



**Verified Carbon
Standard**

VCS REQUANTIFICATION VERIFICATION REPORT

DELAGUA CLEAN COOKING GROUPED PROJECT IN RWANDA

Report ID	VCS-1483947000013195159
Project title	DeLaqua Clean Cooking Grouped Project in Rwanda
Project ID	VCS4150
Crediting period	From 11-October-2021 to 10-October-2028
Monitoring periods verified for requantification	From 11-October-2021 to 28-February- 2023 (MP1) From 01-March-2023 to 29-February-2024 (MP2) From 01-March-2024 to 30-September-2024 (MP3)
Original date of issue	24-May-2025
Most recent date of issue	25-August-2025
Version	2.0
VCS standard Version	VCS standard V4.7
Current applied methodology	VMR0006 <i>Methodology for Installation of High Efficiency Firewood Cookstoves – version 1.1</i>

New applied methodology	VM0050 Energy Efficiency and Fuel-Switch Measures in Cookstoves Version 1.0
Client	DeI Agua Health Rwanda (Voluntary) Limited (DHRV) and DeI Agua Projects Pte. Ltd.
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Summary:	

The VCS Methodology Change and Re-quantification Procedure of the project title “DeI Agua Clean Cooking Grouped Project in Rwanda” VCS ID – 4150, have been undertaken by SustainCERT with accordance to the relevant VCS standard/1/, V4.7, VCS Program Guide, V4.4. Relevant requirements of the ISO 14064-2 and ISO 14064-3, as well as applicable criteria for consistent project operations, monitoring and reporting have been applied for verification.

The project VCS 4150 involves dissemination of Improved cook stoves in Rwanda under six project instances (PAI1-6). The project proponents are DeI Agua Health Rwanda (Voluntary) Limited and DeI Agua 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.

Purpose:

The requantification verification service provided by SustainCERT for the group project activity VCS 4150 is to perform independent requantification for the three already issued monitoring periods that is from 11-October-2021 to 28-February- 2023 (MP1), from 01-March-2023 to 29-February-2024 (MP2) and from 01-March-2024 to 30-September-2024 (MP3). During this requantification audit

project is also undergoing methodology change¹ from VMR0006/7/ ver.1.1 to VM0050/8/ ver.1.0. The requantification verification of the project is an independent review and ex-post & ex-ante determination by SustainCERT of the monitored reductions in GHG emissions that have occurred, against the VCS standard/1/, V4.7, VCS Program Guide, V4.4, VM0050/8/ and host party criteria/24/.

Scope of validation and verification

The scope of verification is to establish/verify that:

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

The project activity 4150 is undergoing requantification for the 3 monitoring periods: 11-October-2021 to 28-February- 2023 (MP1); 01-March-2023 to 29-February-2024 (MP2) and 01-March-2024 to 30-September-2024 (MP3), under its first crediting period (7 years) from 11/10/2021 to 10/10/2028

Desk Review

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

- o A detailed cross check of the information provided in the Requantification Report/10/ against the relevant evidence such as data sources and technical specification/17/ of measuring equipment.
- o A detailed cross check of the calculations made for the estimation of greenhouse gas emissions.

¹ Refer Verra VCS Methodology Change and Re-quantification Procedure

- o An evaluation of data management and the quality assurance and quality control system in the context of their influence on the generation and reporting of emissions reduction.

A risk-based approach has been followed for the verification of the project. During verification, 06 CARs, 07 CL and 00 FAR were raised during verification.

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

The review of the revised PD, Requantification Report/^{10/}, emission reduction calculation sheet, supporting documentation, and the interview with relevant personnel during the on-site audit provided the assessment team with sufficient evidence to confirm compliance with the applicable criteria. SustainCERT confirms that the project activity, VCS 4150, has been successfully implemented in accordance with the revised updated Project Description (PD)/^{9/} and the applied methodology, VM0050/^{8/}: Energy Efficiency and Fuel-Switch Measures in Cookstoves, Version 1.0 and VCS Methodology Change and Re-quantification Procedure, in alignment with all relevant VCS Program requirements.

SustainCERT confirms that the monitoring period from 11-October-2021 to 28-February- 2023 (MP1), 01-March-2023 to 29-February-2024 (MP2), 01-March-2024 to 30-September-2024 (MP3), has resulted in the total generation of 3,084,172 tCO₂e of emission reductions through the reduction in non-renewable biomass combustion.

Vintage period	Approved total VCUs eligible for issuance	New total VCUs eligible for issuance	Reconciliation percentage (%) = New VCUs/ original VCUs	Original total buffer pool allocation	New total buffer pool allocation	Buffer allocation difference (new total – old total)
11-October-2021 to 28-February-2023	1,367,923 ²	671,501	49.08%	-	-	-
01 March 2023 to 29 February 2024	2,494,036 ³	1,492,472	59.84%	-	-	-
1-March-2024 to 30-	1,400,322 ⁴	920,199	65.71%	-	-	-

² https://registry.verra.org/mymodule/ProjectDoc/Project_ViewFile.asp?FileID=107649&IDKEY=q903q4jsafkasjfu90amnmassdfkaidflnmfd934809dmfasdff148447971

³ https://registry.verra.org/mymodule/ProjectDoc/Project_ViewFile.asp?FileID=120312&IDKEY=9kialsjif098234kj28098sfkijf098098kl32lasjdflkj9092165910248

⁴ https://registry.verra.org/mymodule/ProjectDoc/Project_ViewFile.asp?FileID=128531&IDKEY=klksjoiuqgowrnoiuomnckjashoufifm902309ksdfiku098j177244249

September 2024						
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The management of DelAgua Health Rwanda (Voluntary) Limited (DHRV) & DelAgua Projects Pte. Ltd. (Project Proponent) is responsible for the preparation of the GHG emissions data and the reported GHG emission reductions, based on the procedures established in the project's Monitoring Plan outlined in the registered Project Description Document/9/ and the applied methodology/8/.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objective

The methodology Change and Re-quantification of the project titled “DelAgua Clean Cooking Grouped Project in Rwanda’ VCS ID – 4150,, have been undertaken by SustainCERT, as requested by DelAgua Health Rwanda (Voluntary) Limited (DHRV) & DelAgua Projects Pte. Ltd. the project proponent for the issued MP1, MP2, MP3 monitoring periods from 11-October-2021 to 28-February- 2023 (MP1); 01-March 2023 to 29-February-2024 (MP2); 01-March-2024 to 30-September-2024 (MP3). The verification requantificaiton of project activity is for the crediting period 11/10/2021 to 10/10/2028. The purpose of the verification is to conduct an independent review of the project information and confirm:

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

1.2 Scope and Criteria

The scope of requantification verification for this project activity involves assessing the claims made by the project proponent in the revised PDD along with ax- ante calculation sheet, Requantification Report^{/10/} ^{/8/}, emission reduction calculation sheet^{/11/} and other supporting evidence (as mentioned in appendix 2) made available to the verifier for issued MP1, MP2, MP3 monitoring periods from 11-October-2021 to 28-February- 2023 (MP1); 01-March 2023 to 29-February-2024 (MP2); 01-March-2024 to 30-September-2024 (MP3), in accordance to following documents:

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

- o VCS Methodology Change and Re-quantification Procedure/²⁵/
- o Other relevant rules and requirements, including host part requirements/²⁴/.

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

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

1.3 Level of Assurance

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

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

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

2 REQUANTIFICATION VERIFICATION PROCESS

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

2.1 Method and Criteria

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

- o A document review of the revised PD, Requantification Report/^{10/}, emission reduction calculation sheet/^{11/} and other evidence like monitoring survey data/^{12/}, signed user agreements/^{14/}, project distribution database/^{11/} (as mentioned in Appendix 2 of the report) were strategically reviewed against the applied methodology VM0050/8/, V1.0, VCS Methodology Change and Re-quantification Procedure and risk assessment was undertaken.
- o Project activity sources contributing to the leakage as well as project emissions are assessed inline with applied methodology/^{08/}.
- o The frequency of measurements, QA/QC procedures and other relevant documents are verified.

An onsite audit for the project was conducted from 14/04/2025 to 17/04/2025. Further details regarding the process have been mentioned in sections 2.3 and 2.4 of the report.

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

Monitoring period claimed for requantification period is valid for MP1, MP2, MP3 monitoring periods from 11-October-2021 to 28-February- 2023 (MP1); 01-March 2023 to 29-February-2024 (MP2); 01-March-2024 to 30-September-2024 (MP3), was verified from the ER calculation/^{11/}, as well as from revised PD,

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

2.2 Document Review

As part of verification of the project, the primary activity performed was the strategic review and risk assessment of the documents submitted using a dedicated protocol. A detailed review of revised PD, Requantification Report/^{8/} and ER calculation/^{11/} was performed to check:

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

All the other evidence reviewed is mentioned in Appendix 2 of this report. The cross checks between information provided in the Requantification Report/^{10/}, VCS PD/^{9/} and information from sources

other than those used, if available, the team's sectoral or local expertise and, if necessary, independent background investigations

2.3 Interviews^{12/}

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

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

Project technology users interviewed on site for household visit

S. No	Stove barcode	End-User name	Type of correspondent	Cluster/village	Date of Audit
1	BC140627	Mukankwaya Daphrose	ICS User	Mukenke	14-Apr-2025
2	BC150142	Akimana Latifa	ICS User	Mukenke	14-Apr-2025
3	TG020039	Babonangenda Philomene	ICS User	Kiyovu	15-Apr-2025
4	CT018409	Mukabugingo Anne Marie	ICS User	Kiyovu	15-Apr-2025
5	WA006973	Ntirenganya Egide	ICS User	Itambiro	16-Apr-2025
6	RC037779	Rwagasore Eric	ICS User	Gituza	16-Apr-2025
7	RC0333873	Rutayakubwimana Sphore	ICS User	Gituza	16-Apr-2025
8	WA004466	Itangishaka Danescene	ICS User	Kigese	17-Apr-2025

Baseline survey users interviewed on site for household visit can be found in the table below.

S. No	End-User name	Type of correspondent	Cluster/village	Date of Audit
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1	Mutesi Jacqueline	Household	Gacaca	14-Apr-2025
2	Uwineza Violette	Household	Rushaki Centre	15-Apr-2025
3	Esinikweli Charlotte	Household	Rushaki Centre	15-Apr-2025
4	Batamuliza	Household	Maswa I	16-Apr-2025
5	Iradukunda Giselle	Household	Maswa I	16-Apr-2025
6	Mukamana Jose	Household	Kigarama	17-Apr-2025
7	Mukashema Alice	Household	Kigarama	17-Apr-2025
8	Mukankwiye Berina	Household	Kiganwa	17-Apr-2025

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

S. No	Stakeholder name	Type of correspondent	Details Discussed	Date of Audit
1	Nizeyima Ceoude	Local Stakeholder	Feedback on Project; Awareness Campaign by PP, Carbon Credit Benefits, Positive-Negative Feedback, Grievance/15/, ongoing communication,	14-Apr-2025
2	Nsengimana Apaphrodite	Local Stakeholder	Feedback on Project; Awareness Campaign by PP, Carbon Credit Benefits, Positive-Negative Feedback, Grievance/15/, ongoing communication,	15-Apr-2025
3	Mukapahizi Ernestine	Local Stakeholder	Feedback on Project; Awareness Campaign by PP, Carbon Credit Benefits, Positive-Negative Feedback,	16-Apr-2025

			Grievance, ongoing communication/15/,	
4	Olivier	Local Stakeholder	Feedback on Project; Awareness Campaign by PP, Carbon Credit Benefits, Positive-Negative Feedback, Grievance, ongoing communication/15/,	17-Apr-2025

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

S. No	Name of the person Interviewed	Affiliation	Details Discussed	Audit Team
1	Felicien niyitegeka CHW/ Rukumberi sector, Gituza cell ,Gituza village	Del Agua	Baseline/Project monitoring survey/18/ execution, project distribution mechanism, data collection (distribution database), grievances mechanism/15/, Stove operation & maintenance related aspect	Jean Bosco Rwiyamirira (Auditor, Country Expert)
2	Claver Sindayigaya CHW/ Rukumberi sector, Ntovi cell, Kigese Village	Del Agua	Baseline/Project monitoring survey/18/ execution, project distribution mechanism, data collection (distribution database), grievances mechanism, Stove operation & maintenance related aspect	Jean Bosco Rwiyamirira (Auditor, Country Expert)
3	Twagirayezu Felicien Team Leader/ Rukumberi sector, Rubona cell, Maswa I village	Del Agua	Baseline/Project monitoring survey/18/ execution, project distribution mechanism, data collection (distribution database), grievances mechanism, Stove operation & maintenance related aspect	Jean Bosco Rwiyamirira (Auditor, Country Expert)
4	Emile Twagirayezu CHW/ Kazo sector, GAHURIRE cell, Itambiro Village	Del Agua	Baseline/Project monitoring survey/18/ execution, project distribution mechanism, data collection (distribution database),	Jean Bosco Rwiyamirira (Auditor, Country Expert)

			grievances mechanism, Stove operation & maintenance related aspect	
5	JEAN Baptiste Niyitegeka CHW/ Rushaki sector, Karurama cell, Rushaki village	Del Agua	Baseline/Project monitoring survey/18/ execution, project distribution mechanism, data collection (distribution database), grievances mechanism, Stove operation & maintenance related aspect	Jean Bosco Rwiyamirira (Auditor, Country Expert)
6	Vestine Kankindi CHW/ Kageyo sector, Kabuga cell, Mukenke village	Del Agua	Baseline/Project monitoring survey/18/ execution, project distribution mechanism, data collection (distribution database), grievances mechanism, Stove operation & maintenance related aspect	Jean Bosco Rwiyamirira (Auditor, Country Expert)
7	Murorunkwere CHW/ Byumba sector, Muramacell, Gicaca village	Del Agua	Baseline/Project monitoring survey/18/ execution, project distribution mechanism, data collection (distribution database), grievances mechanism, Stove operation & maintenance related aspect	Jean Bosco Rwiyamirira (Auditor, Country Expert)
8	Murekeyisoni Phoebe CHW/ Karama sector kiyovu cell kiyovu village	Del Agua	Baseline/Project monitoring survey/18/ execution, project distribution mechanism, data collection (distribution database), grievances mechanism, Stove operation & maintenance related aspect	Jean Bosco Rwiyamirira (Auditor, Country Expert)
9	Odette Uwimana CHW/ Karama Sector, Cyenkwanzi cell, Kiyovu village	Del Agua	Baseline/Project monitoring survey/18/ execution, project distribution mechanism, data collection (distribution database), grievances mechanism, Stove operation & maintenance related aspect	Jean Bosco Rwiyamirira (Auditor, Country Expert)

Based on the interviews conducted with above stakeholders and beneficiaries during the onsite visit and kitchen observations by the verifier team, it can be concluded that project ICS are actively used by the

households. The project activity also involves the change in the methodology from VMR0006/7/, V1.1 to VM0050/8/, V1.0 as per VCS Methodology Change and Re-quantification Procedure. During the onsite visit the baseline survey users for the project activity was also checked to verify the continued applicability of the existing baseline as per the revised PD.

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

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

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

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

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

On the basis of the information collected through above interviews and then further cross checked with the evidence submitted in the Appendix 2 of the report, helped assessment team reach to the conclusion

the project is inline with the applied methodology/^{08/} and VCS rules and requirement, thus, a reasonable level of assurance is met.

2.4 Site Visits

The VVB team carried out an on-site visit from 14/04/2025 to 17/04/2025 and physically inspected the project technical design and implementation as specified in the registered PD/^{4/}, revised PD and applied, Requantification Report/^{10/} as per methodology VM0050/8/, V1.0 and VCS Methodology Change and Re-quantification Procedure.

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

Duration of the Onsite Audit: 14/04/2025 to 17/04/2025			
S.No	Assessment Criteria	Means of Verification	Assessment Opinion
1	The assessment of the implementation and operation of the registered project activity	Registered PD/ ^{4/} , revised PD with applied methodology VM0050/8/, V1.0 and VCS Methodology Change and Re-quantification Procedure Interviews with PP and onsite visit/ ^{19/12/}	The information mentioned with reference to project implementation, efficiency and commissioning in MR is found consistent with the documents and information received during interviews.
2	A review of the monitoring survey for generating, aggregating and reporting the monitoring parameters.	Monitoring survey/ ^{17/} and emission reduction/ ^{11/} calculation sheet. Interviews with households/ ^{12/19/}	The information related to the monitoring survey generating, aggregating and reporting the monitoring parameters mentioned in MR is found to be consistent with documents crosschecked and information received by interviews.
3	Interviews with relevant personnel to determine whether the operational and data collection procedures are implemented in accordance	Interviews with PP/ ^{12/13/19} Training records/ ^{16/}	All the information related to operational and data collection is found to be inline with the PD/ ^{5/} and Requantification Report/ ^{8/} .

	with the monitoring plan in the PD/4/		
4	A check of the monitoring equipment including data transfer and observations of monitoring practices against the requirements of the PD, the applied methodology including the tools applied	Interviews with PP/19/	Monitoring practices were verified with interview from PP, and it has been observed that all the practices are found to be in line with the PD.
6	A review on calculation of emission reductions	Monitoring survey/17/ and emission reduction/11/	The values mentioned for ER calculation are found to be in line with the monitoring survey/18/. Methods, formulae, and emission factors for calculating baseline emissions have been followed in accordance with the applied methodology/8/.
7	An identification of quality control and quality assurance procedures in place to prevent or identify and correct any errors or omissions in the reported monitoring parameters	Interviews with PP/19/	Methods, formulae, and emission factors for calculating baseline emissions have been followed in accordance with the applied methodology/7/. All the QA/AC procedures were also verified on-site.

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

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

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

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

Sample Size:

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

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

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

2.5 Resolution of Findings

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

The Corrective Action Request (CAR) was raised if:

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

The Clarification Request (CL) was raised if:

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

The Forward Action Request (FAR) was raised if:

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

During verification a total of 06 CARs, 07 CLs and 00 FAR were raised. The details of all the issues communicated to the PD can be found in Appendix 4. The issues raised were closed successfully.

2.5.1 Forward Action Requests

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

3 VALIDATION FINDINGS

3.1 Project Details

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

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

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

	1. Use of an Eligible Methodology	VM0050/8/ v1.0 (Energy Efficiency and Fuel-Switch Measures in Cookstoves) is approved under the VCS Program and applicable to household ICS projects.	Methodology is eligible and correctly applied.
	2. Applicability of Methodology	Project uses Burn Kuniokoa G2 stoves; target users are rural households; baseline technology is inefficient three-stone fires. All applicability conditions of VM0050/8/ are met.	Fully applicable. All conditions are satisfied.
	3. Not Fragmented to Avoid Scale Limits	Project is classified as large-scale; ERRs exceed 300,000 tCO ₂ e/year; all activities are grouped under one implementation structure with six PAs.	Not fragmented. Project is valid as a large-scale grouped activity.
	4. Not Registered Under Other GHG Programs	Verified through registry search and project proponent's declaration. Not listed under CDM, Gold Standard, or GCC.	No double counting or dual registration.
	5. Voluntary Nature of the Project	Rwanda has no legal requirement mandating ICS usage; project is implemented voluntarily using carbon finance.	Project is additional and voluntary.
	6. Eligible Project Type	The project is an energy efficiency activity under Scope 03 (Energy Demand). It is not an AFOLU, ODS, or ineligible activity type.	Project type is eligible.
	7. Legal Right to Claim	MoU/23/ with Government of Rwanda; manufacturer agreement confirming no third-party credit claim;	Legal entitlement is verified

	Emission Reductions	carbon rights declaration submitted/15/.	and established.
AFOLU project eligibility, if applicable	Evidence Gathering Activities: Review of applied methodology, project categorization, and sectoral scope. Cross-check with VCS standard/1/ definitions and AFOLU eligibility appendix. Evidence Checked: VM0050/8/ v1.0; VCS standard/1/ v4.7 (Section 3.2 and Appendix 1); revised PD; Verra Registry listing/4/. Conclusion on Conformance: Not applicable. The project falls under Sectoral Scope 3: Energy demand, and is categorized as an energy efficiency project in cookstove distribution. It is not an AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use) project and does not involve AFOLU-specific activities such as ARR, REDD, or ALM. Therefore, AFOLU eligibility requirements do not apply.		
Requantification eligibility	1. Applicability of the New Methodology (VM0050/8/ v1.0) - Evidence Gathered: The project applies VM0050 v1.0, which is eligible under the VCS Program and suitable for household-level cookstove distribution projects under Sectoral Scope 3 (Energy Demand). - PD Confirmation: The PD v4.0 confirms that the methodology applicability conditions are met, including: - The project stoves are of a fixed design (Burn Kuniokoa G2), - They are implemented in rural households, - No deviation from the methodology has occurred. - Conclusion: The new methodology is applicable to the project and used appropriately. VM0050 applicability conditions are fulfilled. 2. Data Availability for Requantification - Requirement: The project must have complete and appropriate data available for each monitoring period being requantified under the new methodology. - Evidence Gathered: Monitoring data for MP1, MP2, and MP3 were submitted, including stove usage data, fuel consumption patterns, and survey documentation. This data was used in ex-post ERR calculations and verified by the VVB.		

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

3. Consecutive Monitoring Periods Including Latest Approved MP

- Requirement: The monitoring periods selected for requantification must be consecutive and include the latest approved monitoring period.
- Evidence Gathered: The requantification covers:
 - MP1: 11-Oct-2021 to 28-Feb-2023
 - MP2: 01-Mar-2023 to 29-Feb-2024
 - MP3: 01-Mar-2024 to 30-Sep-2024
- PD & Requantification Report/10/ Confirmation: These periods are documented consistently across the PD v4.0 and the Requantification Report/10/.
- Conclusion: The monitoring periods are consecutive and include all monitoring period i.e., MP1, MP2 and MP3/4/). This condition is met.

4. No Registration or Participation in Other Programs

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

5. No Change to Project Boundary or Nature Without Justification

- Evidence Reviewed: The project remains focused on the dissemination of Burn Kuniokoa G2 ICS units to households across six PAIs. There have been no unreported material changes to project scope or boundaries.
- PD and Site Visit Confirmation: The geographic boundaries and implementation are unchanged and verified during field visits.
- Conclusion: No unauthorized boundary changes. This condition is met.

	Final Conclusion: The project fulfills all eligibility requirements for applying the Methodology Change and Requantification Procedure under the VCS Program. It appropriately applies VM0050, has valid and consecutive monitoring periods with complete data, and demonstrates compliance with all procedural and eligibility conditions.
Project scale and estimated ERRs	Evidence Gathering Activities: - Review of ex-post ERRs calculated for MP1, MP2, and MP3 as provided in the Requantification Report/10/ and revised updated Project Description (PD)/9/. - Verification of classification of project as large-scale under the VCS standard/1/ v4.7. - Cross-check of emission reduction totals in the ER calculation sheet and PD v4.0. Evidence Checked: Verified emissions for each monitoring period: - MP1: 671,501 tCO₂e - MP2: 1,492,472 tCO₂e - MP3: 920,199 tCO₂e (Total Requantified ERRs: 3,084,172 tCO₂e) These figures are documented in the Requantification Report/10/ and PD Section 3.3, and supported by emission calculation spreadsheets and monitoring data. The PD clearly states that the annual average ERRs exceed the 300,000 tCO₂e threshold, qualifying the project as large-scale. Conclusion on Conformance: The project is correctly categorized as large-scale per Section 3.10 of the VCS standard/1/ v4.7. No changes in project scale occurred during the requantification period. The revised ERRs are based on credible activity data, application of the new methodology (VM0050), and methodologically compliant emission calculations. Therefore, the project scale is appropriate, and the estimated ERRs are validated and consistent with VCS requirements
Likelihood of achieving estimated ERRs	Evidence Gathering Activities:

- Desk review of monitoring data and usage surveys from MP1 to MP3.
- Analysis of stove distribution records, field monitoring results, and associated emissions calculations.
- On-site verification of stove operational status and user satisfaction.
- Review of technology durability, user behavior trends, and maintenance mechanisms.
- Interviews with local implementation partners and field teams/16/.

Evidence Checked:

Monitoring Survey Results: Show high stove usage rates and low drop-off. The survey confirms that over 95% of distributed Burn Kuniokoa G2 stoves remain in use and are functioning correctly.

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

ERR Trends: The ERRs for MP1, MP2, and MP3 total 3,084,172 tCO₂e are calculated correctly and same is verified by verification team.

No New Distributions in MP3: Reinforces that ERRs are from actual stove usage, not inflated by ongoing hardware rollout, reflecting mature and stable operations.

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

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

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

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

	Result: The project demonstrates strong operational consistency and is likely to achieve the revised estimated emission reductions. This condition is met and presents no concern for program eligibility or integrity.
Conditions prior to project initiation	Evidence Gathering Activities: - Conducted desk review of historical documentation including the original and revised updated Project Description (PD)/9/, stakeholder consultation records, and prior audit reports. - Reviewed supporting documents establishing baseline technology use (e.g., 3-stone fire) and conditions in target households prior to ICS distribution. - Cross-checked declarations/21/ from the project proponent affirming voluntary nature of the activity. - Confirmed absence of any legal mandates related to ICS distribution in Rwanda before the project's initiation date (11 October 2021). Evidence Checked: - Revised updated Project Description (PD)/9/: Section 1.4 and 3.1 clearly describe that prior to project initiation, traditional cookstoves such as 3-stone fires were widely used in rural Rwanda. - Initial Validation Report & Registry Records/4/: Confirm that the project start date/14/ is correctly stated as 11 October 2021, and the project was not operational before this date. - Stakeholder Consultation Reports: Demonstrate that the project underwent appropriate engagement procedures and was not a continuation of prior mandatory programs. - Declaration from Project Proponent/21/: States that the project activity is voluntary and not driven by any legal or regulatory requirement. - Policy Review: No Rwandan national policy was found mandating ICS implementation during the relevant pre-start period. Conclusion on Conformance: - The baseline scenario is valid and correctly defined as the use of inefficient, traditional cookstoves.

	- The project activity was not a regulatory requirement and is clearly a voluntary intervention supported by carbon finance. - Sufficient documentary evidence supports the assertion that the project began only after registration and was not implemented in whole or part prior to the official start date. Result: The project satisfies all VCS requirements relating to conditions prior to project initiation. No eligibility concerns arise.
Additional information relevant to the project	The verification team concludes: - The handling of commercially sensitive information complies with VCS rules and is transparently disclosed in Appendix 1 marked as not applicable. - No additional factors—legal, financial, technical, or operational—have been identified that would affect the project’s eligibility or the validity of the quantified ERRs.

3.2 Application of the New Methodology for the Requantification

3.2.1 Title and Reference

Item	Details
Title of methodology ⁵	VM0050: Energy Efficiency and Fuel-Switch Measures in Cookstoves
Version	Version 1.0
Methodology Reference	VM0050 v1.0 – published in the Verra VCS Methodology Repository. Approved for use under VCS standard/1/ v4.7.
Sectoral Scope	Scope 03 – Energy Demand

⁵ In this section, «new methodology» means the most recent version of a different active methodology or the most recent version of the current applied methodology selected for the purpose of applying the *Methodology Change and Requantification Procedure*.

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

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

3.2.2 Applicability

Methodology ID	Applicability condition	Assessment and conclusion
VM0050	Replacement of non-renewable biomass (e.g., firewood, charcoal)-fired cookstoves with: i. More efficient project devices that use the same fuel as in the baseline. ii. Efficient project devices fired by renewable biomass or bioethanol. iii. Efficient project devices fired by liquefied petroleum gas (LPG); or iv. Electric-powered project devices.	The verification team confirms that the project replaces traditional three-stone firewood stoves with Burn Kunioko G2 ICS. Stove efficiency was reviewed via WBT results and confirmed through on-site inspection and interviews with field team/16/, end-users. All distributed ICSs use the same non-renewable biomass and achieve fuel savings.
VM0050	Replacement of solid or liquid fossil fuel (e.g., coal, kerosene)-fired cookstoves with any of the following: i. Efficient project devices fired by renewable biomass or bioethanol ii. Efficient project devices fired by LPG; or iii. Electric-powered project devices.	Not applicable. The verification team confirms that the baseline stoves are firewood-based. No evidence of fossil fuel-based baseline cooking was observed in survey responses or during household visits.

VM0050	Project devices are used in households, communities, institutions, or small or medium enterprises (SMEs), collectively referred to in this methodology as the “target population.”	The verification team confirms that all ICSs are deployed exclusively in households. This was verified through interviews and observation during on-site visits to a representative sample of project activity instances. No ICSs were deployed in institutional or SME contexts.
VM0050	Where renewable biomass is used, it is exclusively renewable and qualifies as one of the following: a) A by-product, residue, or waste stream from agriculture, forestry, and related industries; or b) Originating from dedicated plantations that comply with all relevant applicability conditions in the most recent version of CDM TOOL16.	Not applicable. The verification team confirms that the project does not involve switching to renewable biomass. It focuses solely on improving the efficiency of traditional non-renewable biomass (firewood) use.
VM0050	Where biomass residues are used, they would have been left to decay or burned without energy recovery before implementation of the project activity, and their use does not involve a decrease in carbon pools – in particular of dead wood, litter, or soil organic carbon – on the land areas from which the biomass residues originate.	Not applicable. No biomass residues are used as fuel in the project. Stove users rely on regular firewood as confirmed in monitoring surveys and field visits.
VM0050	Where biomass residues from a production process are used, project	Not applicable. The project does not introduce biomass residues as fuel and does not affect any production process.

	implementation does not result in an increase in the processing capacity of raw input or any other substantial changes (e.g., product change) in this process.	
VM0050	The project does not use multiple types of renewable biomass as a fuel source but instead improves the efficiency of existing biomass use, reducing overall fuel consumption.	Compliant. The verification team confirms that the project reduces firewood consumption using improved biomass cookstove model. No other fuel types are introduced.
VM0050	Where project activities introduce renewable biomass as charcoal, it is renewable charcoal produced by efficient charcoal production processes (e.g., retort sedentary kilns, improved sedentary kilns, Casamance kilns). Methane produced during the charcoaling process is captured and destroyed or combusted for energy purposes.	Not applicable. The project does not introduce charcoal as a fuel source and does not engage in charcoal production.
VM0050	Project devices using renewable biomass (fuel-switch) or non-renewable biomass (improved efficiency) are single-pot, multi-pot portable, or in-situ cookstoves with an	The verification team reviewed CCP WBT ⁶ test results submitted for the Kuniokoa G2 stove. All results confirmed initial thermal efficiency above 25%. Stove specifications were also visually confirmed during household visits.

⁶ Water Boiling Test (WBT) is conducted from 01-Apr-2025 to 04-Apr-2025.

	initial thermal efficiency of at least 25%	
VM0050	Project devices using LPG or bioethanol are single-pot, multi-pot portable, or in-situ cookstoves with an initial thermal efficiency of at least 30%	Not applicable. The project does not involve LPG or bioethanol-fueled stoves. Confirmed during document and field review.
VM0050	Electric project devices meet the maximum risk factor score of 15 on the Cookstove Durability Protocol and have the following minimum thermal efficiency: a) Hot plates and electric hobs: 40% b) Induction stoves and other electric stoves: 70%	Not applicable. No electric stoves are used or distributed in the project. Confirmed via PD and MR review.
VM0050	Project devices using LPG comply with all of the following conditions: a) The baseline fuel either includes non-renewable biomass or is a more carbon intensive fossil fuel (demonstrated by the baseline survey, see Section 6.2) b) The project has a provision for metering LPG supplied to each consumer at the LPG filling station, in order to determine household LPG consumption; and c) The project does not seek to issue any carbon credits for periods after 31 December 2045.	Not applicable. The project does not involve LPG distribution or metering. Confirmed by the PP and through field interviews.

VM0050	Electric project devices use the following electricity sources: a) Decentralized renewable energy systems: Decentralized energy systems using fossil fuels are not eligible, except for backup generators that supply less than 1% of the annual electricity of the decentralized renewable energy system. b) Self-generated renewable electricity (with a maximum of 20% electricity from non-renewable sources for backup); or c) National or regional electricity grid.	Not applicable. No electric project devices are included.
VM0050	The project proponent designs incentive mechanisms to reduce the use of inefficient baseline devices and practices that can be replaced by the project devices and describes these mechanisms in the project description.	The project distributes ICSs free of charge and implements awareness campaigns to promote sustained adoption. The verification team confirmed this through interviews with end-users and community field staff.
VM0050	Where a project device has ended its technical life, the project proponent either replaces it with a comparable or better project device or retrofits its essential components to continue meeting the minimum service level requirements (i.e., thermal energy generation), otherwise no further	Verified. During interviews with DelAgua's implementation team, the verification team confirmed the PP's commitment to replace or repair devices reaching the end of technical life. Stove replacement protocols are documented in the PD.

	emission reductions may be claimed for the project device.	
VM0050	Project proponents implement a method for the distribution and identification of project devices that avoids double counting of emission reductions by other mitigation actions and includes unique product identification on the stove itself at the time of distribution/sale (e.g., program logo, alpha/numeric ID, and end-user location, such as geographic coordinates, complete address information).	The verification team observed stoves tagged with barcodes and program logos during field visits. Each stove is linked to a household record in the digital sales database, including GPS data or addresses. Distribution and tracking procedures are robust and prevent double counting.
VM0050	The project complies with any national, sub-national, or local regulations or guidance for the installation, commercialization, distribution, and use of improved cookstoves and/or fuel supply and use for the target population. National, regional, and local regulatory frameworks for the provision of the type of thermal energy services provided by the project activity must be documented.	Review of Rwanda's energy policies and interviews with the PP confirm that ICS distribution is voluntary. No legal obligation or EIA requirement applies. The project aligns with national clean cooking goals but is not mandated.

VM0050	Where project activities reduce emissions from non-renewable biomass, including firewood and charcoal, the risk of double counting is assessed on a national basis by evaluating at validation and crediting period renewal whether there are REDD+ projects or jurisdictional REDD+ programs whose project boundary overlaps with the expected fuel source area of the project. The project proponent must report on the findings of this assessment for informational purposes in the revised updated Project Description (PD)/9/.	The verification team reviewed registry searches and spatial data. No REDD+ projects registered under Verra or other programs operate in the project's woodfuel sourcing area. The risk of double counting is not present and has been transparently addressed in the PD.
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3.2.3 Project Boundary

The verification team concludes that:

- The project boundary is well-defined, transparently documented, and consistent with the geographic and operational scope of the grouped activity.
- All GHG sources, sinks, and reservoirs have been appropriately selected or excluded, in full compliance with VM0050 v1.0, VCS Methodology Change and Re-quantification Procedure and IPCC 2006 guidelines.
- The assessment is based on robust evidence: household surveys, ER calculations, GPS data, and direct observations from on-site visits and user interviews.

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

Source	Gas	Included?	Assessment and conclusion	
Baseline	Thermal energy generation	CO ₂	Yes	The verification team confirms that CO ₂ emissions from traditional biomass burning are included as per VM0050. Confirmed through MR, stove performance tests, and end-user interviews.
		CH ₄	Yes	Included per methodology. CH ₄ emissions from incomplete combustion were correctly included in baseline. Verified through emission factor application and ER spreadsheet.
		N ₂ O	Yes	N ₂ O emissions from biomass combustion are included. Calculations follow IPCC 2006 defaults.
	Production of charcoal fuel	CO ₂	No	Not included. The verification team confirms that charcoal is not used as a fuel in the baseline scenario based on the results of the baseline fuel use survey. Firewood is the exclusive baseline fuel across all Project Activity Instances (PAIs). Therefore, emissions from charcoal production are not applicable and are correctly excluded.
		CH ₄	No	CH ₄ emissions from charcoal production are excluded, which is appropriate given the absence of charcoal use. This was validated through review of the PD, MR, and household energy survey data. No households reported charcoal use.
		N ₂ O	No	N ₂ O emissions associated with charcoal production are correctly excluded. The verification team confirms through document review and field interviews that the project does not consider charcoal in the baseline fuel mix. Exclusion aligns with methodology applicability conditions.
Project	Thermal energy generation	CO ₂	Yes	The verification team confirms inclusion of CO ₂ from combustion of non-renewable biomass in traditional stoves (e.g., 3-stone fires). This is the primary emissions source in the baseline and was correctly accounted for using IPCC 2006 factors and Tool 30-based fNRB values. Verified through MR and ER spreadsheet.

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

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

3.2.4 Additionality

The project applies a standardized method for demonstrating additionality, as defined in Section 4 of VM0050 v1.0, which refers to the “Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality in cookstove projects.” This tool outlines a performance benchmark-based approach, i.e., a standardized additionality method, which does not require a financial or barrier analysis, but rather assesses regulatory surplus and performance threshold eligibility.

Steps Taken to Validate Compliance with the Methodology

1. Confirmation of Standardized Method Use

- The verification team reviewed Section 4.6 of the PD v4.0 and confirmed that the project uses the standardized additionality method based on performance thresholds.
- This approach is supported by VM0050 v1.0 for projects involving household-scale distribution of ICS with defined efficiency and baseline characteristics.

2. Performance Benchmark Assessment

- The performance benchmark applied under VM0050 requires the use of non-renewable biomass in the baseline scenario, and project technologies that achieve thermal efficiency $\geq 25\%$.
- The Kuniokoa G2 stoves deployed exceed the minimum thermal efficiency requirement (WBT-tested $>30\%$). This was verified through review of stove testing protocols and efficiency documentation.
- The verification team reviewed CCP WBT test reports⁷, manufacturer test data, and prior validations confirming that the benchmark was achieved.

3. Assessment of Regulatory Surplus

- The verification team reviewed national and local regulations to assess whether stove adoption was mandated. In Rwanda, the Government encourages but does not mandate improved cookstove use. There is no legal obligation for households to transition away from three-stone fires.
- During on-site field interviews, stove users confirmed that ICS use was voluntary and that prior to distribution, no regulatory push or government subsidy dictated their adoption.
- The project therefore meets the regulatory surplus requirement.

4 Validation of Non-Annex I Context

- Rwanda is a non-Annex I country under the UNFCCC.
- There is no enforced legal requirement that would undermine the claim of additionality.
- The PD and MR appropriately declare this context, and the verification team confirmed it during document review and in-country stakeholder interviews during its site visit.

5 Cross-Checks and Additional Validation

- The verification team cross-checked the additionality demonstration by:
 - Verifying the fNRB values and confirming the project qualifies as a non-renewable biomass intervention.
 - Reviewing household baseline surveys confirming predominant use of traditional three-stone fires (low efficiency, high emissions).

⁷ Water Boiling Test (WBT) is conducted from 01-Apr-2025 to 04-Apr-2025.

- Reviewing the MR and ER spreadsheet to confirm consistent application of baseline and project assumptions in line with VM0050 and the additionality tool.

6 Overall Conclusion

The verification team concludes that additionality has been appropriately demonstrated based on the standardized performance method allowed under VM0050 v1.0. The project:

- Meets the thermal efficiency benchmark using independently verified WBT⁸ results,
- Clearly satisfies the regulatory surplus test, with no mandatory ICS adoption policy in Rwanda,
- Applies the correct additionality procedure for a household-level ICS distribution project.

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

6.1 Methodology Deviations

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

6.2 Project Description Deviations

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

The verification team assessed that there no Project Description (PD) deviations were applied to the project during the monitoring periods selected for requantification (MP1: 11 Oct 2021 – 28 Feb 2023, MP2: 01 Mar 2023 – 29 Feb 2024, MP3: 01 Mar 2024 – 30 Sep 2024).

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

- Review of revised updated Project Description (PD)/9/: The team reviewed the most recent version of the Project Description submitted to Verification team, which incorporates all updates for the methodology change and requantification application.
- Requantification Report/10/ Cross-Check: The MR explicitly states that no project description deviations have occurred. This was confirmed through consistency between parameters in the MR, PD, and ER calculation files.

⁸ Water Boiling Test (WBT) is conducted from 01-Apr-2025 to 04-Apr-2025.

- Stakeholder Interviews: Interviews/12/ with the project proponent and field teams confirmed that no implementation changes diverged from the registered PD/4/, and no deviation requests were submitted to Verra.
- Validation of Core Criteria: The verification team specifically evaluated potential impacts on:
 - Applicability of the methodology: All applicability conditions of VM0050 v1.0 and VCS Methodology Change and Re-quantification Procedure continue to be met without modification.
 - Additionality: The additionality demonstration under the standardized performance method remains intact and unaffected.
 - Baseline scenario: The traditional biomass-based baseline remains appropriate, with no change or deviation proposed.

Therefore, it is confirmed by verification that the:

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

6.3 Baseline and Monitoring

6.3.1 Baseline Reassessment

Is the project subject to a baseline reassessment?

☐ Yes ☒ No

The verification team concludes that:

- The project is not subject to a baseline reassessment for the selected monitoring periods (MP1 to MP3).
- The baseline survey was conducted within the required five-year window.
- There is no change in policy or context that invalidates the existing baseline scenario.
- The project remains in full compliance with the baseline reassessment requirements of VM0050 v1.0 and the VCS standard/1/ v4.7.

6.3.2 Baseline Scenario

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

☒ Yes

☐ No

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

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

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

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

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

The revised PD v4.0 (Section 3.4) confirms that the baseline scenario consists of the use of three-stone fires or rudimentary metal stoves fueled by firewood, consistent with rural household practices in Rwanda prior to ICS intervention.

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

- The PD outlines that baseline households used firewood in traditional stoves, with efficiencies typically default of 15%.
- Supporting data includes baseline household surveys, national studies (e.g., Rwanda Fifth Rwanda Population and Housing Census and Demographic and Health Survey), and validated emission factors from IPCC 2006.
- The verification team reviewed household survey data collected at validation and confirmed consistent stove types and fuel usage through interviews and field visits.

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

- The revised PD appropriately references IPCC guidelines, peer-reviewed biomass studies, and national cooking energy statistics.
- No inconsistencies were found between cited sources and how the data was used to justify the baseline.

- The verification team cross-checked these citations during desk review and confirmed their accuracy for the baseline scenario demonstration.
- 3) Relevant national and/or sectoral policies and circumstances have been considered and are listed in the revised updated Project Description (PD)/9/.
- Rwanda's policies such as the Energy Sector Strategic Plan (2018/19–2023/24), Updated NDC (2020), and Energy Policy (2025) were reviewed.
 - These promote—but do not mandate—the adoption of clean cooking technologies.
 - The verification team confirmed that there is no legal requirement for households to shift from traditional stoves, preserving the baseline scenario's validity.
- 4) The procedures for identifying the baseline scenario have been correctly followed and the identified scenario reasonably represents what would have occurred in the absence of the project. Therefore, it is confirmed by Verification team that:
- VM0050 allows for defining the baseline as the prevailing traditional practice using three-stone fires, which is correctly substantiated project proponent.
 - The verification team confirms that the PD and MR follow this procedure.
 - On-site interviews with non-project households further confirm that traditional cooking remains common among control populations.
- 5) Steps taken to cross-check data used in the identification of the baseline scenario. Cross-checks included:
- Comparison of PD claims against monitoring data from MP1–MP3.
 - Review of prior validation and stakeholder consultation records.
 - Interviews with field staff and implementing partners confirming that no pre-existing ICS programs were in place.
 - Comparison of fNRB and default emission factors to Tool 30 and IPCC 2006 guidance.

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

6.3.3 Monitoring Plan

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

Table 1: Parameters Available at Validation

Parameter	Description	Source	Purpose	Verification Assessment
EF _{b,i,CO2} / EF _{p,j,CO2}	Emission factor for fuel used by the baseline/project device (tCO ₂ /TJ)	IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories	Used to calculate the CO ₂ emissions from biomass combustion	Value of 112 tCO ₂ /TJ for firewood confirmed; accurately applied in ER spreadsheet as per IPCC default and VM0050 guidance.
EF _{b,i,non-CO2} / EF _{p,j,non-CO2}	Non-CO ₂ emission factor for fuel used by the baseline/project device (tCO _{2e} /TJ)	IPCC 2006 Guidelines and IPCC AR5 GWP100 values	Used to calculate CH ₄ and N ₂ O emissions from biomass combustion	Values of 9.46 tCO ₂ /TJ including GWP-weighted CH ₄ and N ₂ O factors were verified; align with AR5 and correctly applied.
NCV _{b,i} / NCV _{p,j}	Net calorific value of biomass fuel (TJ/tonne)	IPCC 2006 Guidelines	Convert fuel quantity to energy content	Default value of 0.0156 TJ/tonne used; consistent with methodology and IPCC guideline.
BC _{ex-ante,b,i}	Annual average quantity of fuel used per baseline device (tonnes/year)	Ex-ante estimation based on KPT results and survey analysis	Estimate ex-ante baseline emissions	Value of 4.04 t/HH/year validated based on control group KPT; conservative and consistent with prior validations.
η _{old,avg}	Average thermal efficiency of	Default value as per VM0050	Used in baseline emissions estimation	0.15 efficiency for three-stone fire confirmed and

	baseline stove (fraction)			applied in line with VM0050 defaults.
Hhi / Hhj,k	Average household size (converted to equivalent male adults)	Baseline and monitoring surveys	Average household size of the target population for Estimation of average energy consumption	Converted using age/gender weights; final average (4.31 EMAs) is well justified and applied consistently.

Table 2: Parameters Monitored

Parameter	Description	Source	Purpose	Verification Assessment
Nj,k,y	Number of improved cookstoves commissioned under the project	Stove distribution and commissioning records	Used to calculate the number of project devices operational	Verified from distribution database/14/ and stove barcode tagging; aligned with MR data.
nj,k,y	Proportion of project stoves still in use	Annual monitoring surveys and visual inspection	Adjust the count of stoves to those actually used	90% cap applied; supported by survey evidence and confirmed during site visits.
fNRB,y	Fraction of biomass that is non-renewable	Calculated using Tool 30 with national and local biomass data	Determine emissions attributed to non-renewable biomass	Value of 0.6565 reviewed against Tool 30 calculation and conservative discounting applied per guidance.
BCb,i,y	Annual fuel consumption per baseline stove	Kitchen Performance Test	Used to derive fuel savings	KPT protocol implemented with 90/10 precision;

		(KPT) in control group households		baseline average of 4.04 t/HH/year confirmed.
$\eta_{\text{new,avg,y}}$	Thermal efficiency of the project stove	Water Boiling Test (WBT)/18/ results	Estimate emissions from project devices	Tested value between 45.85% and 48.33%; reviewed and validated from recent WBT campaigns.
BC _{p,j,k,y}	Annual fuel consumption of ICS stove	KPT field surveys	Used to determine actual fuel use and emissions under project	Range of 0.8722–1.2857 t/HH/year validated through sample data and ER spreadsheet.

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

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

7 VERIFICATION FINDINGS

7.1 Project Details

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion:
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Audit history	The project activity is undergoing methodology change and Re-quantification Verification for already issued credits under MP1, MP2 and MP3/4/. The assessment team has verified that audit history using the Project webpage, all the previous verification has been published under Verra. It has been concluded that the information present in the revised updated Project Description (PD)/9/ and Requantification Report/10/ is appropriate. Joint Validation/ verification was done by Earthood Services Pvt Ltd. And 2nd and 3rd monitoring period verification by SustainCERT S.A. Presently, Re-quantification Verification is done by SustainCERT S.A.
Sectoral scope	03 Energy Demand
AFOLU project category, if applicable	This is a non-AFOLU project
Project activity type	Type 2: Energy efficiency improvement projects
General eligibility of the project to participate in the VCS Program	The project activity falls under sectoral scope 03 “Energy demand” and is not part of any of the project categories falling under exclusion criteria in Table 2.1 of the VCS standard/1/ 4.7. The project activity effects CO₂ emission reduction which is a covered GHG under the VCS program. Therefore, the project is eligible under the scope of the VCS program and in line with the VCS standard/1/ V4.7. It results in CO₂ emission reductions, one of the seven Kyoto Protocol greenhouse gases. It consists of distribution of Improved cookstoves in rural households of Rwanda. The project activity follows the approved methodology’s definition of project area and boundary. The project is an energy efficiency improvement project disseminating ICS in rural areas involving marginalized households. Further, the project’s eligibility and applicability under the VM0050 Methodology is explained in detail under Section 3.2 of this revised Project Document. For detailed assessment on eligibility of the project to participate in the VCS Program please refer below sections.
AFOLU project eligibility, if applicable	This is a non-AFOLU project.

Transfer project eligibility, if applicable	The project undergoing methodology change and requantification as per Verra procedure requirement. Further, no evidence is found for the rejection or participation of the project activity in any other GHG program such as Gold Standard, UNFCCC CDM. VVB has conformed through official declaration/21/ that they have no intension to register the program in other GHG programs. Same was discussed during the on-site assessment with PP. So, VVB confirm that the project activity is applicable for issuing credit in VERRA VCS and is not rejected by any other GHG programs.		
Eligibility assessment as per VCS Methodology Change and Re-quantification Procedure	Eligibility Requirement as per meth change and requantification procedure		Verification Team's Assessment
	1. The project activity meets all applicability conditions of the latest version of the methodology applied.		It is confirmed by verification team that all applicability conditions of VM0050 v1.0 are met, including stove efficiency thresholds, appropriate fuel types, and project design requirements. The ICS models deployed exceed the required 25% thermal efficiency.
	2. The project activity has all data and parameters required to apply the latest version of the methodology applied.		It is confirmed by verification team that the project has KPTs, WBTs, distribution records, household surveys, and end-user data sufficient to populate all parameters required by VM0050 v1.0, including adjustments based on Verra's clarifications.
	3. The project applies the latest version of the methodology applied to consecutive monitoring periods.		It is confirmed by verification team that the VM0050 methodology has been applied to all three consecutive monitoring periods (MP1, MP2, MP3), with no gap in coverage. This ensures a continuous and consistent transition from the previous methodology.
	4. Where the project has issued VCUs for previous monitoring periods using the previous version of the methodology, those same monitoring periods have been re-quantified using the latest version of the methodology.		It is confirmed by verification team that VCUs/22/ previously issued for MP1, MP2 and MP3/4/ under VMR0006/7/ have been re-quantified under VM0050. The project has submitted updated calculations and evidence for these periods as per Section 1.1 of the Procedure.
Eligibility Criteria for Grouped Projects as per VCS standard/1/			
	Eligibility Criterion	How the new project activity instances comply	Verification Team's Assessment
	3.6.10 Grouped projects shall specify one or more clearly defined geographic areas within which project activity instances may be developed. Such geographic areas shall be specified using geodetic polygons.	Each PAI will have clearly defined geographic areas and such area will be specified using geodetic polygons.	All PAIs are located within Rwanda. Geodetic polygons were submitted to the VVB and described in Section 1.13 of the PD. Geographic definition complies with Section 3.6.10.

	3.6.11 Determination of baseline scenario and demonstration of additionality are based upon the initial project activity instances. The initial project activity instances are those that are included in the project description at validation and shall include all project activity instances currently implemented on the issue date of the project description.	Baseline scenario and demonstration of additionality shall be based upon the initial project activity instances.	Baseline and additionality were established based on the full set of PAIs validated in the PD. The approach follows VM0050 and is presented in Sections 3.4 and 3.5 of the PD.
	3.6.12 Where a grouped project includes multiple project activities, the project description shall designate which project activities may occur in each geographic area.	The project activity(ies) that are included in GP shall define their geographic area in revised updated Project Description (PD)/9/ & Requantification Report/10/.	All project activities (ICS distribution to wood-fuel-reliant households) are defined to occur within the designated Rwandan territory. No ambiguity across PAIs.
	3.6.13 The baseline scenario for a project activity shall be determined for each designated geographic area, in accordance with the methodology applied to the project.	Baseline scenario for a project activity shall be determined for each designated geographic area, in accordance with the methodology applied to the project.	The baseline scenario is defined at the national level for Rwanda. This is consistent with the grouped area and methodology VM0050. See PD Section 3.4.
	3.6.14 The additionality of the initial project activity instances shall be demonstrated for each designated geographic area, in accordance with the methodology applied to the project.	Additionality for a project activity instance shall be determined for each designated geographic area, in accordance with the methodology applied to the grouped project.	Additionality has been assessed using national-level economic and regulatory data applicable to Rwanda. Validated in PD Section 3.5.
	3.6.15 Where factors relevant to the determination of the baseline scenario or demonstration of additionality require assessment across a given area, the area shall be, at a minimum, the grouped project geographic area. Examples of such factors include, inter alia, common practice; laws, statutes, regulatory frameworks, or policies relevant to demonstration of regulatory surplus; determination of regional grid emission factors; and historical deforestation and degradation rates.	All the factors relevant to the determination of baseline or demonstration of additionality shall be done for the geographical boundary of the grouped project.	All assessments (e.g. common practice, fuel use patterns, and regulatory surplus) were performed at the national level for Rwanda. Documented in Section 3.4 of the PD.

Eligibility criteria as per section 3.6.16 and 3.6.17 of the VCS standard/1/ v4.7 for new project activity instances.	Criterion	How the new project activity instances comply	Evidence	Verification Team's Assessment
	Project Activity Instances (PAIs) must meet the applicability conditions set out in the applied methodology.	PP shall demonstrate compliance with VM0050 version 1.0 in the VCS PD as applicable.	VCS PD section 3.2 justifying the applicability criteria of applied methodology.	Verification has confirmed that the project has demonstrated compliance with all applicability criteria under VM0050 for each new PAI.
	Use the technologies or measures specified in the project description.	Only ICS that conform with the GP description are to be distributed in the project. The ICS will be chosen to deliver a level of service at least equivalent to the baseline appliance.	Manufacturer's specifications. The ICS distribution under each PAI are Kuniokoa generation 2 stoves, which is as per technology description of the grouped project.	Verification has confirmed that the distributed stove models are consistent with the GP's technology specifications and performance expectations.
	Apply the technologies or measures in the same manner as specified in the project description.	Only ICS that conform with the GP description are to be distributed in the project. The ICS will be chosen to deliver a level of service at least equivalent to the baseline appliance.	Manufacturer's specifications. The ICS distributed under each PAI reduces fuel wood consumption due to better thermal efficiency and replaces the baseline traditional stoves, the same can be checked with distribution record and sample survey results.	Verification has confirmed that Distribution and implementation align with the stated manner in the PD and are validated through sampling and distribution records.
	Are subject to the baseline scenario determined in the project description	All new PAIs will be implemented only in regions within the geographic	ICS Distribution database/14/ for each PAI records distribution (end user	Verification has confirmed that Baseline scenario from

	for the specified project activity and geographic area.	borders of Rwanda subject to the same baseline scenario determined in Section 3.4 in this Project Description. The geographical location of the project ICS can be traced through the information provided in the distribution database/14/, which includes the location data of the ICS distributed.	registration database) with clear delineation of project boundary i.e. host country of Rwanda is provided to the VVB for their reference.	PD is applicable uniformly across all PAIs in Rwanda. Distribution records include location data to confirm boundary adherence.
	Have characteristics with respect to additionality that are consistent with the initial instances for the specified project activity and geographic area.	All new PAIs will use the activity method for demonstration of additionality. Step 1: Regulatory Surplus – No mandatory policy in Rwanda. Step 2: Positive List – Free distribution and no revenue source beyond VCUs.	Step1: No legal requirement for ICS. Step2: PP distributes ICS at no cost. Verified through end user agreement and PP declaration/21/.	Verification has confirmed that Project meets additionality through both positive list and regulatory surplus. Evidence is consistent across PAIs.
	Where a capacity limit applies to a project activity included in the project, no PAI shall exceed such limit. Further, no single cluster of project activity instances shall exceed the capacity limit...	The GP does not have any specified capacity limits applicable, since there are no capacity limits defined within the applied methodology. Therefore, this eligibility criteria is not applicable.	N/A	Not Applicable. VM0050 does not define a capacity limit for this type of activity.
	The new PAI must occur within one of	The distribution of the ICS will be	1. The distribution database/14/ for	Verification has confirmed that

	the designated geographic areas specified in the project description.	based on a MoU signed with the Government of Rwanda, and therefore, the project activity only distributes to the beneficiaries that are provided in Ubudehe based list of the districts.	each PAI. 2. The MoU/23/ with the Rwanda government. Evidence shared with VVB.	the MoU/23/ and distribution database confirm that activities are geographically limited to Rwanda.
	The new PAI must comply with at least one complete set of eligibility criteria for the inclusion of new project activity instances. Partial compliance with multiple sets of eligibility criteria is insufficient.	The eligibility criteria set must be complied by the PAIs at all points in time throughout the crediting period.	The MR will act as the documentary compliance summary. Supporting evidence provided by PP.	Verification has confirmed that the PAI compliance is assessed against the complete set of eligibility criteria. There is not case of any partial compliance as such for the project.
	The new PAI must be included in the monitoring report with sufficient technical, financial, geographic and other relevant information to demonstrate compliance with the applicable set of eligibility criteria and enable sampling by the validation/verification body.	The new PAI will include all the technical, financial, geographic and other relevant information related to the compliance of the applicable set of eligibility criteria & also enable sampling by the VVB.	The MR for the specific monitoring period will act as the supporting evidence for the stated condition/requirement.	Verification has confirmed that Requantification Report/10/ include sufficient details to enable sampling and review. PAI-specific data has also been verified and confirm the eligibility criteria for the grouped project.
	The new PAI must be validated at the	The new PAI(s) shall be part of the	The Verification Report based on the	Verification has confirmed that

	time of verification against the applicable set of eligibility criteria.	monitoring, and therefore, will be validated against the criteria specified, by a VCS accredited/approved VVB.	VCS template, shall be issued by the approved VVB.	New PAIs are validated as part of periodic verification cycles. Evidence included in appendix-2 of the validation report.
	The new PAI must have evidence of project ownership, in respect of each project activity instance, held by the project proponent from the respective start date...	The PAI related evidence on the project ownership will be in the form of a distribution end user receipt poster. This will be signed by the end user, and a photograph of him/her holding the poster along with the ICS will be saved in the PAI database.	1. Photograph of end user holding poster and ICS. 2. Scan of signed poster. 3. Distribution DB including start date.	Verification has confirmed that Ownership is confirmed via documented carbon transfer form and photographic evidence from each end user.
	The new PAI must have a start date that is the same as or later than the grouped project start date.	The new PAI will have a start date later than the GP start date.	Verified through the GP distribution database. Distribution records shared with VVB.	Verification has confirmed that Distribution database/14/ and signed carbon transfer forms confirm all new PAIs start after the grouped project start date.
	The new PAI must be eligible for crediting from the later of start date of the project activity instance or the start	The PAI will be only eligible for the crediting from its start date through to the end of the project crediting period (only).	1. PAI start date from DB. 2. GP end date from registry. 3. Previous MR data for overlap verification.	Verification has confirmed that Crediting period eligibility rules are enforced and cross-

	of the verification period...			verified during each issuance.
	The new PAI shall not be or have been enrolled in another VCS project.	It will be ensured that the PAI that is being enrolled under the VCS GP was not previously enrolled under any other VCS project.	Internal control systems, implementer declarations, and PP approval protocol.	Verification has confirmed that Procedures are in place to prevent dual enrolment. No overlap with other VCS projects detected.
	The new PAI shall adhere to clustering requirement that states the project proponent shall include in a singular project all project activity instances within ten kilometers of another instance of the same project activity and with the same project proponent.	It will be ensured that PAI included within 10 kilometers of another instance of the same project activity by the same PP is in a singular project.	Distribution mapping confirms clustering compliance.	Verification has confirmed that all PAIs within 10 km managed within the grouped project; no other overlapping clusters exist.
Project ownership	The verification team confirms that project ownership is well-substantiated and compliant with the VCS standard/1/ requirements. The combination of contractual agreements, MoUs/23/, manufacturer declarations/21/, and database-backed traceability provides robust and multi-level evidence that DelAgua Health Rwanda (Voluntary) Ltd retains full ownership of the project and its carbon assets from the initiation of each PAI.			
Project start date	The verification team concludes that 11 October 2021 is the valid and supported project start date, in accordance with VCS standard/1/ v4.7. The documentation provided by the PP—particularly the first distribution record and photographic proof—supports this timeline and confirms the project began generating verifiable GHG reductions from that date.			

Project crediting period	The verification team confirms that the start and end dates of the crediting period are well-documented and in compliance with the VCS rules. There is no overlap, gap, or discrepancy between the crediting period and the monitoring periods assessed. The project is eligible for GHG crediting from 11 October 2021 through 10 October 2028.
Project scale	The verification team confirms that the project clearly qualifies as a large-scale project, based on projected emission reductions under the applied methodology VM0050 and as per the threshold defined in section 2.2.3 of VCS standard/1/ v4.7.
Likelihood of achieving estimated GHG emission reduction or removals	For this project undergoing methodology change undergoing requantification of already issued VCUs for MP1, MP2 and MP3/4/ the revised updated ex-ante and ex-post emission reduction/11/ calculation has been checked, and it is verified that the stated emission reductions amount is achieved given that the underlying assumptions do not change and lead to conservative estimation of emission reductions. The monitoring framework is comprehensive and adheres to VM0050 and Verra's clarifications. The data used for calculations is traceable, documented, and regularly validated.
Technologies and measures implemented by the project activity or activities	The project technology was cross checked during on-site assessment, The project stove technical specifications/14/ have been checked, which include various benefits such as attractive design, durability, portability, low smoke emissions and safety for the end users.
Implementation schedule of the project activity or activities	The project start date/14/ is 11 October 2021 which is the date of distribution of the first ICS under the project instance
Project location	The DelAgua Clean Cooking Grouped Project is implemented exclusively within the territory of the Republic of Rwanda. The project is designed as a grouped project under the VCS standard/1/ v4.7, and the geographic boundary has been clearly defined using geodetic polygons submitted to the validation/verification body (VVB) during validation. These polygons delineate the extent of Rwanda's national borders, ensuring that all Project Activity Instances (PAIs) occur within a single, unified jurisdiction. The VVB confirms that no ICS are distributed beyond Rwanda's boundaries, and that the project adheres to all relevant location-based requirements under both the VCS grouped project rules and the applied methodology (VM0050 v1.0).

Conditions prior to project initiation	Prior to the implementation of the project activity, the vast majority of rural households in Rwanda relied on traditional three-stone fires, primarily using non-renewable fuelwood as their main source of energy. The project baseline scenario, therefore, represents the continuation of current practice, in full compliance with the applicability conditions and baseline determination procedures under VM0050 v1.0. This pre-project context is substantiated by household surveys, national biomass dependency studies, and the Government of Rwanda's socio-economic classification, which confirmed that target households lacked access to clean cooking solutions without external support.
Project compliance with applicable laws, statutes and other regulatory frameworks	The Verification Team confirms that the DelAgua Clean Cooking Grouped Project: Complies with all applicable national laws and regulations; - Has obtained the necessary endorsements and exemptions (e.g., no EIA required); - Demonstrates regulatory surplus and meets the VCS requirements for legal compliance and additionality; - Supports broader policy goals related to health, environment, and energy access in Rwanda.
Double counting and participation under other GHG programs	The project activity is not registered under any other GHG and non-GHG program or registry. This has been confirmed by means of research on relevant applicable registries and available information in public domain and through declaration/21/ from the Project Owner. The assessment team has searched for similar projects having same nature, project technology, location and project proponent as well as legal owner. The name of the owners mentions in the regulatory licenses are also matched and checked. It was concluded that no such projects having same location and geo-coordinates, technology or project/legal owners are registered in various carbon schemes like CDM, GCC, and Gold Standard.
No double claiming with emissions trading programs or binding emission limits	The project activity has been thoroughly search on the various websites of various emission trading programs and or ETS programs running in various counties, using nature, project technology, location and project proponent as well as legal owner as the search option

No double claiming with other forms of environmental credit	As discussed above the, the project has been thoroughly search in the currently active environment schemes and found that the project is not registered with any other environmental credits. PP has also submitted a declaration/21/ stating that the project is not registered with any other registry. Therefore, it can be concluded that the project is not claiming any credits from other programs/schemes.		
Supply chain (Scope 3) emissions double claiming	The grouped project activity which aims at distribution of ICS to households does not result in any Scope 3 emissions in its supply chain.		
Sustainable development contributions	SDG	Claimed Contribution	Verification Team Assessment
	SDG 1 – No Poverty Indicator 1.4.1	The project targets households earning below RWF 100,000/month, based on the classification by the Government of Rwanda. These households are unable to access clean cooking services independently and are considered to lack basic services. Provision of ICS by the project constitutes provision of basic services.	The project distributed 398,707 ICS units in MP1, 548,326 in MP2, and continued with 548,326 in MP3, as recorded in the Distribution Master Database ⁹ . The figures are verifiable and reflect sustained coverage and outreach to low-income groups.
	SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being Indicator 3.9.1	Indoor air quality improvements are expected through the use of ICS, reducing exposure to household air pollution. Beneficiary perceptions of air quality changes are gathered through surveys.	Across all three monitoring periods—MP1, MP2, and MP3—a consistently high percentage (97.14%) of surveyed households reported noticeable reductions in household smoke after using project ICS. Survey methods were standardized, and responses were substantiated with photographs and field logs. Survey data collected during monitoring includes questions on perceived health and air quality changes. The linkage to reduced emissions is methodologically substantiated via thermal efficiency and fuel savings.
	SDG 5 – Gender Equality Indicator 5.4.1	Monitoring surveys record time spent by women on firewood collection. Reduced time burden through ICS distribution	In each monitoring period, 96.43% of respondents in MP1, MP2, and MP3 indicated reduced time burdens for cooking and

⁹ The number of ICS distributed under the project was 548,327. During monitoring for requantification, 1 unit was identified as not being in good condition and, in line with Clarification 8 of VM0050, it was excluded from the database followed by the revision of the ex post ER sheets.

		contributes to easing unpaid domestic labor.	firewood collection. The surveys were implemented uniformly, and the results confirm the consistent social impact of ICS adoption, especially for women. Survey instruments include relevant gender-disaggregated questions. Data is collected at the household level with tracking by gender type and task involvement.
	SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Indicator 7.1.2	Each household receiving an ICS is counted as gaining access to clean energy. Beneficiary count is multiplied by average household size (4.3) to estimate total population reached.	The number of households with active access to clean cooking was 387,315 in MP1, increasing to 532,659 in MP2, and maintained at 532,659 in MP3. These values are based on ICS usage monitoring (capped at 90% as per Verra clarifications) and adjusted for household size (4.3 persons/HH), in line with VM0050.
	SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth Indicator 8.3.1	Community Health Workers (CHWs) involved in distribution and engagement are informal workers. Their participation contributes to informal sector employment.	Records from the training/16/ and accounting teams show employment of CHWs for distribution support. Though informal, employment is tracked through salaries, training records is verified to confirm the same.
	SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production Indicator 12.8	Beneficiaries are educated on sustainable cooking practices. Over 5,000 CHWs are trained to deliver behavioral messages and conduct follow-up visits.	Training logs and household visit data confirm wide outreach of the field team across different regions of the project area. Same is verified by verification team during site and interviews with field team/12/.
	SDG 13 – Climate Action	GHG emission reductions are verified through VVB assessments and result in issuance of VCU. No separate monitoring is required for this SDG beyond the MR and ER sheets.	VVB-reviewed ER calculations confirm net reductions attributable to project. This satisfies the contribution to climate action.
	SDG 15 – Life on Land Indicator 15.4.2	Firewood savings due to ICS use reduce pressure on biomass resources, indirectly contributing to conservation of terrestrial ecosystems.	The project achieved 259,797 tonnes of firewood savings in MP1, 485,251 tonnes in MP2, and 603,360 tonnes in MP3. These values were derived using fuel consumption parameters in VM0050, confirmed by KPT/WBT results, and are transparently recorded in the ER sheets. Per-household fuelwood savings are calculated using VM0050 parameters and survey-adjusted usage data. This outcome is

			credible and traceable through monitoring records.
Additional information relevant to the project	No commercially sensitive information has been excluded by the PP.		

7.2 Accuracy of Reduction and Removal Calculations

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

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

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

Baseline Survey and KPT Execution: The verification team confirms that the project proponent followed a structured and methodologically compliant approach to determine the sample size and conduct the baseline Kitchen Performance Test (KPT) survey, as required under VM0050 v1.0 (Appendix 5). The minimum required sample size of 55 for the parameter BCb,l,y was calculated using the CDM Guidelines for Sampling and Surveys v4.0. To enhance representativeness and ensure robustness, the proponent oversampled to a total of 150 households, thereby accounting for potential non-responses and hardware/data quality concerns.

Sampling was conducted across 12 rural districts spanning four provinces (Eastern, Western, Northern, and Southern). Randomized village selection, uniform geographic distribution, and operational oversight were applied. Enumerators received formal training including by Berkeley Air Monitoring Group (BAMG)—on KPT protocols and quality assurance procedures. Of the 150 targeted samples, 128 valid baseline KPTs were successfully completed. The achieved sample sizes in all provinces exceeded the minimum requirement. Additionally, seasonal fuel use variations were considered via integrated survey instruments, as per KPT protocol guidance.

Project Survey and KPT Execution: The verification team conducted a thorough review of the sample size determination and implementation for monitoring parameter for Monitoring Periods 1, 2, and 3 (MP1–MP3). The sampling design and implementation were evaluated against the requirements of VM0050 v1.0 and the CDM Standard for Sampling and Surveys (Version 9.0). The assessment covered statistical integrity, representativeness, implementation consistency, and use of results in emission reduction calculations. The Project Proponent (PP) followed the stratified random sampling approach outlined in the CDM sampling standard (v9.0), applying a 95% confidence level and $\pm 10\%$ precision for proportion-based parameters. The sampling strategy was implemented to generate unbiased and statistically robust estimates for the monitoring parameter $n_{j,k,y}$. Stratification was based on stove vintage as all ICS models distributed (Kuniokoa) were the same across PAIs. The sampling plan was designed to ensure random and representative selection across project vintages. Microsoft Excel's random function was used to generate unbiased samples from the ICS population. Oversampling was incorporated to compensate for non-response or data quality issues. The sample size calculations were correctly implemented as follows:

Monitoring Period	Population (N)	Expected Proportion	Required Sample Size (n)	Sample Collected
MP1 (2021)	499	0.90	1	4
MP2 (2022)	373,492	0.90	30	83
MP3 (2023)	174,335	0.90	14	53

All periods exceeded the minimum sample sizes required. The final sample sizes 140 numbers were conservative and provided statistically reliable outcomes. Survey implementation for all years was compliant with VM0050 v1.0 requirements. Field data for the project monitoring survey were collected via structured household visits using standard survey forms. Enumerators conducted direct visual inspections of ICS and interviewed users where necessary. Verification team has verified the QA/QC protocols including the training of survey teams, supervisory checks, plausibility tests, and logging of survey results. Fuel usage and stove efficiency (WBT) were also captured during the same visits. No major data discrepancies were identified.

The verification team concludes that for sampling design, sample size justification, and execution of the KPT are statistically robust, geographically representative, and compliant with VM0050. The results provide a reliable foundation for the determination of baseline fuel consumption. Under Section 5.3 of the VCS PD, PP has provided the sampling approach to maintain representativeness, geographical distribution, cultural variation and usage pattern. From the sampling locations it confirmed that the samples chosen by PP represent the entire population of Rwanda.

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

Sampling captured information on monitoring variables with required confidence/precision 95/10 confidence/precision basis in corresponding to the scale of the Group Project which is large project in accordance to VCS standard/1/¹⁴ and CDM Guideline Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and PoA.

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

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

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

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

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

Verifier team carried out the site visit concluded that from 08 sampled households from baseline survey¹⁰ and 08 household from project survey¹¹, no discrepancy sighted between the data collected from site visit^{10/} with monitoring data reported by PP. This satisfied para 33 of CDM Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities^{18/}, thus the coordinating/managing entities' set of records is accepted.

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

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

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

Baseline Emissions

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

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

Where:

BE_y	Baseline emissions during year y (t CO ₂ e)
$EC_{i,y}$	Average energy consumption of baseline device type i in year y (TJ)
$N_{j,k,y}$	Number of commissioned project devices of type j from batch k in year y
$n_{j,k,y}$	Proportion of commissioned project devices of type j from batch k that remain operating in year y (fraction)

¹⁰ Baseline Survey conducted by PP from 13-Jan-2025 to 17-Jan-2025

¹¹ Project Survey conducted by PP from 27-Jan-2025 to 02-Feb-2025

$EF_{b,i,CO2}$	CO ₂ emission factor for fuel used by baseline device type i in the baseline scenario (t CO ₂ /TJ)
$f_{NRB,y}$	Fraction of woody biomass that is established to be non-renewable used by baseline device in year y (fraction)
$EF_{b,i,nonCO2}$	Non-CO ₂ emission factor for fuel used by baseline device type i in the baseline scenario (t CO ₂ e/TJ)
I	Baseline device type and its respective fuel type
J	Project device type and its respective fuel type

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

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

Where:

$BC_{b,i,y}$	Fuel used per baseline device type i during year y (tonnes) ¹²
$NCV_{b,i}$	Net calorific value of baseline fuel for baseline device type i (TJ/tonne)

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

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

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

Where:

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

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

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

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

Where:

¹² This parameter corresponds to $BC_{ex-ante,b,i}$ for the first two years and where the follow-up baseline survey campaign shows that there are no significant changes in baseline fuel consumption. Otherwise, it corresponds to $BC_{b,i,y}$. However, In accordance with 'Correction and Clarifications to VM0050' dated 03 Feb 2025, it is entirely at the discretion of the project participant (PP) to determine whether to conduct any additional follow-up baseline surveys within the five years from the date of the last survey.

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

VVB Assessment on baseline emissions:

The verification team confirms that the approach to calculating baseline emissions for Monitoring Periods MP1, MP2, and MP3 has been fully updated and implemented in line with the requirements of VM0050 v1.0, as part of the project's methodology transition from VMR0006/7/. Unlike the previous methodology, VM0050 mandates a quantified baseline emissions estimate, which has been thoroughly addressed by the project proponent using a combination of default values, empirical data, and survey-derived inputs.

The key parameters used in the baseline emission calculation are:

- $BC_{ex-ante,b,i}$ (fuel consumption): Derived from a measurement campaign conducted using the Kitchen Performance Test (KPT) protocol, aligned with the CDM Sampling and Survey Standard. The average value applied was 4.04 t/HH/year, sourced from a statistically robust baseline survey verified by VVB team in detailed background assessment. As required under the methodology, section 8.1.1; page 18, the PP has applied the plausibility check on the baseline fuel consumption results determined from baseline survey + KPT ($EC_{i,y}$) and baseline fuel consumption results determined by back-calculation ($EC_{est,y}$) as per Equation (3) of the methodology. In line with the requirement, the minimum of the two values i.e. $MIN(EC_{i,y}, EC_{est,y})$, has been applied by PP, as a conservative cap for the ER calculations. The VVB team has assessed all calculations and confirms that BEy has been accurately computed by PP.
- $\eta_{old,avg}$ (efficiency of baseline stoves): A default value of 0.15 (15%) was applied, in accordance with VM0050 guidance for traditional three-stone fires or equivalent low-efficiency biomass stoves.
- Hhi (household size in standard adult equivalents): Calculated from a gender- and age-adjusted survey approach, the final value of 4.31 was derived and cross-referenced with VM0050 correction guidance issued by Verra on 03 February 2025.
- EF_{b,i,CO_2} and $EF_{b,i,non-CO_2}$: Emission factors for wood fuel were sourced from the IPCC 2006 Guidelines, applying default values of 112 tCO₂/TJ for CO₂ and 2.9 tCO_{2e}/TJ for non-CO₂ gases respectively.
- $NCV_{b,i}$ and $NCV_{p,j}$: The default value of 0.0156 TJ/tonne for this represents the net calorific values of the baseline and project fuels respectively, are consistent with the applied methodology. The values are expressed in TJ/tonne and sourced from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories.

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

The verification team concludes that:

- All baseline emissions inputs and calculations are in strict adherence to VM0050 v1.0;
- The evidence base is sufficient and appropriate, combining primary survey data and approved default factors;
- Conservative assumptions have been applied wherever methodological discretion exists (e.g., η_{old} , f_{NRB});
- The resulting baseline emissions are credible, traceable, and verifiable, forming a sound basis for calculating net GHG emission reductions across MP1 to MP3.

Project Emissions

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

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

Where:

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

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

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

Where:

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

WVB assessment for project emission:

The verification team confirms that the estimation of project emissions for Monitoring Periods MP1, MP2, and MP3 has been conducted in accordance with the procedures and equations prescribed in VM0050 v1.0, particularly Sections 5.1 and 6.2. Project emissions in this methodology are primarily derived from the continued use of baseline stoves and usage rates of the improved cookstoves (ICS).

Key Inputs and Evidence:

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

The parameter $n_{j,k,y}$, representing the proportion of commissioned project devices and is expressed as a fraction. It is derived from project usage surveys conducted annually with a 90/10 confidence precision level as per CDM Standard for Sampling and Surveys. The surveys incorporate both physical kitchen inspections (with photographic evidence) and interviews with primary cooks, with results validated through cross-checking and quality control procedures. The consistently monitored capped value of 0.90 across all years (2021–2023) in Monitoring Periods MP1–MP3 is traceable in the ‘ER Calculation’ tabs of the emission reduction sheets. Where a device is found inactive during the survey, it is conservatively assumed to have been non-functional since the previous survey. The project proponent has demonstrated compliance through customer support actions/15/ including robust stove design aligned with local cooking needs, comprehensive end-user training, and accessible support via a toll-free number and other contact methods. These actions justify the capping of the usage rate at 90% for the entire ICS population. Accordingly, the parameter meets the necessary methodological, procedural, and quality assurance requirements, and is deemed suitable for closure.

- ICS Efficiency (η_{new}):

The parameter $\eta_{\text{new,avg},y}$, representing the weighted average efficiency of project devices in year y , has been revised from the original project description and is reported as a fraction. It is derived from Standard Water Boiling Test (WBT)/18/ campaigns conducted in April 2025 by a Del Agua team trained by CREEC/16/, in line with the CDM Standard for Sampling and Surveys, achieving the required 90/10 confidence and precision. These tests reflect the ex-post thermal efficiency of improved cookstoves (ICS) of varying vintages and incorporate aging effects, as required for biomass-fueled devices. The efficiency values monitored for Monitoring Periods MP1, MP2, and MP3 are respectively 0.4585 (2021), 0.4646 (2022), and 0.4833/0.4750 (2023), and are traceable to both the 'VCS4150 WBT Efficiency Calculator' and the 'ER Calculation' tabs in the ER sheets for each monitoring period. Given that all WBT equipment was newly purchased, calibration/17/ requirements were not applicable. The methodology followed is compliant with CDM requirements, and the applied monitoring approach and test results are robust and transparent. Therefore, this parameter is deemed correct and accurate for emission reduction calculations.

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

The parameter BCb,i,y, representing the fuel consumed per baseline device type i during year y , has been revised from the original project description and is expressed in tonnes per household per year. The value of 4.04 was derived through a baseline Kitchen Performance Test (KPT) conducted in control households statistically equivalent to project households under pre-project conditions, following Option 1 of the approved monitoring methodology. The control group was established, and the measurement campaign adhered to the most recent CDM Standard for Sampling and Surveys, ensuring a minimum 90/10 confidence and precision level for average daily fuel consumption per adult equivalent. The result was scaled using average household size and is documented in the 'Baseline_Result' tab of the spreadsheet titled "VCS 4150 ReQ Baseline + Project Assessment v1.0 02042025." Given that all equipment used was newly procured, no calibration/17/ was required. Project proponent has followed VM0050 methodology, frequency of data updates (every five years), and QA/QC considerations confirm compliance, and the parameter is thus considered correct and accurate for emission reduction calculations. The 128 households selected for the baseline surveys / KPT have been earmarked as the controlled households for follow-up surveys by PP. These household possesses the same characteristics and requires for controlled households as per applied meth. Further, the project activity yet to achieve 5 years to do baseline reassessment as per applied meth. PP cannot withhold right to access clean energy to controlled household, any of the user shifted to clean energy will be replaced with new controlled household with similar characteristics. Thus, accepted by VVB.

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

The parameter $BC_{p,j,k,y}$, which refers to the average quantity of fuel used by project device type j from batch k during year y , has been revised from the original project description and is expressed in tonnes per household per year. Data was obtained through Kitchen Performance Test (KPT) campaigns conducted in accordance with the CDM Standard for Sampling and Surveys, targeting a 90/10 confidence and precision level. These campaigns measured daily fuel use per adult equivalent and scaled it to household-level consumption using average household size, with values for the years 2021, 2022, and 2023 recorded as 0.8722, 1.2857, and 1.0956 tonnes/HH/year respectively. The results are traceable in the 'Project KPT_Results' tab of the referenced spreadsheet "VCS 4150 ReQ Baseline + Project Assessment v1.0 02042025." All equipment used in the tests was newly procured, negating the need for calibration/17/, and QA/QC measures included cross-checking results against external data sources such as government reports and peer-reviewed literature. Given the robust methodology, transparent documentation, and adherence to conservative principles where required, this parameter is considered compliant and ready for closure.

- $f_{NRB,y}$: The parameter $f_{NRB,y}$, denoting the fraction of woody biomass deemed non-renewable in year y , has been revised from the original project description and is reported as a fraction. It is calculated in accordance with CDM TOOL30 and the applied methodology, incorporating a 26% uncertainty discount as mandated by VM0050. The original value of 0.8872, derived for Rwanda using TOOL30 Version 4 and sourced from a registered project with conservatively lower figures than the proponent's calculated 91%, was adjusted to 0.6565 after applying the uncertainty deduction ($0.8872 \times (1 - 0.26)$). This adjustment ensures methodological conservativeness and adherence to the required standards for emissions calculation. The value is determined ex-ante for each crediting period and is not subject to direct measurement or monitoring equipment, with no additional QA/QC procedures specified beyond the methodological compliance. Given the transparent derivation, use of recognized tools, and application of conservative assumptions, the parameter is considered robust and correct for emission reduction calculations.

QA/QC and Verification Approach:

- The project's monitoring system, including field data collection tools, data management processes, and personnel training records, was reviewed and found to be robust.
- Sample checks were performed to verify consistency between the primary monitoring database, photographic proof, and final ER sheets.
- Calculations were tested for formula accuracy, appropriate unit conversions, and consistency across MP1, MP2, and MP3.

The verification team confirms that:

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

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

Leakage Emissions

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

GHG Emission Reductions and Carbon Dioxide Removals

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

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

Where:

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

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

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

The assessment team has thoroughly verified the calculation done for the requantification of the emissions reduction for the project activity, under this MP1, MP2 and MP3/4/ monitoring period.

7.3 Quality of Evidence to Determine Reductions and Removals

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

- MP1: 11 October 2021 – 28 February 2023
- MP2: 01 March 2023 – 29 February 2024
- MP3: 01 March 2024 – 30 September 2024

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

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

The VCU calculation spreadsheets are well-structured, follow the VM0050 formulation, and all values were audited and found to be consistent across MP1, MP2, and MP3.

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

- Training records for survey teams and Community Health Workers (CHWs)
- Internal QA/QC checks validating the accuracy of household data and ICS usage
- Field visit records confirming physical presence and functionality of devices
- Signed end-user receipts with photo documentation verifying stove deployment and ownership
- Grievance and maintenance records addressing repairs and non-operational events

Data transfer pathways from field tools (mobile devices, project platform) to final monitoring spreadsheets were demonstrated and sampled for integrity. No material discrepancies were identified. Therefore, it is confirmed that the monitoring system is functioning effectively and has matured since MP1. Field data quality improved in MP2 and MP3 due to increased automation and implementation of feedback loops.

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

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

The verification team confirms that for MP1, MP2, and MP3 undergoing requantification:

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

7.4 Non-Permanence Risk Analysis

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

8 REQUANTIFICATION OPINION

8.1 Requantification Validation and Verification Summary

The GHG statement presented in the this Requantification Report/10/ for the DelAgua Clean Cooking Grouped Project in Rwanda (VCS ID 4150) for the MP1, MP2 and MP3/4/ monitoring periods that is from 11-October-2021 to 28-February- 2023 (MP1); from 01-March 2023 to 29-February-2024 (MP2) and from 01-March-2024 to 30-September-2024 (MP3) is the sole responsibility of the project proponent, DelAgua Health Rwanda (Voluntary) Limited and DelAgua Projects Pte. Ltd. The validation and verification of the GHG statement was conducted by SustainCERT S.A., an International Accreditation Forum (IAF)-approved Validation and Verification Body (VVB), in accordance with the requirements of:

- VCS standard/1/ Version 4.7

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

8.2 Validation Conclusion

The Validation of the project titled “DelAgua Clean Cooking Grouped Project in Rwanda” VCS ID – 4150, have been undertaken by SustainCERT, as requested by project proponent for the project, requantification audit as per VM0050 Energy Efficiency and Fuel-Switch Measures in Cookstoves Version 1.0 and VCS Methodology Change and Re-quantification Procedure for MP1, MP2 MP3. The project activity is validated for the baseline and implementation inline with applied new methodology VM0050, VCS standard/1/ and VCS Methodology Change and Re-quantification Procedure. It is our responsibility to express an independent validation statement on the reported GHG emission reductions from the grouped project activity.

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

In our opinion, the projected GHG emissions reductions reported for the project activity for the period 11-October-2021 to 10-October-2028 (including both days) are fairly stated in the latest submitted version of revised updated Project Description (PD)/9/ document and ex-ante emission reduction calculation. The GHG emission reductions were calculated correctly based on the validated baseline and monitoring methodology VM0050 ver.1.0.

Crediting Period: From 11-October-2021 to 10-October-2028.

Validated estimated GHG emission reductions for the project crediting period:

Vintage period ¹³	Estimated baseline emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated project emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated reduction VCUs (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated removal VCUs (tCO ₂ e)	Estimated total VCUs (tCO ₂ e)
11 Oct 2021-31 Dec 2021	523	154	18	350	-	350
01 Jan 2022-31 Dec 2022	1,757,762	516,108	62,083	1,179,570	-	1,179,570
01 Jan 2023-31 Dec 2023	2,577,136	756,691	91,022	1,729,423	-	1,729,423
01 Jan 2024-31 Dec 2024	2,577,136	756,691	91,022	1,729,423	-	1,729,423
01 Jan 2025-31 Dec 2025	3,902,304	1,145,241	137,853	2,619,209	-	2,619,209
01 Jan 2026-31 Dec 2026	4,033,488	1,185,791	142,385	2,705,311	-	2,705,311
01 Jan 2027-31 Dec 2027	4,163,155	1,223,341	146,991	2,792,823	-	2,792,823
01 Jan 2028-10 Oct 2028	3,148,445	929,360	110,954	2,108,130	-	2,108,130
Total	22,159,949	6,513,377	782,329	14,864,239	-	14,864,239

¹³ For projects that are not required to assess permanence risk, complete this table for the entire crediting period as per template guide:

8.3 Verification Conclusion

The methodology change and requantification Verification of the VCS4150 project titled “DelAgua Clean Cooking Grouped Project in Rwanda”, have been undertaken by SustainCERT, as requested by project proponent that is DelAgua Health Rwanda (Voluntary) Limited (DHRV) and DelAgua Projects Pte. Ltd. for the already issued MP1, MP2, MP3 monitoring periods that is from 11-October-2021 to 28-February- 2023 (MP1); 01-March 2023 to 29-February-2024 (MP2) and 01-March-2024 to 30-September-2024 (MP3) as reported in Requantification Report/10/. The project activity is implemented in accordance with the revised updated Project Description (PD)/9/; Requantification Report/10/. And the emission reduction calculation for requantified monitoring periods from the grouped project activity are correctly calculated. It is our responsibility to express an independent verification statement on the reported GHG emission reductions from the project activity.

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

In our opinion, the GHG emissions reductions reported for the project activity for the requantified monitoring periods i.e., MP1, MP2 and MP3/4/ are fairly stated in the project Requantification Report/10/. The GHG emission reductions were calculated correctly based on the approved baseline and monitoring methodology VM0050 Energy Efficiency and Fuel-Switch Measures in Cookstoves Version 1.0 and the monitoring plan contained in the validated revised updated Project Description (PD)/9/.

Verification periods being requantified:

- From 11-October-2021 to 28-February- 2023 (MP1)
- From 01-March 2023 to 29-February-2024 (MP2)
- From 01-March-2024 to 30-September-2024 (MP3)

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

Verification Period ¹⁴ - MP1	Monitoring Period-1 (MP-1) 11-October-2021 to 28-February- 2023					
Vintage period	Baseline emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Project emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Reduction VCU (tCO ₂ e)	Removal VCU (tCO ₂ e)	Total VCUs (tCO ₂ e)

¹⁴ For projects that are not required to assess permanence risk, use this table as per template guidelines.

11-October-2021 to 31-December-2021	348	114	12	222	0	222
01-January-2022 to 31-December-2022	756,132	244,144	25,599	486,387	0	486,387
01-January-2023 to 28-February-2023	287,302	92,677	9,731	184,892	0	184,892
Total	1,043,782	336,935	35,342	671,501	0	671,501

Verification Period-MP2	Monitoring Period-2 (MP-2) 01 March 2023 to 29 February 2024					
Vintage period	Baseline emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Project emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Reduction VCU (tCO ₂ e)	Removal VCU (tCO ₂ e)	Total VCU (tCO ₂ e)
01-March-2023 to 31-December-2023	1,914,272	614,824	64,972	1,234,474	0	1,234,474
01-January-2024 to 29-February-2024	399,872	128,293	13,579	257,998	0	257,998
Total	2,314,145	743,118	78,551	1,492,472	0	1,492,472

Verification Period-MP3	Monitoring Period-3 (MP-3) 1-March-2024 to 30-September 2024					
Vintage period	Baseline emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Project emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Reduction VCU (tCO ₂ e)	Removal VCU (tCO ₂ e)	Total VCU (tCO ₂ e)
1-March-2024 to 30-September 2024	1,426,211	457,579	48,432	920,199	0	920,199
Total	1,426,211	457,579	48,432	920,199	0	920,199

8.4 Ex-ante vs Ex-post ERR Comparison

Vintage period	Ex-ante estimated reductions/removals	Achieved reductions/removals	Percent difference	Explanation for the difference
11 Oct 2021 to 31 Dec 2021	350	222	-36.57%	The verification team concludes that the project's explanation for the difference in emission reductions is justified, transparent, and fully supported by ex-post and ex-ante data and implementation evidence. The reduction in eligible VCUs is attributable to actual ICS implementation, dissemination numbers and measured parameter adjustments, in accordance with the applied methodology (VM0050 v1.0) and VCS Program requirements for conservative calculation of emission reductions.
01 Jan 2022 to 31 Dec-2022	1,179,570	486,387	-58.76%	
01 Jan 2023 to 31 Dec-2023...	1,729,422	1,419,366	-17.93%	
01 Jan 2024 to 30 Sep-2024	1,298,251	1,178,197	-9.25%	

8.5 VCU Reconciliation Summary Table

VCU Reconciliation Summary Table

Vintage period	Approved total VCUs eligible for issuance	New total VCUs eligible for issuance	Reconciliation percentage (%) = New VCUs/ original VCUs	Original total buffer pool allocation	New total buffer pool allocation	Buffer allocation difference (new total – old total)
11-October-2021 to 28-February-2023	1,367,923 ¹⁵	671,501	49.09%	-	-	-
11-October-2021 to 31-December-2021	421	222	52.73%	-	-	-

¹⁵

https://registry.terra.org/mymodule/ProjectDoc/Project_ViewFile.asp?FileID=107649&IDKEY=q903q4jsafkasifu90amnmasdfkaidflnmfdf9348r09dmfasdff148447971

Vintage period	Approved total VCUs eligible for issuance	New total VCUs eligible for issuance	Reconciliation percentage (%) = New VCUs / original VCUs	Original total buffer pool allocation	New total buffer pool allocation	Buffer allocation difference (new total – old total)
01-January-2022 to 31-December-2022	989,019	486,387	49.18%	-	-	-
01-January-2023 to 28-February-2023	378,483	184,892	48.85%	-	-	-
01 March 2023 to 29 February 2024	2,494,036 ¹⁶	1,492,472	59.84%	-	-	-
01-March-2023 to 31-December-2023	2,085,178	1,234,474	59.20%	-	-	-
01-January-2024 to 29-February-2024	408,858	257,998	63.10%	-	-	-
1-March-2024 to 30-September 2024	1,400,322 ¹⁷	920,199	65.71%	-	-	-

¹⁶ https://registry.terra.org/mymodule/ProjectDoc/Project_ViewFile.asp?FileID=120312&IDKEY=9kjalskif098234kj28098sfkijf098098kl32lasjdfikj9092165910248

¹⁷ https://registry.terra.org/mymodule/ProjectDoc/Project_ViewFile.asp?FileID=128531&IDKEY=klksjoiuwqowrnoiuomnckjashoufifmIn902309ksdfiku098j1772442

APPENDIX 1: COMMERCIALLY SENSITIVE INFORMATION

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

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

9 APPENDIX 2: TABLE OF REFERENCE

S. No	Document Title	Version	Date
1	VCS standard https://verra.org/documents/vcs-standard-v4-7/	4.7	16/04/2024
2	VCS Guidelines https://verra.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/VCS-Program-Guide-v4.4.pdf	4.4	29/08/2023
3	Validation and Verification Manual https://verra.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/VCS_Validation_Verification_Manual_v3.2.pdf	3.2	19/10/2016
4	VCS Project Webpage, VCS ID - 4150 and registered project documents https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/4150 available on Verra Registry. 1) JPDMR: JPDMR_4150_v6_clean.pdf dated 15/02/2024 2) PRR: RV_4150_PRR_09FEB2024.pdf dated 15/02/2024 3) FVR: VCS.VAL.23.33_DelAgua_FVR_15122023_Clean.pdf dated 17/02/2024 4) fNRB: Rwanda_fNRB CDM Tool30 v4.0_DelAgua_Calculation Sheet_7 Jun 2023.xlsx dated 27/06/2023 5) MR: VCS MR 4150 01Mar2023-29Feb2024_04102024_clean.pdf dated 15/10/2024 6) FVR: VCS VerR 4150 01032023-29022024 - rev 3 clean.pdf dated 15/10/2024 7) ER: VERRA VCS 4150 MP2 ER ver 5.0 04102024 - EXTERNAL.xlsx dated 15/10/2024 8) PRR: Project ID 4150_Project Review Report_15 October 2024.pdf dated 15/10/2024 9) ER: VERRA VCS 4150 MP3 ER sheet v 2.0 27112024-EXTERNAL.xlsx dated 30/12/2024 10) FVR: VCS VerR 4150 01032024-30092024_CLEAN.pdf dated 07/03/2025 11) MR: VCS MR 4150 01Mar2024-30Sep2024 - 30012025 - Clean.pdf dated 07/03/2025 12) PRR: VCS_PRR_4150_01MARCH2024-30SEP2024.pdf dated 07/03/2025	-	-
7	Previous Applied Methodology VMR0006 https://verra.org/methodology/vmr0006-methodology-for-installation-of-high-efficiency-firewood-cookstoves/	1.1	-
8	-New methodology applied VM0050 Energy Efficiency and Fuel-Switch Measures in Cookstoves ver.1.0 dated 09-Oct-2024 - Verra released VM0050 v1.0 Corrections and Clarifications dated 03-Feb-2025.	-	-
9	VCS Revised updated Project Description (PD) for current requantification verification audit ver.6.0 dated 11-August-2025.	-	-
10	VCS Requantification Report for current requantification verification audit ver.6.0 dated 11-August-2025.	-	-

11	Emission reduction calculation for current requantification verification audit: 1) VCS 4150 ReQ Ex-ante ER Calculator v4.0 11082025 2) VCS 4150 ReQ for MP1 ERs v5.1 27082025 3) VCS 4150 ReQ for MP2 ERs v5.1 27082025 4) VCS 4150 ReQ for MP3 ERs v5.1 27082025 5) VCS 4150 ReQ Baseline + Project Assessment v1.0 02042025	-	-
12	Onsite audit report of the VVB during the meth change and requantification audit dated 14-17-April-2025.	-	-
13	Project platform data collection and retention- sample screenshot of the MRV platform.	-	-
14	Evidence related to ICS: 1) Start Date Evidence of ICS for the grouped project 2) Fact sheet of ICS by manufacturer 3) Distribution databases excel sheet of ICS-Confidential 4) Kuniokoa Stove Purchase Order 5) Burns Website (product specification) Kuniokoa https://www.burnstoves.com/products/wood-stoves/kuniokoa/	-	-
15	End-users and Customer action support related objective evidence: 1) Sample end user agreement- photos of signed posters with user. 2) Household Visit photo by field team. 3) Poster in English and local language titled “Cooking in a Clean Environment - The Stove Will Increase Healthy Cooking Standards” with toll free number. 4) Stakeholders feedback Grievance incl. repair/replacement and maintenance of ICS - excel log-book. 5) Community Engagements photographs on cooking practices, operation and maintenance of ICS.	-	-
16	Evidence related to the project operation field team: 1) List of Employees - Rwanda 2) Pay sheets for the field team. 3) Signed code of conduct for each team member 4) WBT training attendance sheet 5) WBT Certificate issued by CREEC to the field team. 6) DelAgua field team activity log records 7) Attendance list for training sessions field team 8) CHWs Attendance list 9) Household Visit photo 10) Tubeho Neza Flipbook UPDATE 2019 V5 (Training Material) 11) Grievance Register	-	-
17	Evidence related to the measurement and monitoring equipment used during the current monitoring surveys. 1) WBT photos of the field team. 2) Technical specification of Weighing scale used in WBT 3) Technical specification of Moisture meter used in WBT 4) Technical specification of Thermometer used in WBT 5) Technical specification of Anemometer used in WBT	-	-

	6) Purchase invoice of weighing scale, moisture meter and thermometer and Anemometer 7) WBT Efficiency Calculator		
18	Monitoring Survey and WBT testing conducted during the current requantification audit by PP as per VM0050: 1) Requantification Baseline Survey conducted from 13-Jan-2025 to 17-Jan-2025. (refer VCS 4150 ReQ Baseline + Project Assessment v1.0 02042025 excel sheet) 2) Requantification Project Survey conducted from 27-Jan-2025 to 02-Feb-2025. (refer VCS 4150 ReQ Baseline + Project Assessment v1.0 02042025 excel sheet). 3) Water Boiling Test (WBT)/18/ excel sheet calculations conducted from 01-April-2025 to 04-April-2025 (refer VCS4150 WBT Efficiency Calculator). 4) Sample Questionnaire templates and filled form for Monitoring Survey – Requantification 5) Sample Questionnaire templates and filled form for Project Survey and KPT – Requantification 6) Sample Questionnaire templates and filled form for Baseline Survey and KPT – Requantification 7) Water Boiling Test (WBT)/18/ Hard copies and excel sheet calculations conducted from 01-April-2025 to 04-April-2025.	-	-
19	Remote call with Project Proponent (to discuss data flow and management systems) in April-May-2025.	-	-
20	DelAgua internal policy and employment handbook: 1) CHSS Policy – Rwanda 2) Risk Register _ Rwanda 3) Signed Employee Handbook – Rwanda 4) Approved Code of Conduct-CBW 5) Signed Code of Conduct	-	-
21	- No Double counting declaration by Project proponent - Declaration from the Burn Manufacturing on no claim of credits.	-	-
22	Acknowledgment email from Verra regarding requantification notification and Snapshots of Active VCUs in Verra registry for MP1, MP2 and MP3/4/.	-	-
23	District collaboration agreements. And Signed MoU between DelAgua and Government of Rwanda	-	-
24	Rwanda Local and national rules and regulations 1) Law No. 04/2005 2) Ministerial Order No. 003/2008 3) Ministerial Order No. 004/2008 4. General Guidelines and procedure for EIA (https://elaw.org/resource/rwanda-environmental-impact-assessment-law-and-regulations) 4) Rwanda Clean Cooking Initiatives: Clean Cooking Results-based Financing (CC-RBF) (https://www.reg.rw/what-we-do/rbf-programs/rbf-clean-cooking/) 5) Rwanda 7 Years Government Programme: National Strategy for Transformation (NST1) 2017–2024	-	-

	6) National_Strategy_For_Transformation_-NST1.pdf (minaloc.gov.rw) 7) Rwanda (country profiles) from ILO database International Labour Standards country profile: Rwanda (ilo.org)		
25	VCS Methodology Change and Re-quantification Procedure published by Verra ver. 4.0 dated 16-Oct-2024.	-	-

APPENDIX 3: ABBREVIATIONS

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

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

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR#1	Developer Response
VCS standard/1/. / VM0050	Check if the raw data information sources are correctly calculated and replicated for use for correct and conservative calculation of the emission reduction. Check if PP shall submit the raw data input reference evidences for the crosscheck of the input values sourced from the said reference sources.	Review of excel sheet titled “VCS 4150 ReQ Ex-ante ER Calculator v2.0 02042025” 1) Reference details of the new methodology are incorrect within the excel sheet. It shall be VM0050 not VMR0050. PP shall ensure this correction is consistently updated across the documents. 2) Parameter mentioned under tab “Parameters” are not consistent with the revised PD. E.g., $\eta_{pskirt\_Kuniokoa}$ and $\eta_{non-skirt\_Kuniokoa}$ denominations & values are not consistent; within MR they are in percentage and fraction. Also, source of the parameter is not consistently reported; in MR it is “monitoring” while in excel sheet it is different. PP shall ensure that all the input value’s source shall include the date/duration of the source evidence e.g. CREEC/16/ lab reference data is not traceable in MR and in excel sheet. PP shall submit the all the reference sources of the cited evidence to VVB team. 3) For BCb,i,y PP has cited reference of Baseline survey KPT however, the data of the source is missing. PP shall submit the reference evidence.	1) The methodology reference has been corrected from "VMR0050" to "VM0050" in the VCS 4150 ReQ Ex-ante ER Calculator v3.0 29042025, and it has been ensured that the same is consistently stated across the project documents. 2) The parameters $\eta_{pskirt\_Kuniokoa}$ and $\eta_{non-skirt\_Kuniokoa}$ in “VCS 4150 ReQ Ex-ante ER Calculator v3.0 29042025” pertain to the rated thermal efficiency of project ICS, as sourced from Product Fact Sheet (Manufacturer Specification). The value and denomination for $\eta_{pskirt\_Kuniokoa}$ and $\eta_{non-skirt\_Kuniokoa}$ has now been reported as ‘fraction’ in the VCS 4150 ReQ Ex-ante ER Calculator v3.0 29042025. In the Requantification Report/10/ (RR), on the other hand, the source of parameter $\eta_{new,avg,y}$ is reported as monitoring, in line with the applied methodology, section 9.2. Thus, $\eta_{new,avg,y}$ has been monitored via Water Boiling Test (WBT)/18/ ex-post. The denomination of $\eta_{new,avg,y}$ has been reported consistently as fraction in all project documents. The source references are being submitted.

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR#1	Developer Response
		4) Under tab “Ex Ante ER Estimation” PP shall clarify the source of the values mentioned under in row 4 “Estimated Pot Skirt Usage” and “$n_{j,k,y}$”. Basis of random values added is not traceable. PP shall ensure that the values shall be linked with the tab “Parameters” for easier check and traceability by third reader. 5) For parameter $\eta_{new,avg,y}$ water boiling test is done however, the date/duration of the test and lab is missing in PD and Requantification Report/10/ (RR). PP shall ensure the dates of important milestone for the current verification shall be included in PD and RR.	3) The reference evidence for the parameter $BC_{b,i,y}$ i.e. ‘Baseline survey KPT’, has already been submitted. Please refer the submitted file “VCS 4150 ReQ Baseline + Project Assessment v1.0 02042025”, specifically tabs ‘Baseline_Raw’, ‘Baseline_Analysis’, and ‘Baseline_Result (cell C21)’. These tabs provide the underlying data and calculations supporting the determination of $BC_{b,i,y}$. 4) The values for “Estimated Pot Skirt Usage” in row 4 and “$n_{j,k,y}$” of the “Ex Ante ER Estimation” tab are based on the PP’s knowledge and experience, for ex-ante ER calculation purpose alone, in line with paragraph 13(b) of the “Standard: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities”. A column C is introduced indicating the source of each parameter in the tab ‘Ex Ante ER Estimation’. Additionally, it has been clarified that, ex-post values will be based on Project Usage Surveys. Thus, for the monitoring periods under concern, the ex-post values of the aforesaid parameters, have been determined from project Surveys. Refer Tab “Project Survey” of the MP1, MP2 and MP3/4/ ER calculators. 5) The Requantification Report/10/ have been updated to include the date/duration, and laboratory details of the Water Boiling Test (WBT)/18/ conducted for the parameter $\eta_{new,avg,y}$. The value for parameter $\eta_{new,avg,y}$ in the PD are being sourced from Product Fact Sheet (Manufacturer Specification).
	Round-2	1) The correction from "VMR0050" to "VM0050" is valid and aligns with the correct	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR#1	Developer Response
		title of the methodology as listed in the Verra webpage (VM0050 v1.0). Finding is closed. 2) $\eta_{pskirt\_Kuniokoa}$ and $\eta_{nnon-skirt\_Kuniokoa}$ represent rated thermal efficiencies of improved cookstoves and are correctly stated to be sourced from product specifications (manufacturer data). Finding is closed. 3) Justification submitted by PP is accepted. The tabs Baseline_Raw, Baseline_Analysis, and Baseline_Result contain KPT survey data, calculations, and result derivation. Cell C21 in the Baseline_Result tab includes a summary value for BCB,i,y, derived from earlier data and consistent with the method therefore, finding is closed. 4) The use of expert judgment or PP's knowledge for ex-ante estimations is acceptable under CDM Sampling and Surveys Standard, para 13(b). Also, the column C addition noting sources in the Ex Ante ER Estimation tab improves transparency for data parameters. Further, VVB team has verified the ex-post corrections through Project Usage Surveys, referenced in Project Survey tabs of MP1, MP2, and MP3 calculators, aligns with VM0050 requirements for monitoring actual usage. Therefore, finding is closed. 5) Revised Requantification Report/10/ now include the data/duration of the monitoring parameter i.e. $\eta_{new,avg,y}$. Revised Req. report is verified by VVB team to be in-line with the excel sheet calculations. Finding is closed.	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#2	Developer Response										
VCS standard/1./ VM0050	Check if the raw data information sources are correctly calculated and replicated for use for correct and conservative calculation of the emission reduction. Check if PP shall submit the raw data input reference evidences for the crosscheck of the input values sourced from the said reference sources.	Review of excel sheet titled “VCS 4150 ReQ Baseline + Project Assessment v1.0 02042025” 6) PP shall clarify while calculating the HH Size under tab “Baseline_Analysis” and “Baseline_Result” whether VM0050 Clarification-6 i.e., values of equivalent standard male adults must be applied when determining the parameters Hhi and Hhj,k was considered. PP shall clarify. 7) Under tab “Baseline_Analysis” PP shall clarify the purpose of using the “% change in consumption” under column CK while calculating Final Average consumption per person (kg/person) for conservative estimation of emission reduction calculations. 8) PP shall submit the sample dashboard record for a household covered in baseline survey and project KPT for VVB verification of data flow of information. PP shall comment on operational QA/QC checks in place to ensure that the data flow is error free in its quality management system. 9) In PD and/or Requantification Report/10/ project proponents must provide a description of seasonality at the project location(s) (e.g., wet/dry, cold/warm, temporality during the year), as well as observed and expected impacts on cooking practices and cooking energy use. PD shall submit the evidence to ensure that seasonality was considered while conducting the KPT.	6) The calculation of household size has been carried out in accordance with VM0050 Clarification-6. The value of equivalent standard male adults have been applied while determining parameters Hhi and Hhj,k. Specifically, the table from the clarification—stating the following conversion factors: <table><tr><th>Gender and age</th><th>Fraction of standard adult</th></tr><tr><td>Child 0–14 years</td><td>0.5</td></tr><tr><td>Female over 14 years</td><td>0.8</td></tr><tr><td>Male 15–59 years</td><td>1.0</td></tr><tr><td>Male over 59 years</td><td>0.8</td></tr></table> —has been used in the calculations. Please refer columns ‘BT’ to ‘BW’ of the ‘Baseline_Analysis’ tab and in cell ‘C19’ of the ‘Baseline_Result’ tab of the sheet, for the same. 7) In alignment with page 55 of the applied methodology VM0050 v1.0, the project has accounted for seasonal variability in fuel consumption. To meet this seasonality requirement, the project has captured seasonality-related data in columns ‘L’ to ‘N’ of the ‘Baseline_Analysis’ tab. Based on the data captured, the fuel consumption has been	Gender and age	Fraction of standard adult	Child 0–14 years	0.5	Female over 14 years	0.8	Male 15–59 years	1.0	Male over 59 years	0.8
Gender and age	Fraction of standard adult												
Child 0–14 years	0.5												
Female over 14 years	0.8												
Male 15–59 years	1.0												
Male over 59 years	0.8												

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#2	Developer Response
			recalculated accounting the reported seasonal variability in columns 'CK' and 'CL'. Thus, the "% change in consumption" reflected in column 'CK' is in compliance with the requirement stipulated in the applied methodology (Appendix 4, page 55) by capturing the seasonal factors affecting the fuel consumption over the year in the measurement campaigns conducted by PP. 8) Monitoring is conducted using a mobile application, with all raw data securely stored on a centralized server. To ensure the accuracy and integrity of the data, the mobile application includes in-built data validation checks and mandatory fields, which ensure that data is captured correctly and oversights are reduced to a minimum. The mobile application also includes capturing data on physical observations made during the monitoring visits to sample households to validate user responses. Thus, the data captured remains free from material errors. The data from the application are directly exported to excel file to ensure there is no error with respect to data / information flow. The raw data records have already been shared with the VVB in the file titled "VCS 4150 ReQ Baseline + Project Assessment v1.0 02042025". Please refer to the tabs "Baseline_Raw" and "Project KPT_RawData" for household-level datasets. Additionally, sample hard copy templates used for baseline KPT, project KPT, and usage surveys are also being submitted for reference.

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#2	Developer Response
			9) Refer response to comment 7) above
	Round-2	6) As per VM0050 and associated correctio/clarification, the project must apply the required conversion factors: • Children 0–14 years → 0.5 • Females >14 years → 0.8 • Males 15–59 years → 1.0 • Males >59 years → 0.8 These adjustments are implemented across relevant columns in the 'Baseline_Analysis' tab and the summary cell 'C19' in 'Baseline_Result'. Therefore, it is confirmed by VVB team that the methodologically correct application of equivalent adult conversion factors is applied. Finding is closed. 7) Justification submitted by PP is accepted. Column 'CK', 'CL' contains the % change in consumption used to adjust baseline fuel use due to seasonal patterns. Seasonal variation input (e.g., wet/dry periods) is collected under Columns 'L' to 'N'. These inputs are then used to conservatively adjust the final fuel consumption per person (CL) in accordance with methodology requirements. Therefore, is confirmed by VVB team that usage of seasonal adjustment is consistent with VM0050 Appendix 4 which is data-backed and conservative. Therefore, finding is closed.	1) Ok 2) Ok 3) Sample pdf files of filled survey questionnaire maintained in online survey platform, are being submitted for reference. 4) Ok

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#2	Developer Response
		8) As verified by VVB team during site visit and interview with management, field team the household-level records are submitted in the tabs 'Baseline_Raw' and 'Project KPT_RawData'. A mobile app-based data capture system was used with • In-built validation checks • Mandatory fields • Direct export to Excel to prevent manual entry errors • Physical cross-checks (e.g., photos, stove scans, GPS) The quality management system followed by PP for the data and information flow ensures traceability, data completeness, and error minimization. However, PP is requested to submit sample pdf files of filled survey questionnaire maintained in online survey platform for crosscheck with the raw excel sheet data already submitted to VVB team. Finding is open. 9) Refer assessment above finding number-2. Finding is closed.	
	Round-3	8.) Project Participant (PP) has submitted sample PDFs of filled survey questionnaires from the online survey platform. The submitted KPT raw data (baseline and project) is derived from field surveys conducted digitally with standardized forms. These sample raw data	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#2	Developer Response
		collected by the field team during the surveys planned/conducted during the requantification verification as per VM0050. This fulfills the requirement of demonstrating actual field-level data capture, ensuring traceability and transparency of the data collection process. The documentation and methodology reflect consistency with Clean Cooking Alliance protocols, including fuel measurement and cooking behavior tracking. Therefore, it is confirmed by VVB team the raw data collected by field team and directly sourced onto DelAgua platform is assessed by any internal QA/QC check and downloaded and analysed in raw data excel sheets submitted to VVB team for verification team. VVB team has done the reproducibility check to confirm that the data and information flow is correctly analysed by PP and reported in emission reduction calculation sheet leading to correct and conservative calculations of emission reductions. Finding is closed.	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#3	Developer Response																
VCS standard/1/. / VM0050	Check if the raw data information sources are correctly calculated and replicated for use for correct and conservative calculation of the emission reduction. Check if PP shall submit the raw data input reference evidences for the crosscheck of the input values sourced from the said reference sources.	Review of excel sheet titled “VCS 4150 ReQ for MP1 ERs v2.0 02042025”; VCS 4150 ReQ for MP2 ERs v2.0 02042025; VCS 4150 ReQ for MP3 ERs v2.0 02042025 10) Under tab “ER Calculation” the Monitored % Of Usage rate for ICS vintages is less then 90% still the usage rate is capped. Refer row for $n_{j,k,y}$. PP shall clarify the adopted approach is correct and conservative. 11) PP shall submit the raw data for the project survey conducted for the MP1/2/3 undergoing Requantification. 12) PP shall submit the list of the team involved in project survey, their training records and confirm how the team was updated w.r.t to VM0050 specific requirements survey. Considering the survey conducted in Jan 2025 an meth related correction/clarification were published in Feb 2025 so, how these factors were taken into consideration while performing field surveys.	10) The monitored usage rate ($n_{j,k,y}$) of individual ICS vintages for each monitoring period is provided in cells E24 to E26 of the 'Sample Size Cal & Results' tab across all three Monitoring Period (MP) sheets. The data is as follows: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Vintage</th><th>MP1</th><th>MP2</th><th>MP3</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2021</td><td>1.000</td><td>1.000</td><td>1.000</td></tr> <tr> <td>2022</td><td>0.976</td><td>0.976</td><td>0.976</td></tr> <tr> <td>2023</td><td>1.000</td><td>1.000</td><td>1.000</td></tr> </tbody> </table> As evident from the above, the monitored percentage of usage for each ICS vintage is greater than 90%. However, in accordance with VM0050 Clarification-2, the project has conservatively capped the usage rate for each vintage at 0.9 (90%). The formula used in the row for $n_{j,k,y}$ under the 'ER Calculation' tab in each MP ER sheet selects the minimum of the actual monitored usage rate and the 90% threshold. This ensures the adopted approach is methodology compliant. 11) The PP has provided monitoring survey raw data under the ' Project Survey Raw & Cal' tab in ER Calculators for all three monitoring periods (MP1, MP2, and MP3), including all	Vintage	MP1	MP2	MP3	2021	1.000	1.000	1.000	2022	0.976	0.976	0.976	2023	1.000	1.000	1.000
Vintage	MP1	MP2	MP3																
2021	1.000	1.000	1.000																
2022	0.976	0.976	0.976																
2023	1.000	1.000	1.000																

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#3	Developer Response
			necessary information required for emission reduction calculations. 12) The list of personnel involved in the project survey, along with their training records, material, is being submitted. The project proponent (PP) has provided comprehensive training to all surveyors, leveraging its extensive experience in the community-based carbon market spanning over a decade. The survey questionnaires were designed to comprehensively capture all information required under VM0050, specifically the Appendix 3. The PP has significant expertise and experience in designing and executing project surveys, which resulted in the applied survey questionnaires to be fully compliant with the methodological requirements. While field surveys were conducted in January 2025 (prior to the publication of the VM0050-related correction/clarification in February 2025), it is important to note that the clarifications issued do not necessitate / mandate any revision or alteration to the project survey questionnaire. Thus, no further adjustments were needed post-clarification.
	Round-2	10) Clarification No. 2 of VM0050 mandates that unless demonstrated otherwise with extensive customer support and verification, the maximum usage rate that can be claimed is 90%. The PP capped the usage	5) It is worth noting that Pot-Skirt is merely an accessory component, attached to project ICS, to enhance its thermal efficiency. This distinction is clearly stated in Section 1.12 of the registered PD, wherein the rated thermal

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#3	Developer Response
		rate at 90%, as confirmed in the 'ER Calculation' tab. However, clarification is requested w.r.t monitored % of PotSkirt Usage rate reported tab "Project Survey Raw & Cal" cell number CN7, 8, 9 which is less than 90%. Finding is open. 11) PP has submitted the raw data excel sheets downloaded the survey platform maintained by PP and same is verified by VVB team to include contains ('Project Survey Raw & Cal' tab) comprehensive household-level raw data for MP1/MP2/MP3, including: Consent and demographic information; Usage of stoves Monitoring responses (e.g., stove operation, pot skirt usage). However, PP is requested to submit sample pdf files of filled survey questionnaire maintained in online survey platform for crosscheck with the raw excel sheet data already submitted to VVB team. Finding is open. 12) VVB accepts the rationale and documentation, confirming survey team readiness and compliance. VVB team has verified the supporting evidence to confirm that the PP's internal team, comprising experienced and trained survey personnel trained/certified by competent organisation that is Centre for Research in Energy and Energy Conservation (CREEC). VVB team has done onsite interview and verification of the technical competency of personnel involved in conducting Water Boiling Tests (WBTs) and related baseline survey and monitoring activities under the VM0050 methodology. Specifically, documentation was requested to confirm: participation in standardized	efficiency of Kuniokoa ICS has been objectively stated, as follows: a. With pot-skirt : 51.3% (referred as $\eta_{pskirt\_Kuniokoa}$) b. Without pot-skirt : 43.4% (referred as $\eta_{pnonskirt\_Kuniokoa}$) Also, the registered VCS-PD, in section 6.1, table for parameter η_p states the following: <i>If a pot-skirt is distributed with the project stove, the parameter will be calculated as a weighted average of the efficiency of a skirted stove and an un-skirted stove</i> Hence, for an accurate assessment of ex-post thermal efficiency of project ICS population, it is imperative to assess the extent to which pot-skirts have been actually used to determine the applicable weighted average. The project usage surveys were hence designed to independently capture the % use of pot skirts on project ICS (besides other parameters). The % use of pot-skirt determined, was then used to calculate the weighted average thermal efficiency, of the project ICS population, as follows: $(\eta_{pskirt\_Kuniokoa} \times \% \text{ use of pot-skirt}) + (\eta_{pnonskirt\_Kuniokoa} \times (1 - \% \text{ use of pot-skirt}))$ The above calculation approach appropriately aligned the ICS thermal efficiency for ER

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#3	Developer Response
		training; adherence to ISO protocols and procedures. Therefore, it is confirmed by VVB team that project proponent has the capability of in-house teams to perform KPTs and WBTs as per VM0050 and related protocol. The VVB has also reviewed the survey tools and questionnaire template and records, confirming that the team conducted fieldwork using instruments fully aligned with VM0050 Appendix 3. Clarifications published post-survey did not necessitate changes, and the surveys already met the intent and scope of the methodology. This finding is therefore closed.	calculations, in line with the actual pot-skirt usage, as per registered VCS-PD. The usage rate of the ICS, on the other hand, is a separate independent monitoring parameter ($n_{j,k,y}$), to determine the % of project ICS population in use ex-post, for a given monitoring period. The same has been duly calculated following the Clarification No. 2 of VM0050. The monitored usage rate of project ICS ($n_{j,k,y}$) is consistently higher than 90% and has been therefore conservatively capped at 90% in line with the methodology clarification 2. The application of $n_{j,k,y}$ factored in the ER calculations is deemed fully aligned with VM0050 and corresponding clarification 2. 6) Sample pdf files of filled survey questionnaire maintained in online survey platform, are being submitted for reference. 7) Ok
	Round-3	10.) Justification submitted by project proponent is accepted by VVB team. VVB has checked and confirmed that the % use of pot-skirts is relevant only for calculating $\eta_{new,avg,y}$ (project stove thermal efficiency), not for determining stove	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#3	Developer Response
		usage rate nj,k,y. The lower pot-skirt usage does not impact the usage rate parameter but is already accounted for in the weighted average calculation of thermal efficiency. Therefore, finding is closed. 11.) Project Participant (PP) has submitted sample PDFs of filled survey questionnaires from the online survey platform. The submitted KPT raw data (baseline and project) is derived from field surveys conducted digitally with standardized forms. These sample raw data collected by the field team during the surveys planned/conducted during the requantification verification as per VM0050. This fulfills the requirement of demonstrating actual field-level data capture, ensuring traceability and transparency of the data collection process. The documentation and methodology reflect consistency with Clean Cooking Alliance protocols, including fuel measurement and cooking behavior tracking. Therefore, it is confirmed by VVB team the raw data collected by field team and directly sourced onto DelAgua platform is assessed by any internal QA/QC check and downloaded and analysed in raw data excel sheets submitted to VVB team for verification team. VVB team has done the reproducibility check to confirm that the data	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#3	Developer Response
		and information flow is correctly analysed by PP and reported in emission reduction calculation sheet leading to correct and conservative calculations of emission reductions. Finding is closed.	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#4	Developer Response
VCS standard/1/	Check if a summary description of the implementation status of the technologies/measures (e.g., plant, equipment, process, or management or conservation measure) included in the project, including relevant implementation dates (e.g., dates of construction, commissioning, and continued operation periods) is included.	PD Section 1.12 13) Section 1.12 of the PD include the technical specification of two models and same are distributed and verified by VVB in MP1/MP2/MP3. However, PD shall clarify and confirm if there is any design change in the product design and manufacturing after the last monitoring period resulting in efficiency changes of the cookstove models.	13) There have been no changes in the design or manufacturing specifications of the cookstove models following the last monitoring period. The product design, components, and manufacturing process has remained consistent, and there has been no impact on the efficiency of the distributed cookstove models.
	Round-2	13) The PP confirmed that there have been no modifications to the design, component structure, or manufacturing processes of the cookstove models distributed under the project till date. The technical specification	8) Ok

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#4	Developer Response
		documents clearly describe the structure and materials of the cookstove models used across all monitoring periods. There is no deviation observed between historical and current specifications. VVB team has verified the same during the site visit and interview/12/ with the various stakeholders (field team, WBT team, end-users) during site visit. Therefore, it is confirmed by VVB team that the same cookstove configurations have been maintained throughout the crediting period undergoing requantification verification. Finding is closed.	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#5	Developer Response
VCS standard/1/ requirement	Check if project proponent able to demonstrate the avoidance of double counting for the project and various interested parties associated with project.	PD section 1.16 14) Project proponents must demonstrate that the project prevents double counting of GHG emission reductions by any actor (in project context the stove manufacturer and other entities involved) who may wish to claim reductions from project devices. Ownership of the reductions resulting from the project activity must be clearly	14) The project proponent (PP) ensures that no other parties involved in the project, including stove manufacturers or any other entities, claim ownership of the emission reductions generated. Clear contractual arrangements and/or written declarations are in place to affirm that the emission reductions exclusively belong to the PP.

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#5	Developer Response
		communicated by contract or clear written assertions in the transaction paperwork to all involved parties. Users must be notified that they are not permitted to claim reductions from the project. PP shall submit supporting evidence for the same.	Additionally, end users are explicitly informed that they are not permitted to claim any emission reductions arising from the project activity. Supporting documentation, including relevant contracts and communication materials, is being submitted as evidence.
	Round-2	14) The VVB has reviewed the submitted declarations, manufacturer statements, and user agreements. These documents provide clear, written, and contractually binding evidence that the Project Proponent maintains exclusive ownership of the GHG emission reductions. All associated entities have waived claims, and end users have been adequately informed. a. Supporting evidence that is signed declaration evidence verified by VV team ensures that from ICS supplier i.e., BURN Manufacturing Co. confirms that it holds no rights or claims to any carbon or impact credits derived from the use of its stoves in the project. b. Further supporting evidence i.e., a formal and signed project-level declaration (dated April 22, 2025) on double counting by DelAgua Health Rwanda and DelAgua Projects Pte. Ltd. has been verified by VVB team that confirm that project proponent prevent double counting. c. Supporting evidence i.e., a end-user contract and education poster provided to participating households includes a clear clause: "The carbon credits generated from the improved cookstove	9) Ok

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#5	Developer Response
		belong to DelAgua...". This agreement also prevents the user from using or receiving other improved cookstoves and clarifies their non-ownership of carbon credits. Therefore, finding is closed.	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#6	Developer Response
VCS standard/1/ver.4.5	Whether PP has included all the relevant information for stakeholder engagement incl. ongoing communication during the monitoring period. PP shall also explain the grievance procedure and how it has been implemented in the project.	PD section 2.1.4 15) Section 2.1.4 of the PD shall include any grievance procedure defined by the PP and update it as per clarification number 2 for VM0050. While doing so, PD shall submit the grievance register and/or the service log summary details of minor/major repair and maintenance of project technology. 16) As reported in section 2.1.5 of the PD; PP shall also confirm if there is any stakeholder comments shared by Verra during the course of verification process till date.	15) The grievance redressal procedure has already been included in Section 2.1.4 of the PD and aligns with Clarification Number 2 of VM0050. The established procedure includes the use of a toll-free helpline, support from the Community Health Worker (CHW) network, and the option for written submissions via local government offices. Additionally, the grievance register and/or service log summary details (stakeholder feedback) is being submitted for reference. 16) PP confirms that no stakeholder comments have been shared by Verra during the course of the verification process to date.
	Round-2	15) Section 2.1.4 of the PD has been updated to clearly describe the grievance redressal mechanism, ensuring alignment with Clarification No. 2 of VM0050. Supporting evidence are verified by VVB team to confirm that grievance system includes: - A toll-free helpline available to all users in poster in English/local language. - Assistance from Community Health Workers (CHWs) who serve as community-level support agents.	10) Refer to the response to Finding #8 (Round 2) below. As supporting documentation, additional photographs showing Community Health Workers (CHWs) engaging with end-users and demonstrating the use of the ICS, are being submitted. 11) Ok

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#6	Developer Response
		Option to submit written complaints through local government offices. The grievance register and service log summary have been submitted to document maintenance activities and responses to minor and major repairs, offering traceability and responsiveness of the support system. VVB team has verified the excel log of the stakeholder feedback and confirms that there are no feedback and/or grievances related to project and operation and maintenance aspect of ICS technology used by end-users that also align with the onsite visit interview/12/ with the field team and end-users. However, as stated by PP shall submit the documented record of actions support from the Community Health Worker (CHW) network with the stakeholders incl. end-users. Finding is open. 16) The PP has formally confirmed that no stakeholder comments have been received via Verra during the verification process to date. VVB confirms that PP's declaration regarding stakeholder comments is valid therefore finding is closed.	
	Round-III	21.) The PP has implemented the structured support and engagement activities and same	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#6	Developer Response
		were checked by VVB team during the site visit and interview with various stakeholders i.e., management of DelAgua, Field team, end-users and other stakeholders. a. Household-Level Training • Post-distribution, field teams conduct hands-on training at each household. • Demonstrations include actual preparation of common local dishes using the ICS. b. Instructional Poster Agreement • A poster agreement is signed with every household, including a large-format pictorial instruction manual in both English and the local language. • This ensures both comprehension and retention of cooking techniques with the ICS. c. Flipbook for Continued Engagement • A 16-page illustrated flipbook titled <i>"Tubeho Neza Flipbook UPDATE 2019 V5 (Training Material)"</i> is provided during training. • The flipbook covers cooking procedures, troubleshooting, and maintenance—reinforcing practical, visual learning. d. Demonstration Records • Photographs of household visits, confirming real-time demonstrations of stove use by the field team, have already been submitted to the VVB.	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#6	Developer Response
		Therefore, it is confirmed by VVB team that the Project Proponent has met the important and procedural requirements as specified under clarification 2 of VM0050. Finding is closed.	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR#7	Developer Response
VCS standard/1// VM0050.	Check if all data and parameters that are determined or available at validation and remain fixed throughout the project crediting period are calculated correctly and conservatively as per latest Verra methodology and/or associated tool/modules etc.	PD, Appendix-2 17) Appendix-2 of the revised PD include the fNRB calculation however, the assessment is not clear and consistent with the values reported in the emission reduction calculations for ex-ante and ex-post/11/ MP1/MP2 and MP3 undergoing Requantification. PP shall align the assessment inline with VM0050 and shall be consistent with the values reported in ER sheets. 18) As per VM0050 page 35/62 PP shall clarify as to why UNFCCC approved fNRB values national/regional /sub-national values are not used as reported in MP 96, Annex 3 dated 6 March 2025.	17) Appendix-2 of the revised PD has been updated to include the updated value of fNRB parameter, incorporating the uncertainty factor of 26%. The updated assessment is now aligned with the requirements of VM0050 and is consistent with the fNRB values reported in the ER calculation sheets for both ex-ante and ex-post scenarios across MP1, MP2, and MP3 undergoing Requantification. 18) As per the guidance provided under the Data/Parameter: fNRB,y section on page 34 of the applied methodology VM0050, PP is allowed to select one of the following three options for determining fNRB: - The most recent national default value(s) published by UNFCCC - A value calculated using CDM TOOL30, applying an uncertainty discount of 26% - The default value from the most recent version of CDM TOOL33

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR#7	Developer Response
			In line with Option 2, the f_{NRB} has been calculated using CDM TOOL30 and is already registered under Verra. However, as this is a requantification, a 26% uncertainty discount has been applied subsequently in accordance with VM0050. The methodology does not mandate the use of UNFCCC-approved f_{NRB} values; it offers flexibility to select from the listed approaches. Therefore, the selected f_{NRB} value is fully compliant with the applied methodology VM0050. Additionally, the MP96, Annex 3 has been rejected by CDM EB and hence is no longer valid for use.
	Round-2	17) Appendix 2 of the PD was updated to include the revised f_{NRB} calculation, now explicitly incorporating a 26% uncertainty deduction. The updated value is now: Aligned with the calculation requirements from the applied methodology VM0050. Consistent with f_{NRB} values used in the ER calculation sheets for both ex-ante and ex-post emission reductions/11/ across MP1, MP2, and MP3. Refer below open finding for f_{NRB} value. 18) As per VM0050 (page 34), the methodology allows for three options to determine f_{NRB}: UNFCCC national/regional default values	12) Ok 13) The PP has selected Option 2 under VM0050 for determining the fraction of non-renewable biomass (f_{NRB}), using a previously registered and approved value derived from CDM TOOL30. Further, the required 26% deduction accounting for uncertainty (as required by VM0050, to be applied on f_{NRB} values calculated as per Tool 30) has been correctly applied. Additionally, please note the following: The recommendation to withdraw CDM Tool 30, as stated in MP97 report para 15, is conditional to the revision of CDM Tool 33 by CDM Meth Panel to include default values of f_{NRB}, post incorporation of any inputs received during “call for public

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR#7	Developer Response
		b. Calculated value using CDM TOOL30 (with 26% discount for requantification) c. CDM TOOL33 default values The PP has selected Option 2, and used an fNRB value calculated with CDM TOOL30, registered previously under Verra. In line with VM0050 requirements for requantification, the 26% uncertainty deduction was applied. However, clarification is requested as to how the calculated fNRB value as per tool30 is still valid relevant as CDM MP97 recommended to withdraw tool30. Finding is open.	inputs” and subsequent approval by the CDM EB. Refer below for more details: MP97 Meeting Report b. Although the Meth Panel has published the revised CDM Tool 33 on 08/05/2025, it is currently open for public inputs and has not entered into force (refer para 7 of tool 33). c. Also, MP97 report para 38, clearly states the recommendation by Meth Panel to CDM EB to discontinue the use of CDM Tool 30, with effect from 01 Jan 2026 and not at present. Additionally, the recommendations of MP97 have not yet been formally approved / adopted by the CDM EB. d. The applied fNRB value is being used for requantification of MP1 – MP3 covering the period 11 Oct 2021 – 30 Sep 2024 for which the CDM Tool 30 is deemed fully valid. The outcome of the CDM MP97 is not deemed applicable retroactively. Furthermore, Verra has not issued any official guidance or notification prohibiting / limiting the use of TOOL30 for fNRB determination under VM0050, post CDM MP97 outcome. In conclusion, the selection and application of the fNRB value remains fully compliant with the applied methodology (VM0050) and consistent with the prevailing rules.

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR#7	Developer Response
	Round-3	17/18) Justification and rationale submitted by the project proponent is accepted. PP has selected option 2 as per VM0050 (page 34), using a previously registered and approved fNRB value from tool-30. And accordingly applied the mandatory 26% deduction on the fNRB value for uncertainty, as required for Requantification under VM0050. Therefore, it is concluded by VVB team that the application of fNRB value for the Requantification verification audit is correct and leads to conservative calculation of emission reductions. Finding is closed.	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR#8	Developer Response
VCS standard/1// VM0050.	Check if all data and parameters that will be monitored during the project crediting period are correctly sourced from the reference source/evidences. The value of the parameter shall be easily traceable from the	PD section-5 and MR 19) For ex-ante and ex-post monitoring parameters reported in PD and MR PD shall include the Equations number as reported in VM0050 for the all monitoring parameters. 20) For parameters monitored during the current monitoring period undergoing Requantification PP shall include the reference excel sheet details under “source of the data” for traceability of the reported	19) Both the PD and the Requantification Report/10/ have been updated to include the relevant equation numbers as per the applied methodology for all applicable / relevant parameters. 20) Both the PD and the Requantification Report/10/ have been updated to include reference details under “Source of the Data” for all monitored parameters to ensure traceability. 21) Section 2.1.2 of the MR corresponds to project description deviation and is not deemed suited

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR#8	Developer Response
	raw data evidence. Check if related QA/QC measures are in place to ensure data flow is error free from any material misstatement.	values. E.g., For parameter BCex-ante,b,l the reported value of 4.04 t/hh/year doesn't connect to sourced evidence. 21) PP shall update section 2.1.2 of the monitoring report as per requirement specified in VM0050 / correction / clarification no. 2 related to customer support actions/15/ that shall be undertaken across the entire target population and demonstrated at verification in-order to claim usage cap of 90%. PP shall submit the supporting evidence for the customer support actions as prescribed in clarification/correction by Verra.	for the purpose. Instead, compliance with Clarification 2 has been substantiated in section 3.2 of the revised MR, under the parameter table $n_{j,k,y}$, additional comments.
	Round-2	19) PD Section 5 and the Requantification Report/10/ were both updated to include the exact equation numbers from VM0050 for each ex-ante and ex-post monitoring parameter. This ensures transparent alignment between the project documents and the applied methodology, enabling clear interpretation and verification by VVB team and/or third reader. Same is verified by the VVB team to confirm that the inclusion of VM0050 equation references is complete and accurate; therefore, finding is closed. 20) The revised PD and RR now contain explicit references to source Excel sheets under the "Source of the Data" column for each monitored parameter. The value of 4.04 t/hh/year for BCex-ante,b,l is now clearly traceable to the corresponding data in the project's excel calculation file. The VVB team has reviewed the updated documentation and confirmed traceability to input	14) Ok 15) Ok 16) The Project Proponent (PP) confirms that structured support activities are in place to ensure the effective and sustained use of project stoves, across the target population. These activities are designed not only to promote correct usage but also to demonstrate the stove's utility for common local foods, thereby supporting the continued use of the ICS as the primary stove. The following measures have been implemented: a. Household-Level Training: During household visits post-distribution, the project team provides in-person training to each household. This includes hands-on demonstration of ICS usage and how to prepare commonly consumed local meals, using the project ICS. b. Instructional Poster Agreement: A poster agreement is signed with each household, establishing carbon rights and including a large-format instructional poster with pictorial guidance. The poster outlines

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR#8	Developer Response
		parameters in emission reduction excel sheet therefore finding is closed. 21) PP has addressed Clarification No. 2 requirements in revised section 3.2 of MR under the parameter table n_{ij,k,y}, including: Explanation of customer support actions taken across the project's target population. And demonstration of such actions to support the claimed 90% usage cap, as required by Verra. VVB has verified that Section 3.2 appropriately reflects compliance with Clarification No. 2. However, PP shall confirm with supported by documented actions for stated information related to continuous community engagement for demonstration of preparation of common local foods/meals to confirm that ICS continued use as main stove. Finding is open.	step-by-step instructions for operating the ICS and preparing typical local dishes. This is provided in both English and the local language, and its contents are explained in detail by the field team during household visits. c. Flipbook for Ongoing Engagement: A 16-page flipbook, titled "<i>Tubeho Neza Flipbook UPDATE 2019 V5 (Training Material)</i>", has been developed in the local language. It contains illustrated instructions for project ICS usage, maintenance, and basic troubleshooting. This flipbook is used during training to reinforce key messages and is left with households as a ready / handy reference. d. Demonstration Records: As further evidence, household visit photographs, objectively confirming the demonstration of proper use of ICS, to end users by the field team, have already been submitted to the VVB. These documented actions demonstrate continuous community engagement and confirm that the ICS remains suitable for cooking local foods. Together, they support the claim that the ICS continues to be used as the main stove in line with Verra's Clarification No. 2 requirements.
	Round-3	21.) The PP has implemented the following structured support and engagement activities and same were checked by VVB team during the site visit and interview with various stakeholders	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR#8	Developer Response
		i.e., management of DelAgua, Field team, end-users and other stakeholders. a. Household-Level Training - Post-distribution, field teams conduct hands-on training at each household. - Demonstrations include actual preparation of common local dishes using the ICS. b. Instructional Poster Agreement - A poster agreement is signed with every household, including a large-format pictorial instruction manual in both English and the local language. - This ensures both comprehension and retention of cooking techniques with the ICS. c. Flipbook for Continued Engagement - A 16-page illustrated flipbook titled “<i>Tubeho Neza Flipbook UPDATE 2019 V5 (Training Material)</i>” is provided during training. - The flipbook covers cooking procedures, troubleshooting, and maintenance—reinforcing practical, visual learning. d. Demonstration Records - Photographs of household visits, confirming real-time demonstrations of stove use by the field team, have already been submitted to the VVB. Therefore, it is confirmed by VVB team that the Project Proponent has met the important and	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR#8	Developer Response
		procedural requirements as specified under clarification 2 of VM0050. Finding is closed.	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR#9	Developer Response
VM0050 ver.1.0	Demonstrate and justify how the project activity(s) meets each of the applicability conditions of the methodology(s), tools, and modules applied by the project (where applicable). Address each applicability condition separately.	PD, section 3.2 (Applicability) and Requantification Report/10/ 22) For applicability condition-17 the project proponent must report on the overlapped boundaries of REDD+ projects in Rwanda falling with the project boundary for informational purposes in the project description. 23) Section 3.2 of the PD shall include the methodology related clarification/ corrections and its associated justification applicable for the project. 24) PP shall also address the Eligibility criteria as explained in section 1 of the VCS Methodology Change and Requantification Procedure.	22) The PD has been revised to justify that the project is free from any risk of double counting arising as a result of overlapped boundaries of this project and that of any REDD+ projects in Rwanda. 23) Section 3.2 of the Project Description (PD) has been updated to include the applicable methodology-related clarifications/ corrections along with their justifications. 24) The eligibility criteria, as outlined in Section 1 of the VCS Methodology Change and Requantification Procedure, have already been addressed under Section 1.4.1 (Page 11) of the PD.
	Round-2	22) Section 3.2 of PD has been revised to include a justification that the project is free from risks of double counting related to overlapping boundaries with REDD+ projects. The justification affirms that there are no spatial conflicts or boundary overlaps with existing REDD+ projects in Rwanda. Revised section 3.2 of the PD is reviewed and confirmed by the VVB team to confirm the same therefore, finding is closed. 23) PD Section 3.2 has been updated to reflect all applicable methodology clarifications and	17) Ok 18) In accordance with Clarification 3 of VM0050, the Project Proponent (PP) captured relevant photographic evidences, during the household monitoring surveys. These photographs have already been submitted to the VVB (Refer Column Q of the "Survey Raw & Cal" tab in the ER sheets submitted for MP1 to MP3).

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR#9	Developer Response
		corrections, in line with VM0050. Justifications for these clarifications were also included and verified by VVB team ensuring alignment with the methodology and related Verra correction and clarification. However, PP shall submit the supporting evidences w.r.t to clarification/correction number 3 (photos), 8 (number of ICS units excluded from the database based on the survey) stated in PD. Finding is open. 24) The eligibility criteria per Section-1 of the VCS Methodology Change and Requantification Procedure is now addressed in PD Section 1.4.1 (Page 11). Section 1.4.1 of the PD is checked by VVB team that outlines the basis for the project's eligibility under the new methodology and provides rationale per Verra guidelines. The VVB team verified Section 1.4.1 of the PD as fulfilling the eligibility criteria requirement. However, PP shall submit the supporting screenshot evidence for eligibility criteria number 4 to confirm active VCU in VCS registry/22/. Finding is open.	The Clarification 8 of VM0050, requires exclusion of project ICS found to be in poor condition, from the database for the whole crediting period. During the project monitoring survey, only one ICS sample with ICS ID: DA073946 was identified as not being in good condition. Although this ICS was in use, it has been conservatively marked as "not in use", for emission reduction calculations. Additionally, this has been excluded from the revised database, in accordance with the clarification. The updated stove database includes an additional tab titled "Discarded ICS", documenting the excluded unit. Furthermore, revised ER sheets for MP1-MP3 along with updated Requantification Report/10/s are being submitted to the VVB, reflecting attributed changes. These aforesaid confirms full alignment with Clarifications 3 and 8 of the applied methodology VM0050. 19) A sample screenshot for MP1-MP3 is being submitted as evidence confirming the active VCU status in the VCS registry for the project.
	Round-3	23.) PP has now submitted the photographic evidence of stove condition as captured during	

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		household monitoring survey. These evidence along with filled survey questionnaire were analysed by VVB team to confirm that the photographs are taken of the stove(s), components, and cooking areas to verify physical condition and usage as required by clarification 3 of VM0050. Therefore, it is confirmed by VVB team that the photos are linked directly to household-level monitoring data and confirm proper field verification of usage and condition. Regarding, exclusion of non-functional ICS unit during the current monitoring survey duration one ICS with ID: DA073946 was the only unit identified during monitoring as not in good condition. Although the unit was still in use, it was conservatively marked as "not in use" for emission calculations. It has been excluded from the updated stove database and included in a new "Discarded ICS" tab for transparency. Revised ER sheets for MP1–MP3 and updated Requantification Report/10/s have been submitted, reflecting the correction. This approach is conservative and fully compliant with Clarification 8 of VM0050. The database update and documentation provide a clear audit trail. Finding is closed. 24.) Updated table under section 1.4.1 of the revised PD addresses all four eligibility criteria as per Verra guidance. The VVB has reviewed and	

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		accepted this section as complete. Screenshot evidence from Verra Registry/23/ is submitted confirming active VCU status for MP1–MP3 is being submitted. Therefore, finding is closed.	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR#10	Developer Response
VCS standard/1// VM0050/ RQ procedure.	Check the monitoring period serial number start date and end date is consistent with the previous monitoring period registered/issued by Verra.	RR section 1.2 25) Under Re-quantification PP shall include the MP1/MP2/MP3 individual monitoring period start/end date as foot note for clear visibility of the monitoring periods undergoing requantification. 26) RR, Section 1.7 and section PD: This section shall include the applicable sources as reflected in section 2 of the VM0050 incl. the most recent versions of the protocols. PP shall submit the protocols developed as VM0050 (incl. clarification/corrections) and also confirm as to how it is ensured that field team is trained for latest versions of protocols.	25) The individual start and end dates for MP1, MP2, and MP3 have been added as a footnote under the Re-quantification section to ensure clear visibility of the monitoring periods undergoing requantification. 26) Section 1.7 of the Requantification Report/10/ (RR) and the corresponding section of the PD (section 3.1) have been updated to include the applicable sources as outlined in Section 2 of VM0050, including the most recent versions of the relevant protocols and clarifications. The project proponent (PP) has over a decade of experience in implementing community-based carbon projects. The latest versions of the relevant protocols—Water Boiling Test (WBT)/18/ v4.2.3 (2014) and Kitchen Performance Test (KPT) Protocol v4.0 (2018)—have been in place for several years and are well understood by the field team. Given these protocols have not changed recently the field team is already aware of the requirement of the latest protocols. Additionally, the training

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR#10	Developer Response
			records of the project monitoring team is already submitted against comment 12) above.
	Round-2	25) The PP has included the individual start and end dates of MP1, MP2, and MP3 as a footnote in the Requantification section. This ensures that the monitoring period data undergoing requantification is now clearly and explicitly visible. Revised section 1.2 of Requantification Report/10/ (RR) is checked by VVB team to confirm that the correction done by PP is correct therefore finding is closed. 26) The RR Section 1.7 and PD Section 3.1 have been updated to reference all applicable sources as per Section 2 of VM0050. WBT and KPT Protocols reference are now included in revised PD and RR document. These protocols are the most recent and have not been updated in recent years. PP confirmed and VVB team has verified that PP's field team is trained on these versions, and previously submitted certificates and attendance records validate this training therefore, finding is closed.	20) Ok 21) Ok

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR#11	Developer Response
VCS standard/1// VM0050	Check if explanation and justification is provided for key assumptions, rationale, and methodological	RR section 2.2 and section PD: 27) PP shall clarify as to why baseline reassessment is marked No while PP has done the baseline reassessment for the grouped project. PP shall also refer to Verra's Correction 1 on Baseline	27) As per Sections 3.2.5 to 3.2.7 of the VCS standard/1/, v4.7, the baseline reassessment requirements are applicable specifically to forestry, wetland, and land-use project categories such as IFM, APD, RWE, APWD, APC, ALM, AUDD, AUC, and AUWD.

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR#11	Developer Response
	choices. Provide all relevant references	reassessment frequency published as annex to VM0050. 28) PP shall confirm if any third party is appointed for the baseline reassessment during the MP1/MP2/MP3 undergoing Requantification.	The project being a cookstove-based project does not fall under any of the aforesaid categories. Thus, the baseline reassessment requirements outlined in Sections 3.2.6 and 3.2.7 of VCS standard/1/ v4.7 are deemed not applicable. Hence, the baseline scenario reassessment has been marked as "No". Further, to meet the requirements outlined in Section 6 (Baseline Scenario) of the applied methodology (VM0050), PP has conducted baseline surveys specifically for the purpose of baseline emission requantification. This baseline survey is independent of the baseline reassessment requirements specified under Sections 3.2.5 to 3.2.7 of the VCS standard/1/, v4.7. PP acknowledges Verra's Correction 1 on Baseline survey Frequency. Follow-up baseline surveys will be carried out every five years from the date of the last survey in control households that do not participate in the project. PP may also conduct additional surveys at any time, including during crediting period renewals, as needed. 28) No third party was appointed for the baseline reassessment as it is not applicable (Refer response above).

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR#11	Developer Response
			The baseline surveys were conducted by PP's own trained team, with extensive experience in executing project surveys and KPTs.
	Round-2	27) The PP has correctly interpreted the applicability of baseline reassessment requirements under Sections 3.2.5 to 3.2.7 of the VCS standard/1/ v4.7. These provisions apply only to specific project categories within Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) such as IFM, APD, RWE, etc. Since the project is a cookstove-based project, it does not fall under AFOLU, and thus the formal baseline reassessment is not required or applicable under the referenced VCS clauses. The baseline surveys conducted were done solely to meet methodology-specific requirements under VM0050 (Section 6). PP has also acknowledged Verra's Correction 1 regarding survey frequency, confirming plans for follow-up baseline surveys every five years and additional ones as needed. Revised PD and re-quantification report is checked by VVB team to confirm this aspect and found them to be inline with the justification provided by PP. Finding is closed. 28) The PP confirmed that no third-party organization was appointed. The WBT for emission quantification under VM0050 were conducted by PP's internal team, comprising experienced and trained survey personnel trained/certified by competent organization that is Centre for Research in Energy and Energy Conservation (CREEC).	22) Ok 23) Ok

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR#11	Developer Response
		VVB team has done onsite interview and verification of the technical competency of personnel involved in conducting Water Boiling Tests (WBTs) and related baseline survey and monitoring activities under the VM0050 methodology. Specifically, documentation was requested to confirm: Participation in standardized training. Adherence to ISO protocols and procedures. The capability of in-house teams to perform KPTs and WBTs without external third-party involvement. Therefore it is confirmed by VVB team that the project Proponent has demonstrated robust capacity-building measures. The submitted evidence confirms internal teams possess sufficient expertise to conduct WBTs and related surveys. Finding is closed.	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#12	Developer Response
VCS standard/1// VM0050/ RQ procedure.	Check the Reconciliation of VCUs and previously verified reductions and removal are consistently reported in the Requantification Report/10/. Please refer the latest VCS Methodology Change and Requantification Procedure for further guidance.	RR section 4.5 29) PP shall submit the source of the VCU values reported in section 4.5 of the Requantification Report/10/. PP may include an excel calculation sheet for VCU reconciliation as back up for more clarify in calculation. PP shall refer the section-3 (Reconciliation Procedure) of the VCS Methodology Change and Requantification Procedure. 30) PP shall submit the following evidences for VVB verification as request in VCS	29) The "Approved total VCUs eligible for issuance" values reported in Section 4.5 of the Requantification Report/10/ are directly sourced from the previously approved Emission Reduction (ER) sheets for MP1, MP2, and MP3 on previous applied methodology (VMR0006). These represent the VCUs that were originally issued to the PP and form the basis for reconciliation. A weblink for the previously approved Monitoring reports are being provided for reference. The Er sheet of previously MP1, MP2, MP3 ER sheets are being shared as well.

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#12	Developer Response
		Methodology Change and Requantification Procedure. - As per 3.1; approval from Verra on approval of Requantification request. - As per 3.2.3; Reconciliation Representation request submitted to Verra.	The "New total VCUs eligible for issuance" values are directly taken from the updated ER sheets for MP1, MP2, and MP3, calculated under the currently applied methodology VM0050 v1.0. 30) The Project Proponent has already notified Verra of its intention to submit a requantification approval request and has received an acknowledgment from Verra. A screenshot of the acknowledgment is being shared. As per Section 3, "Reconciliation Procedure" of the VCS Methodology Change and Requantification Procedure, Verra will notify the project proponent and all VCU holders once the requantification request has been approved. Subsequently, VCU holders wishing to reconcile their VCUs will submit a Reconciliation Representation to the verba. Thus, these documents can be only made available at a later stage as part of the reconciliation process.
	Round-2	29) The "Approved total VCUs" were sourced directly from previously approved ER sheets (MP1, MP2, MP3) under methodology VMR0006. The "New total VCUs" are based on updated ER calculations under VM0050 v1.0. Supporting materials (ER sheets and monitoring reports) and weblinks have been shared to verify these values. The PP has also included Excel calculation sheets for	24) Ok 25) Ok

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#12	Developer Response
		VCU reconciliation to enhance transparency. Therefore, finding is closed by VVB team. 30) The PP confirmed submission of a requantification request to Verra and received an acknowledgment (screenshot provided). As per procedure, Verra must first approve the request before Reconciliation Representations can be submitted. Therefore, finding is closed by VVB team.	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#13	Developer Response
VCS standard/1// VM0050/ RQ procedure.	Check if all the supporting evidence are correctly titled and sourced for its correctness w.r.t to date; reported value	PP shall submit the list of supporting evidence as requested in audit plan as well as along with the findings reply. 1) Sample evidence of stove unit distribution done in 2025. 2) Sample end user agreement – Carbon Waiver on the Distribution Poster agreement for stove distributed 3) Manufacturer’s agreement and Stove purchase invoices. 4) Questionnaire templates designed for the project aligned with Appendix 3 of VM0050 requirement. 5) Raw data samples of Baseline KPT survey sheet and project KPT. 6) Distribution database of ICS 7) CHWs Master Database and Salary slips 8) Latest Local Stakeholders community meeting. 9) Habit Survey and KPT Training Records and materials. 10) Training records of field team involved in survey	Following list of requested documents are being submitted: 1) Not Applicable, as there has been no distribution in 2025 2) Being submitted 3) Being submitted 4) Being submitted 5) Refer tabs "<i>Baseline_Raw</i>" and "<i>Project KPT_RawData</i>" in the submitted sheet titled "<i>VCS 4150 ReQ Baseline + Project Assessment v1.0 02042025</i>" 6) Being submitted 7) Being submitted 8) Not Applicable, as there has been no recent distribution. PP does LSC prior to distribution and then use the GRM (Grievance Redress Mechanism) to stay on top of any concerns raised 9) Being submitted 10) Being submitted 11) Being submitted 12) Being submitted 13) Being submitted

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#13	Developer Response
		11) Feedback (inputs) from project related stakeholder incl. the grievance log register for the project. 12) Calibration/17/ details of measurement and monitoring equipment (if any) used for the survey. 13) Water Boiling test reports and accreditation certificate details of lab and/or training records of the lab technicians performing the test. 14) Documented procedure to address grievance.	14) Grievance procedure has been already documented in the PD, refer section 2.1.4 of the PD
	Round-2	OK all the supporting evidences listed in the findings are now submitted. VVB team has reviewed the evidences are found them correct. However, following clarification is requested from the submitted evidence: 5) PP shall submit the sample raw data PDFs collected by field team in survey app for the baseline KPT and project KPT conducted during this Requantification verification. 11) PP shall confirm if ICS replacements or repair/maintenance related aspect were received from the ICS users. PP shall also confirm if any replacement of the ICS units due to force or non-force majeure incidents like flood in the project region. And how the records of the same is maintained in its quality management system. 12) PP submitted the invoice, specification and photos of instrument used during the survey for the Requantification verification however, PP shall provide the statement	5) Sample pdf files of filled survey questionnaire maintained in online survey platform, are being submitted for reference. 11) The PP has a comprehensive grievance mechanism to address grievance raised by ICS users including any <i>force majeure</i> ICS replacement claims or otherwise. The grievances received are duly logged into the Grievance Redress Log and attended and addressed according to its merit. The corrective / redress action take is also mentioned in the Log. Copy of the Grievance Redress Log has already been submitted. No ICS replacement requests, whatsoever, were made during the concerned monitoring period. 12) All equipment used at the time of measurements were newly purchased; therefore, measurements were done with necessary guarantees and hence calibration/17/ is not deemed required. Invoices and specifications for the equipment have already been shared with the VVB. Section 3.2 of the Requantification

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#13	Developer Response
		w.r.t to calibration/17/ requirements for instruments in relevant section of the monitoring report. Finding is open.	Report/10/, under the parameter tables for $BC_{b,i,y}$, $\eta_{new,avg,y}$ and $BC_{p,j,k,y}$, have been revised to reflect this information.
	Round-III	5.) Project Participant (PP) has submitted sample PDFs of filled survey questionnaires from the online survey platform. The submitted KPT raw data (baseline and project) is derived from field surveys conducted digitally with standardized forms. These sample raw data collected by the field team during the surveys planned/conducted during the requantification verification as per VM0050. This fulfills the requirement of demonstrating actual field-level data capture, ensuring traceability and transparency of the data collection process. The documentation and methodology reflect consistency with Clean Cooking Alliance protocols, including fuel measurement and cooking behavior tracking. Therefore, it is confirmed by VVB team the raw data collected by field team and directly sourced onto DelAgua platform is assessed by any internal QA/QC check and downloaded and analysed in raw data excel sheets submitted to VVB team for verification team. VVB team has done the reproducibility check to confirm that the data	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#13	Developer Response
		and information flow is correctly analysed by PP and reported in emission reduction calculation sheet leading to correct and conservative calculations of emission reductions. Finding is closed. 11.) PP has affirmed that no ICS replacements or repairs were reported during the monitoring period and same is verified from the evidence excel sheet that is 'Stakeholders feedback'. This Grievance Redress Log serves as a valid evidence repository for force majeure or user-reported breakdowns related to the project technology. VVB team would like to mention here that the survey excel sheet include clear fields for evaluating stove condition and operational status during the current monitoring survey. And therefore, PP's exclusion of one number inoperative devices is correct and leads to conservative calculation of emission reduction. Finding is closed. 12.) Justification submitted by PP is accepted by VVB team and aligns with the evidence submitted. The PP has stated that instruments were newly purchased, thus calibration/17/ is not required, and said justification has been	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL#13	Developer Response
		embedded in Section 3.2 of the monitoring report. Therefore, finding is closed.	