



**Verified Carbon
Standard**

VERIFICATION REPORT FOR BETTER COOKING FOR A BETTER HEALTH IN RUSIZI DISTRICT - RWANDA



SUSTAINCERT

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Project ID	VCS 4585
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Client	Kiasi Energies
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Summary:

A description of the verification of the project

The Verification of the project titled 'Better cooking for a better health In Rusizi district - Rwanda' VCS ID – 4585, have been undertaken by SustainCERT, with accordance to the relevant VCS standard/1/, VCS Program Guide/2/. Relevant requirements of ISO 14064-2 and ISO 14064-3, as well as applicable criteria for consistent project operations, monitoring and reporting have been applied for verification.

Kiasi Energies has distributed improved cookstoves under its mission to improve access to clean cooking solutions in the Rusizi district, Rwanda. The project successfully distributed 19,406 fixed improved cookstoves during year 1 and 20,216 fixed improved cookstoves in year 2 against yearly target of 25,000 stoves/year. The project was implemented in close partnership with the local district authorities of Rusizi and the Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA). Kiasi Energies has target of distributing a total 100,000 cookstoves over four years, contributing to improved health, environmental sustainability, and socio-economic benefits for the population of Rusizi.

The Purpose and scope of verification

Purpose:

Verification service provided by SustainCERT is to perform independent verification for the monitoring period 15-MAY-2023 TO 14-MAY-2025 (both days included). The verification of the project is an independent review and ex-post determination by SustainCERT of the monitored reductions in GHG emissions that have occurred, against the VCS standard/1/, VCS Program Guide/2/, the Project baseline and host country criteria.

Scope of verification:

¹ID V5#18-Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) contributions reporting (VCS VERSION 5: OVERVIEW OF VCS PROGRAM UPDATES AND EFFECTIVE DATES dated 16-December-2025)

The scope of verification is to establish/verify that:

- Methodology changes from VMR0006 Methodology for Installation of High Efficiency Firewood Cookstoves v1.1.1. to VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0.
 - The project activity has been implemented and operated as per the changed methodology.
 - All the physical features (project technology) of the project are in place in accordance with registered VCS PD, revised PD and VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0.
 - The monitoring report and other supporting documents provided are complete in accordance with the latest applicable version of VCS standard, V4.7 (Version 5.0 for Section 3.16: Sustainable Development Contributions²).
 - The actual monitoring systems and procedures comply with the monitoring systems and procedures described in the monitoring plan, any registered monitoring plan, the changed methodology including applicable tool(s) and/or, where applicable, the reassessed baseline.
 - The data recorded and stored as per the monitoring methodology including applicable tool(s) and, where applicable, the reassessed baseline

The Monitoring Period:

The project activity VCS 4585 is undergoing 1st verification from 15-MAY-2023 TO 14-MAY-2025 (both days included), under its fixed crediting period from 15-May-2023 to 14-May-2033 (inclusive both days).

The Method and Criteria used for Verification:

Desk Review:

Review of project information, monitoring plan specifically monitoring frequency, quality assurance and quality control system against the registered PD & revised PD and applicable VCS standard and applied methodology VCS Methodology from Sectoral Scope 3 – VM0050: 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 with paying particular attention to the operational and data collection procedures, in accordance with the registered PD & revised PD and changed methodology.
- A detailed cross check of the information provided in the monitoring report against the relevant evidence such as data sources, technical specification of measuring equipment.
- A detailed cross check of the calculations made for the estimation of greenhouse gas emissions.
- An evaluation of data management and the quality assurance and quality control system in the context of their influence on the generation and reporting of emissions reduction.

The number of findings raised during verification:

²ID V5#18-Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) contributions reporting (VCS VERSION 5: OVERVIEW OF VCS PROGRAM UPDATES AND EFFECTIVE DATES dated 16-December-2025)

A risk-based approach has been followed for the verification of the project. During verification, 01 CARs, 10 CL and 00 FAR were raised during verification.

All the issues raised were resolved successfully, details for which can be found in appendix 4 of the report.

Any uncertainties associated with the verification:

The assessment team thoroughly reviewed monitoring report and the emission reduction calculation sheet against the relevant evidence and applicable VCS requirements, VCS standard V4.7/1/ and VCS guideline V4.4/2/. It has been concluded that there are no uncertainties associated with the project.

Summary of the verification conclusion:

The review of revised VCS PD, monitoring report/8/, emission reduction calculation sheet along with relevant supporting evidence and the interview with relevant personnel during on site audit have provided the assessment team with sufficient evidence to confirm the applicable criteria. The SustainCERT confirms the project activity has been successfully implemented in accordance with the registered PD & revised PD and updated methodology VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0/7/ meeting all the relevant VCS requirements. SustainCERT confirms that the monitoring period 15-MAY-2023 TO 14-MAY-2025 (both days included) in its implementation is calculated to generate 96,301 tCO₂e of emission reductions from reducing the amount of wood fuel combustion.

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

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Objective

The Verification of the project titled “Better cooking for a better health In Rusizi district - Rwanda” VCS 4585, has been undertaken by SustainCERT, as requested by Kiasi Energies, the project proponent, for the monitoring period 15-MAY-2023 TO 14-MAY-2025 (both days included). The verification of project activity is the 1st periodic verification for the crediting period 15-May-2023 to 14-May-2033 (inclusive both days). The purpose of the verification is to conduct an independent review of the project information and confirm:

- The project activity is implemented in accordance with registered project description document/5/, revised PD /33/ and updated methodology.
- All physical features (project technology) are in place.
- The actual monitoring systems and procedures comply with the monitoring systems and procedures described in the monitoring plan, the updated methodology including applicable tool(s) and/or, where applicable, the reassessed baseline.
- The data collection procedures and records are as per the monitoring methodology VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0/7/.

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

1.2 Scope and Criteria

The scope of verification for this project activity involves assessing the claims made by the project proponent in the monitoring report/8/, emission reduction calculation sheet/9/ and other supporting evidence (as mentioned in appendix 2) made available to the verifier for this monitoring period from 15-MAY-2023 TO 14-MAY-2025 (both days included), in accordance to:

- VCS standard, version 4.7 v4.7 (Version 5.0 for Section 3.16: Sustainable Development Contributions³). /1/
- VCS program guideline, version 4.4/2/

³ID V5#18-Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) contributions reporting (VCS VERSION 5: OVERVIEW OF VCS PROGRAM UPDATES AND EFFECTIVE DATES dated 16-December-2025)

- VCS Methodology from Sectoral Scope 3 – VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0/7/.
- Other relevant rules and requirements, including host party requirements/30/.

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 thorough assessment of Monitoring report/8/, Registered PD/5/, revised PD/33/ emission reduction calculation sheet/9/ and all the relevant documents mentioned Kitchen Performance Test, and Distribution Database' (as mentioned in appendix 2) of the report.

The level of assurance achieved for the project verification falls under a reasonable level of assurance. Enough evidences were gathered by the assessment team to reduce the risk associated with audit process.

1.4 Summary Description of the Project

The proposed project activity "Better cooking for a better health In Rusizi district - Rwanda" (VCS ID 4585), by Kiasi Energies is aimed at distributing fuel-efficient improved cookstoves (ICS) to local communities in Rwanda.

The ICS distribution of this project activity replaces the baseline practice of using wood in traditional cookstoves or three-stone fire stoves. The project activity involves installation of single-pot cookstoves that will be built in-situ into domestic kitchens to replace the current 3-stone fire method to eligible households throughout rural Rwanda. The locally available materials (bricks, clay, ...) needed for construction is collected by the households themselves and where the households are not able to find the materials, is financed by Kiasi Energies. The project successfully distributed 19,406 fixed improved cookstoves during year 1 and 20,216 fixed improved cookstoves in year 2 against yearly target of 25,000 stoves/year/11/. The project was implemented in close partnership with the local district authorities of Rusizi and the Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA). Kiasi Energies has target of distributing a total 100,000 cookstoves over four years, contributing to improved health, environmental sustainability, and socio-economic benefits for the population of Rusizi. The project activity achieves the emission reductions through biomass burning using improved combustion efficiency of wood fuel and decreased wood fuel consumption.

Technical specification of the stove technology is verified in accordance with registered PD section 1.11, manufacturer's specifications/25/.

An onsite audit for the project activity was conducted from 26-January-2026 to 30-January-2026. Furthermore, it was confirmed that the project involves dissemination of improved cookstoves for period 15-MAY-2023 TO 14-MAY-2025 (both days included), leading to 96,301 tCO₂e/9/ emission reductions.

The start date of the project activity is 15-May-2023 /6/. This was verified from the opening meeting, verification against distribution database/11/ and by cross verifying against validation report. The crediting period for the project activity is 15-May-2023 to 14-May-2033 (inclusive both days), as verified using PD/5//33/, validation report/6/ and onsite visit/10/.

Based on this, the assessment team confirms that the project activity is implemented and operational in accordance with applied methodology VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0/7/, registered & revised Project Description Document/5//33/, VCS standard, version 4.7⁴/1/ and VCS program guide, version 4.4/2/. It has also been assessed and verified that emission reduction calculation for this monitoring period from 15-MAY-2023 TO 14-MAY-2025 (both days included) has been done conservatively and found to be appropriate.

2 VERIFICATION PROCESS

⁴ Version 5.0 for Section 3.16: Sustainable Development Contributions).

2.1 Method and Criteria

The method and criteria used for verification consist of the following phases. A risk-based approach has been applied for the process.

Desk review:

A document review of the monitoring report/8/, emission reduction calculation sheet 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 and risk assessment was undertaken.

- Project activity sources contributing to the leakage as well as project emissions are assessed.
- The frequency of measurements, QA/QC procedures and other relevant documents are verified.
- An onsite audit for the project was conducted from 26-January-2026 to 30-January-2026. Further details regarding the process have been mentioned in sections 2.3 and 2.4 of the report.
- Interviews of the project representatives were conducted to discuss the implementation and operational status of the project with respect to the registered monitoring plan/5/ and updated methodology.
- Discussion of QA/QC procedure, data collection, storage and transfer.
- Interview and visual observation on the condition of the project technology stove, baseline stoves, perceived opinion on SDG claims of the projects, grievances if any.
- Monitoring period claimed (15-MAY-2023 TO 14-MAY-2025) was verified from the ER calculation/9/, as well as from the registered VCS PD/5/ to ensure that the period claimed is continuing from the start date of project activity and no double claim made.

During verification, 01 CARs, 10 CL and 00 FAR were raised during verification. Resolution of all the issues and findings raised was done, 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 MR/8/ and ER calculation/9/ was performed to check:

The completeness of the information with reference to the register PD/5/, revised PD/33/ and updated methodology/7/.

Review of project information, monitoring plan specifically monitoring frequency, quality assurance and quality control system against the registered PD/5/, revised PD/33/ and applicable VCS standard and updated methodology/7/.

A review of the QA/QC procedures was conducted to make sure the implementation is as per the revised PD/33/ and updated methodology VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0/7/.

All the other evidence reviewed is mentioned in Appendix 2 of this report. The cross checks between information provided in the Monitoring report/08/, VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0/7/ and information from sources other than those used, if available, the team's sectoral or local expertise and, if necessary, independent background investigations.

2.3 Interviews

An on-site inspection/10/ was performed by the assessment team for the project and baseline reassessment in accordance with updated methodology.

Table 1: Project technology users & Project KPT samples interviewed on site for household visit

Sr. No.	Name of Household User	Location: (Province/District/Sector/Cell/Village)	Stove Id Number	Date of Onsite Interviews	Mode of Visit
1.	Nsengiyumva Theopiste	Northern/Rusizi/Nkungu/Kiziguro/Rususa	K30503A	26-January-2026	Physical
2.	Mukashema Adelphine	Nothern/Rusizi/Nkanaka/Kangazi/Rusunyu	K18819	26-January-2026	Physical
3.	Kambibi Epiphane	Nothern/Rusizi/Gashonga/Rusayo/Misave	K44275A	27-January-2026	Physical
4.	Sinziyibagirwa Valerie	Nothern/Rusizi/Muganza/Nyarukarara/Kabamba	K05486A	27-January-2026	Physical
5.	Nyiransanzimana Fabiana	Nothern/Rusizi/Gukunda mvura/Mpinda/rebero	K39195A	28-January-2026	Physical
6.	Nyirandayisabye Sylvie	Nothern/Rusizi/Butare/Gatereri/Nyarugenge	K34829A	29-January-2026	Physical
7.	Nizeyimana Consolee	Nothern/Rusizi/Bweyeye/Kiyabo/Mudasomza	K05844A	30-January-2026	Physical
8.	Mukabaziga Vetine	Nothern/Rusizi/Bweyeye/Gikungu/Rwamagore	K06228A	30-January-2026	Physical

Table 2: Baseline Stove/Controlled stove users interviewed on site for household visit

Sr. No.	Name of Household User	Location: (Province/District/Sector/Cell/Village)	Date of Onsite Interviews	Mode of Visit
1.	Kabera Pelagie	Nothern/Rusizi/kamembe/Kamurera /Rumangi	26-January-2016	Physical
2.	Mukamunana Merciana	Nothern/Rusizi/Nzahaha/Murya/Gacuriro	27-January-2026	Physical
3.	Fitina jeqnette	Nothern/Rusizi/Bugarama/Pera/Murwa	27-January-2026	Physical

Sr. No.	Name of Household User	Location: (Province/District/Sector/Cell/Village)	Date of Onsite Interviews	Mode of Visit
4.	Mukankuranga Leonie	Nothern/Rusizi/Mururu/Miko/Nyakanyinya	29-January-2026	Physical
5.	Nyiranzeyimana Constantine	Nothern/Rusizi/Mururu/Miko/Nyakanyinya	29-January-2026	Physical
6.	Kabagwira Thancienne	Nothern/Rusizi/Mururu/Miko/Nyakanyinya	29-January-2026	Physical
7.	MUSABYIMANA JMV	Nothern/Rusizi/Mururu/Miko/Nyakanyinya	29-January-2026	Physical
8.	Kayihura Claver	Nothern/Rusizi/Mururu/Miko/Nyakanyinya	29-January-2026	Physical

Table 3: Project implementation field team, PP representative and Local Stakeholders interviewed from 26-January-2026 to 30-January-2026.

Sr. No.	Name of the person interviewed	Designation	Topic Discussed	Date of onsite Interviews	Audit Team
1.	Juliette Cosson	Ingénieure Projets CANOPY ENERGIES	Introduction of the project & consultation purpose, benefits of the project Stakeholder participation, opinion about the project, grievance/ feedback	26 to 30-January-2026	Jean Bosco, Auditor
2.	Rev. Boaz Ariho	Executive Secretary of the Anglican Diocese of Cyangugu (EAR) Eglise Anglicane du Rwanda	Introduction of the project & consultation purpose, benefits of the project <i>Stakeholder participation, opinion about the project, grievance/ feedback</i>	29-January-2026	
3.	Berthe Nyiransabimana	Women's Coordinator at the Anglican Diocese of Cyangugu. (EAR) Eglise Anglicane du Rwanda	Introduction of the project & consultation purpose, benefits of the project Stakeholder participation, opinion about the project, grievance/ feedback	29-January-2026	
4.	Mahias Habimana	Rusizi District staff member responsible for electricity and cook stove projects	Introduction of the project & consultation purpose, benefits of the project Stakeholder participation, opinion about the project, grievance/ feedback	30-January-2026	
5.	Viateur Ntarindwa	Executive Director of RDIS	Introduction of the project & consultation purpose, benefits of the project Stakeholder participation, opinion about the project, grievance/ feedback	30-January-2026	

Tables 1, 2 & 3 provide a comprehensive overview of the onsite interview process conducted during the verification.

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

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 table below:

Site visit was emphasized on project technology user with visit to each household for visual observation as well as verbal confirmation on parameter of:

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

During the site visit, assessment team has interviewed with PP's representative and implementation partners employed monitoring teams. Interviews were conducted as part of the verification process for data collection and storage for data sets of distribution database/11/and monitoring survey/12/.

2.4 Site Visits

The VVB carried out an on-site visit from 26-January-2026 to 30-January-2026 and physically inspected the baseline scenarios in line with VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0/7/ and project technical design and implementation as specified in the VCS PD/5/ & MR /8/.

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

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

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

Since the PP has monitored parameters ($n_{j,k,y}$ and $BC_{b,i,y}$) through surveys, verification team conducted acceptance sampling in line with paragraph 30 and 31 of the sampling standard version 9.0/17/.

The verification team selected random sample of PP's monitoring survey to check the acceptability (or otherwise) of the data for each such record with PP's sample records and determined if the PP's sample records meet the requirements. The sample size is calculated in conformance with paragraph 39 "A DOE may select a different sample size than the one indicated in paragraph 32 above, either by choosing a different value for the consumer risk and producer risk (e.g. 20 per cent for the consumer risk) when applying acceptance sampling or by using another approach, if any of the following conditions apply:

- (a) The estimated volume of annual GHG emission reductions of the project activity or the PoA being verified is equal to or less than 100,000 t CO₂ eq.;
- (b) The security conditions in the project region prevents inspection of many samples (e.g. conflict zones); or
- (c) The project activity or the PoA is located in a least developed country or a host Party with 10 or fewer registered CDM project activities at the end of the monitoring period being verified.

The project is located in Rwanda, which is a lower-middle-income nation /19/ and classified a least developed country. Thus, the verification team can choose a different sample size than one indicated in para 39 of the sampling standard/17/.

During site visit, 8 household was planned combinedly for monitoring survey and project KPT survey. VVB also selected 8 samples for the baseline KPT survey done by the PP (same are also controlled households). VVB used acceptance sampling during verification for checking the PP's sample size. In accordance with the Table 2 of the sampling standard, version 09, a sample size of 8 will required based on an AQL of 0.5 % and UQL of 20 %, producer risk 5 % and consumer risk 20 %. The AQL and UQL selected is based on the Table 2 of the sampling standard, version and complies with the sampling standard.

The verification team selected random sample of PP's monitoring survey records ($n_{j,k,y}$ and $BC_{b,i,y}$) 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.

Therefore, it is concluded by the VVB team that the project sampling design and field verification reflects a methodologically robust and conservatively designed plan and is fully compliant with VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0 (Section 9.3) and the CDM Sampling Standard v9.0. Also, it accounts for Rwanda field realities through application of local expertise, provincial representation, and risk-based sampling.

Sample Size:

AQL	UQL	Producer Risk	Consumer Risk	Sample Size; Min	Acceptance No.

0.5%	20%	5%	20%	8	0
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Baseline households confirmed usage of three stove stoves for cooking. All the project households interviewed were found to have the project operational. The verification team would like to conclude that based on acceptance sampling approach the project participant's sample record meets the requirement.

The sampling for this MP was carried out in July 2025, therefore after the end of the monitoring period, ensuring it covers all stoves distributed before the end of MP1.

The sampling for this MP was carried out in July 2025, therefore after the end of the monitoring period, ensuring it covers all stoves distributed before the end of MP1.

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

2.5 Resolution of Findings

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

The Corrective Action Request (CAR) was raised if:

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

During verification a total of 01 CARs, 10 CLs and 0 FARs were raised. The details of all the issues communicated to the PD can be found in the Appendix 4. The issues raised were closed successfully.

2.5.1 Forward Action Requests

The project activity is undergoing 1st Verification, monitoring period from 15-MAY-2023 TO 14-MAY-2025 (both days included). There are 0 FARs that have been raised during the current verification period and also there are no FAR from validation or VERRA review.

2.6 Eligibility for Validation Activities

This section is not applicable for present verification, as Sustain-Cert holds the necessary accreditation for the validation and verification for projects under Scope 3 / Technical Area 3.1.

3 VALIDATION FINDINGS

Change of methodology is performed from VMR0006 Methodology for Installation of High Efficiency Firewood Cookstoves v1.1 to VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0. In accordance with VCS Methodology Change Project Deviation Procedure v4.0, project description deviations are assessed by VVB under section 3.2 of the report.

3.1 Methodology Deviations

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

3.2 Project Description Deviations

There are no previously approved deviations or design changes for the project activity.

However, following project description deviation is sought during current monitoring period due to change in applied methodology:

Methodology change:

In line with the Procedure to change Methodology through a Project Description deviation V4.0, section 2.3, point 2.3.2, the assessment team has conducted the assessment of the project description document with methodology, VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0.

Assessment reviewed and verified that PP has all data to apply the new methodology as per Procedure to Change Methodology through a Project Description Deviation, v 4.0 dated 16-October-2024. A detailed assessment of the relevant sections can be found below.

Project Eligibility:

Exclusion under table 2.1 of VCS standard: The project activity is distribution of improved cookstoves in Rwanda. The ICS distributed are energy efficient, reducing GHG emission. The project does not involve any activity that is explicitly excluded under Table 2.1 of the VCS Standard, such as grid-connected electricity generation, waste heat recovery, fossil fuel switching, or hydrofluorocarbon (HFC-23) emission reduction etc. Thus, it meets the scope requirement of VCS standard v4.7 and is not excluded under Table 2.1/1/.

The project meets the requirements of pipeline listing: the project activity was open for public comment from 22-August-2023 to 21-September-2023⁵ ensuring compliance with standardized additionality requirements/1/.

Methodology eligibility capacity limits & double counting: The project applies VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0, an approved methodology under the Verra Standard. The methodology is applicable to the project activity; the applicability criteria of the methodology have been verified below. The methodology does not introduce any scale or capacity limits. Additionally, double counting prevention measures have been implemented through the assignment of a Unique Serial Number for each ICS, recorded in a database/11/ in addition to this PP has submitted no double counting declaration/35/. This system ensures that emission reductions are not claimed multiple times. CL 01 was raised and closed after reviewing the PP response & sufficient evidence/35/. The details related to the unique Number have been verified and assessed in detail and also the implementation of the process has been checked on site. Thus, the criteria have been met. Each stove distributed under the project bears:

- A physical serial number permanently marked (metal plate) on the cookstove structure,
- The VVB cross-verified the physical identifiers during on-site household visits and reviewed the backend tracking system through sampled database entries.

The use of permanent, verifiable, and project-specific stove markings ensures that each ICS is uniquely tagged to this project and cannot be reused or reassigned elsewhere, thereby eliminating the risk of stove-level double counting.

Therefore, it is concluded by the VVB team that the Project Proponent has implemented comprehensive and verifiable safeguards against double counting of ICS units and associated emission reductions. These include a contractual waiver of carbon rights by the end-users, and a formal no double counting declaration aligned with VCS Standard v4.7, Section 3.23. All relevant documents were reviewed and validated, and the associated clarification was duly resolved during the verification process.

Stove overlaps, and the possibility of double claiming

Based on review of the objective evidence during the verification process, the VVB conducted a comprehensive assessment of the stove distribution process, focusing on the eligibility criteria, field protocols, and documentary safeguards implemented to avoid double claiming. The

⁵ <https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/4585>

following multi-layered controls were verified:

1. Eligibility Screening Prior to Distribution

- The PP implements a strict eligibility protocol.
- Only households using traditional cooking technologies (e.g., 3-stone fires or rudimentary wood stoves) as their primary baseline stove are considered eligible.
- Households with any type of improved stove (ICS from other carbon projects), fossil fuel-based technologies (LPG), or any other improved cooking method .
- Separate kitchen to install the improved cookstove .

The VVB confirms that the PP has in place a field-level screening protocol to prevent overlaps with households that already use efficient or improved stoves, thereby addressing the risk of including households participating in other carbon projects.

2. Community-Level Orientation and Signed Informed Consent

- Free distribution is done by PP and stakeholders were given the freedom to participate or withdraw from the project without facing any negative repercussions. The participation to the project activities is voluntary.
- Prior distribution the PP team works in collaboration with village/cell leaders. By warning them and introducing the project, PP team informs the leaders and obtain interest from eligible households living in this cell. The stoves are then delivered to the cell office and distributed a few days later. The stoves are installed in the following weeks, and the CTFs are meant to be signed one week after installation, when the stoves start being used. This make sure to grant beneficiaries sufficient time to consider their participation.
- Informed: PP has informed Stakeholders a comprehensive information about the project's impacts, benefits, and risks in a local language to understand, enabling them to make informed decisions.

The VVB reviewed samples of end user agreements submitted by the PP. The VVB concludes that the use of informed consent agreements, presented in a public setting with explanation of the project's carbon implications, adds a strong behavioral safeguard and formal acknowledgment by beneficiaries, supporting stove-use traceability and program exclusivity.

3. Record Keeping and Documentation: All signed end-user agreements are systematically collected, scanned, and archived. A comprehensive Distribution Record are stored electronically. The information is collected by means of a Carbon Transfer Form (CTF) which will be signed by the stove user, stating that the rights to the carbon credits generated by the improved stove are lie with Kiasi Energies. Therefore, through proper documentation and system-level tracking of agreements, the project maintains audit-ready evidence of eligibility screening and distribution integrity.

Finally, the VVB confirms that the PP has established and implemented a comprehensive protocol for stove distribution that mitigates the risk of double claiming and stove overlaps within households. This includes:

- A clearly defined eligibility framework,

- Informed consent through signed declarations,
- A contractual clause preventing future stove acquisitions from other carbon projects,
- And proper recordkeeping with traceability through databases.

All submitted documents and field practices were reviewed and verified in accordance with VCS Standard v4.7, Section 3.23 and MR Template Section 1.11. The VVB is satisfied that the measures in place are robust and effective in maintaining the integrity of emission reductions claimed under this project.

Eligibility of the project activity in accordance with VCS Standard v4.7

No.	Applicability condition	VVB Assessment and conclusion
1.	Projects shall meet all applicable rules and requirements set out under the VCS Program, including this document. Projects shall be guided by the principles set out in Section 2.2.1.	VVB has reviewed the project documents and confirms that the project complies with VCS standard v4.7 requirements guided by the ISO 14064-2:2019. Therefore, the criteria is found to be met.
2.	Projects shall apply methodologies eligible under the VCS Program. Methodologies shall be applied in full, including the full application of any tools or modules referred to by a methodology, noting the exception set out in Section 3.14.1.	VVB has reviewed the project in accordance with VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0/7/, Correction and Clarifications to VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0 and confirms that methodology is applied in full along with applicable tools and modules to ensure complete compliance. Therefore, the criteria is found to be met.
3.	Projects shall apply the latest version of the applicable methodology in all cases unless a grace period applies to the project as set out in 3.22. Projects shall update to the latest version of the methodology when reassessing the baseline or renewing a crediting period.	VVB has reviewed the project documents in accordance with VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0, Correction and Clarifications To VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0 and confirms that project applies the latest version of VCS approved methodology. Thus, the criteria is found to be met.

No.	Applicability condition	VVB Assessment and conclusion
4.	Projects and the implementation of project activities shall not lead to the violation of any applicable law, regardless of whether or not the law is enforced.	Project activity is completely in compliance with applicable laws of the host country. VVB has reviewed agreement between PP and end users, national rules and found it satisfactory. Also, assessment team reviewed NATIONAL CARBON MARKET FRAMEWORK, September 2023 of host country does not have any impact on the project eligibility and issuance of VERs. The project activity is in compliance to the rules. Therefore, the criteria is found to be met.
5.	Where projects apply methodologies that permit the project proponent its own choice of model, such model shall meet with the requirements set out in the VCS Program document VCS Methodology Requirements and it shall be demonstrated at validation that the model is appropriate to the project circumstances (i.e., use of the model will lead to an appropriate quantification of GHG emission reductions or removals).	Not applicable
6.	Where projects apply methodologies that permit the project proponent to choose a third-party default factor or standard to ascertain GHG emission data and any supporting data for establishing baseline scenarios and demonstrating additionality, such default factor or standard shall meet with the requirements set out in the VCS Program document VCS Methodology Requirements.	Not applicable
7.	Where the rules and requirements under an approved GHG program conflict with the rules and requirements of the VCS Program, the rules and requirements of the VCS Program shall take precedence.	Not applicable

No.	Applicability condition	VVB Assessment and conclusion
8.	Where projects apply methodologies from approved GHG programs, they shall conform with any specified capacity limits and any other relevant requirements set out with respect to the application of the methodology and/or tools referenced by the methodology under those programs.	The project activity is in accordance with VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, VERSION 1.0 methodology which doesn't define any capacity limit.
9.	Where Verra issues new VCS Program rules, the effective dates of these requirements are set out in Appendix 3 of VCS standard ver 4.7 and Effective Dates or equivalent for other program documents and are listed in a companion Summary of Effective Dates document which corresponds with each update.	VVB has reviewed the project documents and confirms that the project activity adheres to latest VCS program rules.

The applicability of the methodology VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0:

No.	Applicability condition	VVB Assessment and conclusion
1.	The project activity corresponds to: a) Replacement of non-renewable biomass (e.g., firewood, charcoal)-fired cookstoves with any of the following: 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. b) 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.	The assessment team has crosschecked the registered PD, validation report, Baseline & Project KPT report/13/ conducted in current monitoring period submitted by PP. VVB confirms that project is using an efficient stove that uses same fuel i.e. firewood as baseline three stone stove. Therefore, the criteria is found to be met.
2.	Project devices are used in households, communities, institutions, or small or medium enterprises (SMEs), collectively referred to in this methodology as the "target population."	Assessment team has crosschecked registered PD/revised PD/33/, validation report/4/, Project database/11/ and confirmed during onsite visit/10/ that households are the target population for the project activity. Therefore, the criteria is found to be met.

No.	Applicability condition	VVB Assessment and conclusion
3.	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.	As per monitoring survey, baseline survey and interview conducted with households during onsite visit, firewood is the fuel used for cooking is collected from local area/12/ Therefore, the criteria is not applicable.
4.	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.	As per monitoring survey, baseline survey interview conducted with households during onsite visit/10/, firewood is the fuel used for cooking in the project scenario. Therefore, the criteria is found to be not applicable.
5.	Where biomass residues from a production process are used, project implementation does not result in an increase in the processing capacity of raw input or any other substantial changes (e.g., product change) in this process.	As per baseline survey, monitoring survey, KPT survey/12/ interview conducted with households during onsite visit/10/, firewood is the fuel used for cooking in the project scenario. Therefore, the criteria is found not applicable.
6.	Where more than one type of renewable biomass is used, each of the biomass types used complies with the applicability conditions	As per baseline survey, monitoring survey, KPT survey/12/ interview conducted with households during onsite visit/10/, firewood is the fuel used for cooking in the project scenario. Therefore, the criteria is found not applicable.
7.	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.	This condition is not applicable as firewood is the fuel used for cooking in the project scenario. This is confirmed by VVB by monitoring survey, baseline survey conducted with households during onsite visit/12/,/10/.
8.	Project devices using renewable biomass (fuel-switch) or non-renewable biomass (improved efficiency) are single-pot, multi-pot portable, or in-situ cookstoves with an initial thermal efficiency of at least 25%.	The assessment team has crosschecked the registered PD/5/, validation report/4/, Manufacturers specifications/36/ submitted by PP. VVB confirms that the efficiency of project stove is more than 25% i.e. 31.2 %/36/. Therefore, the criteria is found to be met.
9.	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%.	This condition is not applicable as firewood is the fuel used for cooking in the project scenario. This is confirmed by VVB by monitoring survey, KPT survey interview conducted with households during onsite visit/10/.

No.	Applicability condition	VVB Assessment and conclusion
10.	Electric project devices ¹⁰ meet the maximum risk factor score of 15 on the Cookstove Durability Protocol ¹¹ and have the following minimum thermal efficiency: a) Hot plates and electric hobs: 40% b) Induction stoves and other electric stoves: 70%	This condition is not applicable as firewood is the fuel used for cooking in the project scenario. This is confirmed by VVB by monitoring survey, KPT survey interview conducted with households during onsite visit/10/.
11.	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.	This condition is not applicable as firewood is the fuel used for cooking in the project scenario. This is confirmed by VVB by monitoring survey, KPT survey interview conducted with households during onsite visit/10/.
12.	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); c) National or regional electricity grid.	This condition is not applicable as firewood is the fuel used for cooking in the project scenario. This is confirmed by VVB by monitoring survey, KPT survey interview conducted with households during onsite visit/10/.
13.	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.	PP distributes ICS free of cost to household with financial barriers. In addition to this PP provides an awareness program to educate beneficiaries on proper use of stove. VVB verified the same during interview with households during site visit and cross checked the training records/29/ submitted by PP for current monitoring period. Therefore, the criteria is found to be met.
14.	Where a project device has ended its technical life, the project proponent either replaces it with a comparable or better project device or retrofits its essential components to continue meeting the minimum service level requirements (i.e., thermal energy generation), otherwise no further emission reductions may be claimed for the project device	As per the registered PD, validation report the project stove which has ended its technical life or broken will be replaced by the project proponent/5/.

No.	Applicability condition	VVB Assessment and conclusion
15.	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)	PP has assigned unique IDs to the project stoves. This unique stove ID is engraved on a metallic plate & is fixed next to the stoves in the beneficiaries kitchen. A Project database list the stoves installed, their ID, precise location (coordinates), the beneficiary's name, address, contact and the distribution date. This will ensure that no double-counting occurs, and the project's environmental impact is accurately assessed. VVB has accessed this information during the onsite visit/10/. Therefore, the criteria is found to be met.
16.	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.	VVB has crosschecked the national rules/guidelines however no guidelines found which prevent PP to run the free ICS distribution program. Thus, project complies with national, sub-national, and local regulations and guidance for the installation, commercialization, distribution, and use of improved cookstoves and fuel supply for the target population/10/. Also, the project is seeking CORSIA eligibility and thus already obtained a Letter of Approval from The Rwandan DNA (REMA). Therefore, the criteria is found to be met.
17.	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 project description	Assessment team has evaluated the risk of double accounting as REDD+ projects/programs across various registries namely Gold standard, GCC, CAR, Verra, CDM. VVB has crosschecked the period verification reports for the same. There are no REDD+ project in the host country. Therefore, the criteria is found to be met.

Therefore, it has been concluded that the project activity is eligible under the VCS program.

Project start date and crediting period:

The assessment team has start date from registered PD, validation report and also verified with PP during the onsite visit for the project, the start date mentioned for the project activity is inline with VCS standard V4.7, section 3.8. The crediting period for the project is 15-May-2023 to 14-May-2033 (inclusive both days) Thus, the start date and crediting period of the project is accepted.

Project scale and estimate emission reductions:

The project is calculating emission reductions based on VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0, and is categorizing the “Project” inline with VCS standard, section 3.10, “projects: less than 300,000 tonnes of CO₂e per year”.

Based on the assumption values taken by the project to calculate the estimated emission reduction it can be concluded that the project is inline with the methodology and will be able to achieve the emission reductions mentioned.

Conditions prior to project initiation:

The conditions prior to the project initiation are same as described in the baseline scenario for the project, continued use of non-renewable wood fuel using unimproved open fire three stone firewood and the already validated statement remain valid during the methodology change as well. More details related to the crosscheck of baseline scenario can be found in section 2.3 of the report.

CL 05 was raised and closed successfully during audit process.

Title and reference of methodology:

During the current Monitoring the project undergoing a methodology change from VMR0006 Methodology for installation of High Efficiency Firewood Cookstoves v1.1 to VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0 inline with the guidelines release by VERRA on 09-October-2024 (<https://verra.org/verra-releases-new-cookstoves-methodology>).

Along with the methodology project applies the Tool 30: Calculation of the Fraction of Non-Renewable Biomass, V4.0, Tool/Protocol: The Water Boiling Test, Version 4.2.3 and CDM Guideline: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities, v4.0 and CDM sampling standard, V9.0, all the applicable tools and methodology applies the latest version therefore acceptable.

Project boundary:

Project determines the boundary inline with VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0. In line with methodology section 5, project boundary includes the project devices, the geographical site where they are located, and the locations from which baseline and project fuels are sourced. The project boundary for the project activity is defined to geographical boundaries of host country Rwanda. Assessment team during onsite visit confirmed that project devices are located in the geographical boundaries of Rwanda and baseline & project fuels are also sourced from the same nearby areas.

The assessment team was able to ensure that the approved methodology addresses all the identified emission sources that are impacted by the project activity as mentioned in section 3.3 of revised PD.

Compliance Host Country Regulatory Frameworks:

Assessment team checked the applicable regulatory framework in the host country Rwanda and found that PP has adequately reported all the applicable laws/acts under Section 1.15 of the revised VCS PD. Referring all the laws/legal framework it was noted that the host country doesn't mandate implementation of the project activity by any law, statute or other regulatory framework, since there is no enforced law or statute mandating the use of efficient cookstoves. Assessment team also reviewed the NATIONAL CARBON MARKET FRAMEWORK, 2023 of host country and confirm that it does not have any impact on the project eligibility and issuance of VERs. Also, the project has received authorization for the host country DNA. The project activity is in compliance to the rules.

Baseline Scenario/Re-assessment:

As per section 2.1.3 (2) of "Procedure to Change Methodology through a Project Description Deviation" v4.0 dated 16-October-2024, PP has applied the steps of new methodology (VM0050, v1.0) to determine the most plausible baseline scenario and to calculate baseline emissions for the remaining crediting period.

Further, to comply with VM0050 v1.0 Corrections and Clarifications Clarification 1, the PP has re-conducted baseline survey and baseline KPT in October 2025. According to the results of the baseline survey/Baseline KPT, households most frequently utilize non-renewable biomass-based cooking technology, mainly rudimentary cookstoves or three-stone fires.

Additionality:

Regulatory surplus Requirements:

Rwanda is non-Annex 1 country and host country doesn't mandate implementation of the project activity by any law, statute or other regulatory framework. Assessment team also reviewed the NATIONAL CARBON MARKET FRAMEWORK, 2023 of host country and confirm that it does not have any impact on the project eligibility and issuance of VERs. Also, the project has received authorization for the host country DNA. The project activity is in compliance to the rules.

In accordance with the positive list requirements:

The project activity introduces:

- a) Efficient biomass-fired cookstoves that replace inefficient biomass-fired cookstoves;
- b) Efficient, solely renewable biomass-fired cookstoves that replace fossil fuel-fired cookstoves; or
- c) Electric cookstoves that replace inefficient biomass-fired or fossil fuel-fired cookstoves.

The project activity installs or distributes improved cookstoves at zero cost to the end user and has no revenue source other than from the sale of verified carbon units (VCUs).

During the onsite visit by assessment time interviews were held with project households and it was confirmed that households are provided with project stoves free of cost.

Assessment of applicability conditions and eligibility criteria for free-of-cost distribution of ICS

Field Verification–Household Interviews: During the on-site audit, the verification team visited households from PP monitoring survey, Project KPT survey and the Baseline KPT Survey. Each interviewed beneficiary independently confirmed the following:

- They received the improved cookstove without payment or charges.
- They did not provide money or services in exchange for the stove.
- Distribution was coordinated through stove champions & village administration.

Field Verification–Staff Interviews: The VVB also interviewed field-level implementers and stakeholders, who confirmed that:

- Households were not charged at any stage of the distribution process.
- The no-cost distribution approach is aligned with internal training and implementation guidelines.
- No transaction records (receipts, invoices, etc.) are generated because no payments are involved.

Therefore, it is concluded by the VVB verification team that the Project Proponent has fully demonstrated, through documentary evidence and field-level validation, that the improved cookstoves (ICS) were distributed free of cost to all beneficiary households during the monitoring period (15-MAY-2023 TO 14-MAY-2025). The verification team confirms that the project is in full compliance with the requirements of VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0.

VVB has crosschecked baseline, monitoring surveys and KPTs with onsite interviews with households and can confirm firewood is used as fuel to cook on ICS and baseline stoves. Moreover, VVB has reviewed and accepted WBT submitted by PP which mention about the efficiency of the stove more than the baseline ones.

Hence the project activity is deemed additional.

The appropriateness of the baseline scenario:

In accordance with the requirement of VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, VERSION 1.0, Correction and Clarifications to this applied meth baseline was reassessed/7/.

In accordance with clarification 1 of Correction and Clarifications to VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0 project KPTs/36/ performed in the current monitoring period. It can be concluded that KPT performed to reassess wood consumption in the baseline scenario to be 3.68 t/stove/year. The PP has engaged a third-party entity for KPT and MRV training, which aligns with the requirement for Methodology.

VVB has reviewed the project documents, registered PD, revised PD, validation report and confirms project boundaries are unchanged. In addition to this, the project adheres to the monitoring plan in line with VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0.

Quantification of GHG emission reductions and carbon dioxide removals

The project activity is quantifying the emission reductions based on methodology VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0, the assessment team has assessed the details it has been observed that it conservatively estimated. Further details related to the calculation can be found in section 4.4 of this report.

Leakage assessment: The PD has assessed the additionality on the basis of methodology VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0, In line with section 8.3, based on the based with association with reduced or avoiding the use of non-renewable biomass, the leakage has been correctly applied as 0.95/5/,/9/. There it is acceptable.

Methodology deviations

There is no methodology deviation applied in the project.

Monitoring plan

The assessment team reviewed the monitoring plan described in the Project Design Document and confirms that it clearly identifies all relevant parameters to be monitored as per the applied methodology VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0/7/.

Key monitored parameters include (more details related the parameter can be found in section 4.3 and 4.4 of the project report):

- Number of stoves distributed and operational
- Fuel used per baseline device type i in year y
- Usage rate of the improved cookstoves
- Average quantity of woodfuel used per project device type j from batch k during year y

It has been verified by the assessment team that monitoring procedures outlined in the PD ensure traceability, consistency, and conservativeness based on the onsite visit and the evidence submitted. The project utilizes a digital data management system for stove registration, tracking each stove by a Unique Serial Number (USN)/11/. The procedures for data collection, entry, validation, and storage are robust and compliant with the methodology requirements.

Monitoring equipment and methods, including household surveys, field verification, and sampling protocols, are designed in accordance with the methodological guidance. Internal quality assurance protocols and field team training further enhance data credibility.

Based on document review and site audit findings, the assessment team concludes that the monitoring plan has been effectively implemented and is fully in adherence with the requirements of the applied methodology and the referenced tools. No deviations were noted, and the system is capable of ensuring accurate and consistent monitoring throughout the crediting period. Hence, project deviation is valid.

Other deviations applied:

SDG 12 addition

PP has applied for the project description deviation for inclusion of SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production, with respect to the project’s contribution to improved biomass efficiency, reduced fuel consumption, and more sustainable household resource use. Same has now been included in the monitoring plan and project activity will monitor the amount of woodfuel saved yearly by the HHs. The monitoring process is described in the revised VCS PD and appropriately reported for current monitoring period. This deviation is permanent in nature and the SDG will be monitored throughout crediting period. The deviation do not have impact on the applicability of meth, project boundary, baseline, additionality and other aspects of the monitoring plan. Thus, VVB has accepted the deviation.

Other minor changes to PD:

VCD PD has been revised for the following corrections:

- (i) Editorial improvements and formatting corrections to enhance consistency across sections;
- (ii) Refinement of the Stakeholder Consultation and Safeguards Assessment sections to provide clearer documentation of stakeholder engagement processes, grievance redress mechanisms, and environmental and social risk management measures; and
- (iii) Incorporation of additional requirements introduced under the latest applicable version of the standard, including updated references, definitions, and cross-referencing to monitoring procedures.

This deviation is permanent in nature. The deviation does not have impact on the applicability of meth, baseline, additionality and the monitoring plan. Thus, VVB has accepted the deviation.

3.3 New Project Activity Instances in Grouped Projects

This is not a grouped project.

3.4 Baseline Reassessment

Did the project undergo baseline reassessment during the monitoring period?

☐ Yes ☒ No

Reports of baseline survey conducted by PP shows that the most likely baseline scenario for the households in project area would be continued use of 3 stone fire or traditional firewood cookstove with no improved air supply or ventilation. There is no change in the baseline.

In the host country there are no mandatory regulations or legal requirements from government regarding use of biomass cookstoves. PP has already received the authorization from the host country DNA i.e. REMA.

In reference to the additional Kitchen survey and project KPT, the following assessment is provided by the verification team based on a review of project documentation, field team interviews, and evidence gathered during the site visit.

Assessment for Baseline reassessment and KPT:

Assessment of Sample Design and Representativeness: The VVB confirms that the sampling strategy employed by the Project Proponent (PP) aligns with the requirements of:

- CDM Standard: “*Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and PoAs*” Version 9.0 Meth_Stan05,
- Appendix 5 of VM0050: *ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0*,
- and Section 6.2 of VM0050: *ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0*, which mandates stratified or simple random sampling over homogenous or heterogenous target populations VM0050: *ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0*.

The PP employed stratified random sampling across Rwanda for age 1 & age 2 of the stoves. PP has provided detailed sampling approach and outcome under Section 4.3 of the monitoring report and found appropriate.

Baseline survey and controlled households

1. Review of Supporting Documents: The VVB confirms that the PP submitted the complete set of baseline KPT datasheets, raw survey records, and analysis sheets as required under VM0050: *ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, VERSION 1.0*.
2. Methodological Conformance:
 - As this was the first monitoring period following transition to VM0050: *ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0*, the establishment of control households prior to verification is a mandatory requirement per VM0050: *ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0*, Appendix 5.
 - The project correctly 130 households as control households (additional baseline

kitchen survey) and 120 Project KPT samples & Monitoring/usage Survey samples using a cluster random sampling technique compliant with CDM Sampling Guidelines. The outcome of the sampling numbers are provided in Section 4.3 of the monitoring report and found correct inline with survey results provided by PP/12/.

3. Verification via Site Visits and Interviews:

- The VVB conducted on-site audits at a monitoring/usage survey & project KPT survey households and additional kitchen survey households.
- Physical observations, stove inspections, interviews with baseline/project stove users, and confirmation of recorded data entries were carried out to validate fuel use patterns, household size, and stove types.

Therefore, it is concluded by the verification team that the Project Proponent has fully complied with the requirements of VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0 and the CDM Sampling and Survey Standard v9.0 in conducting the monitoring survey and Kitchen Performance Tests (KPTs) among the identified households. This conclusion is based on an in-depth review of the submitted KPT and survey datasets, on-site field verification and interviews with selected baseline households, confirmation of the statistical representativeness of the sample, and alignment with methodological guidance under Appendix 5 of VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, VERSION 1.0. All necessary documentation was made available, reviewed, and validated by the verification team.

In accordance with clarification 1 of Correction and Clarifications to VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0, project KPTs/12/ performed in the current monitoring period submitted by PP. It can be concluded that KPT performed to reassess wood consumption in the baseline scenario which is appropriate.

PP has reevaluated fNRB value in accordance with VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0. PP changed the registered value that was calculated in accordance with CDM Tool 30, version 3.0 and 26% uncertainty factor. VVB confirms data is considered for fNRB calculation is still the latest available and correct/9/.

4 VERIFICATION FINDINGS

4.1 Project Details

The project “Better cooking for a better health In Rusizi district - Rwanda” (VCS ID 4585) by Kiasi Energies falls into sectoral scope 03 and is appropriately selected in the VCS PD and is implemented in Rwanda. The project category and type are correctly indicated in the revised VCS PD/5//33/ & MR/08/.

The project proponent Kiasi Energies which is the original PP. No other project proponent or project partners are identified involved in the project implementation. However, PP has appointed Anchor Eco as consultant for data management but no changes in the registered project proponent observed. This is verified against validation report, project registry webpage as well as confirmation from the field team during interviews in the site visit/10/.

The start date of the project activity is 15-May-2023 which is verified from the validation report/4/. The monitoring period claimed, encompasses period of 15-MAY-2023 TO 14-MAY-2025 with verified ER claimed of 96,301 tCO₂e with total distributed units of 39,622 till end of monitoring period.

The project crediting period is correctly filled in revised VCS PD/33/, which is ten years (fixed). The selected crediting period is consistent with the project start date and the fixed crediting period spans from 15-May-2023 to 14-May-2033 (inclusive both days).

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

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion:
Audit history	The project activity is undergoing 1 st Verification under its fixed crediting period. The assessment team has verified that audit history using the Project webpage/4/, the validation has been published under Verra. It has been concluded that the information presented in section 1.2 of MR is appropriate.
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 from the Project Owner. The assessment team has searched for similar projects of the same nature, project technology, location and project proponent as well as legal owner. The name of the owner mentioned in the regulatory licenses are also matched and checked. Thus, it was concluded that there is no evidence that the project is double claiming the same ER 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 searched on the various websites of various emission trading programs and ETS programs running in various countries, 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, project has been thoroughly searched in the currently active environment schemes and found that the project is not registered with any other environmental credits. PP will refrain from the double counting inline with Section 1.10 & 1.11 of the monitoring report.

	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 project activity which aims at distribution of ICS to households does not result in any Scope 3 emissions in its supply chain.
Sustainable development contributions	As claimed in section 1.12 of the monitoring report, the project is claiming positive impact for the following: - SDG 1.1: Average amount of money saved annually per household- On average, households saved 64 151 RWF during this first monitoring period whereas the households that used the stove during the full year has saved 123 760 RWF. Further, each HH participated in project activity, saved total 11,048 through free stove distribution with stove liner and free maintenance. Same has been confirmed through onsite visit PP & end-user interviews and survey results. There is no official development assistance from donors however, PP has distributed the cookstoves free of cost and thus helps in reducing poverty by saving some amount annually and achieve SDG. SDG 3: 3.2.1 Under 5 mortality rate - 100% of HHs said they noticed health improvement since using their new stoves. Less eyes irritation (66%) and less coughing (57%) and better sleep (75%) were among the most cited benefits. 3.9.1: Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution- 91% of the HHs noticed health improvements, among which 53% declared sleeping better. In both survey rounds, all participating households (100%) reported a reduction in smoke levels. Assessment team checked both the PP survey data for the surveys carried out in 2024 & 2025 and noted positive impact for both SDG 3.2.1 & 3.9.1 in both surveys compared to baseline. Same was crosschecked during onsite audit interviews. The free distribution of ICS helps in reductions of air pollution related diseases among the infant & under age 5 children's & adults and thus helps in achieving both SDGs. 5.4.1: Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location- Time saved: 100% of households indicated saving time thanks to the improved cookstove. Time saved on cooking chores: On average, main cooks spend 41% less time on cooking chores thanks to the ICS. 94% of main cooks are women. All SDGs presented here are therefore mainly applicable to women. Wood collection: number of trips for firewood collection reduced by 60% (2024 surveys) to 62% (2025 surveys). This task is born by women and children in over 73% of households. Assessment team checked the PP Survey results to verify same. During onsite visit all the end-users confirmed reduction in cooking time and lesser fuel compared to three stone cookstoves. Thus, assessment team confirmed that SDG achieved through ICS distributions.

7.3.1: Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP- on average, 2.16 t/HH/year of wood saved per stove for a full year usage. Assessment team checked survey results for same and found that PP has reported SDG in terms of savings in fuel quantity which directly decreases in energy consumption thus contributing to achieve SDG.

7.1.2: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology- 84,474 t of wood saved thanks to project activity during first monitoring period (ie, first 2 years of activities). Assessment team checked survey results for same and found that free distribution of ICS increase reliance on clean energy and fuel savings. The less fuel is resulting in less energy requirement and thus end-users prefer ICS over baseline stoves.

8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex- In Rwanda, RDIS operates project activities thanks to a 15 members-team, of which 12 were hired for the purpose of the project. Declaration from PP has been checked and confirmed that employments are given to both the men's & women's irrespective any discriminations. Same was verified during onsite audit interviews.

8.5.1: Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex, age, occupation and persons with disabilities- The stove manufacturing company hires 31 staff members for its whole production chain (owners included). All the employees are receiving salaries more than average salary in the informal sector in Rwanda. There are no specific minimum wage requirements in Rwanda, however assessment team confirm during onsite audit interviews that the average salary is higher for the RDIS and stove manufacturing employees than average salaries in other informal sectors/jobs. Thus, assessment team confirmed that project activity is paying higher average salaries than minimum wages in other sectors and thus achieve SDG target.

10.1.1: Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population- On average, HHs saved 64,151 RWF during this first monitoring period. HHs that used the stove during the full year saved 123,760 RWF (2024 Usage survey). Same has been confirmed through onsite visit PP & end-user interviews and survey results.

10.b.1: Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow- Each of the 39,622 HHs that participated in the project activities were provided with the stove liner (~4,048 RWF/HH) and the distribution, installation maintenance for free (~7,000 RWF/HH), for a total of 11,048 RWF/HH. . Same has been confirmed through onsite visit PP & end-user interviews and survey results.

	12.0 Fuel wood savings (in t per year for the entire project)- During the first monitoring period, the project activities prevented the consumption of 84,474 tons of wood fuel, for an average of 2.1 t/stove over a 2-year period. Same has been confirmed through survey results. - SDG 13: impact is claimed through the emission reduction calculated by the project implementation which the detailed assessment can be found in section 5.3 of this report.
Additional information relevant to the project	There is no confidential information in the MR, except the End-users' information & ER sheet. The project activity is additional, however, some financial data/information collected to substantiate SDG claims is treated confidential. PP has provided both public and confidential versions of the ER sheet. Please refer Appendix 1 of this verification below.

4.2 Safeguards and Stakeholder Engagement

4.2.1 Stakeholder Identification

As confirmed with Project Proponent, the makeup of the stakeholders of the project activities has not changed. The assessment is performed using project database distribution location as well as assessment of whether new project units distributed in the monitoring period are not detected with material discrepancies compared to VCS PD & validation report.

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

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

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Stakeholder identification	N/A as stakeholder is identified to be the same as initial identification process as verified in project description document/5//33/.
Legal or customary tenure/access rights	The project activity does not involve land use, land access, or biomass harvesting rights. Cookstoves are distributed for voluntary use within individual households. No changes to legal or customary tenure or access rights were observed or reported. The verification team concludes that this requirement is not applicable to this project.

Stakeholder diversity and changes over time	Section 2.1.1 of the MR and verification interviews confirm that the project continues to engage a diverse range of stakeholders, including women, youth, and vulnerable households/8//10/. The demographic composition of stakeholders remains consistent with that identified during validation. No significant shifts or exclusions were noted during this monitoring period.
Expected changes in well-being	Evidence was drawn from the Monitoring Report and stakeholder interviews during the site visit. Reported co-benefits include reduced indoor air pollution and time savings in fuel collection. These impacts were consistently reported by ICS users and are in line with project expectations. The verification team finds the expected improvements to be credible and supported.
Location of stakeholders	It has been observed and verified during on-site audit that the project activity is in line with the monitoring plan/5//33/ and there is no change in the location of stakeholders.
Location of resources	The project does not involve access to or use of shared or contested natural resources. The ICS units operate independently within households and do not require external resource extraction. This criterion is not applicable to the project and was confirmed through field observations and MR review.

4.2.2 Stakeholder Consultation and Ongoing Communication

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Ongoing consultation	No additional stakeholder consultation was carried out in this monitoring period as the initial stakeholder has the same stakeholder composition as from the start of crediting period, only additional ICS were distributed during this monitoring period. PP has a continuous grievance mechanism/28/ in place for the local stakeholders. The beneficiaries of the project ICS have been provided with the following means to contact the PP: • Directly registering complaints at the municipality office. • Through contact information of RDIS (phone number mainly). • Grievance can also be transferred during yearly awareness campaigns or at RDIS office. It is confirmed by PP that there has been no grievances/complaints/28/ received in the monitoring period by the means of review of grievance book, interview with stakeholders and end-users.
Date(s) of stakeholder consultation	No additional stakeholder consultation was executed during this MP.

Communication of monitored results	No major grievances/28/ received in this MP. From the site visit carried out by verifier team, it is confirmed that there are no inputs/complaints from users as provided under section 2.1.4 of the monitoring report and grievance book maintained/28/.
Consultation records	From the topics covered in the LSC, there are no inputs/grievances that are recorded that are relevant to project implementation process except stoves to be distributed. The same is concluded from the data collected from users interviewed during site visit/10/.
Stakeholder input	The initial stove number of 50 000 stoves increased to 100 000 stoves, to offer every HHs in Rusizi the possibility to participate as per the grievance recorded during early project design. PP claimed that there are no major inputs/grievances that are recorded that are relevant to project implementation process. The same is concluded from the data collected from users and stakeholders interviewed during site visit/10/.

4.2.3 Free, Prior, and Informed Consent

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Consent	Consent was obtained by the team of PP by warning them and introducing the project. PP first get the interest from eligible households living in the region/cell. The stoves are then distributed a few days later through cell office. The stoves installation takes place in the following weeks, and the CTFs are signed one week after installation, when the stoves start being used. Thus, each beneficiaries get sufficient time to consider their participation in the project activity. The participation in the project activity is voluntary and end-user can withdraw at any point. All the participants receives comprehensive information about the project's impacts, benefits, and risks in a language and format they understand. Thus, free, prior consent and informed consent obtained by PP.
Outcome of FPIC discussion	The project activity is not affecting property rights being free improved cookstove distribution. No concerns or objections regarding participation were reported. The verification team concludes that FPIC was appropriately obtained and documented in line with the VCS Program and project safeguards.

4.2.4 Grievance Redress Procedure

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Grievance received and steps taken to resolve the grievance including the outcomes of the resolution	The verification team conducted on-site assessments and interacted with local stakeholders, as detailed in section 2.3 of the report. Notably, no negative comments or feedback were received from the local stakeholders during these interactions, according to the verification team's records. The PP has a continuous grievance mechanism/28/ in place for the local stakeholders. The beneficiaries of the project ICS have been provided with the following means to contact the PP: • Directly registering complaints at the municipality office. • Through contact information of RDIS (phone number mainly). • Grievance can also be transferred during yearly awareness campaigns or at RDIS office. VVB has conducted interviews with the PP representatives and the end users and found that there was the constant on-going communication directly with the beneficiary households. The project proponent has disclosed its feedback and grievance redressal mechanism under section 2.1.2 - 2.1.4 of the MR/8/. Any grievances that arise during the operation of the project activity will be conveyed to the project proponent for resolution. To facilitate ongoing communication with stakeholders, an established grievance mechanism is in place. Based on interviews and observations, the assessment team evaluated that the grievance redressal procedure adequately addresses issues that may arise during project planning and implementation. Beneficiaries and stakeholders are provided with the project proponent's contact information and are encouraged to reach out with any problems, questions, or grievances. During the current monitoring period, no major grievance/28/ is claimed received. The same is concluded from the site visit (interviews with users). The grievance register was made available to the VVB during the verification/28/. No unresolved or significant issues were identified that could impact the eligibility or implementation of the project activity.
Grievance redress procedure	PP has a continuous grievance mechanism in place for the local stakeholders. The beneficiaries of the project ICS have been provided with the following means to contact the PP: • Directly registering complaints at the municipality office. • Through contact information of RDIS (phone number mainly). • Grievance can also be transferred during yearly awareness campaigns or at RDIS office.

	Assessment team during site visit found that the Grievance redressal mechanism is established as per the company policy. Management of the PP regularly review the grievance records and resolve the issue of users, local stakeholder and employee as well same has been conformed during site visit.

4.2.5 Public Comments

Comments received	Actions taken by the project proponent	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
According to the Verra project webpage, the public comment was made available from 22-August-2023 to 21-September-2023 and no comment was received during the 30 days listing period or outside of the listing period. <i>However, during LSC requested arised for additional stoves and thus, Kiasi committed to double the number of stoves to be distributed and installed within Rusizi from 50 000 (initial design of the project) to 100 000 (approximate number of HH in Rusizi)</i>	Stove distribution ongoing	Checked through Site visit, stove distribution and PP interviews.

4.2.6 Risks to Local Stakeholders and the Environment

4.2.6.1 Management Experience

As per section 2.2.1 of the MR, PP has confirmed that there is no new project proponent involved in the project during the current monitoring period. It was confirmed during the onsite visit that the Kiasi Energies staff are well-trained, with prior experience in distribution and monitoring. They received training on the questionnaire before conducting the surveys. The Training records and personnel competency have been verified by the assessment team during the onsite visit/10/.

4.2.6.2 Risk Assessment

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Natural and human induced risks to stakeholders' wellbeing	Based on the review of project documentation and stakeholder consultations, there are no identified natural or human-induced risks associated with the project that could negatively impact users or stakeholders' wellbeing. PP ensured that the end users received adequate training in handling the ICS. All necessary precautions are taken, and necessary trainings are provided to all staff involved in the project. The company instead, is required to fully comply with the national legislation of the Rwanda.
Risks to stakeholder participation	The assessment team verified that the project activity is community project with ICS distribution. However, the risk associated with projects stakeholder participation is summarized as below: - changes in weather patterns, including extreme events such as floods or droughts, which could impact the distribution and construction of improved cookstoves. - Further, Households may not adopt the new technology or may use it improperly, reducing the anticipated health and environmental benefits. - Households may face economic challenges that prevent them from entering the project, such as the inability to provide time for materials gathering for stoves' construction - Cultural preferences for traditional cooking methods may lead to resistance against adopting improved cookstoves - Disruptions in the supply chain could delay the distribution of cookstoves and spare parts, impacting project implementation. - Changes in government policies or regulations could affect the project's implementation or sustainability. Assessment team found that PP have assessed all the potential risk and appropriate mitigation measures are provided.
Working conditions	PP identified that ineffective monitoring and evaluation could lead to difficulties in assessing the project's impact and making necessary adjustments. The ICS are the safer cooking alternative compared to traditional cook stoves. PP has provided the comprehensive training sessions on ICS usage to the users and field staff to minimize potential risks. PP has provided mitigation through implementing a robust monitoring and evaluation framework to avoid/reduce risk. No other issues detected from the interviewed personals during the site visit/10/.

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Safety of women and girls	No risk identified. No issues detected from the interviewed personals during the site visit/10/. The nature of the project is through the dissemination of improved cookstove which based on technology performance claimed from manufacturer and perceived stove performance from user from monitoring survey/12/ and cross checked through verifier's site visit/10/, the project implementation benefits women and girls through reduction of smoke during meal preparation and shorter cooking time.
Safety of minority and marginalized groups, including children	No risk identified as PP has code of conduct and policy in place in relevant to hiring workers under legal age as per host country regulations. No evidence is detected from the site visit and interaction between verifier team and monitoring field team.
Pollutants (air, noise, discharges to water, generation and release of hazardous materials and chemical pesticides and fertilizers)	No risk identified. Project technology which is provided with manufacturer's technology specification which is verified through stove specifications with higher thermal efficiency which in effect reduces wood fuel usage. The project technology utilize wood fuel and operates as cookstove which does not generate more waste than baseline stove.

4.2.7 Respect for Human Rights and Equity

4.2.7.1 Labor and Work

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Discrimination	No risk identified. Rwanda has Labor Law in effect/22/ in place that cover employee's right. PP their own internal code of conduct and policy in place which covers both discrimination and sexual harassment issues/16/. No issues detected from the interviewed personals during the site visit/10/.
Sexual harassment	No risk identified. Rwanda has Labor Law in effect/22/ in place that cover employee's right. PP their own internal code of conduct and policy in place which covers both discrimination and sexual harassment issues/17/. No issues detected from the interviewed personals during the site visit/10/.
Gender equity in labor and work	No risk identified. Rwanda has Labor Law in effect/22/ in place that cover employee's right. PP their own internal code of conduct and policy in place which covers both discrimination and sexual harassment issues/16/. No issues detected from the interviewed personals during the site visit/10/.
Forced labor	No risk identified. Rwanda has Labor Law in effect/22/ in place that cover employee's right. PP their own internal code of conduct and policy in place which forced labor/16/. No issues detected from the interviewed personals during the site visit/10/.

Item	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Child labor	No risk identified. Rwanda has Labor Law in effect/22/ in place that cover employee's right. PP their own internal code of conduct and policy in place which child labor/16/. No issues detected from the interviewed personals during the site visit/10/.
Human trafficking	No risk identified. Rwanda has Labor Law in effect/22/ in place that cover employee's right. PP their own internal code of conduct and policy in place which covers human trafficking/16/. No issues detected from the interviewed personals during the site visit/10/.

4.2.7.2 Human Rights

Risks identified	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
Human Rights	N/A. The nature of the project implementation is through the dissemination of improved cookstove which presents no risk to Human Rights. The employed worker's rights are assessed in section 4.2.7.1. Rwanda has been a member of ILO since 1962 which summary of the ratifications over the years by the country ⁶ .

4.2.7.3 Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage

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

4.2.7.4 Property Rights

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

⁶ <https://www.ilo.org/regions-and-countries/africa/rwanda>

Respect for property rights	N/A. The nature of the project implementation is through the dissemination of improved cookstove which presents no risk to property rights.
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4.2.7.5 Benefit Sharing

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

4.2.8 Ecosystem Health

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

4.2.8.1 Rare, Threatened, and Endangered species

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

4.2.8.2 Introduction of Species

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

Existing invasive species	Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion
N/A	

Evidence gathering activities, evidence checked, and assessment conclusion	
Invasive species	N/A

4.2.8.3 Ecosystem conversion

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

4.3 Accuracy of Reduction and Removal Calculations

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

- The monitoring of reductions in GHG emissions resulting from the VCS project activity is verified against the monitoring plan contained in the registered & updated VCS PD/5//33/ and the updated methodology/7/.
- All parameters stated in the monitoring plan, the applied/updated methodologies and relevant.
- Standards and requirements have been sufficiently monitored and updated.
- The responsibilities and authorities for monitoring and reporting were in accordance with the responsibilities and authorities stated in the monitoring plan.

The monitoring system and all applied procedures are in compliance with the monitoring plan contained in the revised VCS-PD/33/ and the updated methodology VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0 /7/, based on the information included in the final monitoring report, there are several procedures for data collecting depending on the methodology applicable for each step of the project.

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

Where,

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

$\eta_{new,avg,y}$: a linear decrease approach.

$BC_{p,j,k,y}$: Project KPTs were conducted in the sampled households

$BC_{b,i,y}$: Baseline KPTs were conducted in the sampled households

Monitoring surveys were conducted in August-October 2025. Minimum sample size is calculated and verified for each parameter and project activity instances in reference to CDM Guideline Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and PoA/26/ using total distributed units as target population. Using random sampling approach, PP has identified different sample. The project is implemented in the geographical boundaries of the Rwanda across various regions with potentially same baseline conditions including fuel types, similar usage patterns, PP has chosen samples found representative of the regions where the project was implemented. Thus, accepted by VVB. Also, for the baseline KPT re-assessment PP derived the same sample size as the project KPT, in line with CDM requirements/17/. To ensure comparative baseline and project conditions households were selected from the same regions as the project households (wherever available) for baseline KPT. During onsite visit/10/, assessment team verified the sample selection criteria and found correct as per sampling requirements/26/. VVB confirmed that the PP has meet minimum sample requirements, and achieved desired precision level. Same was verified from survey sheets & precision calculations.

Description	Samples Surveyed	Survey Period
Project KPT Survey	120	October-2025
Project Monitoring Survey	120	October-2025
Controlled Households	120	October-2025

with 120 samples the required level of confidence/precision has been achieved by PP.

- 1) Review and Validation of the End-User Database
 - In accordance with Section 9.3 of VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0, the VVB confirms that the complete ICS distribution database containing individual-level household data such as names, addresses, contact details, and stove serial numbers, was shared directly with the VVB

and thoroughly reviewed.

- The VVB accessed the full database during a during audit process:
 - a) The PP demonstrated secure access to the ICS distribution server.
 - b) The VVB downloaded the full database and conducted random sampling checks.
 - c) Fields including household name, address, GPS coordinates, stove ID, distribution date, and user agreements were verified.
 - d) The database structure and completeness were cross validated with the ER spreadsheet summaries (ICS Distribution Summary tab) and other monitoring records.

Therefore, it is concluded by VVB team that the complete end-user database was securely shared and reviewed during verification, in compliance with VM0050 Section 9.3. Due to personal data protection laws in Rwanda and internationally, end-user details were not included in the public ER spreadsheet. However, the VVB accessed the full database, performed random checks, and verified data accuracy. The exclusion from the ERR does not affect transparency or compliance.

2) Assessment of Sampling Date and Representativeness: VVB team would like to confirm here that:

- a) The final stove distribution under this monitoring period took place on 14-May-2025, as verified from the “ICS Distribution Sheet” in the ER sheet and the database itself.
- b) The sampling for the usage and performance survey was conducted on August-October 2025.
- c) This timeline ensures that:
 - The entire ICS distribution database was finalized before sampling.
 - No additional stoves were distributed after the sample frame was generated, thus eliminating risk of under-coverage or post-sampling bias.
- d) This approach aligns with VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0, Section 9.3, which requires sampling to be representative of the full monitored population and to reflect conditions during the monitoring period.

Verification Methodology for Representativeness

- During the site audit, the VVB verified:
 - Sample representativeness by randomly selecting and auditing households across country.
 - Both project stove users and KPT households were visited and interviewed, confirming accurate inclusion in the master database.
 - The survey population’s geographic and temporal spread matched the distribution activity recorded in the database.
- The sampling methodology applied by the PP, including stratified random sampling, is consistent with CDM’s “Sampling and Survey Guidelines” and was verified the approach as permitted under the Sampling Standard Version 9.0.

Therefore, as stated above it is concluded by VVB team that the sampling was conducted, after the final ICS distribution. No distributions occurred after this date, ensuring the sampling frame was complete and representative of the entire monitoring period. This information has been included in Section 4.3 of the Monitoring Report. The sampling process fully aligns with VM0050:

ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, VERSION 1.0 Section 9.3 and is therefore considered valid and compliant

Sampling captured information on monitoring variables with required confidence/precision 90/10 confidence/precision basis in corresponding to the scale of the Project which is “project” in accordance to VCS Standard/1/ and CDM Guideline Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and PoA/26/.

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

Calculation for relative precision from survey data is calculated at for both monitored parameters $n_{j,k,y}$, $BC_{b,i,y}$ and $BC_{p,j,k,y}$ is presented in the ER calculation/9/ and Project Device KPT Analysis spreadsheet/12/.

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

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

Parameter $n_{j,k,y}$ and $BC_{p,j,k,y}$ are verified to be matching the monitoring data survey.

Parameter	Description of Parameter	Assessment approach
$n_{j,k,y}$	Number of project devices of type I and batch j commissioned	- Visual inspection of the premises to see if the project stove is operational and in use. - Interview with end user to verify that project stove is still in use. - Usage surveys of 120 HHs of ICS users randomly selected from the database following 90/10 precision requirement. - In this 120 HHs, 60 were from year 1 distribution list and 60 were from year 2 distribution list.
$BC_{p,j,k,y}$	Average quantity of woodfuel used per project device type j from batch k during year y	- Onsite interview with households and reviewed KPTs submitted by PP
$BC_{b,i,y}$	Average quantity of woodfuel used per baseline device type j during year y	- Onsite interview with households and reviewed KPTs submitted by PP

Emission reduction (ER)

The methodology calculates baseline and project emissions separately. The steps taken and the equations and parameters applied in the VCS PD/05/ & revised PD and VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, VERSION 1.0 to calculate the project emissions, baseline emissions, leakage and emission reductions comply with the requirements of the selected methodology including applicable tool(s).

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

Where:

BE_y	Baseline emissions during year y (t CO ₂ e)
$EC_{i,y}$	Average energy consumption of baseline device type i in year y (TJ)
$N_{j,k,y}$	Number of commissioned project devices of type j from batch k in year y
$n_{j,k,y}$	Proportion of commissioned project devices of type j from batch k that remain operating in year y (fraction)
$EF_{b,i,CO2}$	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:

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

Where:

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

Quantification of leakage emissions:

In accordance with the section 8.3 of the applied methodology, VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0/7/, a default factor of 0.95 to account for leakage has been applied.

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

Quantification of project emissions:

As per the applied methodology VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0, project emissions are calculated as follows:

$$PE^y = PE_{energy,y} + PE_{others,y} \quad \text{Equation (6)}$$

Where:

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

$$PE_{energy,y} = \sum_j \sum_k BC_{p,j,k,y} \times N_{j,k,y} \times NCV_{p,j} \times n_{j,k,y} \times (EF_{p,j,CO2} \times f_{NRB,y} + EF_{p,j,nonCO2}) \quad \text{Equation (7)}$$

Where:

$PE_{energy,y}$	Project emissions from energy consumption of project devices in year y Year 1- 2.2 t CO ₂ e Year 2- 1.8 t CO ₂ e
$BC_{p,j,k,y}$	average quantity of fuel used by project device type j from batch k during year y – Year 1 .67t/HH/year Year 2- 1.35t/HH/year
$N_{j,k,y}$	Number of commissioned project devices of type j from batch k in year y - 1 number
$n_{j,k,y}$	Proportion of commissioned project devices of type j from batch k that remain operating in year y - Distributed year 1: 19,406 Distributed year 2: 20,216
$NCV_{p,j}$	Net calorific value of project fuel for project device type i (Wood) - 0.0156 TJ/tonne
$EF_{p,j,CO2}$	CO ₂ emission factor for fuel used by project device type j in the project scenario - 112 t CO ₂ /TJ
f_{NRB}	Fraction of woody biomass that is established to be non-renewable used by baseline device type i in year y in the baseline scenario (fraction); this variable is not considered for fossil fuels =91.7%
$EF_{p,j,non-CO2}$	Non-CO ₂ emission factor for fuel used by project device type j 9.46 t CO ₂ /TJ

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

The project employs methodology namely VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0. Following Project Description (VCS PD)/5/ section 5.1 and 5.2, the parameters determined ex-ante and monitored ex-post as per methodology requirements are as followed:

The data and parameters fixed (ex-ante):

S. No	Parameter	Value	Means of verification
1.	EF_{b,i,CO_2} & EF_{p,i,CO_2} : CO ₂ emission factor for non-renewable woody biomass (both baseline and project scenario)	112 tCO ₂ e/TJ	Verification against methodology default value and IPCC Guidelines/24/
2.	$EF_{b,i,non-CO_2}$ & $EF_{p,i,non-CO_2}$: Non-CO ₂ emission factor for non-renewable woody biomass	9.46 tCO ₂ e/TJ	Verification against methodology default value and IPCC Guidelines/24/
3.	$NCV_{b,i}$ $NCV_{p,j}$: Net calorific value of the non-renewable woody biomass that is substituted or reduced	Wood: 0.0156 TJ/tonne	Verification against methodology default value and IPCC Guidelines/24/
4.	Lifespan	8 years	Manufacturer's specifications
5.	$f_{NRB,y}$	91.7%	Calculated with CDM TOOL 30 v 4.0.
6.	$BC_{ex-ante,b,i}$: Ex-ante annual average quantity of fuel used per baseline device type i	3.67 t/HH/year 10.07kg/HH/day	Assessment team has reviewed baseline KPTs as per VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0 requirements and cross check firewood consumption during onsite
7.	H _{hi} Average HH size of the target population using device type i H _{hj,k} Average HH size of the target population using device type j from batch k	3.9	Baseline Kitchen surveys, baseline KPTs, project KPTs were checked
8.	u_d Uncertainty deduction for $f_{NRB,y}$	26%	Sourced from Tool 30
9.	Adj_{LE} Discount factor to account for leakage related to the non-renewable woody biomass saved by the project activity	0.95	Sourced from VM0050 v1.0 section 8.3

The data and parameters monitored (ex-post):

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

Means of verification	Measuring /Reading /Recording frequency	Assessment team has reviewed total ICS distribution database following methodology/7/ requirement. As per methodology/7/ requirement and PD/5//33/, the monitoring frequency is every time that new project devices are distributed. Frequency monitoring for this parameter is evident meeting the methodology requirement.
	Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	N/A.
	Monitoring equipment	N/A.
	Is accuracy of the monitoring equipment as stated in the monitoring plan? If the monitoring plan does not specify the accuracy of the monitoring equipment, does the accuracy of the monitoring equipment comply with local/national standards, or as per the manufacturer's specification?	N/A
	Calibration frequency /interval:	NA
	Is the calibration interval in line with the monitoring plan and/or methodology? If the monitoring plan does not specify the frequency of calibration, is the selected frequency in accordance with the local/national standards, or as per the manufacturer's specifications?	N/A
	Is the calibration of measuring equipment carried out by an accredited person or institution?	N/A
	Is(are) calibration(s) valid for the whole reporting period?	N/A
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	Assessment team has reviewed the total distribution database which has date of distribution. Value of $N_{j,k,y}$ is verified as 39,622 units
	If applicable, has the reported data been cross checked with other available data?	N/A
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	Assessment team has reviewed number of ICS devices recorded in database. Value of $N_{j,k,y}$ is verified as 39,622 units

	In case project participants have temporarily not monitored the parameter, has either deviation?	Monitoring is verified to be carried out as per VCS PD/33/ and methodology/7/ requirement with no deviation.
Findings	NA	
Conclusion	The monitoring & recording of the parameter found inline with applied methodology	

2. Parameter: Date of commissioning of batch j (Date on which each stove is distributed and installed in a batch. Each individual stoves distributed are considered as separate batches)

Means of verification	Measuring /Reading /Recording frequency	Following methodology/7/ requirement, the parameter is measured directly TDR: carbon transfer form will give the date of commissioning for each stove. These dates and CTFs are stored within the project database.
	Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	Following methodology/7/ requirement, the parameter is measured directly TDR: carbon transfer form will give the date of commissioning for each stove. These dates and CTFs are stored within the project database.
	Monitoring equipment	N/A.
	Is accuracy of the monitoring equipment as stated in the monitoring plan? If the monitoring plan does not specify the accuracy of the monitoring equipment, does the accuracy of the monitoring equipment comply with local/national standards, or as per the manufacturer's specification?	N/A
	Calibration frequency /interval:	N/A
	Is the calibration interval in line with the monitoring plan and/or methodology? If the monitoring plan does not specify the frequency of calibration, is the selected frequency in accordance with the local/national standards, or as per the manufacturer's specifications?	N/A
	Is the calibration of measuring equipment carried out by an accredited person or institution?	N/A
	Is(are) calibration(s) valid for the whole reporting period?	N/A

	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	commissioning date of each device is maintained database and ER sheet.
	If applicable, has the reported data been cross checked with other available data?	NA
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	NA
	In case project participants have temporarily not monitored the parameter, has either deviation?	Monitoring is verified to be carried out as per Project Description Document/5//33/ and methodology/7/ requirement with no deviation.
Findings	No	
Conclusion	The monitoring & recording of the parameter found inline with applied methodology	

3. Parameter: Date of commissioning of project device i (*Date on which each stove was distributed and installed was commissioned.*)

Means of verification	Measuring /Reading /Recording frequency	Following methodology/7/ requirement, the parameter is measured directly TDR: carbon transfer form will give the date of commissioning for each stove. These dates and CTFs are stored within the project database.
	Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	Following methodology/7/ requirement, the parameter is measured directly TDR: carbon transfer form will give the date of commissioning for each stove. These dates and CTFs are stored within the project database.
	Monitoring equipment	N/A.
	Is accuracy of the monitoring equipment as stated in the monitoring plan? If the monitoring plan does not specify the accuracy of the monitoring equipment, does the accuracy of the monitoring equipment comply with local/national standards, or as per the manufacturer's specification?	N/A
	Calibration frequency /interval:	N/A

	Is the calibration interval in line with the monitoring plan and/or methodology? If the monitoring plan does not specify the frequency of calibration, is the selected frequency in accordance with the local/national standards, or as per the manufacturer's specifications?	N/A
	Is the calibration of measuring equipment carried out by an accredited person or institution?	N/A
	Is(are) calibration(s) valid for the whole reporting period?	N/A
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	commissioning date of each device is maintained database and ER sheet.
	If applicable, has the reported data been cross checked with other available data?	NA
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	NA
	In case project participants have temporarily not monitored the parameter, has either deviation?	Monitoring is verified to be carried out as per Project Description Document/5//33/ and methodology/7/ requirement with no deviation.
Findings	No	
Conclusion	The monitoring & recording of the parameter found inline with applied methodology	

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

Means of verification	Measuring /Reading /Recording frequency	Following methodology/7/ requirement, the parameter is to be obtained from survey at five years. The parameter is to be monitored using 2 options with option 1 being used. This option requires measurement campaign followed by KPTs that are not the part of the project activity. Similar sampling procedures to the project scenario were followed and 120 samples were selected. The fuel consumption was confirmed by interviews of baseline households
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		during onsite visit. The monitoring frequency is in line with updated methodology.
	Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	Following methodology/7/ requirement, under option 1 the parameter is to be obtained from survey designed to capture the cooking habits and baseline firewood consumption of households in project boundary. Assessment team has reviewed the sampling approach and the baseline follow-up survey data. The estimate wood consumption in the baseline was confirmed by baseline/project households during onsite visit. The approach PP has implemented based on the questionnaire format of the survey, data interpretation and analysis for precision level, it is concluded to satisfy methodology requirement/7/.
	Monitoring equipment	NA, as the survey data is obtained by verbal confirmation and is followed by KPT.
	Is accuracy of the monitoring equipment as stated in the monitoring plan? If the monitoring plan does not specify the accuracy of the monitoring equipment, does the accuracy of the monitoring equipment comply with local/national standards, or as per the manufacturer's specification?	NA, as the survey data is obtained by verbal confirmation on the frequency on the consumption of firewood in the baseline and is then followed by KPT.
	Calibration frequency /interval:	NA
	Is the calibration interval in line with the monitoring plan and/or methodology? If the monitoring plan does not specify the frequency of calibration, is the selected frequency in accordance with the local/national standards, or as per the manufacturer's specifications?	N/A
	Is the calibration of measuring equipment carried out by an accredited person or institution?	N/A

	Is(are) calibration(s) valid for the whole reporting period?	N/A
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	VVB has reviewed the baseline surveys and KPTs. Data analysis on survey data concluded that the value is calculated accordingly. Data Traceability for the survey data presented was carried out during opening meeting.
	If applicable, has the reported data been cross checked with other available data?	N/A.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	The approach PP has implemented based on the questionnaire format of the survey, data interpretation and analysis for precision level, it is concluded to satisfy methodology requirement/7/. The approach resulted in simplified questionnaires that is easily conveyed by survey team and understood by survey participants. The calculation of the value of itself is also simple fraction based on the frequency.
	In case project participants have temporarily not monitored the parameter, has either deviation?	N/A.
Findings	No finding raised	
Conclusion	The value of this parameter is verified and accepted as:	
	Period	$BC_{b,i,y}$ (Fuel used per baseline device)
	Age 1	3.68 t/HH/year
	Age 2	3.68 t/HH/year

5. Parameter $n_{y,i,j}$ (Proportion of commissioned project devices of type i and batch j ($N_{(j,k,y)}$) that remain operating in year y)

Means of verification	Measuring /Reading /Recording frequency	Following methodology/7/ requirement, the parameter is to be obtained from survey biennial. CDM CDM Standard for Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and Programmes of Activities sampling procedures were followed for project scenario achieved confidence and precision of at 90/10 for the target parameter of average daily fuel
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		consumption per adult equivalent. 120 samples in the project scenario were selected & surveyed as precision level meet. Proportion of operational stoves obtained from the survey is multiplied by the total commissioned stoves to arrive at this value. The usage was confirmed by interviews of households during onsite visit. The monitoring frequency is in line with updated methodology.
	Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	Yes
	Monitoring equipment	NA.
	Is accuracy of the monitoring equipment as stated in the monitoring plan? If the monitoring plan does not specify the accuracy of the monitoring equipment, does the accuracy of the monitoring equipment comply with local/national standards, or as per the manufacturer's specification?	NA.
	Calibration frequency /interval:	NA.
	Is the calibration interval in line with the monitoring plan and/or methodology? If the monitoring plan does not specify the frequency of calibration, is the selected frequency in accordance with the local/national standards, or as per the manufacturer's specifications?	N/A
	Is the calibration of measuring equipment carried out by an accredited person or institution?	N/A
	Is(are) calibration(s) valid for the whole reporting period?	N/A
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	VVB has reviewed the project usage survey. Data analysis on survey data concluded that the value is calculated accordingly. Data Traceability for the survey data presented was carried out during opening meeting.

	If applicable, has the reported data been cross checked with other available data?	N/A.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	The approach PP has implemented based on the questionnaire format of the survey, data interpretation and analysis for precision level, it is concluded to satisfy methodology requirement/7/. The approach resulted in simplified questionnaires that is easily conveyed by survey team and understood by survey participants. The calculation of the value of itself is also simple fraction based on the frequency.
	In case project participants have temporarily not monitored the parameter, has either deviation?	N/A.
Findings	N/A	
Conclusion	VVB reviewed monitoring survey and usage rate of 90% is capped though observed usage rate of 95% recorded in usage survey.	

6. $BC_{p,j,k,y}$ – Average quantity of fuel used by project device type j from batch k during year y

Means of verification	Measuring /Reading /Recording frequency	Following methodology/7/ requirement, the parameter is to be obtained from survey at five years. The parameter is to be monitored using 2 options with option 1 being used. This option requires measurement campaign followed by project KPT. The 120 samples were selected and surveyed during September 2025. The fuel consumption was confirmed by interviews of project households during onsite visit. The monitoring frequency is in line with updated methodology.
	Is measuring and reporting frequency in accordance with the monitoring plan and monitoring methodology? (Yes / No)	Following methodology/7/ requirement, under option 1 the parameter is to be obtained from survey designed to capture the cooking habits and firewood consumption of households in project boundary. Assessment team has reviewed the sampling approach and survey data.

		The wood consumption in the project stove was confirmed by project households during onsite visit. The approach PP has implemented based on the questionnaire format of the survey, measurement campaign, data interpretation and analysis for precision level, it is concluded to satisfy methodology requirement/7/.
	Monitoring equipment	Calibrated weigh scale was used in KPT to obtain weight data of residual wood during KPT campaign.
	Is accuracy of the monitoring equipment as stated in the monitoring plan? If the monitoring plan does not specify the accuracy of the monitoring equipment, does the accuracy of the monitoring equipment comply with local/national standards, or as per the manufacturer's specification?	Calibrated weigh scale was used
	Calibration frequency /interval:	NA
	Is the calibration interval in line with the monitoring plan and/or methodology? If the monitoring plan does not specify the frequency of calibration, is the selected frequency in accordance with the local/national standards, or as per the manufacturer's specifications?	N/A
	Is the calibration of measuring equipment carried out by an accredited person or institution?	N/A
	Is(are) calibration(s) valid for the whole reporting period?	N/A
	How were the values in the monitoring report verified?	VVB has reviewed the KPT survey results. Data analysis on survey data concluded that the value is calculated correctly.
	If applicable, has the reported data been cross checked with other available data?	N/A.
	Does the data management ensure correct transfer of data and reporting of emission reductions and are necessary QA/QC processes in place?	The approach PP has implemented based on the questionnaire format of the survey, measurement campaign, data interpretation and analysis for

	precision level, it is concluded to satisfy methodology requirement/7/.	
	In case project participants have temporarily not monitored the parameter, has either deviation?	N/A.
Findings	No finding raised	
Conclusion	The value of this parameter is verified and accepted as:	
	Period	$BC_{p,j,k,y}$
	Age 1	4.58kg/HH/day=1.67t/HH/y
	Age 2	3.7kg/HH/day=1.35t/HH/y

Full assessment of value and data used in ER calculation is verified as detailed above/9/. Clarifications and inconsistencies raised as CLs and CARs have been resolved as provided in each specific parameter.

The assessment team has thoroughly verified the calculation done for the quantification of the emissions reduction for the project activity, under this monitoring period from 15-MAY-2023 TO 14-MAY-2025/9/.

4.4 Quality of Evidence to Determine Reductions and Removals

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

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

The verification team can confirm that sufficient evidence is available for the whole monitoring period and the same is verifiable. Based on the distribution database, 39,622 were distributed. Verifier team evaluated the approach chosen by PP to be acceptable from the conservativeness principle as well while still meeting the requirement of the applied methodology.

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

- A complete set of data for the monitoring period was available for the monitoring period and the verification of each monitoring parameter is elaborated under this report.
- The complete monitoring data is also presented in the corresponding ER sheet and the final monitoring report.

- The information provided in the monitoring report was cross-checked with other sources, wherever appropriate and available, and such information is also included under this report.
- The calculations of baseline emissions as presented in the corresponding ER sheet of final Monitoring Report were checked and found to be consistent with the formulae and methods described in the registered monitoring plan/05/ and the applied methodology.
- All assumptions used in the emission calculations were found appropriate and therefore justified.
- Appropriate emission factors and other reference values have been correctly applied.

The assessment team has verified all the primary supporting related to operations, quality, and generation of data during the monitoring period such as cross verification against initial/raw data source (users' signed agreements, internal database record for distribution database for user's information, baseline stove and fuel type; monitoring survey, Project KPT Survey and; technical specification of ICS model, training sessions for competence evaluation of monitoring personals and survey execution guidance, data quality check for plausibility and accuracy, ER calculation with formulations and units conversion as well as data transfer from data sources into reports. The photographs were only used as means of secondary cross check of the information verified from Primary sources. As this is the 1st monitoring period of the project's fixed crediting period, information regarding project design and implementation and monitoring system are already verified in validation report. Thus, a reasonable level of assurance is achieved.

4.5 Non-Permanence Risk Analysis

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

5 VERIFICATION OPINION

5.1 Verification Summary

The project activity VCS – 4585, “Better cooking for a better health In Rusizi district - Rwanda” has undergone 1st verification with monitoring period from 15-MAY-2023 TO 14-MAY-2025 (including both days). Kiasi Energies is responsible for the collection, analysis, aggregation, preparation (conversion factors, assumptions, methodology, calculations) and presentation of activities and related GHG data in its public disclosures (including but not limited to monitoring report, emission reduction calculation sheet, submitted documents/ emails/ communications).

VVB confirms that, GHG statement is the responsibility of the project proponent. The project activity fulfills the criteria for the verification as established in section 4 of the VCS standard version 4.7/4/. Verification team has reviewed the monitoring report including registered VCS PD and subsequently carried out the follow-up interviews with PP representatives and confirm the fulfilment of stated criteria. Verification team has the unmodified opinion regarding the project activity, VVB team has checked all the details and found it consistent and free of material errors or misstatements.

SustainCERT's verification approach has been based on the requirements of the applicable regulatory documents (defined within this Verification Report and listed in the Appendix 2). Our approach is risk-based, drawing on an understanding of the risks associated with reporting GHG emissions data and the controls in place to mitigate these.

The verification can confirm that:

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

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

As per VCS Standard version 4.7 Para 4.1.10, VVB team verified that, the criteria for verification of the project activity are in line with the relevant VCS Version 4.7 criteria. The objective of this verification activity is to have an independent third party for the assessment of the Monitoring report, emission reduction sheet and to ensure a thorough assessment of the project activity against the applicable regulatory requirements.

VVB concluded the assessment, as per para 4.1.18 of the VCS standard version 4.7, with a positive verification opinion regarding the project activity. The VVB team has raised 01 Corrective action requests (CARs), 10 Clarification (CLs) and no FAR (forward action request). All the issues identified as CARs and/or CLs have been successfully closed and mentioned in Appendix 4 of this verification report. The VVB team clearly state that there is no material misstatement at the level of the GHG statement and GHG declarations made by the Project Proponent. VVB declared that the validation and/or verification of the GHG statement was conducted in accordance with ISO 14064-3:2019 and ISO 14065:2020.

5.2 Verification Conclusion

The Verification of the project titled 'Better cooking for a better health In Rusizi district - Rwanda' VCS ID – 4585, have been undertaken by SustainCERT, as requested by Kiasi Energies , project proponent for the monitoring period 15-MAY-2023 TO 14-MAY-2025 (including both the days) as reported in monitoring report/8/. The project activity is implemented in accordance with the registered monitored plan in PD/5//33/ and the emission reduction from the project activity. 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 period 15-MAY-2023 TO 14-MAY-2025 (inclusive both days) are fairly stated in the project monitoring report/8/The GHG emission reductions were calculated correctly based on the approved baseline and monitoring methodology VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0 and the monitoring plan contained in the PD/5/ and updated methodology.

Verification period: From 15-MAY-2023 TO 14-MAY-2025 (inclusive both days)

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

Vintage period	Baseline emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Project emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Leakage emissions (tCO ₂ e)	Reduction VCU's (tCO ₂ e)	Removal VCU's (tCO ₂ e)	Total VCU's (tCO ₂ e)
15-May-2023 to 31-December-2023	17,927	8,153	489	9,285	0	9,285
01-January-2024 to 31-December-2024	96,179	38,990	2,859	54,330	0	54,330
01-January-2025 to 14-May-2025	58,111	23,704	1,720	32,686	0	32,686
Total	172,217	70,848	5,068	96,301	0	96,301

5.3 Ex-ante vs Ex-post ERR Comparison

Vintage period	Ex-ante estimated reductions/removals	Achieved reductions/removals	Percent difference	Explanation for the difference
15-May-2023 to 31-December-2023	30788	9285	70%	There is a 48% less in the ex-ante estimates and the actual emission reductions obtained for this monitoring period. The lower ER achieved due lesser distribution, number of operational days Vs 365 days for ER estimation than estimated.
01-January-2024 to 31-December-2024	92364	54330	41%	
01-January-2025 to 14-May-2025	61576	32686	47%	
Total	184729	96301	48%	

APPENDIX 1: COMMERCIALLY SENSITIVE INFORMATION

Section	Information	Justification	Assessment method and conclusion
NA	Name of the customer/end-user, customer address, telephone numbers, national ID etc. ER sheet calculation and financial information	As internal policy decisions PP kept personal details of the customer like name, address, telephone numbers, national ID as part of ER sheet. The financials referred in survey to claim SDGs and ER sheet will be kept confidential	As the details of the customers are personal and respecting personal data and maintaining its confidentiality PP kept that confidential. PP has provided both public and confidential versions of the ER sheet and thus accepted.

APPENDIX 2: TABLE OF REFERENCE

S. No	Document Title	Version	Date
1.	VCS standard https://verra.org/documents/vcs-standard-v4-7/ https://verra.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/VCS-Standard-v5.0.pdf Version 5.0 for Section 3.16: Sustainable Development Contributions - ID V5#18-Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) contributions reporting (VCS VERSION 5: OVERVIEW OF VCS PROGRAM UPDATES AND EFFECTIVE DATES dated 16-December-2025).	4.7 5.0	16-April-2024 16-December-2025
2.	VCS guidelines https://verra.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/VCS-Program-Guide-v4.4.pdf	4.4	29-August-2023
3.	Validation and Verification Manual https://verra.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/VCS Validation Verification Manual v3.2.pdf	3.2	19-October-2016
4.	VCS Project Webpage, VCS ID - 4585 (https://registry.verra.org/app/projectDetail/VCS/4585)	-	-
5.	Registered Project Description	Version 6	06-June-2025
6.	Validation report	Version 04	06-June-2025
7.	Updated Methodology: VM0050: ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND FUEL-SWITCH MEASURES IN COOKSTOVES, Version 1.0	1.0	-
8.	Monitoring report MP (15-MAY-2023 TO 14-MAY-2025(both days included))	04	14-August-2026
9.	Emission reduction calculation sheet (Ex-ante and ex-post ERs)	02	26-February-2026
10.	Onsite audit report	-	-
11.	Project distribution database ICS Distribution Database' (Confidential)	-	-
12.	Baseline KPT Survey, Project KPT Survey and Monitoring Survey	-	-
13.	Survey data collection platform	-	-
14.	User's signed agreements (Samples)	-	-
15.	KML files for project activity	-	-
16.	Kiasi Energies SAS internal policy for employment	-	-
17.	Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities	9.0	
18.	No Double counting declaration Agreement with users and PP		
19.	UN List of Least Developed Country (https://unfccc.int/topics/resilience/workstreams/national-adaptation-programmes-of-action/lcd-country-information).		Accessed on 15/09/2025
20.	Field team activity log records		
21.	Attendance list for training sessions field team		
22.	Rwanda Labor Law (https://rwandalii.org/akn/rw/act/law/2018/66/eng@2018-09-06)		

S. No	Document Title	Version	Date
23.	Stove commissioning records		
24.	2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories; Chapter 2 Stationary Combustion	2006	
25.	Stove Technical specifications/Test reports		-
26.	CDM Guideline Sampling and Surveys for CDM Project Activities and PoA	4	16-October-2015
27.	VCS Methodology Requirements	4.4	29-August-2023
28.	Local Stakeholder Consultation records: District collaboration agreements LSC report in district level Sampled invitation Ongoing grievances records	-	-
29.	Training evidences for monitoring team		
30.	Rwanda environmental laws and regulations: https://rwandalii.org/akn/rw/act/law/2018/48/eng@2018-09-21 Rwanda national carbon market framework 2023 https://climatechange.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/Rwanda_National_Carbon_Market_Framework_updated_1_.pdf		Accessed 15-September-2025
31.	Baseline survey and Baseline KPTs raw data and analysis sheet.		
32.	Project stove KPT raw data and analysis sheet.		
33.	Revised PD for meth update	Version 10	14-August-2026
34.	Grievance records		-
35.	No Double counting Declaration from PP	-	-
36.	WBT lab test report for project stoves from National Quality Testing Laboratories Division, Rwanda Standards Board	-	Testing date 05-September-2022 & Certificate Issue date 08-September-2022
37.	Authorization letter from Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) Application Process Flow for REMA	-	20-September-2024

APPENDIX 3: ABBREVIATIONS

MR	Monitoring report
PD	Project description
MP	Monitoring Period
PP	Project Proponent
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
RDIS	Rural Development Inter-diocesan Service

APPENDIX 4: PROJECT FINDINGS

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR 01	Developer Response
VCS Standard V4.7/V5.0	VCS PD and Monitoring Report Template requirements	1. Fille name of the documents (VCS PD & MR) and date formats in these documents found not in accordance with VCS PD & monitoring report template guides. Corrective action raised for same. 2. PP requested to maintain the version and date trail of the VCS PD from registered version to latest version appropriately & in sequence. Corrective action raised for same. 3. Audit history: PP requested to review monitoring period and sequence as single verification for 15-05-2023 to 14-05-2025 under VCS PD. Corrective action raised for same. 4. The font type & size found not in accordance with template requirements ex. Section 1.10. PP requested to maintain font and size throughout VCS PD & monitoring report. Corrective action raised for same. 5. Alteration in template observed for Section 1.1 to 1.19 and Appendix 1 of VCS PD. Also alteration in template observed for monitoring report. PP requested to review complete both template and update VCS PD and MR. Corrective action raised for same. 6. Monitoring report is not clear for inclusion or exclusion of first & last dates. Kindly clarify update MR. 7. PP to remove blank tables in the documents. Corrective action raised for same.	1. Both VCS PD and MR have been renamed. Dates along both of the reports have been updated as well to fit the date format requirements (DD-Month-YEAR) of the PD. 2. Ok. PP then considers the first registered version (under VM0006v1.2) as the v1 for the PD. The submitted version as part of these findings is now considered the version 2. First monitoring report version is considered to be the one submitted to VVB in October 2025. This track change version that includes the modification from these findings round is now the second version. This has been modified within the initial tables of each document. 3. The required modification was made in the PD and MR. SD Vista references have been removed. 4. Font size and type have been updated throughout both documents 5. Alterations have been edited in the PD (Section 1 and Appendix 1 mainly) and in the MR (the whole index has been reviewed) 6. The monitoring report submitted covers the monitoring period from 15-May-2023 (included) to 14-May-2025 (included). This information has been added to the MR in the initial table (before the index) and Section 1.1. 7. One blank table has been spotted and removed in the MR. I could not spot any others.
	Round-2	1. Fille name of the documents (VCS PD & MR) are found inline with template requirements. Date formats in VCS PD & monitoring report still not inline with template guide. Please refer commented VCS PD and MR. Finding is partially open.	1. Date formats have been reviewed where indicated in the PD and MR, as well as overall throughout the documents. 2. A clear demarcation has been added in the table of the first page.

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CAR 01	Developer Response
		2. A clear demarcation for meth change version of PD is missing. Finding is open. 3. Audit history: PP has revised VCS PD & MR appropriately for MP period 15-05-2023 to 14-05-2025. Finding is closed. 4. The font type & size site not found not in accordance with template requirements in some sections of MR including Section 1.1. Finding is open. 5. PP has corrected alteration in template observed for Section 1.1 to 1.19 and Appendix 1 of VCS PD and monitoring report appropriately. Finding is closed. 6. Monitoring report is now revised and clear for inclusion of first & last dates. Finding closed. 7. PP has now removed blank tables in the VCS PD and MR. Finding closed.	4. Font type & size have been reviewed in the indicated sections and overall in both documents. Index have also been reviewed in both documents.
	Round-3	1. Date formats in VCS PD & monitoring report are now revised and found inline with template guide. CAR is closed. 2. VCS PD Version and date is now revised appropriately. Finding is closed. 4. The font type & size site now revised throughout VCS PD and MR in accordance with template requirements. Finding closed.	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 01	Developer Response
VCS Standard V4.7/V5.0	Host Country Authorization & double counting	PP to submit Letter of Authorization with the government of Rwanda and clarify how double counting of ERs will be avoided or any SOP to avoid same. Kindly clarify and provide	The Letter of Approval, shared by the Rwandan DNA, has been provided as a supporting document. A document explaining the process of article 6 project in Rwanda has also been provided. The letter of Authorization, according the the process

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 01	Developer Response
		documentary evidence to verify the statement.	defined by the Rwandan DNA, can only be required once the credits have been issued.
	Round-2	PP has submitted LOA and article 6 process in host country to avoid any double counting in future once VCUs are issued. Finding closed.	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 02	Developer Response
VCS Standard V4.7/V5.0	Evidence of collaboration between PP and other entity	1. PP requested to submit sample agreements between PP and end users. Kindly submit. 2. PP shall provide any agreement between Kiasi and RDIS clarifying the role of each entity involved in the project and impact on emission reductions ownerships. Kindly clarify and submit evidence.	1. PP added the agreement between Kiasi Energies SAS and RDIS within the supporting documents. Please note this document is strictly confidential. 2. The responsibilities of both entities are included in the agreement shared for the purpose of the previous question. In the contract, Section 2.1.1 states that the sale of carbon credits will belong to Kiasi Energies exclusively. The document 20230712_RDIS_EDCL_CA has also been added. It is a contract signed by the Rwandan entity responsible for cookstoves project (not the DNA though). In section 3.4.1, it is underlined that the stoves belong to the HHs. Therefore, they are entitled to sign a CTF to transfer carbon rights. 4 CTFs photos have been added as support documents in the same section. They include at least one CTF (K00919A) signed on the 15th of May 2023, considered as the starting date of the project, as stoves installation started on the 1st of May 2023, and we first CTFs were signed after commissioning of the first stoves. The photos show the text both in Kinyarwanda and in English. Once again, these documents are strictly confidential.
	Round-2	1. PP has submitted sample agreements between PP and end users and clear about VCU	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 02	Developer Response
		ownerships. The project description found correct and thus finding is closed. 2. PP has shared the agreement between Kiasi and RDIS clarifying the role of each entity involved in the project and impact on emission reductions ownerships. Found inline with project description and thus finding is closed.	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 03	Developer Response
VCS Standard V4.7/V5.0	Project description deviations	During the review of the VCS PD it has been noted that PP has included new SDG 12. Further, the project activity is undergoing the post registration changes for meth revision. However, Section 3.2.2 of monitoring report lacking information on the all the deviations applied, including meth change. Kindly clarify and submit revised VCS PD & MR.	Section 3.2.2 has been updated to reflect both the methodology change and the addition of SDG12 with the SDG positively impacted by the project activities to be monitored.
	Round-2	Section 3.2.2 of monitoring report has been now appropriately revised for the project description deviation for meth change and SDG inclusion. However, section lack clarity on the other description deviation related to editorial changes, Stakeholder & safeguarding assessment, changes for additional requirements etc. Finding is open.	The monitoring report has been revised to explicitly describe all deviations beyond the methodological change and SDG inclusion. Section 3.2.2 of the MR now clearly distinguishes between: 1. The methodological change; 2. Inclusion of SDG 12; and 3. Additional non-material revisions, including editorial updates, clarification of stakeholder and safeguards documentation, and alignment with updated standard requirements. The newly inserted paragraph confirms that these additional

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 03	Developer Response
			changes are administrative and clarificatory only and do not impact baseline assumptions, additionality, monitoring approach, emission reduction calculations, project boundary, or crediting period.
	Round-3	PP has updated Section 3.2.2 of monitoring report for all the applicable deviations including editorial changes, Stakeholder & safeguarding assessment, changes for additional requirements etc. and found correct. Finding is closed.	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 04	Developer Response
VCS Standard V4.7/V5.0	Risk Assessment	PP requested to provide company policies/relevant laws in support of justification provided towards various risk assessments & mitigations; Section 2.2.2, 2.3.1 & 2.3.2. Kindly submit. Also, PP requested to submit revised VCS PD and monitoring report, referring appropriate evidence & justification.	In addition to your comment, I realized the risks presented did not match within the PD and MR. Both documents have been updated to be more harmonized. Additional details have been provided within the documents. Supporting evidence of each point have been provided as supporting documents. Among the supporting documents added, please find: - Photos of the bricks production to assist HHs struggling to produce during the rainy season. - Training manuals on stoves usage distributed during the awareness campaigns (photos of the awareness campaigns, organized yearly, are already provided in Appendix of the MR, but were also added in the supporting documents. - Awareness campaigns attendance list & Report, which

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 04	Developer Response
			states presence of local leaders, and their help in identifying beneficiaries. - The evaluation conducted by the Rwandan Standard Board on the RDIS/Kiasi stoves which was provided for the purpose of another findings. - Information on employees: number of new jobs created - Photos and reports of trainings (enumerators training, surveyors training) - Regarding the absence of risk related to land acquisition, etc: The Contract with EDCL, the national entity in charge of such energy efficiency project states that the stoves are establishes on HH property and becomes the property of the HHs as soon as installed.
	Round-2	PP has revised Section 2.2.2, 2.3.1 & 2.3.2 of the monitoring report and found inline with supporting documents/national rules. Finding is closed.	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 05	Developer Response
VCS Standard V4.7/V5.0	Meth applicability	1. PP requested to clarify the application of AMS-II.G_v13.0 whereas project activity applied only VM0050. Kindly clarify. 2. Applicability and justification for clarification 1 to 8 as per Correction and Clarifications to VM0050 Energy Efficiency and Fuel-switch Measures in Cookstoves, V1.0 found missing. Kindly justify and submit evidence as required along with revised VCS PD and monitoring report. 3. PP has established the controlled households in line with VM0050. However, please clarify how PP will ensure that control households will do not	1. Under the previous version of the project, the methodology VM0006 v1.2 required demonstration of applicability of CDM AMS-II.G. Following the approved post-registration change, the project now applies VM0050 v1.0, which is developed based on the AMS-II.G framework and fully incorporates its applicability conditions and requirements. VM0050 v1.0 supersedes the need for separate demonstration of AMS-II.G applicability, as all relevant eligibility criteria, baseline requirements, monitoring

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 05	Developer Response
		participate in the project. Kindly clarify.	provisions, and leakage considerations are explicitly embedded within VM0050 v1.0. Therefore: - No additional applicability conditions from AMS-II.G need to be independently demonstrated; - Compliance with VM0050 v1.0 automatically ensures alignment with the underlying CDM methodological basis. - All references to AMS-II.G have been removed from the PD and MR. 2. These clarifications and corrections have been added to the PD under the section 3.2 Applicability of the Methodology. To support all the statements in the table, supporting documents have been provided to the VVB: Clarification 3: Some of the photos from this year's surveys have been provided. Clarification 4: Documents on efficiency from the CREEC and the Rwanda Board of Standard, the official entity who had the stoves tested. No documents were needed on other clarifications and corrections responses. 3. PP has indeed established a pool of 120 HHs that have not been equipped by the project and will be used as a reference to account for the evolution of the baseline. Different measures have been set up to ensure control HH will not participate in the project activity: - Control households are informed at the time of enrolment that they are participating as part of a monitoring group and will not receive an RDIS/Kiasi stoves during the defined crediting phase. Please note RDIS has the exclusivity of cookstove project in the district, which will prevent other project developers equipping the control HHs.

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 05	Developer Response
			- All project households are registered in a centralized project database using unique household identification numbers. Control households are separately registered and flagged as “Control – Not Eligible for Distribution”. - At the end of the crediting period, all HHs from the dynamic baseline group will be equipped for free, with no CTFs to be signed. 120 control HHs have been registered. This exceeds the minimum requirement of 100 control households under VM0050 v1.0. The additional 20 households provide a statistical buffer in case of potential attrition, data exclusion, or inadvertent distribution of project stoves to control households.
	Round-2	- PP has revised VCS PD and monitoring report for the non-applicability of the CDM meth AMS-II.G_v13.0. Findings is closed. - Applicability and justification for clarification 1 to 8 as per Correction and Clarifications to VM0050 Energy Efficiency and Fuel-switch Measures in Cookstoves, V1.0 is now appropriately included under Section 3.2 of the VCS PD and found correct. Finding is closed. - PP SOP for non-distribution of improved stoves in established the controlled found sufficient to maintain throughout crediting period. Finding thus closed.	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 06	Developer Response
VCS Standard	Emission reduction calculations	Ex-post Emission reduction sheet is not clear for accumulation of emission reductions on same day of distribution	The stove distribution and installation process is implemented as follows:

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 06	Developer Response
V4.7/V5.0		or start from next day. The accumulation of emission reductions shall be start from next day of distribution. Kindly clarify.	1. The stove liner is first distributed to the household, who takes it home. 2. A trained installer subsequently visits the household to construct and install the stove using bricks, mud, and cement. 3. After installation, the household is instructed not to use the stove for approximately one week to allow proper drying and curing of the structure. 4. Following this drying period, an enumerator visits the household to verify installation and requests the household to sign the CTF. This process ensures that sufficient time is allowed for proper drying before stove use. At the time the CTF is signed, the stove has already been installed and put into operation by the household. Therefore, the date of CTF signature corresponds to a point when the stove is fully operational and actively used by the household. This has been clarified in several sections of the PD.
	Round-2	The PP clarification found sufficient and inline with onsite end-user interviews and thus CL is closed.	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 07	Developer Response
VCS Standard v 4.7	Project location	PP requested to submit KML/shape file with correct geo-coordinates in line with section 3.11 VCS standard v 4.4 requirement. The file size shall not be exceed more than 100 MB to upload on VERRA Digital hub. Kindly submit.	The required shapefile has been added on the VCS Digital Hub on the verba registry webpage in 2024. It is viewable by public. Isn't it what you are asking for? To make sure, I also provided the file as a supporting document.

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 07	Developer Response
	Round-2	PP has submitted the KML file and found correct. CL is closed.	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 08	Developer Response
VCS Standard V4.7/V 5.0	Declaration on double counting and participation under other GHG Programs	Section 1.10 and section 1.11 PP shall provide confirmation whether project is currently active in any other environment schemes and claiming credits. PP shall provide signed declaration stating that the project is not registered with any other registry. In case PP have received or are seeking credit for reductions and removals from a project activity under the VCS Program and another GHG program, PP shall provide the required information as per VCS Standard v4.7 para 3.23.2 (1)-(4).	The project is not active in any other carbon scheme or environment schemes. The project does not issue any other type of credits of any form. A signed declaration has been provided to back this statement.
	Round-2	PP has submitted the declaration for non involvement of the project activity in other schemes and avoidance of the VCU's achieved from the project activity. Same have been also confirmed through independent web-search. CL is closed.	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 09	Developer Response
VCS Standard V4.7/V 5.0	Commercially sensitive information	As per the Section 1.13 and Appendix 1 of MR, no sensitive information is applicable. However, PP requested to clarify discloser of end-users information and accordingly any private/confidential ER sheet versions. Kindly clarify.	Both Section 1.13 and Appendix 1 have been updated to include confidential information. Confidential information now includes: - End-users information contained in the database. - Any financial information - ER calculation sheets

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 09	Developer Response
	Round-2	PP has revised Section 1.13 and Appendix of the MR and found appropriate. Same has been accepted by VVB for sensitive personal data of the end-users. However, PP has not submitted the private and public version separately. PP requested to submit public version of the database/ER sheets. Findings is open.	A public version for both the ER sheet and the database (used for sampling) have been provided as supporting documents, send to the VVB along with documents from R2 findings. Please refer to the following: 20251125_ER_CalculationSheet_4585_VM0050_MP1_public - General database J072025_SAMPLING_public Initial private versions of these documents are shared as well. Please note that supporting documents are not meant to be disclosed. Please also note that 20250929_ER_CalculationSheet_4585_VM0050 has been uploaded as well to exclude any endusers' information. No private/public version of this document is shared.
	Round-3	PP has submitted both private and public versions of files inline with Appendix 1 and Section 1.13 of MR. Finding is closed.	

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 10	Developer Response
VCS Standard V4.7/V5.0 Sampling and surveys	Monitoring & Sampling procedure	- Section C of the monitoring report found lacking complete description of sampling method applied and corresponding results including precision level attended. Kindly clarify and update monitoring report. - PP shall provide rationale for sample calculation in line with Guideline: Sampling and surveys for CDM project activities and programmes of activities Version 04.0. In addition to this, PP shall	Sampling method applied and results are provided in Section 4.3 Monitoring Plan, under the paragraph "Sampling and preparation of the monitoring surveys", "Random Sampling Selection" and "Precision requirements check". Supporting documents showing the database and the selection process has been provided. Please note there is a slight difference between the number of HH registered within the

Rule	Assessment Question	Findings/Comments CL 10	Developer Response
Guidelines		provide screenshots of kobotoolbox surveys.	database used for sampling and the one submitted for ER accounting. This is due to the fact we had a data cleaning process prior to submission. Some of the registered HHs were removed (~2000HHs) as they were either untraceable, lost or lacking too much information. 2. As explained in the previous question, rationales have been added to the MR in section 4.3. The whole calculation process is described in the supporting document <i>General database J072025_SAMPLING</i>. A screenshot of the Template in the kobo platform has been provided. The text is in Kinyarwanda. The full version of the templates of the surveys both in English and in Kinyarwanda is provided in a supporting document shared prior to this round of findings (20251112_Surveys_formulaires)
	Round-2	1. Section C of the monitoring report is now appropriately revised for the complete description of sampling method applied and corresponding results including precision level attended. Finding is closed. 2. PP has revised Section 4.3 of the MR and found correct. Also, PP has provided screenshots of kobotoolbox surveys and results found correct. Finding is closed.	

APPENDIX 5: BRIEF CVS OF THE TEAM MEMBERS

Brief CVs of the Team Members

Dr. Atul Takarkhede	Dr. Atul Takarkhede holds a Ph.D. in Environmental Sciences from the Institute of Science, RTM Nagpur University, Nagpur. With over 18 years of experience in environmental auditing, consulting, and accreditation, he has established himself as a leading expert in the field. His academic contributions include several technical publications focused on environmental sciences. Dr. Takarkhede specializes in ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 standards, CO₂/GHG reporting, carbon footprint analysis, and comprehensive environmental performance assessments. His professional portfolio encompasses: • Conducting GHG audits • Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) • Performing QA/QC reviews of EIA reports • Leading environmental and water audits • Ensuring compliance with NABET requirements • Serving as a Functional Area Expert in Water Pollution and Solid & Hazardous Waste Management He brings robust expertise in carbon auditing frameworks such as CDM, VCS, GS, GCC, and ICR. With 12 years of experience working with Designated Operational Entities (DOEs) and Validation/Verification Bodies (VVBs), Dr. Takarkhede has contributed to projects across renewable energy, cement, biomass, community development, and waste management sectors under the UNFCCC CDM and other global carbon schemes. Currently, Dr. Takarkhede serves as a Senior GHG Auditing Specialist at Sustain-Cert, where he leads GHG audits across various international standards. His previous roles include positions with True Quality Certifications Pvt. Ltd. (Applus+ Certification's outsourced entity), Earthood Services Pvt. Ltd., Enviance, VKU Certifications and Gold Standard (as a Roster Expert). Based in Nagpur, India, Dr. Takarkhede is participating in this audit as a Lead Auditor and Technical Expert.
Mr. Jean Bosco Rwiyamirira	Mr. Jean Bosco Rwiyamirira is a multilingual professional fluent in French, English, and Kinyarwanda, with working knowledge of Swahili and Lingala, and strong technical writing skills. He holds a university degree in Financial and Administrative Management (Entrepreneurship), a diploma in Business Management (Canada), and is certified as a Gold Standard Auditor (96%) and GHG Auditor (75%). He has extensive auditing and verification experience across Africa, serving as Local Auditor and Objective Observer for more than 20 projects under VCS, GS, and related frameworks between 2014 and 2025. His assignments cover improved cook stoves, solar, hydro, clean water, and sustainable energy projects in Rwanda, Uganda, Tanzania, Nigeria, Gambia, Comoros, and DRC. His responsibilities include verification, validation, monitoring, and appraisal reporting according to international standards. He also contributed as Household Energy Expert for Rwanda's GEF-6 project (2017–2018), delivering baseline assessments, sustainable charcoal analyses, and recommendations on energy-efficient technologies. He has actively participated in technical working groups on biomass, energy efficiency, electricity access, and generation under Rwanda's Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA) and

	has contributed to Rwanda's National Energy Policy and Strategy and technical working groups under MININFRA 2008-2020. He has contributed to the water resource management and environmental policy processes. He has also been Member of Technical Committees of REMA (Rwanda Environment Management Authority), 2009-2020, member of the CDM/DNA (Designated National Agency) Steering Committee and member of the National (TNA) Technology Needs Assessment Team. Based in Rwanda, Jean Bosco Rwiyamirira is participating in this audit as a Local Auditor.
Shivraj Sharma	Shivraj Sharma brings over two decades of distinguished experience in environmental sustainability, climate action, and disaster resilience. His career spans both the corporate and social development sectors, offering a rare blend of strategic insight and grassroots engagement. He has collaborated extensively with government departments, multinational corporations, international organizations, and community-based entities, contributing to initiatives in accreditation, evidence-based policy advocacy, risk-informed governance, and program management. Currently serving as Senior Director – Quality & Compliance at SustainCERT, Mr. Sharma possesses deep expertise in international standards and frameworks, including: ISO Standards: ISO 14001, 14064, 14065, 14066, 17029 PAS Protocols: PAS 2050, PAS 2060 Reporting & Assurance: GRI, ISAE 3000 Global Initiatives: UNGC, IFC His 18-year tenure across leading organizations such as DNV, UNICEF, RedR India, TÜV SÜD, TÜV Rheinland, RINA, and SustainCERT has solidified his reputation in climate and disaster resilience. Mr. Sharma is also a expert in carbon auditing frameworks, including CDM (Clean Development Mechanism) VCS (Verified Carbon Standard), GS (Gold Standard) & GCC (Global Carbon Council). Based in Amsterdam, Netherlands, Mr. Sharma is currently contributing to this audit as an Independent Technical Reviewer, bringing rigorous quality assurance and compliance oversight to the process.