

GOLD STANDARD LOCAL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION REPORT

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SECTION A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. 1. Project eligibility under the Gold Standard

The PoA GS 973 - ECOTRUST CPA1 GS 3030 is one of a number of small-scale Component Project Activities (CPAs) that will be included under the ICSEA PoA GS 973. The project is in line with the stated aims of the Gold Standard. It is also consistent with the applicable UNFCCC rules for the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). This CDM GS small-scale CPA falls into the 'end-use energy efficiency improvement' category and applies the CDM small-scale baseline and monitoring methodology AMS-II.G. Version 3, "Energy Efficiency Measures in Thermal Applications of Non-Renewable Biomass".

A. 2. Current project status

The ICSEA PoA was registered with the UNFCCC (Ref. # 7014) on 17 August 2012, and with the Gold Standard (GS ID 973) on 25 February 2014. The Environmental Conservation Trust of Uganda (ECOTRUST) will become the second Supplier Organisation (Implementer) under the PoA, with ECOTRUST CPA1 (GS 3030) being its first project to be included. The PoA was uploaded to the UNFCCC webpage for the Global Stakeholder Consultation process on 11 November 2010. The stakeholder consultation process as described below covers the details of ECOTRUST CPA1 (GS 3030).

Project financing

Financing for the project is provided by ECOTRUST.

Geographic boundary

ECOTRUST and its partners will distribute the ICS to end users throughout Uganda, but activities will start with the Mbale region in Eastern Uganda. Stakeholder consultations (LSC) have targeted stakeholders from around Uganda, and internationally.

Procurement of Improved Cook Stoves (ICS)

The CPA will procure ICS from independent suppliers both locally and regionally.

Project Implementation

ECOTRUST will distribute the stoves through its partners, and may also facilitate partners to acquire the skills to manufacture their own ICS. Stoves for distribution will include wood and charcoal, as well as fixed and portable types, for both domestic and institutional users. The ICS will be sold to end users at a subsidised price as part of the benefit sharing of carbon finance revenues with the users.

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The project will be commissioned in the second half of 2014 with a variety of improved stoves, each of which will be tested and rated in accordance with the testing protocol of the PoA.

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SECTION B. DESIGN OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION PROCESS

B. 1. Design of physical meeting(s)

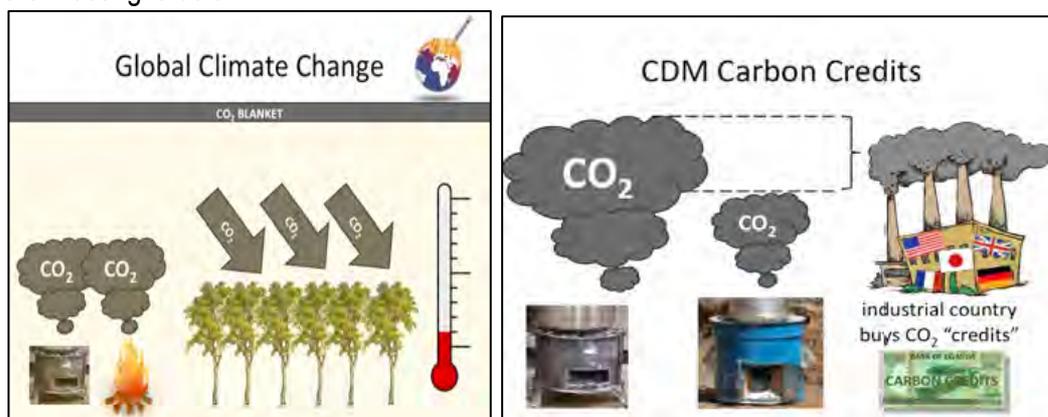
i. Agenda

The following agenda was used during the Local Stakeholder Consultation that was held on 12 December 2013 at the Mt. Elgon Hotel in Mbale, eastern Uganda.

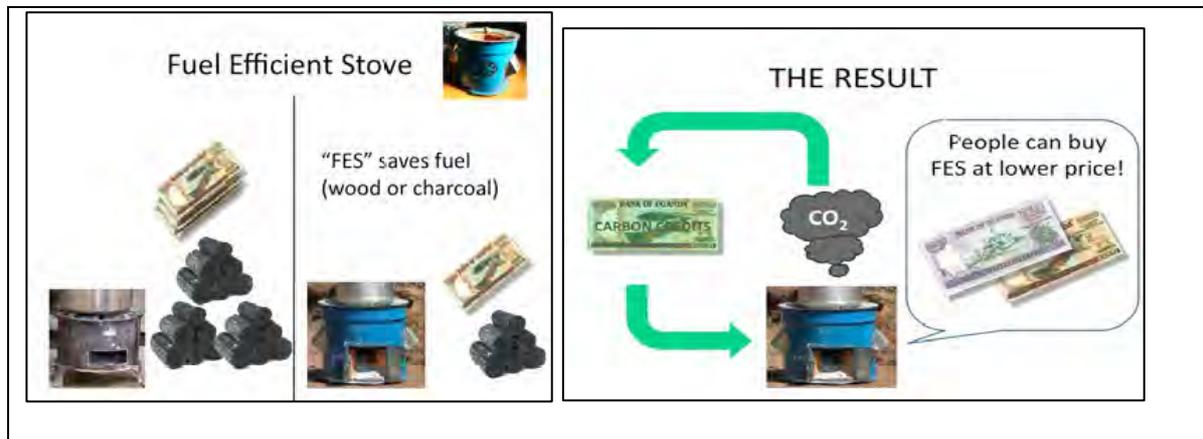
The agenda was adopted as follows:

1. Registration of Participants
2. Welcome and Opening Remarks
3. Presentation of the Project Brief
 - a. Introduction to Global Climate Change
 - b. Introduction to Carbon Finance for Cook Stoves
 - c. Introduction to Mayi Sitovu Project
4. Discussion of the Project by Stakeholders
 - a. Question and Answer Session
 - b. Recommendation by Stakeholders
5. Do No Harm Assessment
6. Sustainability Assessment
7. Evaluation
8. Closure and Departure

Parts 5 and 6 were conducted interactively using PowerPoint slides that were projected on the wall (final results are available in section D.2 of this report). A sample of PowerPoint slides used during the meeting is below:



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ii. Non-technical summary

Below is the non-technical summary that was delivered to all participants:

Project Name: 'Mayi Sitovu' - Saving Money & Nature with Clean, Fast Cooking

Project Developers:

The 'Mayi Sitovu' (Mother's Stove) ICS carbon scheme has been developed through a consultative process led by the local governments of Mbale, Manafwa and Bududa districts, facilitated by the Environmental Conservation Trust of Uganda (ECOTRUST). The highly consultative process of developing the project was made possible by support provided by the UNDP-funded and Ministry of Water and Environment-implemented project: Territorial Approach to Climate Change (TACC), which was also supported by DANIDA and DFID. The generation of all the baseline information, the business model, the project's inclusion and its piloting has been financed by TACC project.

The proposed ICS project is one of the elements of an integrated territorial climate plan for the Mbale region of Uganda in the Mt. Elgon ecosystem. The project will involve several partners from the Mbale region, including the local governments of Mbale, Manafwa and Bududa districts, local stove artisans, local cooperatives, NGOs and CBOs.

Project Aims & Objectives:

The ICS project is intended to provide access to clean and affordable energy to households in the Mbale Region initially, but with provisions for scaling-up throughout Uganda. The widespread introduction of ICS is a natural complement to the promotion of tree growing throughout the region, so both strategies combined will greatly reduce deforestation.

Project Methodology:

The ICS project will be included under the Improved Cook Stoves for East Africa (ICSEA) PoA.

Project Activities

This project intends to make high quality fuel-efficient wood and charcoal, fixed and portable,

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domestic stoves affordable to rural households. The project recognizes that a number of efforts have been made in the provision of fuel-efficient stoves for households and intends to build on these efforts to achieve scale and for a viable enterprise.

Carbon Benefit Sharing

The benefits will primarily ensure the reduction in the price of stoves and a free annual maintenance for all the stoves installed. The project will also create a fund that will be used for community development initiatives.

The non-technical summary was also presented in the local language (Lumasaba) as below:

Lisiina Iye Porojekiti: Mayi Stove lwe khurambisa kamapesa bulayi, khuba ni bubwile bumiliyu ni khutekha mangu

Barangirisi be kumulimo namwe IPorojekiti

Tsisigili tsilangibwa Mayi Sitovu (ICS) tsabumbibwa khubirira mukhwireba nga khulangiribwa ni gavumenti tse bisinza tse Mbale, Manafwa ni Bududa nga bayetebwa ni sitongole sya The Environment Conservation Trust of Uganda (ECOTRUST). Khukhwireba khukali khunyalikha lwe buyeti bwe lipesa khukhwama mu bitongole nga UNDP/Ministry iye kametsi ni bubwile, Territory Approach to Climate Change (TACC) nga bayetebwakho ni DANIDA, DFID atwela ni UNDP. Khubusanisa kamakhuwa kekhutandikhilakho, inaamba iye busubusi, khukhwiandikhisa ni khukhakamo tsi sigili tsino byarebwamo lipesa nibe porojekiti iya TACC.

Tsisigili tsili khukhwibasibwakho tsino ili sisindu sitwela sili khurebwamo lipesa nibe sitongole sya Integrated Territorial Climate Plan (plan) musitsa sye Mbale mu Uganda khukingi Masaba.

IPorojekiti yino itsya khuba ioroguramu iyilulukhile nga ilimo babandu bakali khukhwama musitsa bye Mbale ela mukhabemo ECOTRUST, gavumenti tse bisinza, babumbi bemubyalo, kamatuli ke bubwitubasi, bitongole bya nachewa nga NGOs ni CBOs. Basaale namwe babandu ni bitongole bino baroborebwa khubirira mwikhwirebakho khubandu isi siambakho khubyalo asi awo.

ECOTRUST sitongole sirangirisi khulwa CPA sili sitongole sya nachewa ni bumanyilifu butumisa kimiko likhumi mulomo tse khusesula babanda balinda bubwilile bulayi. ECOTRUST mumiko swa syarambire ni kamani khutsoesa ni khurangirira byimbaso ni tsenengarengakha tse khulinda bubwile munaamba iye busubusi.

Bitsilililwa bye porojekiti yino.

Iporojekiti iye Tsisigili tsa Mayi Sitovu (ICS) ikana khunyalisa tsingo mubyalo khufuna kamani ke kumulilo kamamiliyu kanyalikha khusesulibwa musitsa sye Mbale nga sye khukhakilakho nenga iliwo tsikhabi tse khukhwolesa iporojekiti yino mubisitsya bibindi mu Uganda yoosi nga basesula babandu bababyalya kimisala khukhwesa Imbewo imbi myibanga. Khunikha khwe Tsisigili tsa Mayi Sitovu bubisitsa bikhali bitwela sili sisyongela khubye butonde mukhongela khubyala bisala musinza sino syosi. Kimikhosi kibili nga chakatibwile atwela kikhayeta naabi mukhukhendesa mukhurema bisala ela khukhendese imbewo imbi mwimbanga.

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Kumukhosi kwe khukhola iporjekiti yino

Iporjekiti iye Tsisigili tsa Mayi Sitovu (ICS) ikhewandikhise nga indwela khu porokuramu tsa Clean Development Mechanism/Gold Standard Programme of Activities (CDM/GS PoA) ni kimitendelo kicharebwawo khale nga Improved cook Stoves for East Africa (ICSEA) iporoguramu ye kimilimu.

Kimilimo che porjekiti

Iporjekiti iye Tsisigili tsa Mayi Sitovu inaamba iye babandu be mubyalo khunyalisa khukula tsikili tsemungo tsindayi tsikhasutibwa namwe tsisutibwa nga tsirambisa tsikhu ni kamanda makekhe.

Kumutindo kwe birambisibwa khubumba tsisigili/liners kukhandalasibwe ni babumbi be mubyalo khubirira mubindu birambira imbuka indeyi ela bibili byangu khurambisa elanga bilayi. Kamani khunyowa kakharebwe mukhukaba birambisibwa/liners nga babumbi be mubyalo nibo basabikha mubibawo byibyaburukha bikhakesebwa ni bikesabwa namwe bisutibwa. Sitsililwa syasino sili khubona sili babandu be khubyalo beminilamo nga bemenielesa kumukaso ni khuramba mubulayi. Iporjekiti yamanyile ili babandu bakhali batwela taa bakhakho khubumbawo namwe khurawo tsisigili tsi rambisa kamanda makekhe mu tsiingo tse mubyalo. Iporjekiti yino itsya khwombekhela namwe khongela khumani ako khuyeta babumbi be mubyalo khukholelesa kumulimo kwabwe ela kubonekhemu kumukaso.

Khukabanana khufunamo mu Carbon

Khufunamo khukhasitsilile khubona khuli ibeyi ye tsisigili yikha khunyalisila buli isi siambakho mu khukhwolelesa likobi lye khulelesa khurusa imbewo imbi mwibanga. Kamani karebwe mukhukaba biramba/liners mu khwombekha namwe khubumba tsisigili mubyalo.khukhongelakho khwibye khufunamo isi babandu be mubyalo, Iporjekiti yino ikharewo isawu namwe kamapesa khukhongela kimikaso isi babekhali. Isawu name Kamapesa kano karambisibwe khura lipesa mumilimo mubyalo nga nebafukilisana ni barambisi be tsisigili khubirira mu gavumenti tse bisinza.

iii. Invitation tracking table for LSC held in Mbale on 12 December 2013

Category code	Organisation (if relevant)	Name of invitee	Way of invitation	Date of invitation	Confirmation received? Y/N
A	CDO	WEKHA MATIA	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
A	SECRETARY	MARTIN TSELETSE	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
A	NAKATSI S/C	MAASA MOSES M	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
A	BUBWANGU S/C	NANGOZI SAFIYI	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
A	UJWA	VICTORIA AKIA	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
A	MANAFWA	WAMBEDDE MAIMUNA	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
A	MANAFWA	MWANGALE MICHEAL	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
A	MBALE	MWALYE JAMES	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES

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A	BUDUDA	BIKALA PATRICK	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
A	CARBON FARMER NYONDO	NANGOSYA EMMA	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
A	UGANDA JOINT	ROBERT SSEMAGANDA	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
A	BUKUSU S/C	VINCENT KHISSA	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
A	MANAFWA	WEYUSYA JOSEPH	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
A	MANAFWA	BISIKWA SARAH	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
A	SHUNYA YETANA	BWAYA GODFREY L	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
A	SEC	WASIKE IBRAHIM	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
A	MANAFWA	BIGALA NASSER	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
A	BUTEBO	MANSO JOSEPH	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
A	MBALE HIGH	WANYAMA DAVID	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
A	BUDUDA	WABUSANI STEVEN	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
A	BUDUDA	TSOLOBI DAVID	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
B	MBALE DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT	WAKUBE CHALSE	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
B	MBALE DLG	TWIKIRIZEKE	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
B	MANAFWA DLG	MABONGA CYRUS	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
B	BUDUDA DLG	MAYEKU DAVID MUSENE	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
C	National Forestry Authority	TWINOMUJUNI NABOTH	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
C	NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY – CDM	RUGAMBWA. E	Email	25/11/2013	NO
D	AFRICAN RURAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE	WALUKANO JOHN	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
D	BANGOMA INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT	KASABU JUMA. A	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES

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	ASSOCIATION (BIDA)				
D	BANGOMA INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (BIDA)	FRANCES MUTEBI KEN	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
D	UGANDA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY MBALE (UCU)	STEPHEN MUNGOMA	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
D	UGANDA WILLIFE AUTHORITY (UWA)	PAMELA ANYING	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
D	EPSEDEC	TIMOTHY BISAGATI	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
D	MBALE CAP	WASIBI ROGEERS	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
D	KISSITO HEALTHCARE INTERNATIONAL	WAMUWAIGA SAM	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
D	SEC. PRODUCTION &N/R MBALE	BISIGWA AHAMED	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
D	BUDUDA DLG	NATSAMBWA SAMSON	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
D	UGANDA POLICE ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT	OKELLO G PAUL	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
D	UNITED FAMILY DEVELOPMENT	WANDA SIMON.P	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
D	UGANDA CARBON BUREAU	NAMAZZI GLORIA	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
D	GUMUTINDO COFFEE	AGABA MYRES	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
D	BUDUDA DLLT	NAMONO MARION	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
D	UGASTOVE	KUTEESA RUTH	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
D	BCU Ltd	NABUTALA NABISI	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
D	ECOTRUST	ERICK SAKWA	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
D	MBALE NGOFORUM	AIDA WETUNGU	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES

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D	COFFEE A CUP	WABWIRE PETER	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
D	BANGOMA INT DEVT ASSO.	WANIALA BETTY	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
D	KIFANGO	SOYI STEPHEN	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
D	SEE LIGHT AHEAD ORG.	MAGOMBE MOSES	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
D	ECOTRUST	AKENA MOSES	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
D	ECOTRUST	ADRINE KIRABO	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
D	ECOTRUST	NABUYEMBA PRISCILLA	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
D	ECOTRUST	SSEMPALA ANNET	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
D	UNDP-TACC	NANJALA REBECCA	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
D	ECOTRUST	KIGOOLO STEPHEN	Hand Delivery	25/11/2013	YES
E	GOLD STANDARD / CDM AFRICA REGION LOCAL EXPERT	HEBA RABIE	Email	25/11/2013	NO
F	WWF	PROGRAMME MANAGER, RENEWABLE ENERGY	Email	25/11/2013	NO

All relevant authorities were invited to attend the Local Stakeholder Consultation. The invitation methods included email and hand delivery letters that were followed up with telephone calls. A public advert was also published in Uganda's leading daily newspaper, the New Vision, on 27 November 2013. The same advert was also published in the monthly ECOTRUST Newsletter of 28 November 2013. Several radio announcements were also made over several local radio stations operating in the Mt. Elgon region. Posters in the local language of Lumasaba were also pinned on public notice boards at village, Sub-County and District levels.

Invitation tracking table for the additional LSC held in Kampala on 20 June 2014

Category code	Organisation (if relevant)	Name of invitee	Way of invitation	Date of invitation	Confirmation received? Y/N
F	A World Institute for Sustainable Humanity (AWISH)	KARP MICHAEL	EMAIL	06 JUNE 2014	NO
F	ATMOSPHAIR	BROCKHAGEN	EMAIL	06 JUNE	NO

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		DIETRICH		2014	
F	CARE INTERNATIONAL	VAUGHAN KIT	EMAIL	06 JUNE 2014	NO
F	CARE INTERNATIONAL UGANDA	JAMES BOT	EMAIL	06 JUNE 2014	NO
F	CLIMATE ACTION NETWORK SOUTH AFRICA	LEBELO DORAH	EMAIL	06 JUNE 2014	NO
F	HELIO INTERNATIONAL	OCONNOR LAJAMBE HELLEN	EMAIL	06 JUNE 2014	NO
F	HIVOS	HARRY CLEMENCE	EMAIL	06 JUNE 2014	NO
F	IMPACT CARBON	CAITYLIN TOOMBS	EMAIL	06 JUNE 2014	NO
F	MIOMBO	FORMO OTTO	EMAIL	06 JUNE 2014	NO
F	MERCY CORPS	DAVID NICHOLSON	EMAIL	06 JUNE 2014	NO
F	MERCY CORPS UGANDA	ADRIKO MICHAEL	EMAIL	06 JUNE 2014	YES
F	MYCLIMATE	CLIMATE CHANGE EXPERT	EMAIL	06 JUNE 2014	NO
F	NOVA INSTITUTE	PAUL CHRISTIAAN	EMAIL	06 JUNE 2014	NO
F	RAIN FOREST ALLIANCE	BAROODY JULIANE	EMAIL	06 JUNE 2014	NO
F	REEP	HARVEY KATRIN	EMAIL	06 JUNE 2014	NO
F	WORLD VISION AUSTRALIA	THOMSON DEAN	EMAIL	06 JUNE 2014	NO
F	WORLD VISION UGANDA	COUNTRY DIRECTOR	EMAIL	06 JUNE 2014	NO
F	WWF	ROSCHER BELLA	EMAIL	06 JUNE 2014	NO
F	WWF UGANDA COUNTRY OFFICE	DULI DAVID	EMAIL	06 JUNE 2014	YES

Category F members were invited to attend the Local Stakeholder Consultation. The invitation methods used included emails that were followed up with telephone calls.

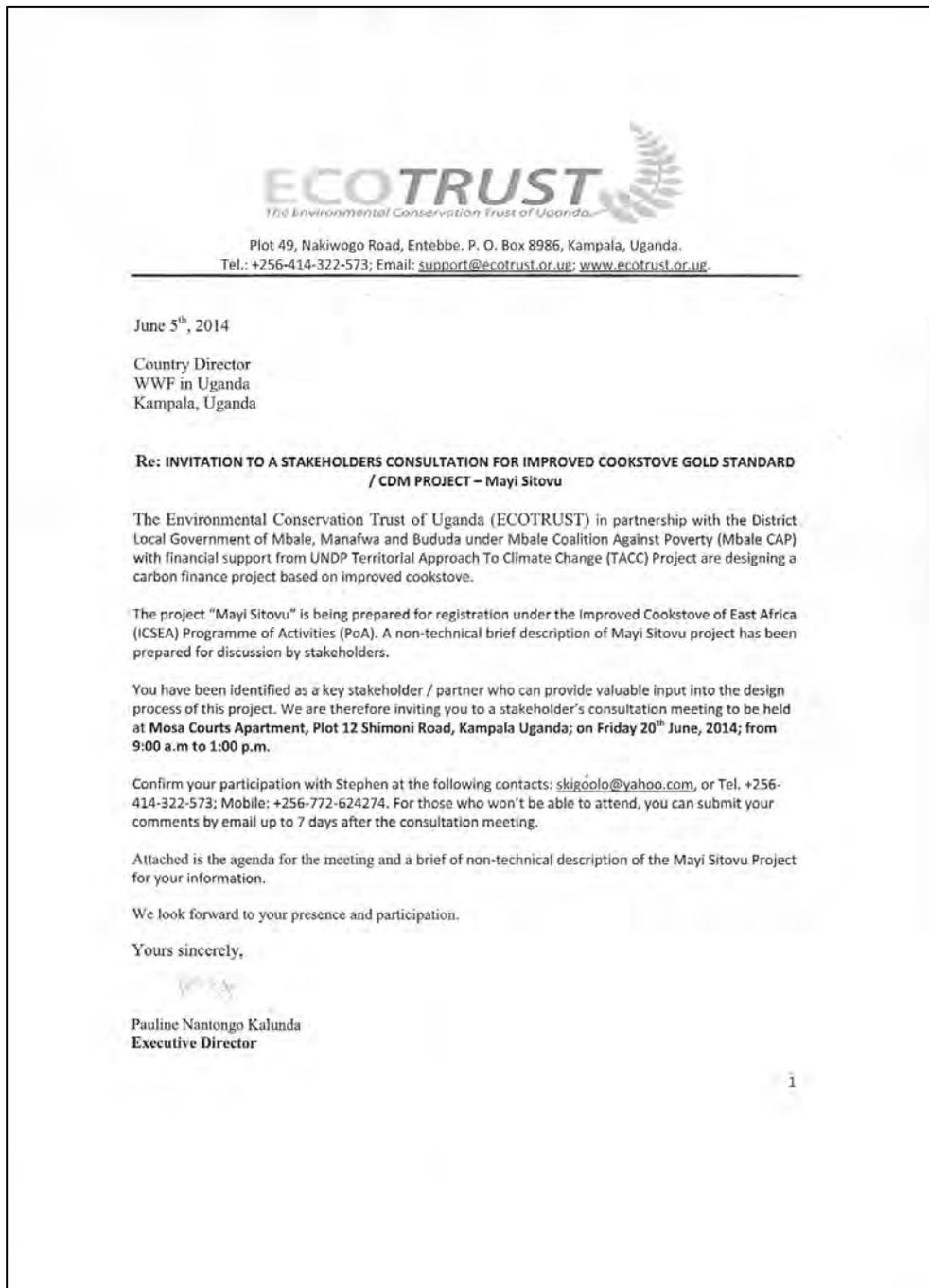
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iv. Text of individual invitations for the LSC held in Mbale on 12 December 2013



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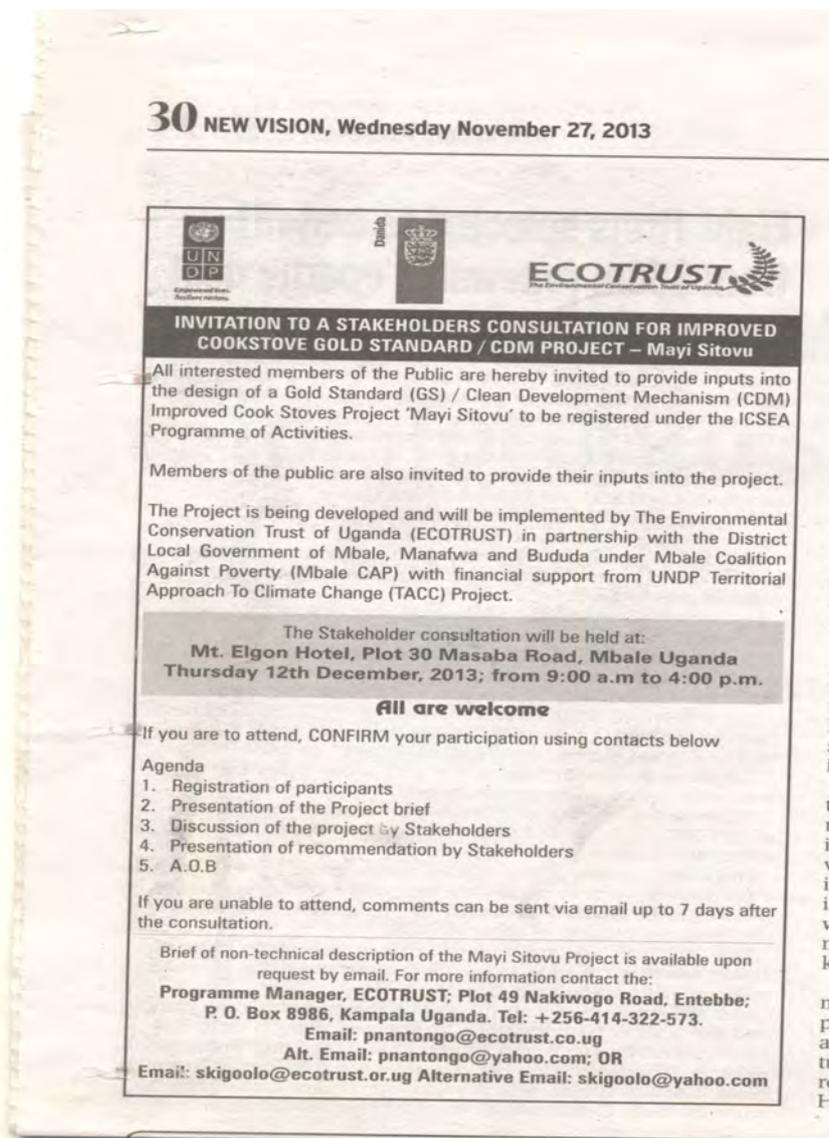
Text of individual invitations for the additional LSC held in Kampala on 20 June 2014



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v. Text of public invitations

Below is the invitation that was published in the New Vision newspaper on the 28 November 2013. No public invitation was required for the additional LSC because it was specifically targeting Category F stakeholders as a supplement to the first consultation meeting.



The above text was translated into Lumasaba and used as a public announcement placed at the public notice boards at village, Sub County and District levels as below.

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Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

Danida



KHURARIKHIWA KHUKHUTSA MULUBUSANO LWE KHUKHUREEBA KHUBIAMBAKANA NI KAMAIIKA KA COOKSTOVE STANDARD /CDM PROJECT – ILINGIWA MAYI SITOVU

Babantu boosi be sisinza bararikihiwile khukhutsa khureera biteso byawe bibiambakana ni khubumba mayi sitovu ilangiwa Gold Standard (US) namwe crean Development Mechanism (CDM) Kamaaika Kashaleelo Kamayakha kahanyikhana nga 'Mayi sitovu beandikhise khu ICSEA.

Babantu boosi ba sisinza nebo bararikihiwe khureera biteso byaabwe binyala byombakha projekti ino.

Iprojekti ino ilikhutsowesiwa ni khukholewa ni sitankole silingiwa siri Environmental Conservation Trust or Uganda (ECOTRUST) nga siambakana ni Gavumenti iye sisinza sie mbale, manafwa ni Bududa nga sibirira asi e sitenkole sie babekataa khukhupanisa butambi bamanyikhana nga Mbale coalition Against Poverty (Mbale CAP) ni buyeeti bwe kamapesi khukhwama mu UNDP Territorial To climate change (TACC) project.

Lubusano luno lwe bararikihiwe lukhabe mu

Mt. Elgon Hotel Plot 30 Masaba Road, Mbale Uganda, Tsihakhu 12 – Disemba – 2013 lunakhu lwekhaane – Khutandikha sawa tsitari tseye Kumutikhinyi Khukhwolisa, Sawa likhumi tseye angolobe (3-10), Mwesi mwakaniwile.

Inga umanya uri ukhabewo, khumanyise khubawwo Khwoowo inga urambisa bilondelawo amwalo ano.

- i. Khuwandisa babakhabo mulubusano
- ii. Khuteesa khu bibiambakana ni projekti mubwimbi
- iii. Khukanikha khubibiambakana ni projekti khukhwama khu bararikihiwe mulubusano.
- iv. Khusoma bibyamile namwe bibirisiwe ni lubusano luno.
- v. Bibindi binyala bitsilamo namwe A.O.B

Inga siwanyalisile khukhutsa mubulusano luno, unyala waruma biteso byoowo khubirira mubarua iye kamasansalasa isi balanga bari e-mail khukhwama ari khukhwolisa tsinakhu musamvu nga lubusano lwabira.

Kamakhulu kaambakana ni projekti iya Mayi-sitovu Kanyolekhana inga wakakanile khubirira mubarua iya e-mail. Inga ukana kamakhulu kamakali kholakana ni programu maneja wa ECO TRUST Plot 49 Nakiwogo Road, Entebbe, P.O. Box 8986 Kampala.

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Isimu ni +256-414-322-573

Email : pnantongo@ecotrust.co.ug

Email: pnantongo@yahoo.com Oba

Email: skigoolo@ecotrust.co.ug

Email: skigoolo@yahoo.com

B. 2. Description of other consultation methods used

Consultations were done via e-mail for stakeholders who were not available to be met physically. Interviews and informal meetings were also held with representatives of the Ugandan DNA.

The additional Local Stakeholder Consultation (LSC) was held in Kampala for all Gold Standard INGO Stakeholders (Category F) and others who were invited to the LSC in Mbale but who were unable to attend because of the inconvenience of the location. This revised LSC Report includes both meetings and will be uploaded to the GS Registry as a subsequent LSC draft report.

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SECTION C. CONSULTATION PROCESS

C. 1. Participants in physical meeting(s)

i. List of participants

The original participant list for the LSC held in Mbale on 12 December 2013 is attached as Annex 1 (a)

Participants list					
Date and time: 12 December, 2013; 09:00am – 04:00pm					
Location: Mt. Elgon Hotel Mbale					
Category Code	Name of participant, job/ position in the community	Male/ Female	Signature	Organisation (if relevant)	Contact details
A	PAMELA ANYING	F	See Annex 1 (a)	UGANDA WILDLIFE AUTHORITY (UWA)	0772572777
A	TIMOTHY BISAGATI	M	See Annex 1 (a)	EPSEDEC	0779377870
A	WAKUBE CHALSE	M	See Annex 1 (a)	MBALE	0752850018
A	MARTIN TSELETSE	M	See Annex 1 (a)	SECRETARY	0704560378
A	MAASA MOSES M	M	See Annex 1 (a)	NAKATSI S/C	0774281734
A	NANGOZI SAFIYI	M	See Annex 1 (a)	BUBWANGU S/C	0702585351
A	VICTORIA AKIA	F	See Annex 1 (a)	UJWA	0782285589
A	WAMBEDDE MAIMUNA	F	See Annex 1 (a)	MANAFWA	0785583761
A	MWANGALE MICHEAL	M	See Annex 1 (a)	MANAFWA	0775278031
A	MWALYE JAMES	M	See Annex 1 (a)	MBALE	0775278031
A	BIKALA PATRICK	M	See Annex 1 (a)	BUDUDA	0774578512
A	NANGOSYA EMMA	M	See Annex 1 (a)	CARBON FARMER NYONDO	078536860/ 0704562628
A	ROBERT SSEMAGANDA	M	See Annex 1 (a)	UGANDA JOINT	0779077122
A	VINCENT KHISSA	M	See Annex 1 (a)	BUKUSU S/C	0772935809

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A	WEYUSYA JOSEPH	M	See Annex 1 (a)	MANAFWA	0752624533
A	BISIKWA SARAH	F	See Annex 1 (a)	MANAFWA	0779665033
A	BWAYA GODFREY	M	See Annex 1 (a)	SHUNYA YETANA	0782593791
A	WASIKE IBRAHIM	M	See Annex 1 (a)	SEC	0708297210
A	BIGALA NASSER	M	See Annex 1 (a)	MANAFWA	0772376811
A	WANYAMA DAVID	M	See Annex 1 (a)	MPALE HIGH	0782439276
A	TSOLOBI DAVID	M	See Annex 1 (a)	BUDUDA	0752642729
B	WEKHA MATIA	M	See Annex 1 (a)	CDO	0774936265
B	BISIGWA AHAMED	M	See Annex 1 (a)	SEC. PRODUCTION &N/R MPALE	0774020558
B	NATSAMBWA SAMSON	M	See Annex 1 (a)	BUDUDA DLG	0782847449
B	OKELLO G PAUL	M	See Annex 1 (a)	UGANDA POLICE	0772847758
B	TWIKIRIZEKE	M	See Annex 1 (a)	MPALE DLG	0777913665
B	NAMONO MARION	F	See Annex 1 (a)	BUDUDA DLLT	0785280279
B	MAYEKU DAVID MUSENE	M	See Annex 1 (a)	BUDUDA DLG	0782619689
C	TWINOMUJUNI NABOTH	M	See Annex 1 (a)	NFA	0778939373
D	WALUKANO JOHN	M	See Annex 1 (a)	AFRICAN RURAL DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE	0781073527
D	KASABU JUMA. A	M	See Annex 1 (a)	BANGOMA INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (BIDA)	0701223144
D	FRANCES MUTEBI KEN	M	See Annex 1 (a)	BIDA	0772879779
D	STEPHEN MUNGOMA	M	See Annex 1 (a)	UGANDA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY, MPALE (UCU)	0784111645
D	WASIBI ROGEERS	M	See Annex 1	MPALE CAP	0782574213

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			(a)		
D	WAMUWAIGA SAM	M	See Annex 1 (a)	KISSITO HEALTHCARE INTERNATIONAL	0701810031
D	WANDA SIMON.P	M	See Annex 1 (a)	UNITED FAMILY DEVELOPMENT	0782458649
D	NAMAZZI GLORIA	F	See Annex 1 (a)	UGANDA CARBON BUREAU	0712316978 glorianamazzi@ugandacarbon.org
D	AGABA MYRES	M	See Annex 1 (a)	GUMUTINDO COFFEE	0752359766
D	MABONGA CYRUS	M	See Annex 1 (a)	MANAFWA DLG	0781070929
D	NANJALA REBECCA	F	See Annex 1 (a)	UNDP	0392840426
D	KUTEESA RUTH	F	See Annex 1 (a)	UGASTOVE	0772642275 kruth@ugastove.com
D	NABUTALA NABISI	M	See Annex 1 (a)	BCU ltd	0755144963
D	ERICK SAKWA	M	See Annex 1 (a)	ECOTRUST	0772692301
D	AIDA WETUNGU	F	See Annex 1 (a)	MBALE NGOFORUM	0772626714
D	WABWIRE PETER	M	See Annex 1 (a)	COFFEE A CUP	0771619961
D	MANSO JOSEPH	M	See Annex 1 (a)	UBC BUTEBO	0782471126
D	WANIALA BETTY	F	See Annex 1 (a)	BANGOMA INT DEVT ASSO.	0772583907
D	SOYI STEPHEN	M	See Annex 1 (a)	KIFANGO	0778764757
D	MAGOMBE MOSES	M	See Annex 1 (a)	SEE LIGHT AHEAD ORG.	0782804658
D	AKEENA MOSES	M	See Annex 1 (a)	ECOTRUST	0774074901
D	ADRINE KIRABO	F	See Annex 1 (a)	ECOTRUST	0774087445 2
D	NABUYEMBA PRISCILLA	F	See Annex 1 (a)	ECOTRUST	0787031149
D	SSEMPALA ANNET	F	See Annex 1 (a)	ECOTRUST	0782427117

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D	KIGOOLO STEPHEN	M	See Annex 1 (a)	ECOTRUST	0772624274
D	WABUSANI STEVEN	M	See Annex 1 (a)	BUDUDA DISTRICT	0772862980

Comments accompanying Annex 1 (a)

55 participants, who included both male (42) and female (13), attended the Local Stakeholder Consultation.

The original participant list for the additional LSC held in Kampala on 20 June 2014 is attached as Annex 1 (b)

Participants list					
Date and time: 20 June, 2014; 09:00am – 01:00pm					
Location: Mosa Court Apartments, Kampala					
Category Code	Name of participant, job/ position in the community	Male/ Female	Signature	Organisation (if relevant)	Contact details
A	JACKIE KIGOZI	F	See Annex 1 (b)	ECOTRUST	jkigozi@ecotrust.or.ug
A	KIRABO ADRINE	F	See Annex 1 (b)	ECOTRUST	kidrine@yahoo.co.uk
A	SSEMPALA ANNET	F	See Annex 1 (b)	ECOTRUST	Annet-ssempala@yahoo.com
A	KUNYAMYIRWA LYDIA	F	See Annex 1 (b)	ECOTRUST	kunyanyirwalydia@yahoo.com
A	KIGOLI LILLIAN	F	See Annex 1 (b)	ECOTRUST	lkigoli@ecotrust.or.ug
A	NANTONGO PAULINE	F	See Annex 1 (b)	ECOTRUST	pnantongo@yahoo.com
A	STEPHEN KIGOOLO	M	See Annex 1 (b)	ECOTRUST	skigoolo@ecotrust.or.ug
D	MOSES OGWAL	M	See Annex 1 (b)	ENVIRONMENT ALERT	mecpauganda@yahoo.com
D	NAMAZZI GLORIA	F	See Annex 1 (b)	UGANDA CARBON BUREAU	glorianamazzi@ugandcarbon.org
F	KEPO RICHARD	M	See Annex 1 (b)	WWF UGANDA COUNTRY OFFICE	rkepo@wwfuganda.org

Comments accompanying Annex 1 (b)

10 participants, who included both male (3) and female (7), attended the additional Local

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Stakeholder Consultation held in Kampala on 20 June 2014.

ii. Evaluation forms for the LSC held in Mbale on 12 December 2013

In total, 45 evaluation forms were obtained from the participants. Below are transcripts of 5 evaluation forms chosen at random. The original evaluation forms are attached as Annex 2 (a).

Name	Khissa Vincent Paul (evaluation form 2)
What is your impression of the meeting?	Well conducted. Presenters were knowledgeable
What do you like about the project?	Developmental to the community
What do you not like about the project?	More time was needed
Signature	See Annex II

Name	Peter Wabwire (evaluation form 6)
What is your impression of the meeting?	New improved cook stoves with a customised local name
What do you like about the project?	It benefits over the traditional methods
What do you not like about the project?	N/A
Signature	See Annex II

Name	Nangosya Emmanuel (evaluation form 7)
What is your impression of the meeting?	Apparently, Mayi Sitovu project is a very high technological instrument that the community can adopt and use
What do you like about the project?	Its features i.e. efficiency and durability
What do you not like about the project?	Less carbon credits
Signature	See Annex II

Name	Ruth Kuteesa (evaluation form 10)
What is your impression of the meeting?	It's going to be promoting cook stoves which are affordable to the local communities who have for long failed to raise enough money for stoves now on the market
What do you like about the project?	If well handled it will benefit the communities and save the environment
What do you not like about the project?	It is has a lot of deadlines
Signature	See Annex II

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Name	Pamela Anying (evaluation form 11)
What is your impression of the meeting?	Very good. This project complements what I do: forest restoration by reducing tree cutting since most of the communities around rely on fuel wood from the National Park.
What do you like about the project?	The project also improves on the livelihood of the communities, which is also our target. It reduces time for fuel wood collection which time can be productive.
What do you not like about the project?	None so far
Signature	See Annex II

Comments accompanying Annex 2 (a)

Overall, the meeting was considered a success and was regarded by participants as being very informative. Participants were satisfied with the way the project objectives were explained and how their questions were answered. There were no expressions of dissatisfaction with any aspects of the proposed project.

Evaluation forms for the additional LSC held in Kampala on 20 June 2014

In total, 4 evaluation forms were obtained from the participants. Below are transcripts of the 4 evaluation forms. The original evaluation forms are attached as Annex 2 (b).

Name	Pauline Nantongo
What is your impression of the meeting?	Good contributions from the stakeholders about how to improve the project
What do you like about the project?	Works with local communities supporting them along the value chain
What do you not like about the project?	None
Signature	See Annex II

Name	Moses B Ogwal
What is your impression of the meeting?	New ideas to improve community livelihoods while integrating environment conservation
What do you like about the project?	Pro poor approaches and human rights approaches are integrated within the project
What do you not like about the project?	N/A

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Signature	See Annex II
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Name	Keпо Richard
What is your impression of the meeting?	The presentation focused on climate change mitigation
What do you like about the project?	The intervention is good for fighting climate change and liked the approach of using households as they are most affected.
What do you not like about the project?	The project covers only the eastern part of Uganda
Signature	See Annex II

Name	Lydia Kunyamyirwa
What is your impression of the meeting?	Good
What do you like about the project?	Reduces pollution in the atmosphere and cleans kitchens for the women
What do you not like about the project?	The project should be taken to other parts of Uganda like Northern and Western Uganda
Signature	See Annex II

Comments accompanying Annex 2 (b)

Overall, the meeting was considered a success and was regarded by participants as being very informative. Participants were satisfied with the way the project objectives were explained and how their questions were answered. There were no expressions of dissatisfaction with any aspects of the proposed project.

An email was received from HIVOS - a GS NGO Support Organisation – is inserted below:

On Thursday, June 12, 2014 10:52 AM, Harry Clemens <hcclemens@hivos.org> wrote:

Dear Stephan,

Many thanks for the invitation to attend the stakeholder consultation meeting for improved cookstove Gold Standard / CDM project - Mayi Sitovu to be held on 20 June 2014 in Kampala.

Unfortunately I will not be able to attend, nor one of my Hivos colleagues at the Regional Office for East Africa. Nevertheless I would like to communicate that the project seems relevant and well designed. It can contribute to improve access to improved cookstoves for rural households, local employment, reduced deforestation and mitigate climate change.

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We wish you success with the implementation of the project !

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Kind regards,

Harry Clemens
Programme Officer Carbon Finance
and Renewable Energy

Humanist Institute for Co-operation with Developing Countries
Raamweg 16 | 2596 HL | The Hague | The Netherlands
T + 31(0)70 376 55 00 | I www.hivos.org
Hivos is member of Alliance2015

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C. 2. Pictures from the physical meeting held in Mbale on 12 December 2013



Participants listening attentively during the LSC at Mt. Elgon Hotel, Mbale



A facilitator explaining the project to the participants using one of the slides given during the meeting.

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A facilitator explaining that the project can supply a variety of different makes and types of stoves using a range of fuel types. Illustrated is the liner for a fixed wood-fuel stove, with behind it a jacketed portable charcoal/briquette stove. It was explained to stakeholders that their fuel preferences will influence the types of stoves that the CPA will distribute. ECOTRUST will thereafter evaluate the products of a range of local and foreign manufactured stoves, before subjecting them to consumer testing and subsequent laboratory rating tests for thermal efficiency.

C. 2. Pictures from the physical meeting held in Kampala on 20 June 2014

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Participants listening attentively during the LSC at Mosa Court Apartments, Kampala



A facilitator explaining the project to the participants in which the full range of stove types that are likely to be supplied by the CPA following their evaluation were described.

C. 3. Outcome of consultation process in Mbale on 12 December 2013

i. Minutes of physical meeting(s)

The meeting was conducted in English.

Facilitators:

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Stephen Kigoolo
Kirabo Adrine
Ssempala Annette

Date: 12 December 2013
Venue: Mt. Elgon Hotel
Time: 9:00am – 4:00pm

Agenda Item 1: Arrival and Registration of Participants

All participants were registered upon their arrival. In total, 55 participants attended the meeting. Please refer to the participants list attached as Annex 1.

Agenda Item 2: Welcome and Opening Remarks –Stephen Kigoolo

Stephen, the Programme Manager ECOTRUST, welcomed the participants. He led the participants through self-introductions and also took them through the meeting's agenda.

Agenda Item 3: Presentation of Project Brief

Part A: Introduction to Global Climate Change – Ms. Annette Ssempala

Annette explained to the participants the meaning of Global Warming and Climate Change using a PowerPoint slide show. She asked the participants to give examples of how they have been affected by climate change. The possible solutions to climate change effects were also suggested. Among the solutions suggested were energy efficient cook stoves.

Part B: Introduction to Carbon Finance for Cook Stoves – Ms. Adrine Kirabo

Adrine explained to the participants that traditional sigiris (stoves) use a lot of charcoal or firewood, which cost a lot of money. They produce a lot of CO₂ that pollutes the environment. However the purchase price of such inefficient appliances is affordable to many households (UGX 7,000).

On the other hand ICS use much less fuel, which saves money and also produces less CO₂. However, the full cost of an ICS is not affordable to the majority of households (UGX 30,000). She explained that the project would make ICS more affordable by the use of carbon finance, making them more accessible to households. She also explained that the reduction in household air pollution from the use of an ICS results in "smoke money" or carbon credits that can be sold.

Part C: Introduction to 'Mayi Sitovu' Project – Mr. Stephen Kigoolo

Stephen explained to the participants that the 'Mayi Sitovu' project would provide ICS to the households at affordable prices. He also explained that using an ICS produces less CO₂ than using the traditional 'sigiri' or three stone fire.

He also explained that developed countries are producing more CO₂ than they should, and are therefore required to buy carbon credits from projects that are reducing CO₂ emissions. The carbon credits are sold and the revenue generated is invested into the ICS project so that many more households can afford to own an ICS. The money is also used to support community development

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programmes chosen by the stove users.

Agenda Item 4: Questions and Comments

The participants were invited to ask questions and also to make comments about the project. Below are the questions and their respective answers as well as the comments.

Q 1: (Wanda Simon) How much will the ICS cost?

A 1: (Stephen) The project will distribute different types of ICS in different sizes and thus there will be different prices depending on the type and size of the ICS. The project will ensure that the prices of all ICS are affordable to all households.

Q 2: (Francis Mutebi) How will carbon finance help address the poverty levels in society?

A 2: (Stephen) Part of the revenue earned from the sale of the carbon credits will be invested in community projects that will improve the livelihoods of the people. Also the reduction in the use of firewood and charcoal will help the households save money and thus improve their income. Some of the community members may also generate income through the sale of these ICS.

Q 3: (Nabutaala Nabisi Patrick) Will you produce enough stoves to cover the three districts?

A 3: (Adrine) Yes, the project will distribute enough fixed or portable, firewood or charcoal, household ICS to cover the districts of Mbale, Manafwa and Bududa. It is also planned to expand the project to other regions of Uganda.

Q 4: (Martin Tseletse) Will only firewood stoves earn carbon credits?

A 4: No, the project will distribute portable or fixed, firewood or charcoal household ICS that will earn carbon credits, and even institutional stoves. The ICS will be tracked and monitored so that they earn carbon credits annually.

Q 5: (Ahmed Bisigwa) Will the stoves meet the different needs of different households?

A 5: Yes, the project will distribute different ICS that meet the different needs of households. The project will distribute firewood or charcoal, portable or fixed domestic household ICS in different sizes and at subsidised prices.

Q 6: (Ahmed Bisigwa) Are the stoves strong enough? Can one prepare maize or millet bread using the stoves?

A 6: Yes, the ICS that will be distributed will be strong enough. The project will only distribute or install ICS that have passed the quality check by both the project developer and the national standards' body. Accredited laboratories will test project ICS to determine whether they meet the required standards.

Q 7: (Joseph) Are the stoves available on the market?

A 7: (Annette) There are many ICS that are available on the market, but these remain unaffordable to many households. However, this particular project will start distributing and installing ICS in March/April 2014 at subsidised prices.

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Q 8: (Joseph) Comment: There is a need to identify and package the information to be given to potential buyers especially those that will be involved in mobilising the community to participate in the project.

Q 9: (Miriam) Shall we get a copy of the report for this meeting?

A 9: (Stephen) Yes, all participants will be sent copies of the Local Stakeholder Consultation Report, and the Project Design Document and the Passport will also be made available. All participants will be invited to make comments on the documents during the Stakeholder Feedback Round.

Q 10: (Mayimuna Wambedhe) Comment: Thanked the organisers for such an educative meeting and for promoting energy efficient technologies that will improve the environment and their livelihood.

Agenda item 5: Do No Harm Assessment and Item 6: Sustainability Assessment.

The participants were taken through a “blind” exercise using a live document with a blank assessment matrix. A short explanation of the Sustainable Development Matrix was given prior to discussing each item. The final table is included in item D.2.

Agenda Item 7: Evaluation

Participants were given forms to evaluate the meeting. The evaluation forms were collected from each participant before they departed. Please see section C.1.ii. of this report.

Agenda Item 8: Closure

The meeting was closed at 4.00pm. by Mr. David Tsolobi, the District Community Development Officer, Bududa District. He thanked participants for attending and looked forward to the start of the project.

ii. Minutes of other consultations

No other consultation meetings have yet been held other than the second LSC in Kampala on 20 June 2014. Gold Standard NGO Supporters who were not able to attend the meeting will be sent copies of the LSC report.

iii. Assessment of all comments

Stakeholder comments	Were the comments taken into account?	Explanation (Why? How?)
Concern about the cost of the stoves?	Yes	The use of carbon finance to lower the cost of the ICS was carefully explained. The project will ensure that the prices

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		of ICS are affordable to all households
Will carbon finance support the sustainable development of the communities and alleviate poverty in society?	Yes	The revenue earned from the sale of the carbon credits from ICS will be invested in community projects that will improve the livelihoods of the people. The lower use of wood fuel will help the households to save money and time, and thus improve their income. The project will also generate employment opportunities for community members. This will improve their livelihoods.
Will the project cover the three Districts?	Yes	The project will supply enough ICS to cover the three Districts of Mbale, Manafwa and Bududa, and then It will expand to other regions in Uganda.
Will the stoves meet the different needs of different households?	Yes	The project will distribute different ICS that will meet the different needs of households. It will distribute firewood or charcoal, portable or fixed domestic household ICS in different sizes and at affordable prices.
Will the stoves be suitable for users?	Yes	Only good quality stoves that have been tested by users will be provided. Samples of all of them will be lab tested for thermal efficiency.
Information about the project will need to be communicated widely.	Yes	The project will sensitise the public about the benefits of using ICS through its different partners. ECOTRUST and its partners will market and distribute the ICS.
Will members get a copy of the report of the meeting?	Yes	Copies of the Local Stakeholder Consultation Report, the Project Design Document and the Gold Standard Passport will be made available to all participants during the Stakeholder Feedback Round. All participants will be invited to make comments on the documents for a period of up to 2 months. Hard copies of the documents will also be available at the District Natural Resources departments of Mbale, Bududa and Manafwa.

iv. Revisit sustainability assessment

Are you going to revisit the sustainable development assessment?	Yes	No
Please note that this is necessary when there are indicators scored 'negative' or if there are stakeholder comments that can't be mitigated	<input type="checkbox"/>	X

Give reasoning behind the decision
There were no major sustainable development concerns raised during the stakeholder consultation process. It is therefore not necessary to change the project design, as it is not necessary to

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incorporate any additional measures to limit or avoid negative environmental impacts. As a whole the project is perceived to be very positive in terms of the three categories of sustainability: Environment, Society and Economy.

v. Summary of alterations based on comments

No changes to the project design were necessary.

vi. Outcome of consultation process in Kampala on 20 June 2014

The meeting was conducted in English.

Facilitators:
Stephen Kigoolo
Kirabo Adrine
Ssempala Annette

Date: 20 June 2014
Venue: Mosa Court Apartments
Time: 9:00am – 1:00pm

Agenda Item 1: Arrival and Registration of Participants

All participants were registered upon their arrival. In total, 10 participants attended the meeting. Please refer to the participants list attached as Annex 1.

Agenda Item 2: Welcome and Opening Remarks –Stephen Kigoolo

Stephen, the Programme Manager ECOTRUST, welcomed the participants. He led the participants through self-introductions and also took them through the meeting's agenda.

Agenda Item 3: Presentation of Project Brief

Part A: Introduction to Global Climate Change – Ms. Annette Ssempala

Annette explained to the participants the meaning of Global Warming and Climate Change using a PowerPoint slide show. She asked the participants to give examples of how they have been affected by climate change. The possible solutions to climate change effects were also suggested. Among the solutions suggested were energy efficient cook stoves.

Part B: Introduction to Carbon Finance for Cook Stoves – Ms. Adrine Kirabo

Adrine explained to the participants that traditional sigiris (stoves) use a lot of charcoal or firewood, which cost a lot of money. They produce a lot of CO₂ that pollutes the environment. However the

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purchase price of such inefficient appliances is affordable to many households (UGX 7,000).

On the other hand ICS use much less fuel, which saves money and also produces less CO₂. However, the full cost of an ICS is not affordable to the majority of households (UGX 30,000). She explained that the project would make ICS more affordable by the use of carbon finance, making them more accessible to households. She also explained that the reduction in household air pollution from the use of an ICS results in “smoke money” or carbon credits that can be sold.

Part C: Introduction to ‘Mayi Sitovu’ Project – Mr. Stephen Kigoolo

Stephen explained to the participants that the ‘Mayi Sitovu’ project would provide ICS to the households at affordable prices. He also explained that using an ICS produces less CO₂ than using the traditional ‘sigiri’ or three stone fire.

He also explained that developed countries are producing more CO₂ than they should, and are therefore required to buy carbon credits from projects that are reducing CO₂ emissions. The carbon credits are sold and the revenue generated is invested into the ICS project so that many more households can afford to own an ICS. The money is also used to support community development programmes chosen by the stove users.

Agenda Item 4: Questions and Comments

The participants were invited to ask questions and also to make comments about the project. Below are the questions and their respective answers as well as the comments.

Q 1: (Kepo Richard Dravu) How will carbon finance revenues be shared with the stove users?

A 1: (Stephen) The project will share with the stove users the revenues generated by reducing the price of the stoves. Also a free annual maintenance service will be done for all the stoves sold. Part of the revenue earned from the sale of the carbon credits will be invested in community projects that will improve the livelihoods of the people.

Q 2: (Moses Ogwal) Is the project only going to cover Mbale region?

A 2: (Adrine) The pilot phase will be implemented in Mbale region. However, the project will expand to other parts of Uganda. The lessons learned during the pilot phase will be vital in improving project implementation.

Q 3: (Kepo Richard Dravu) Comment: He thanked the organisers for such an educative meeting and for promoting energy efficient technologies that will improve the environment and the community livelihoods. He cautioned the project implementers to select only stoves that are suitable to the local cooking conditions. Such ICS should be safe, durable and affordable for household so that more people participate in the project.

Agenda item 5: Do No Harm Assessment and Item 6: Sustainability Assessment.

The participants were taken through a “blind” exercise using a live document with a blank assessment matrix. A short explanation of the Sustainable Development Matrix was given prior to discussing each item. The final table is included in item D.2.

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Agenda Item 7: Evaluation

Participants were given forms to evaluate the meeting. The evaluation forms were collected from each participant before they departed. Please see section C.1.ii. of this report.

Agenda Item 8: Closure

The meeting was closed at 12.30pm. by Mrs Pauline Nantogo, the Executive Director of ECOTRUST. She thanked participants for attending and looked forward to the start of the project.

vii. Minutes of other consultations

No other consultation meetings were held.

viii. Assessment of all comments

Stakeholder comments	Were the comments taken into account?	Explanation (Why? How?)
Concern about the cost of the stoves?	Yes	The use of carbon finance to lower the cost of the ICS was carefully explained. The project will ensure that the prices of ICS are affordable to all households
Will carbon finance support the sustainable development of the communities and alleviate poverty in society?	Yes	The revenue earned from the sale of the carbon credits from ICS will be invested in community projects that will improve the livelihoods of the people. The lower use of wood fuel will help the households to save money and time, and thus improve their income. The project will also generate employment opportunities for community members. This will improve their livelihoods.
Only Mbale region covered by the project?	Yes	The project will supply enough ICS to cover the three Districts of Mbale, Manafwa and Bududa, and then It will expand to other regions in Uganda.
Will the stoves meet the different needs of different households?	Yes	The project will distribute different ICS that will meet the different needs of households. It will distribute firewood or charcoal, portable or fixed domestic household ICS in different sizes and at affordable prices.
Will the stoves be suitable for users?	Yes	Only good quality stoves that have been tested by users will be provided. Samples of all of them will be lab tested for thermal efficiency.

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ix. Revisit sustainability assessment

Are you going to revisit the sustainable development assessment?	Yes	No
Please note that this is necessary when there are indicators scored 'negative' or if there are stakeholder comments that can't be mitigated	<input type="checkbox"/>	X

Give reasoning behind the decision

There were no major sustainable development concerns raised during the stakeholder consultation process. It is therefore not necessary to change the project design, as it is not necessary to incorporate any additional measures to limit or avoid negative environmental impacts. As a whole the project is perceived to be very positive in terms of the three categories of sustainability: Environment, Society and Economy.

x. Summary of alterations based on comments

No changes to the project design were necessary.

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SECTION D. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT

D. 1. Own sustainable development assessment

i. 'Do no harm' assessment

The assessment was carried out by ECOTRUST by answering all the questions in Annex H of the Gold Standard toolkit and additionally raising any known concerns that had been identified during the project planning phase. The assessment is summarised in the following table:

Safeguarding principles	Description of relevance to the project	Assessment of risks breaching it	Mitigation Measures
Human Rights 1 The project respects internationally proclaimed human rights including dignity, cultural property and uniqueness of indigenous people. The project is not complicit in Human Rights abuses.	Uganda has ratified the Rome Statute established by the Coalition for the International Criminal Court. The project respects internationally proclaimed human rights including dignity, cultural property and uniqueness of indigenous people. The project is not complicit in Human Rights abuses. The impact on settlement and cultural heritage is deemed to be positive, as many displaced people can return home with less scarcity of cooking fuels.	Low	N/A
2 The project does not involve and is not complicit in involuntary resettlement.	Uganda has ratified the OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa and the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of the Internally Displaced Persons (Kampala Convention). The project does not involve any involuntary resettlement.	Low	N/A
3 The project does not involve and is not complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical	Uganda has ratified the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage UNESCO. No cultural heritage will be altered by the	Low	N/A

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Safeguarding principles	Description of relevance to the project	Assessment of risks breaching it	Mitigation Measures
cultural heritage.	project.		
Labour Standards 4 The project respects the employees' freedom of association and their right to collective bargaining and is not complicit in restrictions of these freedoms and rights.	Uganda has ratified the ILO convention C087 (Freedom of Association) and C098 (Right to Organise and Collective Bargain Association). Neither the PoA nor the CPA is restricting employees to these freedoms and rights.	Low	N/A.
5 The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labour.	Uganda has ratified the ILO convention C029 (Forced Labour) and C105 (Abolition of Forced Labour). This CPA ensures that no forced or compulsory labour occurs.	Low	N/A
6 The project does not employ and is not complicit in any form of child labour.	Uganda has ratified the ILO convention C182 (Worst Forms of Child Forced Labour). As for local factors, child labour is generally tolerated in the region and the risk of sexual harassment is real. However, given the exemplary reputation of ECOTRUST, the small and controlled labour force of this CPA and the minimum number of suppliers involved, the risk of being complicit is negligible.	Low	N/A
7 The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or any other basis.	Uganda has ratified the ILO convention C100 (Equal Remuneration) and C111 (Discrimination). Neither the PoA nor the CPA are involved in discrimination. There is no such risk involved in the project.	Low	ECOTRUST provides a safe and harassment-free environment. The ECOTRUST management immediately deals with any reported case(s) of harassment. ECOTRUST has an exemplary employment

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Safeguarding principles	Description of relevance to the project	Assessment of risks breaching it	Mitigation Measures
			record and corporate reputation in Uganda, and has a Board mad up of leading and respected personalities in Uganda.
8 The project provides workers with a safe and healthy work environment and is not complicit in exposing workers to unsafe or unhealthy work environments.	ECOTRUST does not manufacture ICS. It contracts companies that have been thoroughly assessed to determine whether they comply with national regulations.	Low	Regular monitoring process by ECOTRUST of suppliers and distribution partners.
Environmental Protection 9 The project takes a precautionary approach in regard to environmental challenges and is not complicit in practices contrary to the precautionary principle.	The project confirms that it takes a precautionary approach in regard to environmental challenges and is not complicit in practices contrary to the precautionary principle. In fact, one of the strengths of the project is its positive impact on deforestation. The project intends to support tree-planting efforts in the communities using its ICS.	Low	Regular monitoring of the ICS suppliers to ensure that they comply to the national regulations
10 The project does not involve and is not complicit in significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, including those that are (a) legally protected, (b) officially proposed for protection, (c) identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation value or (d) recognised as	The project does not involve and is not complicit in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats.	Low	N/A

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Safeguarding principles	Description of relevance to the project	Assessment of risks breaching it	Mitigation Measures
protected by traditional local communities			
Anti-Corruption 11 The project does not involve and is not complicit in corruption.	Uganda ratified the United Nations Convention against Corruption. However, corruption is prevalent at many levels in the region and is identified as one of the major project-specific risks, which are listed below.	Medium	See project-specific risks
Project-Specific Risks 1 The project prevents fraud and cheating. 2 The project is supervised to detect poor quality of ICS which could spoil the acceptance and credibility of the project.	Issuance of fake stove sales receipts by producer or supplier. This is a risk given the intangible and unconventional nature of emission reductions as a commodity and the relatively large amount of money involved.	Medium	Regular monitoring process. Unannounced visits to users. Disciplinary action and possible legal actions if fraud is encountered, or suspension of the CPA.
	Inconsistency of stove manufacturing quality affecting the effective reduction of emissions. There is a risk that suppliers could be tempted to “cut corners” in an effort to reduce the cost and retain higher profits.	Medium	CME lab tests on random samples taken from end users for the stove models/brands. Feedback about the results to the supplier/manufacturer. Progressive disciplinary actions on suppliers that produce deficient ICS.

ii. Sustainable development matrix

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG (referring to WHO)	Chosen parameter and explanation	Score
Environment				
Air quality	Not required	As most of the disease burden due to	Parameter: CO and RSPM To observe/monitor: fuel consumption	+

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Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG (referring to WHO)	Chosen parameter and explanation	Score
		<p>indoor air pollution falls on children under five years of age, interventions will help achieve a significant reduction in child mortality (Goal 4)</p>	<p>(quantitative) and survey results (qualitative).</p> <p>Explanation: The cleaner and more efficient combustion of ICS and the reduction of at least 50% in fuel consumption are directly related to indoor air pollution from other harmful emissions such as CO and Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM), which create health-threatening effects. In accordance with <i>Johnson, M., et al., Modelling indoor air pollution from cookstove emissions in developing countries using a Monte Carlo single-box model, Atmospheric Environment (2011), doi:10.1016/j.atmosenv.2011.03.044</i> 50% reduction in fuel consumption achieved through more energy efficient design of stoves also significantly reduces CO and RSPM pollution. http://ehs.sph.berkeley.edu/krsmith/publications/2011/johnson_boxmodel.pdf.</p> <p>However, the exact reductions of CO and RSPM pollution cannot be reliably calculated or ascertained just on the basis of the reductions of CO₂ emissions or fuel consumption. In addition to fuel consumption, CO and RSPM pollution also depends on ICS usage patterns and the conditions at the specific place of use, which differ in each household.</p> <p>As the measurement of CO and RSPM in each household is not possible, an additional reference has been introduced: a qualitative question about air quality has been included in the PoA's household monitoring survey about the usage of ICS.</p>	

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Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG (referring to WHO)	Chosen parameter and explanation	Score
Water quality and quantity	Not required		Parameter: Improved Water Quality and Quantity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Neither ground nor surface water will be affected in any way by the project. 	0
Soil conditions	Not required	Ensure environmental sustainability (Goal 7): Proportion of land area covered by forest	Parameter: Reduced Soil Erosion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erosion levels to improve, as deforestation will be reduced. ICS consume at least 50% less fuel when compared to traditional stoves. Nevertheless soil condition cannot be reasonably measured Clay extracted to produce the ICS might affect local soil. The project will only use ICS suppliers that meet the national environment regulations. End of product life garbage disposal could affect soil. Stove material is neutral to water and soil. All waste metals generated from stove production will be recycled back into the production process or sold for scrap. 	0
Other pollutants	Not required		Parameter: Noise <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The level of noise at the factories supplying the project cannot be excluded. ECOTRUST will only contract factories that comply with the national environment regulations. 	0
Biodiversity	Not required	The proportion of the population relying on solid fuels constitutes one of the indicators to monitor progress	Parameter: Conservation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of affected and/or threatened plants & fauna due to deforestation should decrease, but biodiversity changes cannot be reasonably measured. 	0

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Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG (referring to WHO)	Chosen parameter and explanation	Score
		towards ensuring environmental sustainability (Goal 7)		
Social development				
Quality of employment	Not required	The collection of fuel imposes a serious time burden on women and children and alleviating this drudgery will contribute to promoting gender equality and empowering women (Goal 3)	Parameter: Job Quality •Although there will be more job opportunities for the artisans and stove manufacturers, the quality and job tasks will stay the same.	0
Livelihood of the poor	Not required	With less time spent on fuel collection, people will have more time available for education and income generation activities that are likely to contribute to eradicating extreme poverty (Goal 1)	Parameter: Poverty Alleviation •Drop in household cooking fuel expenditure •Reduction of mortality for IAP •Reduction of respiratory diseases related to IAP •ICS are more durable and with the provided maintenance service require less expenditure in repairing. •ICS use NRB, therefore people still spend time collecting fuel even if it is for free.	+

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Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG (referring to WHO)	Chosen parameter and explanation	Score
		Reduce child mortality (Goal 4)		
Access to affordable and clean energy services	Not required		Parameter: Number of disseminated ICS in use The project is designed to provide ICS to poor households. ICS are made affordable to low-income households by using carbon finance. ICS will replace inefficient and highly polluting stoves used by the majority (+90%) of households in Uganda.	+
Human and institutional capacity	Not required		Parameter: Staff Capacity Building • There will not be a significant impact in human education or schooling. Business development is addressed with other indicators	0
Economic and technological development				
Quantitative employment and income generation	Not required	With less time spent on fuel collection, people will have more time available for education and income generation activities that are likely to contribute to eradicating extreme poverty (Goal 1).	Parameter: Job Creation • Household income increases due to ICS fuel savings, providing members with capital for business creation • Employment of ICS vendors and marketing staff • Employment of ICS manufacturers • Durable product reduces the recurring expenses of buying a traditional stove. • Reduction of income for charcoal manufacturers / vendors; but charcoal producers did not see the project as a threat, as the stove will not completely stop the use of charcoal.	+
Balance of payments and	Not required		Parameter: Domestic and Foreign Investment • Amount of domestic investment is minimal to	0

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Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG (referring to WHO)	Chosen parameter and explanation	Score
investment			include a CPA under the PoA •No foreign direct investment at scale will be required to develop CPAs	
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	Not required		Parameter: Local Technology Transfer and Technology Autonomy •R&D knowledge sharing for entrepreneurs interested in manufacturing ICS •Most materials are locally available in Uganda, minor impact due to the use of sheet metal in some models, which is not locally made.	0

Comments accompanying own sustainable development matrix

The overall impact of the activity is viewed as positive. Lessons from previous projects have been incorporated to improve the design of this project. Since none of the indicators were negative, no mitigation measures are mentioned in the matrix.

D. 2. Stakeholders Blind sustainable development matrix

At the LSC held in Mbale on 12 December 2013

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
Air quality	Not required	Smoke will be less than with a 3-stone fire.	Parameter: CO and RSPM To observe/monitor: fuel consumption (quantitative) and survey results (qualitative).	+
Water quality	Not required	Low tree cutting	Parameter: Improved	0

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Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
and quantity		because of reduced wood fuel usage will cause lower run-off and less soil erosion resulting in cleaner water.	Water Quality and Quantity Neither ground nor surface water will be affected in any way by the project, and both are likely to be improved over time.	
Soil condition	Not required	The ash from the stoves will be used as a soil nutrient.	Parameter: Reduced Soil Erosion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erosion levels will decline as deforestation will be reduced. Nevertheless soil conditions cannot be reasonably measured Clay extracted to produce the ICS might affect local soil. The project will ensure that all suppliers of ICS comply with the national regulations on environment and have clearance from the relevant environment agencies. 	0
Other pollutants	Not required	All airborne pollutants will be lowered.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The level of noise at the factories cannot be excluded. ECOTRUST will only contract factories that comply with the national regulations on environment. Positive effects (e.g. the trees that are not cut 	0

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Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
			down due to the project activity, are difficult to quantify.	
Biodiversity	Not required	Reduces the use of firewood and will protect the fragile environment of eastern Uganda.	Parameter: Conservation Number of affected and/or threatened plants & fauna due to deforestation should decrease, but biodiversity cannot be reasonably measured.	+
Quality of employment	Not required	Creates employment for artisans.	Parameter: Job Quality There will be more job opportunities for sales staff and stove manufacturers. Better quality skills will be required for mass production.	+
Livelihood of the poor	Not required	Reduces money and time spent on the purchase of firewood and charcoal.	Parameter: Poverty Alleviation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drop in household cooking fuel expenditure • Reduction of mortality for IAP • Reduction of respiratory diseases 	+
Access to affordable and clean energy services	Not required	ICS will be bought at lower costs because of the use of carbon finance to make them more affordable.	Parameter: Number of disseminated ICS in use The project is designed to provide ICS to poor households. They will replace inefficient and highly polluting stoves used by most	+

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Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
			households in Uganda.	
Human and institutional capacity	Not required	Human capacity to make quality stoves will be improved, especially by employing present stove artisans.	Parameter: Staff Capacity Building. Improved through on the job training	+
Quantitative employment and income generation	Not required	More people will get employment along the distribution chain	Parameter: Job Creation. Employment of ICS manufacturers will rise. The durable product with annual maintenance service will reduce the recurring expense of buying replacement traditional stoves.	+
Balance of payments and investment	Not required	The project is too small to make much impact on the balance of payments.	Parameter: Domestic and Foreign Investment Amount of domestic investment is minimal to include a CPA under the PoA.	0
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	Not required	The scaled up manufacturing of the ICS is the technology that is being transferred.	Parameter: Local Technology Transfer and Technology Autonomy Production knowledge will be shared with entrepreneurs interested in manufacturing ICS.	0

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Comments resulting from the stakeholders blind sustainable development matrix

The stakeholders' blind sustainable development matrix was presented in a brainstorming session to allow all participants to make unbiased comments on the project. Each indicator was displayed on a PowerPoint slide and the participants were asked to 'score' the indicator as positive, negative or neutral giving a reason for their scoring. The participants also suggested possible ways to monitor the indicators as put in Section E.

Give analysis of difference between own sustainable development matrix and the one resulting from the blind exercise with stakeholders. Explain how both were consolidated.

ECOTRUST's own sustainable development matrix and the stakeholders' blind sustainable development exercise were very similar in impact and relevance of indicators. The two matrices, including the blind sustainable development matrix for the LSC held in Kampala on 20 June 2014, were combined to consolidate the scores.

At the LSC held in Kampala on 20 June 2014

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
Air quality	Not required	Smoke will be less than with a 3-stone fire.	Parameter: CO and RSPM To observe/monitor: fuel consumption (quantitative) and survey results (qualitative).	+
Water quality and quantity	Not required	Low tree cutting because of reduced wood fuel usage will cause lower run-off and less soil erosion resulting in cleaner water.	Parameter: Improved Water Quality and Quantity Neither ground nor surface water will be affected in any way by the project, and both are likely to be improved over time.	0
Soil condition	Not required	The ash from the stoves will be used as a soil nutrient.	Parameter: Reduced Soil Erosion •Erosion levels will	0

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Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
			<p>decline as deforestation will be reduced. Nevertheless soil condition cannot be reasonably measured</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Clay extracted to produce the ICS might affect local soil. The project will ensure that all suppliers of ICS comply with the national regulations on environment and have clearance from the relevant environment agencies. 	
Other pollutants	Not required	All airborne pollutants will be lowered.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The level of noise at the factories cannot be excluded. ECOTRUST will only contract factories that comply with the national regulations on environment. •Positive effects (e.g. the trees that are not cut down due to the project activity, are difficult to quantify. 	0
Biodiversity	Not required	Reduces the use of firewood and will protect the fragile environment of eastern Uganda.	Parameter: Conservation Number of affected and/or threatened plants & fauna due to deforestation should	+

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Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
			decrease, but biodiversity cannot be reasonably measured.	
Quality of employment	Not required	Creates employment for artisans.	Parameter: Job Quality There will be more job opportunities for sales staff and stove manufacturers. Better quality skills will be required for mass production.	+
Livelihood of the poor	Not required	Reduces money and time spent on the purchase of firewood and charcoal.	Parameter: Poverty Alleviation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drop in household cooking fuel expenditure • Reduction of mortality for IAP • Reduction of respiratory diseases 	+
Access to affordable and clean energy services	Not required	ICS will be bought at lower costs because of the use of carbon finance to make them more affordable.	Parameter: Number of disseminated ICS in use The project is designed to provide ICS to poor households. They will replace inefficient and highly polluting stoves used by most households in Uganda.	+
Human and institutional capacity	Not required	Human capacity to make quality stoves will be improved, especially by employing present stove artisans.	Parameter: Staff Capacity Building. Improved through on the job training	+
Quantitative employment	Not required	More people will get employment	Parameter: Job Creation.	+

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Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
and income generation		along the distribution chain	Employment of ICS manufacturers will rise. The durable product with annual maintenance service will reduce the recurring expense of buying replacement traditional stoves.	
Balance of payments and investment	Not required	The project is too small to make much impact on the balance of payments.	Parameter: Domestic and Foreign Investment Amount of domestic investment is minimal to include a CPA under the PoA.	0
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	Not required	The scaled up manufacturing of the ICS is the technology that is being transferred.	Parameter: Local Technology Transfer and Technology Autonomy Production knowledge will be shared with entrepreneurs interested in manufacturing ICS.	0

Comments resulting from the stakeholders blind sustainable development matrix

The stakeholders' blind sustainable development matrix was presented in a brainstorming session to allow all participants to make unbiased comments on the project. Each indicator was displayed on a PowerPoint slide and the participants were asked to 'score' the indicator as positive, negative or neutral giving a reason for their scoring. The participants also suggested possible ways to monitor the indicators as put in Section E.

Give analysis of difference between own sustainable development matrix and the one resulting from the blind exercise with stakeholders. Explain how both were consolidated.

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ECOTRUST's own sustainable development matrix and the stakeholders' blind sustainable development exercise in Kampala were also very similar in impact and relevance of indicators. The own matrix and the two blind matrices were combined to consolidate the scores.

D. 3. Consolidated sustainable development matrix

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
Air quality	Not required	As most of the disease burden due to indoor air pollution falls on children under five years of age, interventions will help achieve a significant reduction in child mortality (Goal 4)	<p>Parameter: CO and RSPM</p> <p>To observe/monitor: fuel consumption (quantitative) and survey results (qualitative).</p> <p>Explanation: The cleaner and more efficient combustion of ICS and the reduction of at least 50% in fuel consumption are directly related to indoor air pollution from other harmful emissions such as CO and Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM), which create health-threatening effects. In accordance with <i>Johnson, M., et al., Modelling indoor air pollution from cookstove emissions in developing countries using a Monte Carlo single-box model, Atmospheric</i></p>	+

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Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
			<p><i>Environment (2011), doi:10.1016/j.atmosenv.2011.03.044</i> 50% reduction in fuel consumption achieved through more energy efficient design of stoves also significantly reduces CO and RSPM pollution. http://ehs.sph.berkeley.edu/krsmith/publications/2011/johnson_boxmodel.pdf.</p> <p>However, the exact reductions of CO and RSPM pollution cannot be reliably calculated or ascertained just on the basis of the reductions of CO₂ emissions or fuel consumption. In addition to fuel consumption, CO and RSPM pollution also depends on ICS usage patterns and the conditions at the specific place of use, which differ in each household.</p> <p>As the measurement of CO and RSPM in each household is not possible, an additional reference has been introduced: a qualitative question</p>	

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Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
			about air quality has been included in the PoA's household monitoring survey about the usage of ICS. The results of this survey will be used together with fuel savings data to confirm the improvement of air quality in the household through the introduction of ICS.	
Water quality and quantity	Not required		Parameter: Improved Water Quality and Quantity Neither ground nor surface water will be affected in any way by the project.	0
Soil condition	Not required	Ensure environmental sustainability (Goal 7): Proportion of land area covered by forest	Parameter: Reduced Soil Erosion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Erosion levels to improve as deforestation will be reduced. Nevertheless soil condition cannot be reasonably measured •Clay extracted to produce the ICS might affect local soil. The project will ensure that all suppliers of ICS comply with the national regulations on environment and have clearance from the 	0

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Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
			relevant environment agencies.	
Other pollutants	Not required		Parameter: Noise <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The level of noise at the factories cannot be excluded. ECOTRUST will only contract suppliers that comply with the national regulations on environment. 	0
Biodiversity	Not required	The proportion of the population relying on solid fuels constitutes one of the indicators to monitor progress towards ensuring environmental sustainability (Goal 7)	Parameter: Conservation Number of affected and/or threatened plants & fauna due to deforestation should decrease, but biodiversity cannot be reasonably measured. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive effects, as mentioned during the stakeholder consultations (i.e. the trees that are not cut down due to the project activity, are difficult to quantify. 	0
Quality of employment	Not required	The collection of fuel imposes a serious time burden on women and children and alleviating this	Parameter: Job Quality Although there will be more job opportunities for vendors and stove manufacturers, the	0

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Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
		drudgery will contribute to promoting gender equality and empowering women (Goal 3)	quality will be raised. Better quality skills will be required for mass production.	
Livelihood of the poor	Not required	<p>With less time spent on fuel collection, people will have more time available for education and income generation activities that are likely to contribute to eradicating extreme poverty (Goal 1)</p> <p>Reduce child mortality (Goal 4)</p>	<p>Parameter: Poverty Alleviation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drop in household cooking fuel expenditure • ICS are more durable and with the provided maintenance service require less expenditure in repairing. • ICS use NRB, therefore people still spend time collecting fuel even if it is for free. <p>The weight of portable stove could cause injury. Partly confirmed but also offset by the stability advantages while cooking.</p>	0
Access to affordable and clean energy services	Not required		<p>Parameter: Number of disseminated ICS in use</p> <p>The project is designed to provide ICS to poor households. ICS are made affordable to low-income households by using carbon finance. ICS will replace inefficient and highly polluting</p>	+

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Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
			stoves used by most households in Uganda.	
Human and institutional capacity	Not required		Parameter: Staff Capacity Building There will not be a significant impact in human education or schooling. Business development is addressed with other indicators	0
Quantitative employment and income generation	Not required	With less time spent on fuel collection, people will have more time available for education and income generation activities that are likely to contribute to eradicating extreme poverty (Goal 1).	Parameter: Job Creation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household income increases due to ICS fuel savings, providing users with more disposable income • Employment of ICS vendors and marketing staff • Employment of ICS manufacturers • Durable product reduces the recurring expenses of buying a traditional stove. 	+
Balance of payments and investment	Not required	The project is too small to make much impact on the balance of payments.	Parameter: Domestic and Foreign Investment Amount of domestic investment is minimal to include a CPA under the PoA No foreign direct investment at scale will	0

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Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
			be required to develop CPAs.	
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	Not required	The scaled up manufacturing of the ICS is the technology that is being transferred.	Parameter: Local Technology Transfer and Technology Autonomy • R&D knowledge sharing for entrepreneurs interested in manufacturing ICS Most materials are locally available in Uganda, minor impact due to the use of sheet metal, which is not locally made.	0
<p>Justification choices, data source and provision of references A justification paragraph and reference source is required for each indicator, regardless of score</p>				
Air quality		<p>By definition an ICS burns fuel more efficiently, reducing the emission of particulate matter. In addition, less fuel is used which directly leads to a reduction of the total emissions of cooking in households. Therefore air quality in households is improved. Reference: http://www.who.int/indoorair</p> <p>Explanation: According to <i>Johnson, M., et al</i> a 50% reduction in fuel consumption achieved through more energy efficient design of stoves also significantly reduces CO/RSPM/soot air pollution. (http://ehs.sph.berkeley.edu/krsmith/publications/2011/johnson_boxmodel.pdf). Research indicates reduced CO and RSPM as follows: A quantitative estimation for the reduction of CO, RSPM etc. arising from the emission reductions of the programme due to the reduced consumption of firewood or charcoal. It can be derived as follows (Reference: Modelling indoor air pollution from cook stove emissions in developing countries using a Monte Carlo single-box model, Johnson et.al)</p>		

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Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
			<p>Wood-fuel ICS reduce CO emissions by three-fourths and PM emissions by nearly half. More precisely for the model compared in the study (table 2, page 4) it indicates a mean reduction of PM in the range of 35% and 83% (1975 μg per cubic metre to 1266 measured in the field and 328 measured in the lab respectively). Similarly, the measured CO emissions are reduced by 50% or more (25, compared to 12 or 7 mg per cubic metre respectively).</p> <p>For charcoal rocket stoves, CO emissions are reduced by at least half.</p> <p>However, exact reductions of CO/RPM/soot pollution cannot be reliably calculated or ascertained only on the basis of fuel reduction or reduction of CO₂ emissions. In addition to fuel consumption, CO/RSPM/soot air pollution depends also on ICS usage patterns and conditions at the specific place of use, which differ in each household.</p> <p>As the measurement of CO and RSPM in each household is not possible, an additional qualitative reference will be introduced: a question about air quality will be included in the "Usage Survey – Household Questionnaire asking the ICS users "How do you perceive air quality when using an ICS, when compared to the old stove?" The results of this survey will be monitored and used together with the fuel savings data to confirm the improvement of air quality in the household by the introduction of ICS.</p>	
Water quality and quantity			There is no release of pollutants into any kind of water as part of the manufacturing and distribution process of ICS.	
Soil condition			<p>The reliance on fuel wood can put considerable pressure on forests, particularly in areas where biomass is scarce and the demand for wood outweighs natural re-growth. Depending on the environmental context, deforestation is a driving force for land degradation and desertification. Justification for the neutral score: requiring less fuel significantly reduces the pressure on forestry resources, contributing to reducing deforestation and therefore improving the risk of soil erosion and floods.</p> <p>Reference: http://www.who.int/indoorair/mdg/energymdg/en/index.html</p> <p>Proper waste handling will strictly followed; all metal scrap</p>	

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Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
			will be sorted for re-use in the production of ICS or for recycling.	
Other pollutants			Besides the pollutants mentioned under air quality and soil condition, the noise parameter was discussed at the stakeholder consultations, but was found to have neither positive nor negative impacts and is thus rated neutral.	
Biodiversity			Reducing the pressure on forests for wood fuel production has a positive effect on the rate of deforestation and therefore the loss of biodiversity. However, there could be other potential threats for habitats through the production of ICS, like clay extraction in wetlands. ECOTRUST will therefore ensure that their suppliers of the ICS comply with all environmental regulations and have been cleared by the relevant environmental agency. The PoA was approved by the Ugandan National Environmental Management Authority as part of the process to secure a Uganda Letter of Approval (LoA). The parameter is therefore rated as neutral.	
Quality of employment			Through the marketing, distribution and maintenance of ICS, the ECOTRUST CPA will increase ICS sales and therefore the artisans will get better job opportunities. However, to precisely assess the improvement of the quality of work created, it should be compared to the previous work done by the respective workers. This is not deemed feasible as the project will create many jobs in many different areas: from construction of the ICS, through sales personnel and technicians involved in the maintenance of the ICS. The parameter is therefore rated as neutral.	
Livelihood of the poor			Dependence on polluting and inefficient household fuels and appliances is both a cause and a result of poverty: Poor households often do not have the resources to obtain cleaner, more efficient fuels and appliances. Conversely, reliance on simple household fuels and appliances holds back economic development, continuing a vicious cycle of poverty and reliance on polluting, inefficient fuels. Reference: http://www.who.int/indoorair/impacts/en/ The fuel, time and money savings achieved through the use of the ICS, as well as their clean burning, is contributing to the improvement of livelihoods. However, the quantitative measurement of the improvement of livelihoods is difficult, and the parameter is therefore rated as neutral.	

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Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
Access to affordable and clean energy services				
Human and institutional capacity				
Quantitative employment and income generation				
Balance of payments and investment				
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance				

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Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
		to popularise ICS, especially by NGOs and donor organisations, have resulted in the creation of several stove manufacturing companies and groups across Africa. The ICSEA PoA is not prescriptive about what stove models are used by ECOTRUST, but they must all undergo a standard safety test and efficiency rating before being accepted for inclusion into the PoA.		

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SECTION E. DISCUSSION ON SUSTAINABILITY MONITORING PLAN

Discuss stakeholders' ideas on monitoring sustainable development indicators. Do people have ideas on how this could be done in a cost effective way? Are there ways in which stakeholders can participate in monitoring?

Given that the project activity does not have any negative sustainability impacts, the main monitoring required is to ensure that the clay extraction for the stoves is within the national regulations and that the suppliers comply with any conditions required for such extraction.

It was agreed that stakeholders should be able to provide information regarding the following indicators:

- Air quality (using the following parameter: household survey)
- Access to affordable and clean energy services (using the following parameter: household survey to determine the number of disseminated ICS in use)
- Quantitative Employment and Income Generation (using the following parameter: ECOTRUST CPA1's Employment List to determine increase in employment and household survey to determine # of disseminated ICS in use which also indicates increase in household income due to ICS fuel savings, providing users with more disposable income)
- Fraud and Cheating (using the following parameter: corresponding sales agreement/logbook records entered into the ECOTRUST database, checked by the CME)
- ICS Quality (using the following parameter: biennial efficiency testing of a sample of 1 year & 2 year old stoves)
- Labour Standards – Sexual Harassment and Discrimination (using the following parameter: Annual Incidence Report from ECOTRUST)
- Labour Standards – Health and Safety (ECOTRUST will regularly monitor suppliers and distribution partners wherever possible for compliance with national regulations concerning health and safety in the work environment).
- Environmental Protection – (ECOTRUST will regularly monitor ICS suppliers for compliance with national regulations concerning environmental protection).

SECTION F. DESCRIPTION OF THE DESIGN OF THE STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK ROUND

As part of the Stakeholder Feedback Round (SFR), copies of the Local Stakeholder Consultation Report, Project Design Document and Passport will be made publicly available in hard copy at the Natural Resources Departments of the Districts of Mbale, Manafwa and Bududa. All stakeholders who participated in the Local Stakeholder Consultation will be invited to make comments about the project for a period of at least two months. Feedback forms will be provided for stakeholders to submit their comments. The feedback forms will then be collected and assessed by the project developer to determine which comments should be considered. Other methods such as email and telephone calls will also be used to collect comments about the project from stakeholders. Those who could not attend the local stakeholder meeting will also be invited to make comments on the project.

An additional Local Stakeholder Consultation (LSC) was held in Kampala for all Gold Standard INGO Stakeholders (Category F) and others who were invited to the LSC in Mbale but who were unable to attend because of the inconvenience of the location. This revised LSC Report includes both meetings and will be uploaded to the GS Registry as a subsequent LSC draft report.

The SFR will commence shortly after the project achieves 'listing' status with the Gold Standard.

In order to carry out a meaningful SFR, ECOTRUST will notify the Gold Standard once all documentation is available, uploaded and ready to be made publicly available. The necessary documentation will also be uploaded onto the Gold Standard registry and made publicly available on the ECOTRUST website (www.ecotrust.org), with feedback mechanisms clearly explained.