BeZero ex post Information Requirements

Introduction to the BeZero Carbon ex post Rating	Key notes on the nature of this guidance	Use of Non-Public Information
BeZero Carbon developed this guideline to support project developers in meeting and exceeding data disclosure expectations beyond what is typically required by standard bodies. It directly responds to industry calls for clearer guidance on addressing the market's growing demand for enhanced transparency.	– These recommendations are not exhaustive. – They are independent of specific methodologies and may exceed the minimum requirements for certification. – Adopting these practices may not directly influence a BeZero Carbon Rating, but can improve the market's ability to assess project risks effectively.	BeZero Carbon favours using publicly available information wherever possible to reduce information asymmetry and promote market transparency. Nevertheless, we recognise that some data must remain private due to legal, competitive, or operational constraints. We accept non-public information either directly or under a Non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA). If this information is material to our analysis, we will incorporate its insights into our rating conclusions, either independently or alongside other data sources. We will not reveal the content of such private information. We will seek clear agreements with developers regarding how this data will be used in platform analytics and visuals, as well as the language we will use to reference its inclusion.

Ex post minimum information requirements

The following information is required and considered essential for a project to be deemed eligible for a rating.
Please note that our eligibility criteria for ex-post vintages either require third-party verification to be available or credit issuance.
Credit issuance does not need to be issued for the project to be eligible.

	Information required for eligibility	Recommended information to provide
1	Project Design Documents (PDD)	– An additionality test – All referenced appendices – Links to the sources of any referenced data – Assumptions underlying baseline estimations
2	Monitoring and Verification Reports	– Provide monitoring and verification reports for all vintages which are issuing credits.* When documentation is unavailable because the project was not issuing credits, a verifiable explanation of the absence of documents should be published, e.g. an exemption letter. In the case of credits transferred from another GHG programme, the following should be provided to ensure no double counting has occurred: – Certificates of cancellation – Proof of transfer – Copy or link to the original M&V report
3	Summary of emissions reductions (ER) numbers	At a minimum, provide the following data for each vintage: – Baseline emissions – Project emissions – Leakage emissions – Buffer deductions – Total emissions reductions
4	Information on additionality testing	If the standard used by the project automatically deems the project additional, a clear explanation/rationale as to how the standard assesses this as automatically additional is needed.
5	Applied methodologies and their versioning	
6	Spatial files (when relevant)	– Project Area (and the project accounting area, where appropriate) – Reference Regions: – Reference Region of Deforestation (RRD) – Reference Region of Location (RRL) – Leakage belt and leakage management areas, if appropriate

Ex post typical information requests

We usually request this type of information from developers in addition to the minimum information requirements.

Risk factor impacted	Theme of request	Reporting gaps	Recommended information to provide	Reporting requirement rationale
Additionality	Financial additionality	Evidence on the financial additionality of the project	If financial additionality is proven via an investment analysis, the analysis should provide clarity on: - The project's different revenue streams - The sources of the different revenue streams (external vs. internal) - The percentage of revenue coming from the sale of carbon credits and its usage - Why revenues from the sale of carbon credits are necessary for the project to take place If no alternative revenue streams to carbon finance are available, provide evidence supporting this claim. In the case of project activities starting before the project is registered, best practice would be to provide a justification of the need for carbon finance for the project activities going forward, supported by a breakdown of calculations evidencing this. In a case where the project did not qualify for any available subsidies or government funding in an area where these are available, an explanation as to why the project could not access such finances is required. Examples of evidence: - Failed application forms - Letters from an authoritative body	This allows us to interrogate the role of carbon finance in the project's operations and sustenance.
Additionality	Barrier analysis	Information on the barrier analysis carried out	Provide both evidence of barrier analysis carried out and details of the findings.	Provide both evidence of barrier analysis carried out and details of the findings.
Additionality	Additionality testing	Information on the additionality test applied	Specification of test(s) carried out, including information on undertaking these tests and evidence of their application. If the standard used by the project automatically deems the project additional, a clear explanation/rationale as to how the standard assesses this as automatically additional is needed.	Additionality is a critical factor determining a credit's carbon efficacy. This is also one of BeZero Carbon's key eligibility criteria. Without sufficient evidence of additionality, the project is not eligible for a BeZero Carbon Rating.
Additionality	Financial additionality	IRR analysis	For additionality, when using an IRR versus benchmark IRR as part of the investment analysis, please provide the calculations showing an updated IRR with carbon finance. Please also clarify the choice of the benchmark IRR by providing an explanation of its calculation and why it is appropriate in this project.	This allows us to interrogate the role of carbon finance in the project's operations and sustenance.
Additionality	Policy	Evidence of policy inefficiencies	Provide articles from a reliable/established source or research studies that provide evidence of how the policies do not apply to the project area or are ineffective. Provide exemption letters from authorities that evidence the project's exclusion from policy support.	Showcase why a project operating in a supportive policy environment may still be inhibited by the policy environment, i.e. why it may still require carbon finance to exist and be effective.
Carbon Accounting	Baseline calculations	Baseline calculations	Project documents should contain sufficient data to justify the choice of the baseline. A breakdown of the baseline calculations should be published and presented consistently across project documents.	Support the choice of the baseline scenario as the most likely scenario in the absence of the project.
Carbon Accounting	Justification of the reference region choice	Justification of the reference region choice	Any research carried out by the project to inform its choice of the reference region should be public. e.g.: - Use of allometric equations to determine the specific carbon stock potential of the species in the reference region and project area. - The land rights status within the reference region and the project area. - Historical data for the reference region as well as the project area.	To evaluate the similarity of the project area to the reference area by answering the questions below: – Are the areas geographically similar? – Do the two areas present the same drivers of deforestation (human and natural)? – Are the levels of threat comparable across the project area and the reference region? – Although the areas may have similar characteristics and potential drivers of deforestation, these drivers may not be active in one area.

Carbon Accounting	Leakage	Breakdown of leakage calculation	- Provide a full breakdown of the leakage calculation, including the inputs used. - Specify the discount factor used when relevant and the calculation used to determine the discount factor. - Explain why certain leakage risks may have been excluded.	Provides clarity on the factors considered in the project's carbon accounting.
Permanence	Buffer pool	Information on buffer pool contribution (or lack thereof)	- Specify the buffer pool contributions in the project's emission reduction calculations. - Explain why the contribution was deemed sufficient to mitigate reversal risks. - Provide a non-permanence risk report where available. - Clarify the source of the credits allocated to a project buffer pool and why they are eligible if they come from other projects. - Explain how reversal risk is being mitigated in the case where no credits are being contributed to the buffer pool.	Show how reversal risks are being mitigated.
Permanence	Loss events	Report of loss events	Provide a loss report for any unplanned loss event. This report should include the following: - Location of the loss event - Information on the subsequent mitigation strategy enforced - Evidence of buffer pool contribution and why it was sufficient	To better understand the drivers of loss events and reassure the market by showing that this loss event is actively managed.

AD specific information requests

This is the type of information that we usually request from AD developers.

Risk factor impacted	Theme of request	Reporting gaps	Recommended information to provide	Reporting requirement rationale
General	Spatial files	Access to project boundaries	Project area (and the project accounting area, where appropriate)	To assess the risk within the carbon project, we will need access to the spatial files for the project.
General	Spreadsheets / Documents	Access to detailed forest carbon stock assessment	Forest inventory	To provide a detailed assessment of the project with appropriate relevancy and accuracy, we will need access to inventories detailing on-site timber value, species composition, stand/plot characteristics, etc.
General	Spreadsheets / Documents	Access to property valuations and other financials	1. Property appraisals 2. NPV analysis	To assess various aspects of risk (financial additionality, baseline management feasibility, etc.), we will need access to previous appraisals of the property and/or NPV analyses carried out for both the project and baseline scenarios.
Carbon Accounting	Spatial files	Access to ownership boundaries	Timberland owned by project proponent	To assess leakage (activity shifting), we will need access to the spatial files to determine the boundaries associated with the project proponent's entire timberland ownership.

ARR specific information requests

This is the type of information that we usually request from ARR developers.

Risk factor impacted	Theme of request	Reporting gaps	Recommended information to provide	Reporting requirement rationale
Additionality	Carbon finance	The need for carbon finance within the project	– Do you have alternative streams of revenue? – Have you received any grants or donations? – How much does the project cost? – Do you have with and without carbon finance financial metrics?	This allows us to interrogate the role of carbon finance in the project's operations and sustenance.
General	Project area		– Is the KML provided for relevant for the current vintages (i.e. captures the total planted area during that vintage only)?	
Carbon Accounting	Displacement of grazing animals		– How many heads were there present? – Where are they going? – Are there any agricultural intensification plans if displaced? – If slaughtered what actions are in place to limit market leakage?	This allow us to determine the impact on carbon stocks outside the project area due to displacement of grazing.
Carbon Accounting	Cropland displacement		– What were landholders crops previously used for? – Is conversion to project practices displacing past crop production? – Does the project have activities in place to mitigate the impact of cropland displacement?	
General	Benefit-sharing		– Can you provide a financial breakdown of any benefit-sharing mechanism explaining all the financial and non-financial benfits shared? – Can you explain how the benefit-sharing mechanism is delivered to the relevant stakeholders (e.g. direct payments or through community funds)	

Biochar specific information requests

This is the type of information that we usually request from biochar developers.

Risk factor impacted	Theme of request	Reporting gaps	Recommended information to provide	Reporting requirement rationale
General	Project area		– Point location of the carbonisation (e.g. pyrolysis facility) – Biomass feedstock sourcing area (if applicable) as KML or SHP – Point locations of key feedstock suppliers such as lumber mills (if applicable) – Biochar soil application areas as KML, SHP or point files, if available	Clearly identifying these locations supports accurate accounting, allows for investigating the state of forests in the local area, determines correct soil temperatures in the case of forestry feedstocks, and ensures transparency.
Additionality	Carbon finance	The need for carbon finance within the project	– CAPEX and OPEX of the project over the expected facility lifetime – Expected biochar production quantities and prices achieved – Expected other co-product quantities and prices achieved – Other sources of revenues or cost savings (e.g. waste management) – Disclosure of any government or philanthropic grants, subsidies, tax breaks or other sources of funding received – Expected or realised carbon prices	This allows us to interrogate the role of carbon finance in the project's operations and sustenance.
Carbon Accounting	Counterfactual scenarios and baseline		– What contextual information can you provide to support the main project counterfactual scenarios for feedstock or charcoal use? – What was happening to the feedstcok (or charcoal) before it was used for biochar? – If counterfactual scenario was open-pile decay, have you measured the decay rates or methane emissions from the stock piles?	Required for the estimation of net carbon removal
Carbon Accounting	Feedstock sustainability		– What is the feedstock, and does it carry any certification? – Do you pay for the feedstock, get it for free or pay for it?	Assessing feedstock sustainability may affect the project's carbon removal status as a carbon.
Carbon Accounting	LCA		– Please provide the full calculation of credits, including biochar persistence and full LCA. – What soil temperature do you assume for biochar soil application?	Needed for accurate carbon accounting
Carbon Accounting	MRV		– Are methane emissions from the facility monitored? – How often is biochar elemental chemical composition sampled? – How often is biochar sampled for pollutants content? – How is biochar end use tracked?	Assess risk of missed GHG emissions and robustness of mesurement on which credit calculations are based.
Carbon Accounting	Leakage		– What leakage considerations, deduction or mitigation action have been included in the project.	Prevents shifting of emissions outside project boundaries, ensuring accurate net removal accounting.

Permanence	Intendend and unintended end-use of biochar	– What are the intended uses of biochar? – Does any further processing or mixing of biochar happen within the project boundaries? – Are you tracking the precise end-use location? – Are any activitied planned to verify the biochar has been applied to soil / used as intended?	Investigates long-term carbon sequestration, mitigates the risk of unintended diversion, and verifies permanence claims

Blue Carbon specific information requests

This is the type of information that we usually request from Blue Carbon developers.

Risk factor impacted	Theme of request	Reporting gaps	Recommended information to provide	Reporting requirement rationale
General	Spatial files	Access to project boundaries	Project area (and the project accounting area, where appropriate)	To assess the risk within the carbon project, we will need access to the spatial files for the project.
General	Spreadsheets / Documents	Access to detailed forest carbon stock assessment	Forest inventory	To provide a detailed assessment of the project with appropriate relevancy and accuracy, we will need access to inventories detailing on-site timber value, species composition, stand/plot characteristics, etc.
General	Documents	Access to historical and future forest management context	1. Historical forest management plans (particularly for mangrove conservation plans) 2. Current forest management plan under the project	In order to assess previous management and current activities, we will need access to formalised management plans where they exist.
Permanence	Benefit sharing		Where benefit sharing is part of the project activities, evidence of what benefit sharing has been implemented, whether this is consistent with project plans and the community's expectations upon agreeing to participate in the project, should be provided.	To assess whether benefit-sharing mechanisms appropriately mitigate encroachment
Additionality	Carbon finance	The need for carbon finance within the project	1. Do you have alternative streams of revenue? 2. Have you received any grants or donations? 3. How much does the project cost?	This allows us to interrogate the role of carbon finance in the project's operations and sustenance.

Cookstove specific information requests

This is the type of information that we usually request from Cookstove developers.

Risk factor impacted	Theme of request	Reporting gaps	Recommended information to provide	Reporting requirement rationale	Notes
Additionality	Finance	Evidence of the project's reliance on carbon finance	1. Manufacturing cost and retail price: We require a breakdown that shows the profit margins. If the project is generating a profit, we recommend explaining why it still requires carbon finance. 2. Training, maintenance, and follow-up costs: Often, a portion of the funding is allocated for these purposes. We suggest providing a detailed account of these costs and evidence of how the funds are used. 3. Evidence for free stove distribution: If the stoves are being distributed at no cost, we require documentation to verify this. 4. Additional activities funded by carbon finance: Please provide evidence of any other activities that may depend on carbon finance.	– Projects must demonstrate that they are not profiting from the sale of cookstoves to the extent that they rely on revenue from carbon credit sales. A clear understanding of the role of carbon finance is essential to establish a project's additionality. – The information we consider includes: – Does the project subsidise the price of cookstoves, or are they distributed for free? – What are the manufacturing costs of the stoves compared to the selling price? (Manufacturer names are not mandatory.) – Revenue reporting: If revenue is generated, how is it being spent, and why are these expenditures necessary?	Without this analysis, we can only rely on available literature about the region, which describes trends that may reflect the project's scenario. However, without the investment analysis, we cannot fully understand how the project uses carbon finance.
Additionality	Barriers to the project and how carbon revenues contribute	Evidence of how the project overcomes any barriers and the extent to which carbon revenues contribute	1. Awareness barrier: Provide evidence on how the project addresses awareness barriers related to household devices in carbon projects. This should include details on marketing strategies, the frequency of these campaigns, the number of people targeted, and the specific locations the project targets. 2. Distribution barrier: Provide evidence regarding the distribution of stoves, including the distribution framework. Mention whether implementation partners are involved and how they operate (i.e. identifying target end-users, distributing or installing devices), or if the project utilises retail outlets to sell the devices. If fuel is also sold, please specify the sources of supply and the purchasing process. 3. Financial barrier: Provide evidence which indicates the project is overcoming a financial barrier to end-users. This could be the manufacturing, retail, and cost to the end-user to highlight any subsidies, or any financial mechanisms which are available such as microfinance.	To prove their additionality, projects must demonstrate that they are successfully addressing the various barriers associated with cookstove initiatives. If they fail to do so, access to the project fuel and stove type will likely be limited, indicating that the project is not providing an activity that isn't already taking place within the project boundary.	

Additionality	Common practice	Evidence of project relevance when/if improved cookstoves (ICS) are common practice in the project region	1. Please provide a clear explanation or evidence of why the target population relies on the project activities to deliver ICS. This could include an analysis of barriers to ICS adoption that the project activities have helped to overcome and information about any past failures of similar projects. 2. Please include all details about any baseline surveys or external reports that the project has used. It is beneficial to specify the survey methods employed and provide relevant data if possible.	If ICS are common in the project region, then it is more likely that the target population would have accessed an ICS without the project's intervention.
Carbon Accounting	End-user traceability	End-user traceability	Provide detailed information on the locations where stoves are being delivered, ideally at the household level.	Improves tracking and monitoring of stove usage, allowing us to identify whether households are rural or urban, enhancing our baseline appropriateness assessment.
Carbon Accounting	Stove model	Model of the stove	Provide information on the stove model.	This information helps us assess the stove's durability, estimate its lifespan, and evaluate the likelihood that households may revert to using their original baseline stove. This assessment is linked to our analysis of usage patterns and emissions reductions.
Carbon Accounting	Fuel saving calculation	Fuel saving calculation	Provide a detailed breakdown of the calculations and inputs, including the factors considered for each monitoring period and how each value was derived. This should encompass information about the baseline scenario, such as fuel consumption.	Understand the project's carbon accounting and how the carbon emission reductions are calculated.
Carbon Accounting	Testing the baseline	Justification of the choice of test used	Justify why the selected test was a suitable choice in both the baseline and project scenarios of the project, along with evidence of the methodology and results from these tests.	Helps understand the appropriateness of the test chosen: – Water boiling tests (WBT) – Kitchen performance tests (KPT) – Controlled cooking test (CCT)
Carbon Accounting	Stove usage	Monitoring of cooking practices post project implementation	Provide evidence that the risks associated with stove usage have been assessed and are being monitored. If these risks are not being addressed, please explain why the associated mitigation actions were not deemed necessary.	The effectiveness of these projects may be compromised by the following factors, which should be evaluated: – Stove stacking – Multiple fuel use – Continued use of pre-project devices

Carbon Accounting	Monitoring samples	Explanation on the appropriateness of a monitoring sample	1. In the monitoring reports, include details about the sample size used and a justification for its selection. The sampling should be representative of the entire population. 2. Ensure that all stove age groups and geographical areas involved in the project are proportionately represented. Provide evidence of the sampling method employed; specify whether it was stratified, random, or if a homogeneous population was assumed. If a stratified approach was taken, clarify which additional variables, such as household income or household size, were considered. 3. Furthermore, monitoring should be triangulated, meaning it should incorporate a combination of photos, physical observations, and interviews to enhance the validity of the findings. 4. Please provide any further evidence where the project monitors end-users outside the scope of the carbon inventory.	Appropriate sample size and robust sampling techniques provide higher credibility to the claimed benefits.
Carbon Accounting	Surveying	Effective survey technique	Surveys should avoid leading questions and be designed to reduce social desirability bias. It is necessary to provide a copy of the survey along with the questions asked. Additionally, details about the sample should be included, such as who was involved, when and where the survey was conducted, and any other relevant information.	It is important that survey responses reflect actual stove usage. This can be difficult if the surveys are not structured correctly or if the situation affects the answers given.

Biodigester specific information requests

This is the type of information that we usually request from Biodigester developers.

Risk factor impacted	Theme of request	Reporting gaps	Recommended information to provide	Reporting requirement rationale	Notes
Additionality	Common practice	Evidence of project relevance when/if biodigesters are common practice in the project region	1. Please provide a clear explanation or evidence of why the target population relies on the project activities to deliver biodigesters. This could include an analysis of barriers to biodigester adoption that the project activities have helped to overcome and information about any past failures of similar projects. 2. Please also highlight the different baseline scenarios used for Animal Waste Management Systems (AWMS), which may be used in the project region for determining methane avoidance credits, and how they were assessed. 3. Please include all details about any baseline surveys, additional sampling or external reports the project has used. It is beneficial to specify the survey methods employed and provide relevant data if possible.	If biodigesters are common in the project region, then it is more likely that the target population would have accessed a biodigester without the project's intervention.	
Additionality	Finance	Evidence of the project's reliance on carbon finance	1. Manufacturing/installation costs and retail price: We require a breakdown that shows the profit margins. If the project is generating a profit, we recommend explaining why it still requires carbon finance. 2. Training, maintenance, and follow-up costs: Often, a portion of the funding is allocated for these purposes. We suggest providing a detailed account of these costs and evidence of how the funds are used. 3. Evidence for the amount of subsidy provided for digester distribution/installation: If the digesters are being distributed and installed at a subsidy, we require documentation to verify this. Including the subsidy level and any other funds which are being used to imact the cost of the digesters. 4. Additional activities funded by carbon finance: Please provide evidence of any other activities that may depend on carbon finance.	– Projects must demonstrate that they are not profiting from the sale and installation of biodigesters to the extent that they rely on revenue from carbon credit sales. A clear understanding of the role of carbon finance is essential to establish a project's additionality. – The information we consider includes: – Does the project subsidise the price of biodigesters and by how much, or are they distributed for free? – What are the manufacturing costs of the digesters compared to the selling price? (Manufacturer names are not mandatory.) – Revenue reporting: If revenue is generated, how is it being spent, and why are these expenditures necessary?	Without this analysis, we can only rely on available literature about the region, which describes trends that may reflect the project's scenario. However, without the investment analysis, we cannot fully understand how the project uses carbon finance.

Additionality	Barriers to the project and how carbon revenues contribute	Evidence of how the project overcomes any barriers and the extent to which carbon revenues contribute	1. Awareness barrier: Provide evidence on how the project addresses awareness barriers related to household devices in carbon projects. This should include details on marketing strategies/campaigns, the frequency of these campaigns, the number of people targeted, how the end-users are selected, and the specific locations the project targets. Further information should include any continued training or repairs provided by the project to ensure usage throughout the project timeline. 2. Distribution barrier: Provide evidence regarding the distribution and installation of digesters, including the distribution framework. Mention whether implementation partners are involved and how they operate (i.e. identifying target end-users, distributing or installing devices). 3. Financial barrier: Provide evidence that indicates the project is overcoming a financial barrier to end-users. This could be the manufacturing, retail, and cost to the end-user to highlight any subsidies or any financial mechanisms that are available, such as microfinance.	To prove their additionality, projects must demonstrate that they are successfully addressing the various barriers associated with biodigester initiatives. If they fail to do so, access to the project technology will likely be limited, indicating that the project is not providing an activity that isn't already taking place within the project boundary.	
Carbon Accounting	End-user traceability	End-user traceability	Provide detailed information on the locations where biodigesters are being installed, ideally at the household level.	Improves tracking and monitoring of biodigester usage, enhancing our baseline appropriateness assessment.	
Carbon Accounting	Biodigester type/model	Type/model of biodigester	Provide information on the biodigester model.	This information helps us assess the biodigesters' durability, estimate their lifespan, and evaluate the likelihood that households may revert to baseline conditions. This assessment is linked to our analysis of usage patterns and emissions reductions.	
Carbon Accounting	Fuel saving calculation	Fuel saving calculation	Provide a detailed breakdown of the emission reduction calculations and inputs, including the factors considered for each monitoring period and how each value was derived. Further provide where values between monitoring reports were updated/changed and why. This should include baseline and project scenarios, such as fuel consumption and any other emissions data which is relevant such as methane leakage etc.	Understand the project's carbon accounting and how the carbon emission reductions are calculated.	The provision of accurate emission reduction calculation data is key to our analysis for carbon accounting. Ideally, the emission reduction worksheets used for the monitoring reports would be made available to us.
Carbon Accounting	Testing the baseline	Justification of the choice of test used	Justify why the selected test was a suitable choice in both the baseline and project scenarios of the project, along with evidence of the methodology and results from these tests.	Helps understand the appropriateness of the test chosen: – Water boiling tests (WBT) – Kitchen performance tests (KPT) – Controlled cooking test (CCT) - Gas flow meter	

Carbon Accounting	Usage rates	Monitoring of biodigester and fuel use post-project implementation	Provide evidence that the risks associated with biodigester usage and upkeep have been assessed and are being monitored. If these risks are not being addressed, please explain why the associated mitigation actions were not deemed necessary.	The effectiveness of these projects may be compromised by the following factors, which should be evaluated: - Physical leakage – Stove stacking – Multiple fuel use – Continued use of pre-project devices
Carbon Accounting	Monitoring samples	Explanation on the appropriateness of a monitoring sample	1. In the monitoring reports, include details about the sample size used and a justification for its selection. The sampling should be representative of the entire population. 2. Ensure that all biodigester age groups and geographical areas involved in the project are proportionately represented. Provide evidence of the sampling method employed; specify whether it was stratified, random, or if a homogeneous population was assumed. If a stratified approach was taken, clarify which additional variables, such as household income or household size, were considered. 3. Furthermore, monitoring should be triangulated, meaning it should incorporate a combination of photos, physical observations, and interviews to enhance the validity of the findings. 4. Please provide any further evidence where the project monitors end-users outside the scope of the carbon inventory.	Appropriate sample size and robust sampling techniques provide higher credibility to the claimed benefits.
Carbon Accounting	Surveying	Effective survey technique	Surveys should avoid leading questions and be designed to reduce social desirability bias. It is necessary to provide a copy of the survey along with the questions asked. Full survey results would provide us with the best level of detail; however, individuals' information is not required to be shared due to data protection rights. Additionally, details about the sample should be included, such as who was involved, when and where the survey was conducted, and any other relevant information.	It is important that survey responses reflect actual usage. This can be difficult if the surveys are not structured correctly or if the situation affects the answers given.

Water treatment technology specific information requests

This is the type of information that we usually request from Water treatment technology project developers.

Risk factor impacted	Theme of request	Reporting gaps	Recommended information to provide	Reporting requirement rationale	Notes
Additionality	Finance	Evidence of the project's reliance on carbon finance	1. Water treatment technology costs: Provide a breakdown that shows the profit margins. If the project is generating a profit, we recommend explaining why it still requires carbon finance. 2. Training, maintenance, and follow-up costs: Often, a portion of the funding is allocated for these purposes. We suggest providing a detailed account of these costs and evidence of how the funds are being used. 3. Evidence for free water treatment technology supply: If the water tech is being provided at no cost, we require documentation to verify this. 4. Additional activities funded by carbon finance: Please provide evidence of any other activities that may depend on carbon finance.	Projects must demonstrate that they are not profiting from the sale of water treatment technologies to the extent that they rely on revenue from carbon credit sales. A clear understanding of the role of carbon finance is essential to establish a project's additionality. The information we consider includes: – Does the project subsidise the price of water treatment technologies, or are they distributed for free? – What are the manufacturing costs of the water treatment technologies compared to the selling price? (Manufacturer names are not mandatory.) – Revenue reporting: If revenue is generated, how is it being spent, and why are these expenditures necessary?	In the absence of this analysis, we can only rely on available literature about the region, which describes trends that may reflect the project's scenario. However, without the investment analysis, we cannot fully understand how the project uses carbon finance.

Additionality	Barriers to the project and how carbon revenues contribute	Evidence of how the project overcomes any barriers and the extent to which carbon revenues contribute	1. Awareness barrier: Provide evidence on how the project addresses awareness barriers related to water treatment technologies in carbon projects. This should include details on marketing strategies, the frequency of these campaigns, the number of people targeted, and the specific locations the project targets. 2. Distribution barrier: Provide evidence regarding the distribution of water treatment technologies, including the distribution framework and how the specific communities were chosen to receive the project support. Mention whether implementation partners are involved and how they operate (i.e. identifying target end-users, distributing or installing devices), or if the project uses retail outlets to sell the devices or private contractors to dig boreholes, etc. If water is also sold, please specify the sources of supply and the purchasing process. 3. Maintenance and upkeep: Provide evidence of how the project supports the communities with maintenance and upkeep of the water treatment technologies. Mention if there is a clear communication line between users and developers for complaints or maintenance requests (email/phone number/routine inspections). 4. Financial barrier: Provide evidence which indicates the project is overcoming a financial barrier to end-users. This could be the manufacturing, retail, and cost to the end-user to highlight any subsidies, or any financial mechanisms which are available such as microfinance.	Projects must demonstrate that they successfully address the various barriers associated with water treatment technology initiatives to prove their additionality. If they fail to do so, access to the project water treatment technologies will likely be limited, indicating that the project is not providing an activity that isn't already taking place within the project boundary.
Additionality	Common practice	Evidence of project relevance when/if water treatment technologies are common practice in the project region	1. Please provide a clear explanation or evidence of why the target population relies on the project activities to deliver water treatment technologies. This could include an analysis of barriers to water treatment technology adoption that the project activities have helped to overcome and information about any past failures of similar projects. 2. Please include all details about any baseline surveys or external reports that the project has used. It is beneficial to specify the survey methods employed and provide relevant data, if possible.	If water treatment technologies are common in the project region, then it is more likely that the target population would have accessed them without the project's intervention.
Carbon Accounting	End-user traceability	End-user traceability	Provide detailed information on the locations where water treatment technologies are being delivered, ideally at the household level.	Improves tracking and monitoring of usage, allowing us to identify whether households are rural or urban, enhancing our baseline appropriateness assessment.

Carbon Accounting	Specific water treatment technologies	Type/model of water treatment technology	Provide information on water treatment technologies and the make/model/mode of operation.	This information helps us assess the durability of the water treatment technology, estimate its lifespan, and evaluate the likelihood that households may revert to using their original baseline treatment methods. This assessment is linked to our analysis of usage patterns and reductions in emissions.
Carbon Accounting	Fuel saving calculation	Fuel saving calculation	1. Provide a detailed breakdown of the calculations and inputs, including the factors considered for each monitoring period and how each value was derived. This should include, but not be limited to, information relating to the baseline and project scenarios, such as fuel consumption. And the mechanism for GHG removal, such as biomass reduction or suppressed demand 2. Clarify what water consumption the project targets - solely drinking water, or drinking, cooking and sanitation?	Understand the project's carbon accounting and how the carbon emission reductions are calculated.
Carbon Accounting	Testing the baseline	Justification of the choice of test used	Provide a justification for why the selected test was a suitable choice in both the baseline and project scenarios of the project, along with evidence of the methodology and results from these tests.	Helps understand the appropriateness of the test chosen; water boiling tests (WBT), kitchen performance tests (KPT), controlled cooking test (CCT).
Carbon Accounting	Usage	Monitoring of water treatment practices post project implementation	Provide evidence that the risks associated with water treatment technology usage have been assessed and are being monitored. If these risks are not being addressed, please explain why the necessary mitigation actions were not deemed necessary.	The effectiveness of these projects may be compromised by the following factors, which should be evaluated: – Continued use of pre-project devices – Multiple fuel use
Carbon Accounting	Monitoring samples	Explanation on the appropriateness of a monitoring sample	1. In the monitoring reports, include details about the sample size used, along with a justification for its selection. The sampling should be representative of the entire population. 2. Ensure that all technology age groups and geographical areas involved in the project are proportionately represented. Provide evidence of the sampling method employed; specify whether it was stratified, random, or if a homogeneous population was assumed. If a stratified approach was taken, clarify which additional variables—such as household income or household size—were considered. 3. Furthermore, monitoring should be triangulated, meaning it should incorporate a combination of photos, physical observations, and interviews to enhance the validity of the findings. 4. Please provide any further evidence where the project monitors end-users outside the scope of the carbon inventory.	Appropriate sample size and robust sampling techniques provide higher credibility to the claimed benefits.

Carbon Accounting	Surveying	Effective survey technique	Surveys should avoid leading questions and be designed to reduce social desirability bias. It is necessary to provide a copy of the survey along with the questions asked. Additionally, details about the sample should be included, such as who was involved, when and where the survey was conducted, and any other relevant information.	It is important that survey responses reflect actual technology usage. This can be difficult if the surveys are not structured correctly or if the situation affects the answers given.

IFM specific information requests

This is the type of information that we usually request from IFM developers.

Risk factor impacted	Theme of request	Reporting gaps	Recommended information to provide	Reporting requirement rationale
General	Spatial files	Access to project boundaries	Project area (and the project accounting area, where appropriate)	To assess the risk within the carbon project, we will need access to the spatial files for the project.
General	Documents	Access to historical and future forest management context	1. Historical forest management plans 2. Current forest management plan under the project	To assess previous management and current activities, we will need access to formalised management plans.
General	Spreadsheets / Documents	Access to detailed inventory data	Timber inventories	To provide a detailed assessment of the project with appropriate relevancy and accuracy, we will need access to inventories detailing on-site timber value, species composition, stand/plot characteristics, etc.
General	Spreadsheets / Documents	Access to property valuations and other financials	1. Property appraisals 2. NPV analysis 3. Cost-benefit analysis	To assess various aspects of risk (financial additionality, baseline management feasibility, etc.), we will need access to previous appraisals of the property and/or financial analyses carried out for both the project and baseline scenarios.
Carbon Accounting	Spatial files	Access to ownership boundaries	Timberland owned by project proponent	To assess leakage (activity shifting), we will need access to the spatial files for the boundaries associated with the project proponent's entire timberland ownership.

Industrial Processes-specific information requests

This is the type of information that we usually request from Industrial project developers.

Risk factor impacted	Theme of request	Reporting gaps	Recommended information to provide	Reporting requirement rationale
Additionality	Financial analysis	Costs associated with project activities	An itemised list of all the costs associated with project implementation	A comprehensive understanding of the costs associated with the project activities enables us to assess the role of carbon finance in project implementation most effectively
Additionality	Financial analysis	Stated use of carbon finance	A clear description of the specific role carbon finance plays in the implementation of the project	It is essential to our assessment of additionality that we understand the specific role of carbon finance in project implementation
Additionality	Financial analysis	How the project is initially financed and any ongoing financial liabilities as a result of this	The financial structure of the project, i.e. the source of the upfront capital for the project, payback requirements	This allows us to better understand the timing and size of the project's possible cash flows and any financial barriers that may result
Additionality	Financial analysis	How the carbon finance is divided between project stakeholders	The percentage split of carbon revenues between the project developer and any other stakeholders, if relevant	This gives us a clearer picture of the project's various stakeholders and their relative benefits from the project activities
Additionality	Barrier analysis	Specific financial or technical barriers faced by the project	A description of the specific barriers faced by the project and how they were or will be overcome with carbon finance	A comprehensive understanding of the barriers faced by the project enables us to most effectively assess the role of carbon finance in project implementation
Carbon Accounting	Measurement and monitoring	Full datasets	The full data output from the measurement of key issuance metrics, e.g. flow data from gas leaks	We appreciate the ability to do our own analysis on the full monitoring datasets, rather than receive aggregated or summarised values
Carbon Accounting	Measurement and monitoring	Individual data for grouped projects	In cases where the project involves a group of participants or manufacturers, provide data that gives a representative picture of the entire cohort (e.g. all data for each participant, averages with ranges and standard deviations, etc.)	General data points for grouped projects typically lead to uncertainty
Carbon Accounting	Baseline devices	Specific equipment from the baseline scenario	In cases where reclamation and/or recycling is the project activity (e.g. the reclamation of refrigerants from discarded equipment), specify as granularly as possible the type of equipment from which the refrigerant is recovered.	Different types of equipment typically have different lifetimes and different leakage rates and profiles, which are relevant to our baseline modelling

General	Technical data	Technical specifications for the equipment involved in the project	The specific makes and models of any technology used in the implementation or monitoring of the project activities	Non-specific technical information typically leads to uncertainty

Soil Carbon & Agriculture specific information requests

This is the type of information that we usually request from Soil Carbon & Agriculture project developers.

Risk factor Impacted	Theme of request	Reporting Gaps	Recommended information to provide	Reporting requirement rationale	Notes
Additionality	Project activity Breakdown	Access to annual project activity data such as practices and crops, over both historical baseline and project time periods	A breakdown of field-level data provides information on the project activities being carried out in that field, as well as any other management data if recorded, e.g., fertiliser use.	To comprehensively assess common practice and project effectiveness, we will need access to field-level data (or at least a breakdown of the % area under each project activity).	Providing field-level data corresponding to the project boundary shapefiles, for example, through a linked field ID, enhances the precision of our geospatial analysis and assessment of additionality.
General	Benefit sharing, land and carbon rights, farmer withdrawal risk	Access to information regarding any benefit sharing mechanisms, contract terms between landholders and project developer	A farmer-developer contract template or equivalent information summarising ownership of carbon and land rights, benefit sharing mechanisms, and withdrawal rights.	To assess both risks under both additionality (benefit sharing, land and carbon rights) and permanence (landholder withdrawal).	
Carbon Accounting	Yield monitoring	Access to any yield data or evidence of monitoring yields by the project developer	Yield data pre- and post-project, or evidence of yield monitoring by the project developer	To assess leakage	
Carbon Accounting	Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV)	Details of the MRV process	If farm visits occur, provide the number of visits and the number of farms. If remote sensing data are used, explain the analysis and any uncertainty.	To fully assess the MRV process and any risks of non-compliance / failure to carry out the project activities	
Carbon Accounting	Soil sampling	Any extra details on the soil sampling process from the field to the lab	Number of samples taken, depth of measurement, stratification procedure, laboratory(ies) used, laboratory analyses	To fully assess the soil sampling campaign, including the robustness of methods and the representativeness of the project area	
Carbon Accounting	Model validation	In the absence of a formal model validation report, details on model selection and the model validation process	Data used to calibrate and validate the model; validation performance metrics; model uncertainty and explanation of how this is accounted for in crediting	To assess the applicability of a model to the project and its performance as it relates to carbon accounting accuracy and the risk of over-crediting	

Waste specific information requests

This is the type of information that we usually request from Waste project developers.

Risk factor impacted	Theme of request	Reporting gaps	Recommended information to provide	Reporting requirement rationale
Additionality	Financial analysis	Costs associated with project activities	An itemised list of all the costs associated with project implementation	A comprehensive understanding of the costs associated with the project activities enables us to assess the role of carbon finance in project implementation most effectively
Additionality	Financial analysis	Stated use of carbon finance	A clear description of the specific role carbon finance plays in the implementation of the project	It is essential to our assessment of additionality that we understand the specific role of carbon finance in project implementation
Additionality	Financial analysis	How the project is initially financed, and any ongoing financial liabilities as a result of this	The financial structure of the project, i.e. the source of the upfront capital for the project, payback requirements	This allows us to better understand the timing and size of the project's possible cash flows and any financial barriers that may result
Additionality	Financial analysis	How the carbon finance is divided between project stakeholders	The percentage split of carbon revenues between the project developer and any other stakeholders, if relevant	This gives us a clearer picture of the project's various stakeholders and their relative benefits from the project activities
Additionality	Barrier analysis	Specific financial or technical barriers faced by the project	A description of the specific barriers faced by the project and how they were or will be overcome with carbon finance	A comprehensive understanding of the barriers faced by the project enables us to most effectively assess the role of carbon finance in project implementation
Carbon Accounting	Measurement and monitoring	Full datasets	The full data output from the measurement of key issuance metrics, e.g., the amount of methane captured across the crediting period and all inputs used to arrive at baseline emissions figures.	We appreciate the ability to do our own analysis on the full monitoring datasets, rather than just receive aggregated or summarised values
Carbon Accounting	Measurement and monitoring	Individual data for grouped projects	In cases where the project involves a group of participants or manufacturers, provide data that gives a representative picture of the entire cohort (e.g. all data for each participant, averages with ranges and standard deviations, etc.)	General data points for grouped projects typically lead to uncertainty
General	Technical data	Technical specifications for the equipment involved in the project	The specific makes and models of any technology used in the implementation or monitoring of the project activities	Non-specific technical information typically leads to uncertainty