodology namely VM0050⁷⁷/ v1.1. Following Project Description Document /5/ section 5.1 and 5.2, the parameters determined ex-ante and monitored ex-post as per methodology requirements are as followed:

The data and parameters fixed (ex-ante):

S.No	Parameter	Value	Means of verification
1	EF _{b,i} ,CO ₂ , EF _{p,j} ,CO ₂ , EF _{fuel,h} CO ₂ 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	112 tCO ₂ e/TJ	Verification against methodology default value and IPCC Guidelines/24/
2	EF _{b,i} ,nonCO ₂ EF _{p,j} ,nonCO ₂ 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	9.46 tCO ₂ e/TJ	Verification against methodology default value and IPCC Guidelines/24/
3	NCV _{b,i} NCV _{p,j} NCV _h Net calorific value of baseline fuel used by baseline device type i	Wood: 0.0156 TJ/tonne	Verification against methodology default value and IPCC Guidelines/24/

	Net calorific value of project fuel used by project device type j		
4	BC _{ex-ante,b,i} Ex-ante annual average quantity of fuel used per baseline	4.04 tonnes/year	Assessment team has reviewed baseline KPTs as per VM0050 v1.0 requirements and cross check firewood consumption during onsite
5	$\eta_{old,avg}$ Weighted average efficiency of baseline devices that are replaced by project devices	15%	Verification against methodology default value and IPCC Guidelines/24/
6	H _{hi} H _{hj,k}	Average household size of the target population using device type i is 4.31 Average household size of the target population using device type j from batch k	Assessment team has reviewed baseline survey and KPTs as per VM0050 v1.0 requirements and cross check firewood consumption during onsite

The data and parameters monitored (ex-post):

1. Parameter: $N_{y,k,y}$ (Number of commissioned project devices of type j from batch k in year y)

Means of verification	Measuring /Reading /Recording frequency	Assessment team has reviewed total ICS distribution database following methodology/7/ requirement. As per methodology/7/ requirement and PD/5/, the monitoring frequency is Every time that new project devices are distributed. Frequency monitoring for this parameter is evident meeting the methodology requirement.
	Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	N/A. This is based on distribution records of ICS.
	Monitoring equipment	N/A. This is based on distribution records of ICS.
	Is accuracy of the monitoring equipment as stated in the monitoring plan? If the monitoring plan does not specify the accuracy of the monitoring equipment, does the accuracy of the monitoring equipment comply with local/national standards, or as per the manufacturer's specification?	N/A
	Calibration frequency /interval:	This is based on distribution records of ICS.

	Is the calibration interval in line with the monitoring plan and/or methodology? If the monitoring plan does not specify the frequency of calibration, is the selected frequency in accordance with the local/national standards, or as per the manufacturer's specifications?	N/A
	Is the calibration of measuring equipment carried out by an accredited person or institution?	N/A
	Is(are) calibration(s) valid for the whole reporting period?	N/A
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	Assessment team has reviewed the total distribution database which has date of distribution. VVB has also verified CTF for the selected households. Value of $N_{j,k,y}$ is verified as 697,758 units with 149,911 units distributed in the current monitoring period.
	If applicable, has the reported data been cross checked with other available data?	N/A
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Assessment team has reviewed number of ICS devices recorded in database, sales record. Value of $N_{j,k,y}$ is verified as 697,758 units
	In case project participants have temporarily not monitored the parameter, has either deviation?	Monitoring is verified to be carried out as per Project Description Document/5/ and methodology/7/ requirement with no deviation.

Findings	NA
Conclusion	Total distribution database was crosschecked with sales record and CTF. Total project stove commissioned are accepted as: 697,758 units with 149,911 units distributed under this MP.

2. Parameter: nj,k,y (Proportion of commissioned project devices of type j from batch k that are still being used regularly in year y)

Means of verification	Measuring /Reading /Recording frequency	Following methodology/7/ requirement, the parameter is measured directly or based on a representative sample. Project Proponent carried out Monitoring survey/12/ with questionnaire determining whether project technology is used (user vs non-user) for each project instances sample sets. Calculation is carried out for the project instance using total units distributed with usage rate % from monitoring survey. As per methodology/7/ requirement and PD/5/, the monitoring frequency is annually. The parameter is calculated using usage rate obtained from monitoring survey carried out in 25-August-2025 to 5-September-2025.
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		As per methodology/7/ requirement and PD/5/, the monitoring frequency is annual. Sampling requirement for the survey to obtain the data parameter is assessed with presented data that Project Proponent sampling plan is adjusted to satisfy sample size to achieve 95/10 confidence precision relevant to the size of the project. Sampling approach adopted by Project proponent is in line with Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and Programmes of Activities requirement/17/.
	Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	As per methodology/7/ requirement and PD/5/, the monitoring frequency is annually. The parameter is calculated using usage rate obtained from monitoring survey carried out in. Sampling requirement for the survey to obtain the data parameter is assessed with presented data that Project Proponent sampling plan is adjusted to satisfy sample size to achieve 95/10 confidence precision relevant to the size of the project. Sampling approach adopted by Project proponent in accordance with Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and Programmes of Activities requirement/17/

Monitoring equipment	N/A. The parameter is calculated using equation 5 of the methodology.
Is accuracy of the monitoring equipment as stated in the monitoring plan? If the monitoring plan does not specify the accuracy of the monitoring equipment, does the accuracy of the monitoring equipment comply with local/national standards, or as per the manufacturer's specification?	N/A
Calibration frequency /interval:	N/A, no equipment is used as the parameter is calculated using total stove distributed multiplied with usage rate derived from monitoring survey/12/.
Is the calibration interval in line with the monitoring plan and/or methodology? If the monitoring plan does not specify the frequency of calibration, is the selected frequency in accordance with the local/national standards, or as per the manufacturer's specifications?	N/A
Is the calibration of measuring equipment carried out by an accredited person or institution?	N/A
Is(are) calibration(s) valid for the whole reporting period?	N/A

	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	Stove Operating Fraction for determination of $N_{y,i,j}$ values are verified through data analysis of data presented as monitoring survey/12/ for each project instances for usage rate of project technology is at 100%. The usage rate was capped to 90% in accordance VM0050. PP has submitted monitoring usage survey under usage survey data tab of the ER spreadsheet.
	If applicable, has the reported data been cross checked with other available data?	NA, as this is a calculated value using methodology equation.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	The value of usage survey is based on the monitoring survey analysis which is captured and recorded electronically. Traceability of the data from the presented excel data file/12/ was performed from the data source using sampled data set during opening meeting with no discrepancy sighted. Similar feedback from households is obtained during onsite audits. Calculation of the value is verified as well as the value claimed in both ER/9/ and monitoring report/8/.
	In case project participants have temporarily not monitored the parameter, has either deviation?	Monitoring is verified to be carried out as per Project Description Document/5/ and methodology/7/ requirement with no deviation.

Findings	No finding raised
Conclusion	The value of this parameter is verified and accepted as: Value Applied is 0.9

3. Parameter $f_{NRB,y}$ (Fraction of woody biomass that can be established as non-renewable biomass.)

Means of verification	Measuring /Reading /Recording frequency	In accordance with VM0050 requirement, f_{NRB} value registered in PD is multiplied with uncertainty discount of 26%. Value of the Parameter is verified through registered PD. This parameter must be fixed ex ante for 1st crediting period. The calculation of this parameter is found to be in accordance with the updated methodology.
	Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	Calculation of this parameter is as per updated methodology. This parameter is calculated once per crediting period. The frequency of calculation of f_{NRB} for the host country is in line with VM0050 v1.0.
	Monitoring equipment	N/A. The parameter is calculated as per tool 30 (already in registered PD) multiplied by uncertainty discount of 26%.

	Is accuracy of the monitoring equipment as stated in the monitoring plan? If the monitoring plan does not specify the accuracy of the monitoring equipment, does the accuracy of the monitoring equipment comply with local/national standards, or as per the manufacturer's specification?	N/A
	Calibration frequency /interval:	N/A
	Is the calibration interval in line with the monitoring plan and/or methodology? If the monitoring plan does not specify the frequency of calibration, is the selected frequency in accordance with the local/national standards, or as per the manufacturer's specifications?	N/A
	Is the calibration of measuring equipment carried out by an accredited person or institution?	N/A
	Is(are) calibration(s) valid for the whole reporting period?	N/A
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	Calculation of this parameter is as per updated methodology. This parameter is calculated once per crediting period.
	If applicable, has the reported data been cross checked with other available data?	N/A Calculation of this parameter is as per updated methodology. This parameter is calculated once per crediting period. The frequency of calculation of fNRB for the host country is in line with VM0050 v1.0.

	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	N/A. The parameter is as per registered PD. fNRB is updated in accordance with section 9.2 of the updated methodology
	In case project participants have temporarily not monitored the parameter, has either deviation?	N/A. The parameter is as per registered PD. fNRB is updated in accordance with section 9.2 of the updated methodology.
Findings	No finding raised.	
Conclusion	The raised CLs were resolved satisfactorily. The value of this parameter is verified and accepted as: 0.6565	

4. Parameter BC_{b,i,y} (Fuel used per baseline device type i during year y)

Means of verification	Measuring /Reading /Recording frequency	Following methodology/7/ requirement, the parameter is to be obtained from survey at five years. The parameter is to be monitored using 2 options with option 1 being used. This option requires measurement campaign followed by KPTs that are not the part of the project activity.
	Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	Following methodology/7/ requirement, under option 1 the parameter is to be obtained from survey designed to capture the cooking habits and baseline firewood consumption of households in project boundary.
	Monitoring equipment	NA, as the survey data is obtained by verbal confirmation and is followed by KPT.

	Is accuracy of the monitoring equipment as stated in the monitoring plan? If the monitoring plan does not specify the accuracy of the monitoring equipment, does the accuracy of the monitoring equipment comply with local/national standards, or as per the manufacturer's specification?	NA, as the survey data is obtained by verbal confirmation on the frequency on the consumption of firewood in the baseline and is then followed by KPT.
	Calibration frequency /interval:	NA.
	Is the calibration interval in line with the monitoring plan and/or methodology? If the monitoring plan does not specify the frequency of calibration, is the selected frequency in accordance with the local/national standards, or as per the manufacturer's specifications?	N/A, as no monitoring/measuring equipment used.
	Is the calibration of measuring equipment carried out by an accredited person or institution?	N/A, as no monitoring/measuring equipment used.
	Is(are) calibration(s) valid for the whole reporting period?	N/A, as no monitoring/measuring equipment used.
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	Assessment team has reviewed the baseline surveys and KPTs. Data analysis on survey data concluded that the value is calculated accordingly. Data Traceability for the survey data presented was carried out during opening meeting.
	If applicable, has the reported data been cross checked with other available data?	N/A.

	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	The approach PP has implemented based on the questionnaire format of the survey, data interpretation and analysis for precision level, it is concluded to satisfy methodology requirement/7/. The approach resulted in simplified questionnaires that is easily conveyed by survey team and understood by survey participants. The calculation of the value of itself is also simple fraction based on the frequency.
	In case project participants have temporarily not monitored the parameter, has either deviation?	N/A. BC _{b,i,y} is already surveyed during MP2 and needs to be updated every 5 years.
Findings	NA	
Conclusion	The raised CLs were resolved satisfactorily. The value of this parameter is verified and accepted as: 4.04 tonnes/year	

5. Parameter BC_{p,j,k,y} (Fuel used per project device type i during year y)

Means of verification	Measuring /Reading /Recording frequency	Following methodology/7/ requirement, the parameter is to be obtained from survey biennial or annually. The parameter is to be monitored using 2 options with option 1 being used. This option requires measurement campaign followed by KPTs that are not the part of the project activity. Project KPT was already performed during requantification of MP1 – MP3, 27-January-2025 to 1-February-2025, therefore during the current MP KPT was only conducted form ICS distributed during the current MP, from 25-August-2025 to 5-September-2025.
	Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	Following methodology/7/ requirement, under option 1 the parameter is to be obtained from survey designed to capture the cooking habits and project activity firewood consumption of households. Yes, the frequency of reporting is inline with the requirement.
	Monitoring equipment	NA.
	Is accuracy of the monitoring equipment as stated in the monitoring plan? If the monitoring plan does not specify the accuracy of the monitoring equipment, does the accuracy of the monitoring equipment comply with local/national standards, or as per the manufacturer's specification?	NA, as the survey data is obtained by verbal confirmation on the frequency on the consumption of firewood in the project and is then followed by KPT.

	Calibration frequency /interval:	NA, as the survey data is obtained by verbal confirmation on the frequency on the consumption of firewood in the project and is then followed by KPT.
	Is the calibration interval in line with the monitoring plan and/or methodology? If the monitoring plan does not specify the frequency of calibration, is the selected frequency in accordance with the local/national standards, or as per the manufacturer's specifications?	N/A as the equipment used for measurement during the monitoring period was newly purchased, therefore not requiring calibration for the measurement campaign.
	Is the calibration of measuring equipment carried out by an accredited person or institution?	N/A as the equipment used for measurement during the monitoring period was newly purchased, therefore not requiring calibration for the measurement campaign.
	Is(are) calibration(s) valid for the whole reporting period?	N/A as the equipment used for measurement during the monitoring period was newly purchased, therefore not requiring calibration for the measurement campaign.
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	VVB has reviewed the baseline surveys and KPTs. Data analysis on survey data concluded that the value is calculated accordingly. Data Traceability for the survey data presented was carried out during opening meeting.

	If applicable, has the reported data been cross checked with other available data?	N/A. BCp,j,k,y is surveyed and has a frequency of biannual. Reported data has been cross check with KPT sheets and also with the already registered verification report.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	The approach PP has implemented based on the questionnaire format of the survey, data interpretation and analysis for precision level, it is concluded to satisfy methodology requirement/7/. The approach resulted in simplified questionnaires that is easily conveyed by survey team and understood by survey participants. The calculation of the value of itself is also simple fraction based on the frequency.
	In case project participants have temporarily not monitored the parameter, has either deviation?	N/A. BCp,j,k,y is surveyed and updated in accordance with section 9.2 of the updated methodology.
Findings	N/A	
Conclusion	VVB reviewed monitoring survey and Project KPTs. VVB analysed sampling calculation The value of this parameter is verified and accepted as: 1.25 tonnes/year	

5. Parameter $\eta_{new,avg,y}$ (Weighted average efficiency of project devices in year y)

Means of verification	Measuring /Reading /Recording frequency	Following methodology/7/ requirement, the parameter is established by 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. The monitoring have to be performed on annual bases. Please refer to CL 6
	Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	Following methodology/7/ requirement, the parameter is established by 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. The monitoring have to be performed on annual bases. Please refer to CL 6

	Monitoring equipment	N/A . Lab test was performed for 24 samples (12 with pot skirt and 12 without pot skirt). Samples were selected to achieve 90/10 confidence and precision levels as per the most recent version of the CDM Standard for Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and Programmes of Activities. The monitoring have to be performed on annual bases. Please refer to CL 6. For Ecoa wood generation 3 stove efficiency test results form a CREEC lab has been taken, which includes the stove distributed during the current MP.
	Is accuracy of the monitoring equipment as stated in the monitoring plan? If the monitoring plan does not specify the accuracy of the monitoring equipment, does the accuracy of the monitoring equipment comply with local/national standards, or as per the manufacturer's specification?	PP submitted WBT reports for 20 samples. These are lab authenticated documents. For Ecoa wood generation 3 stove efficiency test results form a CREEC lab has been taken, which includes the stove distributed during the current MP.
	Calibration frequency /interval:	N/A, monitoring equipment's were newly purchased. therefore not requiring calibration for the measurement campaign.

	Is the calibration interval in line with the monitoring plan and/or methodology? If the monitoring plan does not specify the frequency of calibration, is the selected frequency in accordance with the local/national standards, or as per the manufacturer's specifications?	N/A, monitoring equipment's were newly purchased, therefore calibration is not required. therefore, not requiring calibration for the measurement campaign.
	Is the calibration of measuring equipment carried out by an accredited person or institution?	N/A, monitoring equipment's were newly purchased/32/. therefore calibration is not required. therefore, not requiring calibration for the measurement campaign.
	Is(are) calibration(s) valid for the whole reporting period?	N/A, monitoring equipment's were newly purchased/32/. therefore, not requiring calibration for the measurement campaign.
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	Data analysis is performed with the presented project distribution database
	If applicable, has the reported data been cross checked with other available data?	N/A the parameter value is calculated based on weighted average of efficiency of 20 tested samples selected (10 with pot skirt and 10 without pot skirt) to achieve 90/10 confidence and precision levels as per the most recent version of the CDM Standard for Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and Programmes of Activities. For Ecoa wood generation 3 stove efficiency test results form a CREEC lab has been taken, which includes the stove distributed during the current MP.

	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?		WBT reports, hard copy data collection forms, and sample photographs of the Water Boiling Test being are submitted/32/.	
	In case project participants have temporarily not monitored the parameter, has either deviation?		N/A	
Findings	CL 06 was raised and closed successfully			
Conclusion	The raised CLs were resolved satisfactorily.			
	The value of this parameter is verified and accepted as:			
	Vintage of ICS Distributed	Monitored Utilization of Pot-skirt	Final Weighted Average $\eta_{new,avg,y}$	
	2021	70.83%	0.4414	
	2022	85.03%	0.4570	
	2023	92.22%	0.4713	
	2025	94.89%	0.5167	

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

The assessment team has thoroughly verified the calculation done for the quantification of the emissions reduction for the group project activity, under this monitoring period from 01-October-2024 to 30-September-2025.

4.4 Quality of Evidence to Determine Reductions and Removals

Verification team was able to confirm that the data presented is able to be traced to initial raw source of record/data. The spreadsheets used to calculate the VCU calculations, and all figures were tracked, checked and found to be consistent.

The transfer of carbon rights and other supporting documents related to quality and maintenance were checked by the verification team during the onsite audit assessment to confirm the authenticity of the documents and to check the correctness of the calculation.

The verification team can confirm that sufficient evidence is available for the whole monitoring period and the same is verifiable. Based on the distribution database, 697,758 were distributed total till the current monitoring period, out of which 149,911 have been distributed in the current MP. The follow up household visit is for collection is to collect information including type of baseline stove which is used to determine value of monitored parameter nold value. Verifier team evaluated the approach chosen by PP to be acceptable from the conservativeness principle as well while still meeting the requirement of the applied methodology.

In accordance with the above details the verification team confirms that:

A complete set of data for the monitoring period was available for the monitoring period and the verification of each monitoring parameter is elaborated under this of this report.

The complete monitoring data is also presented in the corresponding ER sheet and the final monitoring report.

The information provided in the monitoring report was cross checked with other sources, wherever appropriate and available, and such information is also included under this of this report.

The calculations of baseline emissions as presented in the corresponding ER sheet of final Monitoring Report were checked and found to be consistent with the formulae and methods described in the registered monitoring plan/05/ and the applied methodology.

All assumptions used in the emission calculations were found appropriate and therefore justified.

Appropriate emission factors and other reference values have been correctly applied.

The assessment team has verified all the primary supporting related to operations, quality, and generation of data during the monitoring period such as cross verification against initial/raw data source (users' signed agreements/14/, internal database record for distribution database for user's information/11/, baseline stove and fuel type/11/; monitoring survey/12/ and; technical specification of ICS model/25/, training sessions for competence evaluation of monitoring personals and survey execution guidance/28/, data quality check for plausibility and accuracy, VVB verified the 4.3.3 and 4.3.4 section of the MR in relation to QA/QC measures and training in relation to the competence of the field team. Evidence provided in form of internal audit reports, training records, project stove training material used for households visit/training/28/.

ER calculation with formulations and units conversion as well as data transfer from data sources into reports. The photographs were only used as means of secondary cross check of the information verified from Primary sources. As this is the 4th monitoring period of the project's first crediting period, information regarding project capacity commission and monitoring system are already verified in previous monitoring report which are also cross checked with previous report. Thus, a reasonable level of assurance is achieved.

4.5 Non-Permanence Risk Analysis

VCS standard/1/ section 2.4, non-permanence risk analysis is applicable for Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) and Geologic Carbon Storage (GCS) projects.

5 VERIFICATION OPINION

5.1 Verification Summary

The group project activity VCS – 4150, “DelAgua Clean Cooking Grouped Project in Rwanda” has undergone 3rd verification with monitoring period from 01/03/2024 to 30/09/2024 (including both days). DelAgua Health Rwanda (Voluntary) Limited (DHRV) & DelAgua Projects Pte. Ltd. are responsible for the collection, analysis, aggregation, preparation (conversion factors, assumptions, methodology, calculations) and presentation of activities and related GHG data in its public disclosures (including but not limited to monitoring report, emission reduction calculation sheet, submitted documents/ emails/ communications). Our responsibility for performing this work is to the management of DelAgua and in accordance with terms of reference agreed with the DelAgua in the master service agreement. The verification engagement assumes that the GHG data provided to us is complete, sufficient, true and free from material misstatements. SustainCERT disclaims any liability or co-responsibility for any decision a person or an entity would make based on this verification statement towards the issuance and utilization of VCU's hereby verified and certified. The verification was carried out during October – December 2025 by a team of qualified GHG auditors.

SustainCERT applies its own quality management system and compliance policies for quality control, in accordance with ISO/IEC 17029:2019 – Conformity Assessment Requirements for Validation and Verification bodies providing environmental information (ISO 14065:2020) and greenhouse gas audit (ISO 14064-3:2019) and certifications, and accordingly maintains a comprehensive system of quality control including documented policies and procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal & regulatory requirements.

The verification can confirm that:

- The project is implemented and operated as per the registered PD/5/;
- The monitoring plan in registered PD is as per the applied methodology/7/;
- The monitoring complies with the monitoring plan in the registered PD/5/;
- The monitoring report and other supportive documents provided are complete and verifiable and in accordance with the applicable VCS requirements and any other applied regulatory document;
- The installed ICS being essential for generating emission reductions runs reliably and are regularly used by end users (where applicable);
- The monitoring/survey system is in place and generates GHG emission reductions data;
- The GHG emission reductions are calculated without material misstatements.

A Reasonable Level of assurance was achieved as planned, during verification process.

We have complied with the VCS standard/1/ and other requirements mentioned, during the verification engagement and maintained independence. SustainCERT was not involved in the preparation of any statements or reports or data except for this Verification Statement and Report. SustainCERT maintains complete impartiality toward stakeholders interviewed during the verification process. SustainCERT did not provide any services to DelAgua Health Rwanda (Voluntary) Limited (DHRV) & DelAgua Projects Pte. Ltd. and its subsidiaries in the scope of verification that could compromise the independence or impartiality of our work. VVB declared that the validation and/or verification of the GHG statement was conducted in accordance with ISO 14064-3:2019 and ISO 14065:2020.

5.2 Verification Conclusion

The Verification of the group project titled 'DeLaqua Clean Cooking Grouped Project in Rwanda' VCS ID – 4150, have been undertaken by SustainCERT, as requested by DeLaqua Health Rwanda (Voluntary) Limited, project proponent for the monitoring period 01-October-2024 to 30-September-2025 (including both the days) as reported in monitoring report/8/. The group project activity is implemented in accordance with the registered monitored plan in PD/5/ and the emission reduction from the group project activity are calculated inline with applied methodology. It is our responsibility to express an independent verification statement on the reported GHG emission reductions from the group project activity.

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

In our opinion, the GHG emissions reductions reported for the group project activity for the period 01-October-2024 to 30-September-2025 are fairly stated in the project monitoring report/8/.The GHG emission reductions were calculated correctly based on the approved baseline and monitoring methodology VM0050-EE-and-Fuel-Switch-Measures-in-Cookstoves-v1.0 and the monitoring plan contained in the PD/5/.

Verification period: From 01-October-2024 to 30-September-2025

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

Vintage period	Baseline emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Project emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Reduction VCU's (tCO ₂ e)	Removal VCU's (tCO ₂ e)	Total VCU's (tCO ₂ e)
1-October-2024 – 31-December-2024	605,765	197,077	20,434	388,254	0	388,254
01-January-2025 – 30-	1,885,451	612,121	63,667	1,209,664	0	1,209,664

September-2025						
Total	2,491,216	809,197	84,101	1,597,918	0	1,597,918

5.3 Ex-ante vs Ex-post ERR Comparison

Vintage period	Ex-ante estimated reductions/removals	Achieved reductions/removals	Percent difference	Explanation for the difference
1-October-2024 – 31-December-2024	434,718	388,254	11% lower	There is a 33% difference in the ex-ante estimates and the actual emission reductions obtained for this monitoring period. The lower ER achieved is observed due to the number ICS distribution than envisaged ex-ante. Therefore, lead to a difference in the estimates and actuals for the ERs/VCUs.
01-January-2025 – 30-September-2025	1,959,023	1,209,664	38% lower	
Total	2,393,740	1,597,918	33% lower	

APPENDIX 1: COMMERCIALLY SENSITIVE INFORMATION

<i>Section</i>	<i>Information</i>	<i>Justification</i>	<i>Assessment conclusion</i>	<i>method</i>	<i>and</i>
N/A					

APPENDIX 2: TABLE OF REFERENCE

S. No	Document Title	Version	Date
1	VCS standard https://verra.org/documents/vcs-standard-v4-7/	4.7	16-April-2024
2	VCS guidelines https://verra.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/VCS-Program-Guide-v4.4.pdf	4.4	29-August-2023
3	Validation and Verification Manual https://verra.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/VCS_Validation_Verification_Manual_v3.2.pdf	3.2	19-October-2016
4	VCS Project Webpage, VCS ID - 4150 (https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/4150)	-	-
5	Project description Document	6.0	11- August-2025
6	Joint Validation and Verification (MP1) report MP2 verification report MP 3 verification report	2.1 3 3	14-December-2023 09-October-2024 04- March-2024
7	Updated Methodology: VM0050 ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES	1.0	-
8	Monitoring report MP 4 (01-October-2024 to 30-September-2025)	4.0	18-February -2026
9	Emission reduction calculation sheet	3.0	18-February -2026
10	Opening call for onsite Audit Onsite audit	-	17-October-2025 20-October-2025 to 22-October-2025
11	Project distribution database First date of distribution under this MP Distribution forms Sample posters	-	-
12	Monitoring Survey	-	-
13	Project platform data collection and retention	-	-
14	User's signed agreements (for which site visit was conducted)	-	
15	KML files	-	-

16	DeLaqua internal policy and employment handbook: CHSS Policy – Rwanda Risk Register _ Rwanda Signed Employee Handbook – Rwanda Approved Code of Conduct-CBW Anti Child and Modern Slavery signed statements Signed Code of Conduct		
17	Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities https://cdm.unfccc.int/Reference/Standards/index.html	9	-
18	No Double counting declaration Burn no double counting declaration	-	-
19	UN List of Least Developed Country (https://unfccc.int/topics/resilience/workstreams/national-adaptation-programmes-of-action/ldc-country-information).	-	-
20	DeLaqua field team activity log records	-	-
21	Attendance list for training sessions field team Awareness campaigns Photos of community engagement		-
22	Rwanda Labor Law - (https://webapps.ilo.org/dyn/travail/docs/530/rwanda_)	-	-
23	Stove Purchase Order	-	-
24	2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories; Chapter 2 Stationary Combustion	2006	-
25	Burns Website (product specification) Kuniokoa https://www.burnstoves.com/products/wood-stoves/kuniokoa/ ECO wood G3 Stove testing result - Project specification - Eco wood testing with Pot skirt (stamp date 07-february-2024) - Eco wood testing without Pot skirt (stamp date 03-April-2024)	-	-

26	CDM Guideline Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and PoA	4	16-october-2015
27	Local Stakeholder Consultation records: --District collaboration agreements -LSC report in district level -Sampled invitation (Conducted during initial validation) - Local LCS before the current distribution and LSC video clips	-	2022, 2025
28	Training evidences for monitoring team: -CHWs Attendance list -Household Visit records -Tubeho Neza Flipbook UPDATE 2019 V5 (Training Material) -MS Training Attendance and WBT training -Training Photo (monitoring survey team and WBT team) -SDG 8 - List of Employees – Rwanda	-	-
29	Rwanda environmental laws and regulations: 1. Law No. 04/2005 2. Ministerial Order No. 003/2008 Ministerial Order No. 004/2008 4. General Guidelines and procedure for EIA (https://elaw.org/resource/rwanda-environmental-impact-assessment-law-and-regulations)	-	Accessed 22-october-2025
30	Rwanda 7 Years Government Programme: National Strategy for Transformation (NST1) 2017–2024, transition to NS2 (2024-2029) National_Strategy_For_Transformation_-NST1.pdf (minaloc.gov.rw)		Accessed 22-october-2025
31	Rwanda (country profiles) from ILO database International Labour Standards country profile: Rwanda (ilo.org)		

32	WBT reports and excel sheet WBT equipment's specification and invoices	-	-
33	Baseline survey and Baseline KPTs (Conducted during the MP 1 to MP 3 requalification)	-	-
34	National Survey on Cooking Fuel Energy and Technologies-	-	-
35	Project stove KPT (for the stoves distributed under current-MP) Equipment specifications		
36	Grievance Register (GRM - 4150 - LIVE_Grievance Register)	-	-
37	Employment evidence Pay slip and list of employees		
38	Email snapshot of acknowledgement from REMA Progress report 2025 (confidential)		2025

APPENDIX 3: ABBREVIATIONS

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

APPENDIX 4: PROJECT FINDINGS

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL -1	Developer Response
VCS standard, V4.7	Distribution database	Section 1.1 of the MR mentions, “Till the end of current monitoring period, total 689,137 ICSs have been distributed throughout Rwanda.” However, the distribution database mentions the 703742 ICS have been distributed. PP Shall provide a clarification on the difference in the number.	The database contains ICS distribution data up to 4 October 2025, which is why a few additional stoves appear in the total count. However, as of the end of the monitoring period (30 September 2025), a total of 697,758 ICSs had been distributed. Further, Section 1.1 of the MR incorrectly mentions 689,137 ICSs. This figure has now been corrected to 697,758 in the ER sheet, MR Section 1.1, and throughout the report. The revised database, containing ICS distribution data up to the end of the monitoring period, is being resubmitted along with the updated ER sheet and MR.
	Rd 2	PP has submitted the distribution database for the project, However, as per the methodology at minimum The information captured for each project device included in the project activity must include: 1)Date of sale; 2) Geographic area of sale; 3) Model/type of project technology sold/distributed; 4) Name, telephone number	It is important to note that the database contains personal information of end users. Sharing such information publicly would breach Rwandan Data Protection Law No. 058/2021 of 13/10/2021 and may also contravene broader data protection regulations — such as the GDPR and the UK Data Protection Act 2018. Consequently, this personal data was not

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL -1	Developer Response
		(where available), and address of recipient; and 5) Unique alpha/numeric ID for each device that is sold/distributed. – however, in the database submitted 4) Name, telephone number (where available) are missing. PP shall submit a revise a database mentioning this information.	shared in earlier submissions. However, the confidential version of the database, which includes household names, is now being submitted for reference in accordance with Section 9.3 of the methodology.
	Rd3	PP has provided the database in the confidential document, details related to the same has been verified, it has been found that document is in line with methodology requirement mentioning all the details related to the captured information. Therefore, the finding stands closed. #Closed	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL -2	Developer Response
VCS standard, V4.7	KML File	PP shall submit the KML file with the location of the ICS distributed in the PAI 7.	The KML file containing the polygons of the locations for the ICS distributed in the current MP is being submitted as requested. In addition, a combined KML file containing the polygons of all locations where ICS have been

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL -2	Developer Response
			distributed across the entire project is also being submitted.
	Rd 2	PP has submitted the KML file for the project, therefore, the finding/comment stands closed. #Closed	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 3	Developer Response
VCS standard, V4.7	Double Counting	PP shall submit the declaration stating that there is no doubling counting of all the ICS distributed under the project activity. Additionally, PP shall demonstrate the procedure used to avoid double counting with the another project operational in the same area.	A signed declaration is being submitted to the VVB confirming that no double counting of ICS distributed under the project activity. The PP confirms that robust measures have been implemented to ensure that there is no double counting of Improved Cookstoves (ICS) distributed under the project activity. The following mechanisms are in place to prevent any overlap or duplication of stoves being registered under multiple projects: 1. Unique Identification of ICS - Each Improved Cookstove (ICS) distributed under the DelAgua project has a unique serial number, a physical DelAgua logo marking, and a barcode. - Scanning the barcode retrieves the complete end-user details associated with that specific stove, ensuring full

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 3	Developer Response
			traceability and preventing any duplication or overlap across projects. 2. Declaration Letter from the Project Proponent - In accordance with VCS Standard v4.7, Section 3.23, a signed declaration is being submitted to the VVB confirming that no double counting of credit claims occurs. - This declaration is providing formal assurance that all emission reductions are accounted for exclusively under this project. 3. Operational Safeguards - The signed household poster agreement includes a clause by which recipients commit not to purchase or accept any other improved cookstove from any entity after receiving a DelAgua ICS. - ICS are distributed only to eligible households who do not already own or use an improved stove from another carbon project and whose primary cooking continues to rely on traditional wood biomass-based technologies. Through these measures, the project ensures that all ICS are provided exclusively to eligible households reliant on traditional wood-based stoves and that no overlaps occur with other carbon initiatives. These procedures provide robust assurance that there is no double

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 3	Developer Response
			counting of stoves or emission reductions across multiple GHG projects.
	Rd 2	PP has submitted the double counting declaration and also a declaration from Burn, additionally the information related to prevention of double counting from all the additional households have been provided, the same was also verified during the PP interview. Therefore, the finding stands closed. #Closed	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR 1	Developer Response
VCS standard, V4.7	SDGs	Section 1.12, PP shall revise the column, current project contribution inline with the template requirement, “Brief description of the quantifiable impact of the project’s activities related to the SDG indicator, during the monitoring period.” Mentioning the contribution made by the project activity in the current monitoring period. PP shall submit the records of the employment, awareness campaigns and training conducted during the current monitoring period.	Section 1.12 of the MR has been revised in line with the template requirement to include a brief description of the quantifiable impact of the project’s activities related to the SDG indicators during the current monitoring period. The records of employment, awareness campaigns, and training conducted during the current monitoring period are being submitted as requested.

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR 1	Developer Response
	Rd 2	PP has provided the evidence for the project awareness campaigns in the form of photographs, however the schedule and date of these campaigns are missing, PP shall submit the Schedule and dates of these campaigns #open The training records have been submitted and found to be satisfactory, #Closed For the employment, the MR mentions 3,240 employees were temp contracted, PP shall confirm if all these employees were contracted for the current monitoring period, also PP shall conform if these are different employees or same as VCS 3699 #open	The PP has provided evidence of the project awareness campaigns in the form of photographs. It is important to note that DelAgua conducts continuous awareness and engagement activities with end users as part of its ongoing best practices in the market. As these activities are continuous in nature, specific dates and schedules cannot be assigned. During stove distribution activities, DelAgua demonstrates the use of improved cookstoves (ICS) to households and provides key usage instructions using local-language materials, including a 16-page flipbook (being submitted). A total of 149,911 ICS units were distributed during the monitoring period. These distribution events conducted between June and September 2025 included live demonstrations of ICS usage, explanations of key stove information, and awareness activities for households. In addition, the PP provides each household with a large pictorial poster, which is displayed near the kitchen or another visible area within the home. These posters, written in the local language and supported by illustrations, guide

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR 1	Developer Response
			households on proper stove usage and maintenance, serving as a lasting element of the ongoing awareness campaign. DelAgua also implements continuous engagement through household visits conducted by the local field teams across multiple districts. These visits are a key part of the ongoing communication and awareness process with end users. . In 2025, a total of 157,988 households have been covered across 8 districts. The household visit report is being submitted. The household visits serve multiple purposes: • Reinforcing key stove usage and maintenance practices through flipbooks and posters. • Providing households with an opportunity to share feedback or raise concerns. • Ensuring households are aware of grievance mechanisms, including direct communication with field staff and the toll-free helpline.

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR 1	Developer Response
			These continuous activities promote sustained use of improved cookstoves and strengthen relationships with the community, forming an integral part of DelAgua's ongoing awareness campaigns. PP confirms that all 3,240 employees (CHWs) referenced in the MR were contracted during the current monitoring period as well. The sample pay sheets for August 2025 and September 2025, along with the employee list already shared, further demonstrate their active engagement during this MP. Please note that PP has a total of 6,479 such employees across both DelAgua projects in Rwanda. Reporting all 6,479 employees under both projects would lead to double counting; therefore, the total number of employees has been proportionally allocated between Projects 3699 and 4150. Based on this proportional allocation, it is confirmed that the employees reported for Project 4150 are different from those reported under Project 3699. All employees were active during this MP and participated in relevant activities such as distributions, monitoring, and household visits, as applicable.

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR 1	Developer Response
		PP has provided the explanation and also relevant evidence for the campaigns and trainings conducted, employment evidence has also been provided. The assessment team has verified the details and therefore, the finding stands closed. #Closed	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR 2	Developer Response
VCS standard, V4.7	Stakeholders	Section 2.1.1 mentions, “Household air pollution (HAP) is estimated to lead to 3.2 million premature deaths globally each year, with the majority of those occurring in sub-Saharan Africa and Asia . By providing improved cookstoves and education on the benefits of clean cooking, the project will see positive changes in health.” The information and link mention is for world wide, Pp shall include the project location specific link. PP shall submit the scanned copy of grievance registers kept at different locations and also submit the records of all the grievance have been recorded during the current monitoring period. In section 2.1.2, “Delagua has a toll-free helpline for the relevant stakeholders to	Section 2.1.1 has been revised to include a Rwanda-specific reference along with the previously cited global data. The added reference states as follows: A country profile by the World Health Organization (WHO) titled “Rwanda — Environmental Health Scorecard” (2023) indicates that the annual mean level of fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) in Rwanda was approximately 36 µg/m³, 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. The grievance register is stored electronically (in excel format) and managed on DelAgua’s data server at the Kigali office. Any grievances received through any of the channels

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR 2	Developer Response
		connect with them in case they require any assistance. Any relevant concern received during operation of project activity is addressed according to its merit." PP shall also mention the toll free number in the MR.	referenced in Section 2.1.4 of the MR are directly recorded in this register. For the current monitoring period, no major grievances were received. For reference, the copy of the register is being submitted. The toll-free helpline number "8788" has been included in Section 2.1.4 of the MR for full traceability and transparency.
	Rd 2	PP has revised the link, therefore the finding stands closed. grievance register has been submitted and conformed that there are no grievance received. Toll free number has also been included therefore the finding stands closed. #Closed.	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 4	Developer Response
VCS standard, V4.7	Stakeholders	PP shall submit the maintenance activity log, also confirm of there were any charges/money taken/collected from the end users. In section 2.2.2, the risk to stakeholder Participation is mentioned as NA, PP shall clarify why it is mentioned as Not applicable.	There is no separate maintenance activity log, as maintenance-related information is recorded within the grievance register. In cases where end-users report issues, the concerned stove is either replaced or rectified accordingly. During the current monitoring period, there were one or two instances where, during distribution, some users received faulty stoves

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 4	Developer Response
			(e.g., missing stick supports or similar issues). These stoves were immediately replaced with new units. The PP further confirms that no charges or payments have been collected from end-users at any stage. The ICS distribution under the project has been carried out entirely free of cost, and any future maintenance or replacements, if required, will also be provided free of charge. With respect to Section 2.2.2, the risk to stakeholder participation was previously marked as “Not Applicable” because 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

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 4	Developer Response
			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. MR has been revised accordingly, with the "Not Applicable" marking removed and the above justification provided under Section 2.2.2.
	Rd 2	PP has provided information that ICS is distributed free of charge and maintenance is also free charge the same was also conformed from the end users, therefore the finding stands closed. #closed	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 5	Developer Response
VCS standard, V4.7	Eligibility Criteria	PP shall substantiate the procedure followed for newly added PAI 7 in the project activity meeting the requirement of baseline scenario. PP shall submit the evidence of 1st stove and last stove distributed under the PAI 7.	Section 3.3 of the MR provides details on the eligibility criteria for the inclusion of the newly added project activity (PAI-7), in line with Section 1.5 of the registered PD. PAI-7 involves the distribution of Ecoa Generation 3 improved cookstoves (ICS), which are an updated version of the Kuniokoa Generation 2 ICS, as the latter is no longer

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 5	Developer Response
		PP shall submit the end user agreement of all the households visited during the onsite visit by the VVB for current monitoring period and additionally also submit the photographic evidence inline with clarification 3 of the methodology.	available from the manufacturer. The registered PD already includes the Ecoa Gen 3 ICS model; therefore, its inclusion under PAI-7 is fully consistent with the registered PD and meets the baseline scenario requirements. Each PAI, including PAI-7, involves the distribution of improved cookstoves to households that were previously dependent on traditional cookstoves using woody biomass for cooking, thereby fulfilling all eligibility and baseline conditions. Sample distribution forms and poster agreements are being submitted for the first stove distributed in 2025 and the last stove distributed within the current monitoring period under PAI-7, along with corresponding distribution photographs. The end-user agreements are being submitted for all the sampled households audited by the VVB during the site visit of the current monitoring period. Additionally, please refer to columns S, T, and BA of the Usage Survey tab, which include the picture of the stove, the picture of the barcode clearly visible, and the picture of the cooking

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 5	Developer Response
			area, in line with Clarification 3 of the methodology.
	Rd 2	PP has provided the explanation of the baseline scenario and also regarding the stoves that are distributed by the project in the PA 7. The information provided by the PP is found to be consistent with the information mentioned in PD and MR. Therefore, the finding stands closed. #Closed	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 6	Developer Response
VCS standard, V4.7	Monitoring parameters	PP shall submit the evidence of WBT conducted during the current monitoring period. MR mentions, "All equipment used at the time of measurements were newly purchased; therefore, calibration was not required" PP shall submit the purchase recipe of WBT and KPT equipment. Under parameter, BCp,j,k,y - PP shall mention the date/period in which the KPTs	The WBT Excel calculator, hard copy data collection forms, and sample photographs of the Water Boiling Test being conducted are being submitted as evidence of WBT activities carried out during the current monitoring period. Invoices for the KPT and WBT equipment, along with sample photographs of the equipment, are also being shared as proof of purchase, supporting the statement in the Monitoring Report that all instruments were newly procured and within the calibration and therefore did not require calibration.

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 6	Developer Response
		were conducted. For both the period, to demonstrate compliance and transparency	Under the parameter BCp,j,k,y, the Monitoring Report has been revised to include the date/period during which the KPTs were conducted. For ICS distributed during 2021–2023, a project KPT was conducted during the requantification of MP1–MP3 between 27 January 2025 and 1 February 2025. As the required frequency of KPT is biennial, no separate measurements were required for these vintages in the current monitoring period. For the ICS distributed in 2025, a project KPT was conducted within the current monitoring period between 25 August 2025 and 5 September 2025, and the corresponding KPT sheet was shared, and results have been presented in the Monitoring Report.
	Rd 2	PP has provided the evidence for the WBTs conducted along with the certificates of the personal involved and calibration records, therefore, the findings stands closed. Details of the KPT has also been provided by the PP in the monitoring report, therefore, the finding stands closed. #Closed	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 7	Developer Response
VCS standard, V4.7	Monitoring Plan	Monitoring report mentions, “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” PP shall submit the efficiency and the manufacture specification of the new model that are distributed in the new vantage.	The efficiency test report and manufacturer specifications of the new stove model Ecoa wood G3 distributed in the current vintage are being submitted.
	Rd 2	PP has provided the efficiency report of the stoves, the detail has been assessed by the VVB, Therefore, the findings stands closed. #Closed	

APPENDIX 5: COMPETENCY STATEMENT

COMPETENCY STATEMENT	
Name	Muskan Chawla
Years of Experience	3+
QUALIFYING ROLES	
Team Leader	Yes
Auditor	Yes
Country Expert	Yes, CE Region 1 (English) / CE Region 6 (Hindi)
Technical Expert	Yes (1.1, 1.2)
Financial Expert	No
Independent Reviewer	Yes
APPROVAL	
Approved by	Head of Quality and Compliance, SustainCERT
Date	05/09/2023

COMPETENCY STATEMENT	
Name	Jean Bosco Rwiyamirira
Years of Experience	1+
QUALIFYING ROLES	
Team Leader	No
Auditor	Yes
Country Expert	Yes, CE Region 1 (English), CE Region 6 (Other language Kinyarwanda, Swahili)
Technical Expert	Yes (1.1)
Financial Expert	No
Independent Reviewer	No

APPROVAL	
Approved by	Head of Quality and Compliance, SustainCERT
Date	05/02/2024

COMPETENCY STATEMENT	
Name	Zhiyue Wang
Years of Experience	10 months+
QUALIFYING ROLES	
Team Leader	No
Auditor	Yes
Country Expert	Yes, CE Region 1 (English) / CE Region 6 (other languages)
Technical Expert	No
Financial Expert	No
Independent Reviewer	No
APPROVAL	
Approved by	Head of Quality and Compliance, SustainCERT
Date	23/09/2024

COMPETENCY STATEMENT	
Name	Atul Takarkhede
Years of Experience	18+
QUALIFYING ROLES	
Team Leader	Yes
Auditor	Yes
Country Expert	Yes, CE Region 1 (English) / CE Region 6 (Hindi)
Technical Expert	Yes (1.1, 1.2,3.1, 13.1)

Financial Expert	No
Independent Reviewer	Yes
APPROVAL	
Approved by	Head of Quality and Compliance, SustainCERT
Date	05/22/2025