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SECTION A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. 1. Title of the project activity

Title: Empowering DRC communities through the use of Improved Cook Stoves – CPA001

Date: 11 September 2014

Version no.: 4

A. 2. Project eligibility under the Gold Standard

This Component Project Activity (CPA) is a first CPA included under the Programme of Activities (PoA) “Empowering DRC communities through the use of Improved Cook Stoves”.ⁱ The purpose of this project and the overall program under Gold Standard and Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) is the dissemination of improved (charcoal) cook stoves to rural and urban households of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), thereby replacing inefficient traditional stoves and cooking devices, thus reducing fuel consumption. The project reduces greenhouse gas emissions from the use of non-renewable biomass by allowing households to use less charcoal, the accessibility of which has continued to be expensive and scarce in most parts of the country and which is to the greatest part non-renewable.

This project, the first CPA, will only disseminate imported charcoal stoves from neighboring country, while the aim for the PoA for future CPAs is to disseminate stoves from local production in DRC. Demonstration in usage of the improved cook stoves will be held in the communities.

As the project involves dissemination of improved cook stoves to clearly identified end user households, the project is eligible to Gold Standard under the ‘end-use energy efficiency improvement’ category, defined as the reduction in the amount of energy required for delivering or producing non-energy physical goods or services.

- The project is to be included under a program which is a small scale program of type II (energy efficiency measures), the aggregated energy savings by a specific CPA, under AMS-II.G energy efficiency measures in thermal applications of non-renewable biomass, will not exceed 180 GWh_{th} per year in fuel output.
- The host country, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has ratified the Kyoto Protocol making the country eligible to host Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects and programs.
- Cap on GHG emissions: DRC is a Least Developed Country (LDC) and has no cap on its GHG emissions.
- GHG affected is CO₂
- This project is seeking GS CDM registration with GS and UNFCCC only and with no

other certification scheme.

- Project timeframe: Project start date was the date of publication of the PoA-DD for the UNFCCC global stakeholder process, 12 February 2014. Implementation of the first CPA will only start after registration of the PoA, which is expected to be finalized in December 2014. The 15,000 stoves in the first CPA will be disseminated over a period of 24 months.
- Transfer of carbon rights: The users purchasing the ICS will sign an agreement with the CME to transfer the carbon credit rights of the cook stoves.
- The CME ODA declaration was uploaded to the GS registry on 9 July 2014.

A. 3. Current project status

This project, as the first CPA of the program in short called the 'EcoStoves PoA', is at the end of its preparation stage of planning and design.

A contract has been signed between the CME, Climate Corporation Emissions Trading GmbH (Climate Corporation), an Austrian enterprise, and the local partner TaiCom Congo SPRL (TaiCom), a Congolese (DRC) enterprise, for financing and cooperation on implementation of the program and its projects. Agreement on purchase of cook stoves is being settled with the stove manufacturer. Transport and dissemination of the stoves are being discussed.

Together with the Ministry of Environment, Conservation of Nature and Tourism and the United Nations Development Program, TaiCom and Climate Corporation held the Local Stakeholder Consultation on December 5th to present the project to the stakeholders and receive their views and comments concerning the implementation of the project. The PoA-DD and first CPA-DD was submitted to DOE for validation which started on February 5th 2014.

SECTION B. DESIGN OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION PROCESS

B. 1. Design of physical meeting(s)

i. Agenda

The Agenda for LSC

- 9:45a.m: welcome from DNA and TCC
- 9:50a.m: Briefing from UNDP

- 9:55a.m: Official Opening Meeting
- 10:05a.m: Presentation of the DNA
- 10:50a.m: Presentation of the project ECO-STOVES PoA
- 11:30a.m: Tea Break
- 12:10p.m: Questions and comments
- 13:20p.m: Blind Sustainable Development exercise including discussion on monitoring SD parameters
- 14:20p.m: Continuous input mechanism
- 14:45pm: Closure of the meeting
- 14:50pm: Lunch

ii. Non-technical summary

Summary of the ECOStoves PoA

IN FRENCH

- **Forêt Congolaise sous pression:**

Le bois de feu et le charbon de bois constituent la principale source d'énergie en Afrique centrale et leur consommation ne cesse d'y croître. Selon les estimations, en République Démocratique du Congo, le bois énergie représente environ 85 % de la consommation énergétique totale du pays et 90 % des prélèvements ligneux sur les forêts et les espaces boisés périurbains (l'Etat des forêts, OFAC, 2008).

Cependant, l'exploitation informelle des forêts s'effectue généralement sans tenir compte de l'importance d'une gestion rationnelle des ressources naturelles. On assiste ainsi à une dégradation progressive des écosystèmes forestiers, voire dans certains cas à une déforestation totale dans les espaces périurbains.

Ainsi, les impacts écologiques sont visibles à tous les niveaux : changements climatiques, perte de biodiversité, désertification ou encore processus négatifs liés au carbone.

Au-delà des impacts écologiques, les impacts économiques et sociaux de la dégradation des ressources naturelles forestières sont tout aussi importants : pénurie énergétique, hausse des prix, exode rural, paupérisation, conflits fonciers, etc.

Dans la province du Sud – Kivu, Bukavu, jadis "Bukavu la verte" l'arbre est devenue une denrée rare. Le Parc National de Kahuzi Biega est sous pression et ceci affecte ce patrimoine mondial de l'UNESCO.

- **Perte des millions des vies humaines:**

La préparation de cuissons avec le système traditionnel est souvent très inefficace et dangereuse pour la santé. 1,6 millions de personnes meurent en effet chaque année à cause de problèmes respiratoires provoqués par l'inhalation de fumée, dont la plus part sont des femmes et des enfants (Source : Indoor Air Pollution and Health, Fact sheet N°292-June 2005, World Health Program).

- **Quelques initiatives efficaces**

TaiCom Congo en partenariat avec Climate Corporation avec l'appui du Ministère de l'Environnement, Conservation de la Nature et Tourisme et du PNUD s'engagent, dans le cadre des politiques nationales et internationales de lutte contre le changement climatique, à pallier à cette problématique de réduction de la demande en bois énergie sans alternative.

Le projet ECO-Stoves PoA, plus que jamais, est engagé afin que l'utilisation des foyers améliorés puisse devenir un réflexe et une habitude pour les populations urbaines et rurales en RD Congo. En plus des foyers Eco-Jiko, ECO-Stoves PoA accompagnera aussi la vulgarisation de foyers adaptés à des types de préparation bien déterminés selon le besoin tant en milieu Urbain que rural et qui économisent énormément de l'énergie. Toutes ces technologies de réduction de la consommation de l'énergie seront approuvées par les techniciens de l'ISTA (Institut de Supérieur des Sciences et Technologies Appliquées) et d'autres partenaires incontournables dans la lutte pour la préservation de l'environnement.

L'activité d'ECO-Stoves PoA est donc principalement focalisée sur la distribution des fours améliorés, qui permettent de réduire la consommation de combustible lors de leur utilisation par rapport aux fours traditionnels.

En effet, le four traditionnel correspond généralement au foyer "3 pierres". C'est le modèle le plus basique et le moins onéreux, puisqu'il ne nécessite que 3 pierres de tailles homogènes, sur lesquelles peuvent être disposés les plats de cuisson. Face à cette technique traditionnelle, les foyers améliorés proposés par ECO-Stoves PoA seront sélectionnés sur base de la technologie de la "rocket stove", offrant une utilisation efficiente de la chaleur, qui permet de réduire la consommation de bois, la fumée et la pollution en milieu intérieur.

Six provinces sont concernées par ce projet dont : Kinshasa, Sud-Kivu, Province Orientale, Bandundu, Katanga et Bas-Congo. Pour la première année, 2014, un projet pilote de distribution de 20 000 foyers seront systématiquement distribués dans une des provinces ci-haut citées.

La République Démocratique Congo a besoin d'au moins 2 millions des foyers distribués d'ici 2020 afin de réduire cette pression sur la forêt et sauver des vies de la pollution.

IN ENGLISH

- Congolese Forest under pressure:

Firewood and charcoal are the main source of energy in Central Africa and their use continues to grow. Estimated in the Democratic Republic of Congo, fuelwood accounts for about 85 % of total energy consumption in the country and 90% of wood removals from forests and suburban woodlands (state forests, OFAC , 2008).

However, informal logging is usually done without taking into account the importance of the sound management of natural resources. We are witnessing a gradual degradation of forest ecosystems, and in some cases a total deforestation in peri-urban areas.

Thus, the ecological impacts are visible at all levels, climate change, loss of biodiversity, desertification, and negative processes related to carbon.

Beyond environmental impacts, economic and social impacts of the degradation of forest resources are equally important: energy shortages, rising prices, rural exodus, poverty, land disputes, etc.

In the province of South - Kivu, Bukavu, formerly "Bukavu green " tree is a rare commodity. The Kahuzi Biega is under pressure and this affects the World Heritage of UNESCO.

- loss of millions of lives :

The cooking with the traditional system is often ineffective and dangerous to health. 1.6 million people die each year due to effect of respiratory problems caused by smoke inhalation, most of them are women and children (Source: Indoor Air Pollution and Health, Fact sheet N ° 292 June - 2005 World Health Program).

- Some effective initiatives

TAICOM Congo in partnership with Climate Corporation with support from the Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Tourism and UNDP undertake, within the framework of national and international fight against climate change policies, to overcome this problem of reducing the demand for wood energy without alternative.

ECO - Stoves PoA project, more than ever, committed to the use of improved stoves can become a reflex and a habit for urban and rural populations in DR Congo. In addition to the household Eco-Jiko, ECO- Stoves PoA also accompany the extension of households

suited to well-defined types of preparation as needed in both Urban and rural areas and saving a lot of energy. All these technologies for reducing energy consumption will be approved by the technicians of the ISTA (Institute Superior of Applied Science & Technologies) and other key partners in the fight for the preservation of the environment.

The activity of ECO- Stoves PoA is mainly focused on the distribution of improved stoves, which reduce fuel consumption during use compared to traditional ovens.

Indeed, the household oven is usually the "three stones". This is the most basic and least expensive model, since it only requires three stones of uniform sizes, on which the cooking equipment can be placed. Faced with this traditional technique, improved stoves offered by ECO-Stoves PoA will be based on the technology of the "rocket stove ", providing efficient use of heat, which can reduce the consumption of wood smoke and pollution in indoor environments.

Six provinces are affected by this project, including: Kinshasa, South Kivu, Province Orientale, Bandundu, Katanga and Bas-Congo. For the first year, 2014, a pilot distribution of 20 000 households will be systematically distributed in the provinces mentioned above.

The Democratic Republic of Congo needs distribution to at least 2 million households in 2020 to reduce the pressure on the forest and save lives from pollution.

iii. Invitation tracking table

Cate gory code	Organization (if relevant)	Name of Invitee	Province	Metho d of Invitat ion	Date of Invitat ion	Confir mation receiv ed y/n
A	BAS-CONGO	Cedric KIOKI MABIALA	BAS- CONGO	email	4 Nov 2013	yes
A	AFRICA-SECOURS/BAS- CONGO	Herve MATONDO	BAS- CONGO	email	4 Nov 2013	yes
A	COMMUNE MASINA	Ernestine MUJINGA	KINSHASA	hand	5 Nov 2013	yes
A	Commission Nationale Energie/PROVINCE ORIENTALE	Florent LOWATYLAKOS O	PROVINCE ORIENTAL	email	4 Nov 2013	yes
A	commune de KISENSO	Jacques BILE	KINSHASA	hand	5 Nov 2013	yes

A	Professeur Institut Supérieur de Développement Rural (ISDR) / University	Mr. Robert NJANGALA	SUD-KIVU	hand	1 Nov 2013	yes
B	Directeur du Développement Durable	Benjamin TOIRAMBE	KINSHASA	hand	4 Nov 2013	yes
B	Ministère de l'Environnement, Conservation de la Nature et Tourisme/DIRECTEUR DU CABINET	Alain BUSSY	KINSHASA	hand	4 Nov 2013	yes
B	Ministère de genre, famille et enfant	Représentante de la ministre	KINSHASA	hand	5 Nov 2013	no
B	Ministère de l'Industrie	Représentant	KINSHASA	hand	4 Nov 2013	no
B	MINISTÈRE AGRIC. & DÉVELOPPEMENT RURALES	Delphin MIVUMBA IBUKA	KINSHASA	hand	4 Nov 2013	yes
B	BANQUE MONDIALE	Etienne BENOIST	KINSHASA	hand	4 Nov 2013	yes
B	Forestry Investment Programme	Benjamin MANDJO	KINSHASA	hand	4 Nov 2013	yes
B	Institut Supérieur des Techniques Appliquées	Bernard NDAYE	KINSHASA	hand	5 Nov 2013	yes
B	Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement	IDESBALD CHINAMULA	KINSHASA	hand	4 Nov 2013	yes
B	Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement	AKIKO FURAYA	KINSHASA	hand	4 Nov 2013	yes
B	Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement /SUD-KIVU	Jean-Claude CIGWERHE	SUD-KIVU	email	4 Nov 2013	yes
B	SNV (Netherlands Development Organization)	Samuel MARTIN	KINSHASA	hand	4 Nov 2013	yes
B	UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE	Brigitte KAPINGA	KINSHASA	hand	5 Nov 2013	yes
B	Ressources Hydrauliques et Électricité - Chef de Division Énergie /SUD-	Oscar BISIMWA MONDO	SUD-KIVU	email	4 Nov 2013	yes

	KIVU					
B	MINISTERE DE LA SANTE PUBLIQUE	Eloi KIPOY DADA	KINSHASA	hand	4 Nov 2013	yes
B	MINISTERE DE L'ENERGIE	Willy kipoy	KINSHASA	hand	4 Nov 2013	yes
B	Ministere de l'Environnement, Conservation de la Nature et Tourisme/BAS-CONGO	BANZA KALENGA	BAS- CONGO	email	4 Nov 2013	yes
B	Commission Nationale Energie/BANDUNDU	Jean MADIKANI	BANDUND U	email	4 Nov 2013	yes
B	Programme d'Approvisionnement en Eau pour les Villages/BANDUNDU	MALALA MPRUS PAMYS	BANDUND U	email	4 Nov 2013	yes
B	Coordination Climat REDD	Representant		hand	5 Nov 2013	no
B	Groupe de travail climat REDD	Representant	KINSHASA	hand	5 Nov 2013	no
B	Ministere des Hydrocarbures	PIEMA Gaston	KINSHASA	hand	5 Nov 2013	yes
C	Autorite Nationale Designee/Mechanisme de Development Propre	Venan MABIALA	KINSHASA	hand	4 Nov 2013	yes
C	Autorite Nationale Designee/Mechanisme de Development Propre	Tosi MPANU MPAN	KINSHASA	hand	4 Nov 2013	yes
D	ONG ARBRE/SUD-KIVU	Emmanuel BYMUNJIRA	SUD-KIVU	email	4 Nov 2013	yes
D	ONG DEFI-MICHEE/SUD- KIVU	Thomas NGABO	SUD-KIVU	email	4 Nov 2013	yes
D	Wildlife Conservation Society	Crispin MAHAMBA	KINSHASA	hand	5 Nov 2013	yes
D	Le POTENTIEL (Journal)	veron Clemment KONGO	KINSHASA	hand	5 Nov 2013	yes
D	Radio Okapi	Representant Environnement	KINSHASA	hand	5 Nov 2013	no
D	Radio Television Nationale Congolaise	Guy-Henry DIAKI OKITO	KINSHASA	hand	4 Nov 2013	yes

D	Radio Television Nationale Congolaise	Emile NZUZI ZOLA	KINSHASA	hand	4 Nov 2013	yes
D	RESEAU JOURNALISTES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT	Nene MAIZANA	KINSHASA	hand	4 Nov 2013	yes
D	Femmes Catholiques	Présidente du réseau des femmes Catholiques	KINSHASA	hand	5 Nov 2013	no
D	Femmes MUSULMANES	Presidente du reseau des femmes Musulmanes	KINSHASA	hand	5 Nov 2013	no
D	FEMMES PROTESTANTES	Berthe NZEBA	KINSHASA	hand	5 Nov 2013	yes
D	HOPE IN ACTION/KATANGA	Christian SOLIDE	KATANGA	email	4 Nov 2013	yes
D	Green Mobile Solutions	Sylvie KAYUMBA TUNDA	KINSHASA	hand	4 Nov 2013	yes
D	CONSEIL NATIONAL DE LA JEUNESSE	Aime BAKILA	KINSHASA	hand	4 Nov 2013	yes
D	CONSEIL NATIONAL DE LA JEUNESSE	Dominique DIAMAN	KINSHASA	hand	4 Nov 2013	yes
D	WORLDWIDE FUND FOR NATURE (WWF)	Consolee SEMENGO	KINSHASA	hand	5 Nov 2013	yes
D	Agence Nationale pour la Promotion des Investissements	Michel MASWAPI	KINSHASA	hand	5 Nov 2013	yes
D	Agence Nationale pour la Promotion des Investissements	Carine LUMBALA	KINSHASA	hand	5 Nov 2013	yes
D	Federation des Entreprises Congolaises	Raphael SASSA	KINSHASA	hand	5 Nov 2013	yes
E	Gold Standard	Johann Thaler		email	5 Nov 2013	no
F	WWF	Bella Roscher		email	5 Nov 2013	yes
F	REEEP	Katrin Harvey		email	5 Nov 2013	no

We have different categories of participants:

1. The ministries (environment, energy, public health...) : for the power they have in decision-making
2. The NGOs working in environment sector: to share experiences and implementation of the projects
3. Learning institutions: technical support in testing and certification of cook stoves
4. Women groups or association of different religious beliefs: women are the first users of cook stoves and they will be helpful in sensitization

iv. Text of individual invitations

INVITATION

Mme/ Mlle/ M.....,

**Objet: PRESENTATION DU PROJET DE FOYERS AMELIORES DE
TAICOM-CONGO EN RDC**

Le Ministère de l'Environnement, Conservation de la Nature et Tourisme (MECNT), le Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement (PNUD), Climate Corporation et TaiCom-Congo (TCC) ont le plaisir de vous inviter à une **consultation des parties prenantes** organisée dans le cadre du lancement prochain d'un programme d'activités de dissémination de foyers améliorés à base du charbon et bois de feu dans les ménages à travers la République Démocratique du Congo.

Ce programme constituera une contribution au développement durable à travers le Mécanisme de Développement Propre – Gold Standard.

La présente consultation des parties prenantes sera organisée le **05 Décembre 2013 de 10h00 à 15h00 à Sultani Hôtel.**

Nous vous serons gré de bien vouloir rehausser de votre présence cette importante réunion.

v. Text of public invitations







ANNONCE

PRESENTATION DU PROJET DE FOYERS AMELIORES DE TAICOM-CONGO EN RDC

Le Ministère de l'Environnement, Conservation de la Nature et Tourisme (MECNT), le Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement (PNUD), Climate Corporation et TaïCom-Congo (TCC) ont le plaisir de vous inviter à une consultation des parties prenantes organisée dans le cadre du lancement prochain d'un programme d'activités de dissémination de foyers améliorés à base du charbon et bois de feu dans les ménages à travers la République Démocratique du Congo. Ce programme constituera une contribution au développement durable à travers le Mécanisme de Développement Propre - Gold Standard.

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Pour TaïCom-Congo,


François-Xavier KABEMBA
 Coordonnateur National

Pour le Ministère de l'Environnement,
Conservation de la Nature et Tourisme,


Vincent KASULU SEKA MAKONGA
 Secrétaire Général à l'Environnement et
Conservation de la Nature

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B. 2. Description of other consultation methods used

No other consultation methods are used.

SECTION C. CONSULTATION PROCESS

C. 1. Participants' in physical meeting(s)

i. List of participants

Please attach original participants' list (in original language) as Annex 1.

Comments accompanying Annex 1

A total of 57 participants took part in the Local Stakeholder Consultation. These represented the various groups according to the Gold Standard Guidelines. Especially NGOs working in the field of environmental protection, environmental education and sensitization as well as organizations supporting women and religious groups were invited to the Consultation. Local representatives and decision makers from different regions took part as well. Out of 57 registered participants, there were 15 women.

ii. Evaluation forms

Please add at least 4-5 representative samples in English.

Name	Esther KAMWANYA
What was your impression of the meeting?	My impression is good because this workshop helped in capacity building.
What do you like about the project?	Presentations were clear and precise, discussions and exchanges
What do you not like about the project?	The time was too short

NAME	Consolee KAVIRA
What was your impression of the meeting?	Very good impression. The workshop was participative.
What do you like about the project?	The program will contribute to create employment in target provinces while protecting nature, technology transfer
What do you not like about the project?	To import improved cookstoves in the first year of execution

NAME	Akiko FURUYA
What was your impression of the	The whole floor was participating to the discussion and questions

meeting?	were well clarified.
What do you like about the project?	The way to involve the whole participants in the floor. The layers of the participants was very diversified in an appropriate way.
What do you not like about the project?	-

NAME	Sylvie KABUYA
What was your impression of the meeting?	The workshop was a very rewarding
What do you like about the project?	The presentations were clear from the beginning. Which allowed a positive feed back and audience participation.
What do you not like about the project?	-

Please attach original evaluation forms (in original language) as Annex 2.

Comments accompanying Annex 2

In total, 41 evaluation forms were submitted, which is 72% of the participants. As the DR Congo is a French speaking Country, only one person answered in English.

The general impressions about the LSC and the cook stove program were very positive. Participants found that the consultation was useful, interesting, important, well organized, and participatory with rich exchanges. Many of them mentioned that they learnt a lot about CDM projects, carbon market and improved cook stoves.

Participants liked the fact that the stove will reduce the time for collection of fuel, that the need of fuel will be reduced, cooking times will decrease and less smoke will be emitted, which is beneficial for the health of the population in households.

The main aspect the participants disliked was the fact that the stoves were going to be imported. Their view was that DRC has sufficient raw materials including clay but still we want to make other countries wealthier by importing stoves from other African countries.

One participant mentioned that the stove is still too expensive for very poor households and we should think of another way to exchange the stove with any other good of the same value. Others regretted the fact that as the stakeholder consultation was held in the conference room of a hotel there was no testing of an improved cook stove. Although the consultation lasted for more than 6 hours, some participants regretted that there was not more time.

C. 2. Pictures from physical meeting(s)





C. 3. Outcome of consultation process

i. Minutes of physical meeting(s)

Please ensure that you include a summary of the meeting as well as all comments received. Please also include discussion on Continuous Input / Grievance Expression methods; comments, agreement or modifications suggested by Stakeholders.

The local stakeholder consultation was held on Thursday, 5th December 2013, coinciding with the World Tree Day, starting from 9:45 a.m to 2:45 p.m, in Suzanne hall of Sultani Hotel, located in Kinshasa, capital city of the Democratic Republic of Congo. The consultation aimed to present the “EcoStoves PoA” of Climate Corporation and TaiCom. A total of 57 national and international participants, representing government, UNDP, entrepreneurs, potential users, non-governmental organizations, civil society, religious denominations and national media attended the event.

The consultation was opened by Mr. Vincent KASULU, Secretary General of the Ministry of Environment, Conservation of Nature and Tourism (MECNT), followed by the words of welcome from the Designated National Authority (DNA) and TaiCom and a speech from Mr. Idesbald CHINAMULA, representative of UNDP. Mr. Venan MABIALA, the National Director of the DNA-CDM / DRC welcomed the participants and invited them to introduce themselves by giving their names and organizations that they were representing.

Two presentations were done in order to introduce the subject. The first was from Mr. Venan MABIALA (DNA) who made a presentation on the CDM process to highlight on how it works and the conditions to register a CDM project. Then, Mr. Joseph NKINZO (TaiCom) made a presentation on the EcoStoves PoA. The objectives, methodologies,

advantages of improved stoves used in the EcoStoves PoA, carbon credit market and information on implementation and monitoring of the project were highlighted so as to enable participants to understand the purpose of the project.

After a break, participants went back to the hall and a session of comments, questions and answers was opened. The questions asked by the participants were answered by the podium.

After that, Mr. Manfred STOCKMAYER of Climate Corporation conducted the blind sustainable development exercise, informed participants about the continuous input mechanism and worked with participants on monitoring sustainable development indicators. At the end of the workshop, all participants were given an evaluation forms to write down their views about the EcoStoves PoA.

The consultation ended at 2:45pm and was closed by Mr. Venan MABIALA, since the Secretary General of MECNT had left for another function.

Comments, Question and Answers

1. Mr. Dominic Diaman Kambetsh, President of the National Youth Council had two concerns. The first was to implement the first CPA among four provinces instead of one province for better evaluation of the project and the second was why couldn't you develop a system where you could trade the stoves with other goods of the same value, especially for the rural population instead of selling for them \$ 5 to 10?

A//The answer to Mr. Dominic's questions was that we work on international standards that are very demanding. For a project, clear project boundaries need to be set and respected. Also, monitoring costs would be too high, if one CPA is implemented in different provinces. It will not be possible to work on four provinces at the same time for the first CPA, but the aim is to implement further CPAs in other provinces.

Trading is not an option, as the project promoters would have no use for goods given in return for a stove.

2. Mrs KAMWANYA Esther, from the Ministry of Gender, Family and Children wanted to know whether there are well established programs to promote CDM projects or you just wait for such occasions? How do you intend to use women and young people in your project? What are the profits of Congolese families who will buy improved stoves? What benefits do we get in carbon credits?

A//We do promotions anywhere when we are given an opportunity but we usually organize workshops once a year to promote CDM projects. This is a project that is going to create work for people. Women and young people are going to be implementers of the project by selling the stoves. One of the objectives of this project is to reduce pollution among children, women and families, so there is direct benefit for Congolese benefits. Women and children are most often the once collecting wood for fuel, by reducing the need of fuel for cooking women and children are partly released from that burden. Carbon credit is an abstract monetary unit, which is the main component in financing the entire project.

3. Mr. NDAYE Bernard, Lecturer at ISTA/Kinshasa appreciates TaiCom's project and suggests that, beyond the EcoStoves PoA, TaiCom should also be responsible for the management of wood fuels. They will do the testing, quantifying emissions, safety test at their Laboratory at ISTA to see if the improved stoves respond to a number of standards.

A// Management of wood fuels is an important topic. However, the EcoStove project does not deal with this topic. We are happy to have our cook stoves tested at the ISTA laboratories, if ISTA can offer the required tests.

4. Mr. SASSA from FEC wishes the issue of monitoring to be deepened. Has there been any contact with companies to see the feasibility of the project on site?

A//There are very strict requirements when it comes to monitoring, both under CDM and the Gold Standard. All requirements will be met by the EcoStove project. Regarding the feasibility of the project, we did local investigations to see whether the project can be implemented as planned. The results of these investigations were positive.

5. Mr. ATUNDA from Redd+ wanted to know what to do for a REDD + project to subscribe to the CDM project?

A//The answer from the DNA-CDM director Mr. Venan was that it is difficult for a REDD+ project to subscribe to a CDM project because the eligibility standards are very complicated.

6. Mr Patrick BISIMWA wanted to know the reasons why TaiCom chose Gold Standard?

A//We are using Gold Standard because it is the most credible standard in the world and is based very much on community and social benefits. Carbon credits from Gold Standard projects currently achieve the best prices in the market. But the project will also seek registration under the CDM, so will be registered under both regimes.

7. Mme Nzeba, representing the protestant women with many other participants did not appreciate the fact that the stoves will be imported. She proposed the stoves to be produced locally. Also she wanted to know how will the environment of other provinces be improved since the project will only be carried out in six provinces? How many lives will be saved by this project?

A//We encourage local production but we will initially begin by importing, as there is no local production capacity existing guaranteeing the qualities and quantities we need. We see this as a starting point and are happy to move to local production for coming CPAs. Our project will only aim at covering six provinces, as we have limited resources of time and money. We can't quantify the number of lives that will be saved, but the truth is that many lives will be saved because improved cook stoves drastically decrease indoor air pollution and therefore improve health.

8. Mme RAMAZANI recommends that instead of using the term "distribution", we should use "selling" or "commercialization" of cook stoves. She also want to know if the neighboring countries are informed because all of us should contribute in reduction of pollution and what will households gain in terms of use of improved cook stoves?

A//We consider your recommendation but it is just a business term that is used.

Neighboring countries are already very active in cook stove projects, so other countries are contributing as well. Households benefit in terms of reduced cooking time, reduced amount of fuel, reduced cost of fuel and reduced indoor air pollution.

9. Mimie Zena: Will you integrate the structures that will speak to their parents or family members so that they are your spokespersons to their families?

A// Yes, we will work together with young people and women in the implementation of the project.

10. Consolette SEMENGO from WWF, as the first CPA will be implemented in Bukavu, you should consider fuels used in Bukavu, and adapt the project. I do not agree with the importation of improved stoves but you should identify local improved stoves and strengthen the capacities of our local manufacturers and identify NGOs to work together.

A// Since 2011, TaiCom has been monitoring some improved cook stoves and has been testing these stoves. One of the reasons as to why we chose Bukavu for our first CPA is because the population knows about it compared to other areas but yet hasn't found the right quality of stoves. As we said before, for the first CPA, we are going to import the stoves for Then, together with UNDP and other partners, we are interested in building the capacity of local manufacturers. We also think that this project will be an impulse and skilled entrepreneurs will enter into local production of improved cook stoves. Today at this meeting, there are people coming from different provinces. These people will be our focal points in their respective provinces.

We are already in contact with ISTA for the testing of stoves and we want ISTA to proof us that they have a lab with international standards and that they are able to do a good job.

ii. Minutes of other consultations

No other consultations were held.

iii. Assessment of all comments

Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/No)?	Explanation (Why? How?)
Expand the geographical coverage of the first CPA to increase lessons learnt	Yes	Each CPA needs to have a very clear project boundary. Also, there are strong monitoring requirements, which make it difficult to extend the

		geographical coverage of a CPA. However, this is only the first CPA in a number of CPAs to be implemented. The further the project develops, the more regions will be able to benefit from the project.
Local production of improved cook stoves	Yes	Participants in the consultation proposed local production of improved cook stoves rather than import from other African countries. Currently, local production at the qualities and quantities required is not possible. In the long run, it will be further investigated how the stove can also be produced locally in order to create more employment and to generate income in DRC. As soon as this is possible, locally produced stoves will be used as well.
People should be able to receive stoves on a barter basis against other goods	No	It is difficult for the project team to receive other goods in exchange for a stove, as the project team cannot make use of these goods. Also, the financial contribution by each purchaser is important in supporting the viability of the project.
Young people and women should be integrated into the project	Yes	Young people and women will be hired as implementers of the project and will sell the stoves to consumers.
The project should also be responsible for the management of wood fuels	No	Management of the wood fuels process is an important function in improving the entire efficiency of using wood for cooking

		purposes. The focus of the project is the implementation of cook stoves. Institutions like ministries, UNDP or the World Bank should work on the improvement of the management of the wood fuel sector.
ISTA (Institut Supérieur des Techniques Appliquées) should be involved in the testing of cook stoves	Yes	We would be happy to have our cook stoves tested by ISTA. This requires that ISTA is able to carry out the required tests based on international requirements.

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

At the stakeholder consultation, no negative scores were given by the stakeholders during the sustainable development assessment. The results of the blind sustainable development exercise was taken into account and are presented in the consolidated SD matrix (see Section D.3)

v. Summary of alterations based on comments

The stakeholder comments and remarks to the project design are important in order to implement the project successfully and with the support of the local population. However, there is no need to alter the project documents due to the stakeholder comments as the overall PoA with future CPAs already covers the requests from the stakeholders such as covering multiple provinces and local manufacturing of stoves.

SECTION D. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT

D. 1. Own sustainable development assessment

i. 'Do no harm' assessment

Safeguarding principles	Description of relevance to my project	Assessment of my project risks breaching it (low, medium, high)	Mitigation measure
1 Human Rights	DRC has ratified the Universal Declaration of Human Rights ¹ and the African Charter on Humans and People's Rights ² . The project will protect human rights including freedoms and cultural property.	Low	N/A
2 Involuntary settlements	The project will not cause any involuntary settlement.	Low	N/A
3 – Cultural heritage	DRC is an active member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) ³⁴ . The project does not involve and is not complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage.	Low	N/A
4 – Labor-collective bargaining and freedom of association	DRC has ratified both ILO convention 87 ⁵ (freedom of association) and 98 ⁶ (right to collective bargaining).	Low	N/A

¹ http://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-4&chapter=4&lang=en

² http://www.achpr.org/english/ratifications/ratification_african%20charter.pdf

³ www.unesco-rwanda.org

⁴ <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/unesco/worldwide/africa/cameroon/>

⁵ <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/ratifce.pl?C087>

⁶ <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/ratifce.pl?C098>

5 – Forced labor	<p>DRC has ratified both ILO Convention 29⁷ and 105⁸ on elimination of forced and compulsory labor. Furthermore, local legislation prohibits forced labor.</p> <p>The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labor.</p> <p>All labor is voluntary. Neither Climate Corporation nor TaiCom or any other partners engages in any form of forced or compulsory labor.</p>	Low	N/A
6 – Child labor	<p>DRC has ratified both ILO convention 138⁹ (minimum age) and 182¹⁰ (worst form of child labor). The CME and its partners do not and will not employ anyone under the legal working age.</p>	Low	N/A
7 – Labor discrimination	<p>DRC has ratified convention 100¹¹ (equal remuneration) and convention 111¹² (Discrimination in employment/occupation) under the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.</p> <p>Labor discrimination will not occur.</p>	Low	N/A
8 – Labor safety	<p>DRC has enforced labor standards for Occupational Safety and Health^{13 14}</p> <p>For the case that cook stoves are purchased from producers in DRC, CME will monitor safety measures. Workers will have to participate in training on work safety, and safety equipment such as gloves, masks and</p>	Low	N/A

⁷ <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/ratifice.pl?C029>

⁸ <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/ratifice.pl?C105>

⁹ <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/ratifice.pl?C138>

¹⁰ <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/ratifice.pl?C182>

¹¹ <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/ratifice.pl?C100>

¹² <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/ratifice.pl?C111>

¹³ http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex_browse.details?p_lang=en&p_country=COD&p_classification=14&p_origin=COUNTRY&p_sortby=SORTBY_COUNTRY

¹⁴ http://www.ilo.org/Search3/search.do?searchWhat=015%2F2002&locale=en_US

	glasses will have to be provided by the company. Labor conditions in this project are safe.		
9 – Environmental harm	DRC ratified the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development ¹⁵ , the UN Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the UN United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The project is positive for the environment, since it decreases unsustainable harvesting of wood from forests.	Low	N/A
10 – Degradation of habitats	DRC has ratified the UN Convention on Biological Diversity and the UN Convention to combat Desertification. The project is positive for the environment, since it reduces the need for fire wood and hence illegal and unsustainable harvesting of wood from forests. The project will prevent the degradation of habitats due to decreased deforestation.	Low	N/A
11 – Corruption	DRC ratified the United Nations Convention Against Corruption ¹⁶ . The CME and its partners do not engage in any type of corruption or activities that are anything but legal and just. The measures taken to avoid corruption in relation to this project include cooperating with UNDP for receiving the required approvals for the project. The fee for the Letter of Approval will be paid by UNDP to the	Low	N/A

¹⁵ <http://www.un.org/esa/documents/ecosoc/cn17/1997/ecn171997-8.htm>

¹⁶ <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html>

	<p>DNA. When importing stoves to DRC, import duties and/or VAT will be paid according to the requirements. When purchasing stoves produced in DRC, CME will assess stove offers and take a decision based on best relation between quality and price. Operation costs for dissemination and monitoring will be covered by the CME. Stoves are sold at a price lower than purchase price and the carbon revenue stream is governed by international rules. Staff working for the CME will have to present each contract signed to CME and will have to transfer the money collected to CME.</p>		
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ii. Sustainable development matrix

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
Air quality	N/A	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	<p>Parameter: Impact in air quality which users recognize by using the improved cook stove provided under this project. The amount fuel burned will be reduced and thereby the air quality will be improved. The stove users will be asked in household survey if they, through the use of the improved cook stove provided under this project, have less problems with smoke and therefor air quality has improved.</p>	+

Water quality and quantity	N/A	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Parameter: Unsustainable biomass fuel consumption with impact on sedimentation of water reservoirs by deforestation. Reduced wood and charcoal consumption leads to reduced deforestation which leads to reduced soil erosion which leads to reduced sedimentation of water reservoirs. However, deforestation of biomass fuel will continue outside of this project so the impact will be neutral.	0
Soil condition	N/A	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Parameter: Unsustainable biomass fuel consumption with impact on soil erosion from deforestation. Reduced wood and charcoal consumption leads to reduced deforestation which leads to reduced soil erosion. However, deforestation of biomass fuel will continue outside of this project so the impact will be neutral.	0
Other pollutants	N/A	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Other pollutants will not be effected by this project	0
Biodiversity	N/A	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Parameter: Unsustainable biomass fuel consumption. The reduced fuel wood and charcoal consumption will reduce the pressure on remaining forest reserves in DRC. However, deforestation of biomass fuel will continue	0

			outside of this project so the impact will be neutral.	
Quality of employment	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Parameter: Number of high quality employments. The project will offer employments with high quality training for the employees. However, businesses in relation to charcoal processing will be reduced with less demand for charcoal. The effect is therefore neutral.	0
Livelihood of the poor	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Parameter: Money and time saved due to reduced solid fuel consumption. Stove fuel cost will be reduced, reduction in wood consumption implies relief from drudgery and more opportunity for productive activity arising from less time spent collecting fuel.	+
Access to affordable and clean energy services	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Parameter: Number of stoves disseminated. The improved stoves require less fuel, which in many areas, is a scarce resource or expensive to buy. The project will enable more households to access the improved stoves.	+
Human and institutional capacity	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Parameter: Number of trainings held. Human and institutional capability is raised through business development component of the project. The project as part of its large-scale	0

			promotion and advertising will facilitate capacity development among the employed staff through trainings and workshops in DRC. However, the number of trainings will still be limited under the project and the effect will overall only be marginal and therefore neutral.	
Quantitative employment and income generation	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Parameter: Employments created. The project will create employment opportunities within its supply chain, offices, training and monitoring activities and in a later stage potentially also in manufacturing which will have a high quality level for future similar business. However, businesses in relation to charcoal processing will be reduced with less demand for charcoal. The effect is most likely therefore neutral.	0
Balance of payments and investment	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger		0
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	N/A	MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development	Parameter: Number of demonstrations with charcoal stoves held. The introduction and demonstration of an imported regionally manufactured technology	0

			with optimized energy efficiency helps to build technological self-reliance. However, the spillover effect is difficult to ensure and so this parameter will not be monitored.	
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Comments accompanying own sustainable development matrix

The project is expected to contribute to sustainable development in DRC as only neutral or positive indicators could be perceived from the own sustainable development matrix.

D. 2. Stakeholders Blind sustainable development matrix

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
Air quality	N/A	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Use of ICS leads to reduction of smoke. Number of stoves in use, user survey	+
Water quality and quantity	N/A	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	No direct impact on this parameter	0
Soil condition	N/A	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Reduced pressure on forests, less erosion, good soil condition will be supported. No reasonable monitoring parameter could be found.	0
Other pollutants	N/A	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	The need to use other materials such as plastic to start fires will be reduced. Plastic used to start fire was identified	+

			as a parameter.	
Biodiversity	N/A	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Reduced pressure on forests, less erosion, good soil condition will be supported. No reasonable monitoring parameter could be found.	+
Quality of employment	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Project helps to move from informal to formal work opportunities, new jobs created, but jobs lost in wood and charcoal sector. Number of jobs created by project can be assessed.	0
Livelihood of the poor	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Less money spent for buying wood and charcoal, less time for collecting wood. Investigated in user survey.	+
Access to affordable and clean energy services	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Energy services improved by using cook stoves. Number of cook stoves in use.	+
Human and institutional capacity	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Human capacity will be improved by training on use of cook stoves. Number of trainings held.	+
Quantitative employment and	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	New jobs created, but jobs lost in wood and charcoal sector. Number of jobs created	0

income generation			by project can be assessed.	
Balance of payments and investment	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Project brings investments to country. Total investment into cook stoves.	+
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	N/A	MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development	Technology transfer is taking place, will be increase when local production. Number of locally produced stoves.	+

Comments resulting from the stakeholders blind sustainable development matrix

All stakeholders engaged very actively in the discussions. Around two thirds of the people participating made statements about one or various indicators. Out of the 12 indicators, 8 got a positive score, only 4 indicators were seen as neutral. No indicator was evaluated negatively.

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

The blind exercise and the own sustainable development matrix were both seen positively and no parameter was scored negatively. A higher number of indicators were scored positive during the blind exercise, which is an important confirmation of the quality of the project.

In the consolidation process more conservative and careful thoughts were applied, for example the positive effects from the project on biodiversity are neutralized - because many more factors than this project influence the state of biodiversity, and; positive effects from the project on Technology transfer and technology self-reliance are neutralized since spillover effect is difficult to ensure and monitor.

Several positively rated indicators from the blind exercise were neutralized, these indicators are "Other pollutants", "Biodiversity", "Human and institutional capacity", "Balance of payments and investments" and "Technology transfer and technology self-reliance". The indicators rated positively both in own and blind sustainable development matrix which were kept rated positively in the consolidated and will be

monitored, are “Air quality”, “Livelihood of the poor” and “Access to affordable and clean energy services”.

D. 3. Consolidated sustainable development matrix

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
Air quality	N/A	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Parameter: Impact in air quality which users recognize by using the improved cook stove provided under this project. The amount fuel burned will be reduced and thereby the air quality will be improved. The stove users will be asked in household survey if they, through the use of the improved cook stove provided under this project, have less problems with smoke and therefor air quality has improved.	+
Water quality and quantity	N/A	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Parameter: Unsustainable biomass fuel consumption with impact on sedimentation of water reservoirs by deforestation. Reduced wood and charcoal consumption leads to reduced deforestation which leads to reduced soil erosion which leads to reduced sedimentation of water reservoirs. However, deforestation of biomass fuel will continue outside of this	0

			project, so the impact will be neutral and therefore monitoring is not necessary.	
Soil condition	N/A	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Parameter: Unsustainable biomass fuel consumption with impact on soil erosion from deforestation. Reduced wood and charcoal consumption leads to reduced pressure on forests and reduced soil erosion. However, deforestation of biomass fuel will continue outside of this project so the impact will be neutral and therefore monitoring is not necessary.	0
Other pollutants	N/A	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Parameter: plastic used to start fire. Plastic is in some cases used to start up fires. The usage of plastic will be reduced due to the project but since the impact is only marginal and therefore considered as neutral, the parameter will not be monitored.	0
Biodiversity	N/A	MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Parameter: Unsustainable biomass fuel consumption. The reduced fuel wood and charcoal consumption will reduce the pressure on remaining forest reserves in DRC. However, deforestation of biomass fuel will continue outside of this project so the impact will be neutral and therefore monitoring is not necessary.	0

Quality of employment	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Parameter: Number of high quality employments. The project will offer employments with high quality training for the employees. However, businesses in relation to charcoal processing will be reduced with less demand for charcoal. The effect is therefore neutral and therefore is monitoring not necessary.	0
Livelihood of the poor	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Parameter: Money saved due to reduced solid fuel consumption. Stove fuel cost will be reduced. Change in money saved will be monitored.	+
Access to affordable and clean energy services	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Parameter: Number of stoves disseminated. The improved stoves require less fuel, which in many areas, is a scarce resource or expensive to buy. The project will enable more households to access the improved stoves. Number of stoves disseminated will be monitored.	+
Human and institutional capacity	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Parameter: Number of trainings held. The project will facilitate capacity development among the employed staff through trainings and workshops in DRC. However, the number of trainings will still be limited under the project and	0

			the effect will overall only be marginal and therefore neutral. Monitoring is therefore seen as unnecessary.	
Quantitative employment and income generation	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Parameter: Employments created. The project will create employment opportunities within its supply chain, offices, training and monitoring activities and in a later stage potentially also in manufacturing which will have a high quality level for future similar business. However, businesses in relation to charcoal processing will be reduced with less demand for charcoal. The effect is most likely therefore neutral and monitoring will not be necessary	0
Balance of payments and investment	N/A	MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	N/A	0
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	N/A	MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development	Parameter: Number of demonstrations with charcoal stoves held. The introduction and demonstration of an imported regionally manufactured technology with optimized energy efficiency helps to build technological self-reliance. However, the spillover effect	0

		is difficult to ensure and so this parameter will not be monitored.	
Justification choices, data source and provision of references (A justification paragraph and reference source is required for each indicator, regardless of score)			
Air quality		The amount fuel burned will be reduced which will reduce the emissions and improve air quality. The improved cook stoves to be used in this program will reduce emissions and biomass used for cooking with 55% and the cooking time with approximately 50% with reference to reporting on a Water Boiling Test conducted by an independent testing laboratory at Kenyatta University. Impact in air quality which users recognize by using the improved cook stove provided under this project will be monitored through household survey.	
Water quality and quantity		The deforestation in DRC is one of the main reasons of the sedimentation of water reservoirs and specifically of the lake Tanganyika ¹⁷ . By removing the forests, the canopy layer of the Congo Rainforest becomes thinner, and when it rains the rain will cause an impact on the top soil, loosening it and thus resulting in an increase in soil erosion and surface runoff. Loose soil is washed away into rivers and lakes. Reduced wood and charcoal consumption leads to reduced deforestation which leads to reduced soil erosion which leads to reduced sedimentation of water reservoirs. This program will have only a marginal impact on reducing deforestation of biomass fuel and therefore will not be monitored under this program.	
Soil condition		Fuel wood collection result in deforestation and soil erosion, whereas DRC is facing increasing problem with deforestation with stability improving and infrastructure developing, currently at a rate of 0.3% ¹⁸ . Reduced wood and charcoal consumption leads to reduced deforestation which leads to reduced soil erosion. This program will have only a marginal	

¹⁷<http://iwlearn.net/iw-projects/1017/workshops/drc-erosion-risk-report-2010/view>

¹⁸<http://www.sida.se/Global/Countries%20and%20regions/Africa/DR%20Congo/Environmental%20policy%20brief%20DR%20Congo.pdf>

	impact on reducing deforestation of biomass fuel and therefore will not be monitored under this program.
Other pollutants	This category is not applicable to the project, as there is no additional noise or light “pollution”/reduction through the use of efficient cook stoves.
Biodiversity	DRC is a unique reservoir of biodiversity; it ranks fifth in the world for plant and animal diversity ¹⁹ . One of the impacts of deforestation is biodiversity loss ²⁰ . Reduced wood and charcoal consumption leads to reduced deforestation which will reduce the negative impact on biodiversity. This program will have only a marginal impact on reducing deforestation of biomass fuel and therefore will not be monitored under this program.
Quality of employment	The rural population makes up 80% of the population. More than 65% is engaged in the agricultural sector. Poverty is affecting more than 70 percent of the population. Over 90 percent of DRC’s population lives below US\$1 a day. ²¹ The program will offer employments with high quality training for the employees. However, this has a marginal impact and businesses in relation to charcoal processing will be reduced with less demand for charcoal. The effect is therefore neutral and therefore will not be monitored.
Livelihood of the poor	In a ‘Baseline Survey on Safe Access to and Use of Cooking Energy in Nzulo Camp and the Surrounding Villages in North Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo’ ²² respondents reported that women are the main collectors of combustible materials such as firewood and charcoal (82 %), while some girls (7 %), men (7 %) and boys (1 %) also collect combustibles. Nearly half (47 %) of respondents reported undertaking firewood collection daily, while approximately one-quarter (27 %) collects 4-5 times per week and the other quarter (26 %) reported undertaking this activity 1-3 times per week. Between November 2012 and March 2013, 80 percent of respondents reported spending 2-5 hours

¹⁹<http://www.sida.se/Global/Countries%20and%20regions/Africa/DR%20Congo/Environmental%20policy%20brief%20DR%20Congo.pdf>

²⁰http://wwf.panda.org/what_we_do/where_we_work/congo_basin_forests/problems/deforestation/

²¹http://www.sadc.int/files/7113/5293/3509/Regional_Agricultural_Policy_Review_Reports_2011.pdf

²²<http://womensrefugeecommission.org/>

	collecting firewood per day. Reducing the charcoal and wood consumption, stove fuel cost will be reduced and less time spent collecting fuel more opportunity for productive activity arising. Change in money and time saved will be monitored.
Access to affordable and clean energy services	In DRC the three-stone fire is the most commonly (87 %) used stove by respondents, 11% uses a metallic stove and 2% uses a clay stove. 'Baseline Survey on Safe Access to and Use of Cooking Energy in Nzulo Camp and the Surrounding Villages in North Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo' ²³ . The improved stoves require less fuel, which in many areas, is a scarce resource or expensive to buy. The program will enable more households to access the improved stoves. Number of stoves disseminated will be monitored.
Human and institutional capacity	The program will facilitate capacity development among the employed staff through trainings and workshops in DRC. There will be a focus on targeting women for employment who are also the main users of the stoves. Strengthening women by reducing their time spent on collecting fuel and cooking, improving their health by improving the air quality while cooking, and by targeting women for new employments under the program will improve gender equality. ²⁴ However, the effects of the program are marginal and therefore neutral and monitoring is therefore seen as unnecessary.
Quantitative employment and income generation	Poverty is affecting more than 70 percent of the population. Over 90 percent of DRC's population lives below US\$1 a day. ²⁵ The program will create employment opportunities within its supply chain, offices, training and monitoring activities and in a later stage potentially also in manufacturing which will have a high quality level for future similar business. However, this has a marginal impact on the quantity of employments needed in DRC. Moreover, businesses in relation to charcoal processing will be reduced with less demand for charcoal. The effect is therefore neutral and therefore will not be monitored.

²³<http://womensrefugeecommission.org/>

²⁴http://www.un.org/womenwatch/feature/climate_change/downloads/Women_and_Climate_Change_Factsheet.pdf

²⁵http://www.sadc.int/files/7113/5293/3509/Regional_Agricultural_Policy_Review_Reports_2011.pdf

Balance of payments and investment	Stoves will only initially be imported from neighboring country Kenya. The national balance of payments is hardly even marginally affected. Material and transportation costs are paid by Climate Corporation. Sales revenues will serve as a founding source for marketing and dissemination in DRC.
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	The improved cook stoves used in this program will replace the traditionally used three stone fire or other less efficient cooking stoves. 'Baseline Survey on Safe Access to and Use of Cooking Energy in Nzulo Camp and the Surrounding Villages in North Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo' . The introduction and demonstration of a regionally or locally manufactured technology with optimized energy efficiency helps to build technological self-reliance.

References can be an academic or non-academic source, such as a university research document, a feasibility study report, EIA, relevant website, etc.

SECTION E. SUSTAINABILITY MONITORING PLAN

E. 1. Discussion on Sustainability monitoring Plan

During the stakeholder consultation the stakeholders did not only discuss how to score the sustainable development indicators but also which parameters are suitable for the monitoring. Stakeholders were able to identify for almost all indicators possible monitoring parameters. Even though most ideas for monitoring parameters involved low-cost measures, it is not clear that stakeholders selected the monitoring parameters under this aspect. Only for the parameter "Biodiversity", which the project participants rated as positive, no monitoring parameter was found.

Monitoring ideas mainly involved measuring equipment, the use of user surveys or measuring parameters as the number of stoves, amount of salary or number of persons working within the project.

Parameters, which will be monitored include:

- Air quality: Impact in air quality which users recognize by using the improved cook stove provided under this project.
- Livelihood of the poor: money saved due to reduced solid fuel consumption

- Access to affordable and clean energy services: Number of stoves disseminated

However it should be noted that many sustainability impact parameters are influenced by many factors of which the efficient cook stove is only one. Therefore only the parameters where the stove has a direct and significant impact are suggested to be monitored in order to avoid false positive results for certain parameters.

E. 2. Discussion on continuous input / grievance mechanism

Discuss the Continuous input / grievance mechanism expression method and details, as discussed with local stakeholders.

	Method Chosen (include all known details e.g. location of book, phone, number, identity of mediator)	Justification
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book	Book will be available at the TaiCom office in Kinshasa and in each CPA center (locations to be decided)	The TaiCom Office in the center of Kinshasa is easily accessible and gives people located in the capital the possibility to comment. For each CPA, there will be a book in the project office located in one village/town in the CPA area.
Telephone access	Telephone number of TaiCom, local CPA manager and Gold Standard Office	TaiCom: Joseph Nkinzo, Email: joseph.taicom@gmail.com , Phone: +243 999 940 502 Local CPA manager: Thomas Ngabo, Email: ngabothomas@gmail.com Gold Standard Office: +41 (0) 22 788 7080
Internet/email access	A new email address was opened for comments under this project	Comments can be sent to: GS Africa Regional Manager: johann.thaler@goldstandard.org

		info@goldstandard.org ecostovespoa@gmail.com
Nominated Independent Mediator (optional)		n.a.

All issues identified during the crediting period through any of the Methods shall have a mitigation measure in place. The identified issue should be discussed in the revised Passport and the corresponding mitigation measure should be added to sustainability monitoring plan

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

The 2 months long Stakeholder Feedback Round will include the following: the LSC report will together with the PoA-DD, CPA-DD and the Passport be publically available on Gold standard website as well as on Climate Corporation's website. All stakeholders who participated in the LSC will receive an email with a link to the report, and printed copies will be available at a representative office in Bukavu. The participants will be encouraged, via email, phone and letters, to give comments and suggestions to the LSC report and design of the project.














ANNEX 1. ORIGINAL PARTICIPANTS LIST

ATELIER DE PRESENTATION DU PROJET ECOSTOVES FOYERS AMELIORES DE TALCOM CONGO

LISTE DE PRESENCE














Date et Heure : 5 Decembre 2013
Lieu : SULTANI HOTEL

N°	Noms des participants	Sexe	Institution	Contacts	Signature
1	Jean Claude CIGUENKE	M	PNUD / SUB Kivu	0997835464	[Signature]
2	Gaillanne Ekomu Lenzayiki H	M	FIP	099878542	[Signature]
3	Isidore KUGHA	M	Société Générale / MIRETA Bandaiefa	07466654 madrucy@gnm 0974541844	[Signature]
4	Peg NINYE NIKANKA B.	M	ISTA - KINSHASA		[Signature]
5	Esther Kikumbwaga - Bwag	F	Ministère du genre	Esther.kikumbwaga@fao.org 099878542	[Signature]
6	Joseph Nkinzo	M	Talcom Congo	NKINZO@GMAIL.COM	[Signature]
7	NANI ZENZI	F	CL Com. (071) 7210 Fauvart	nanisongor@gmail.com	[Signature]
8	Gyfiat NIKANYU	M	RTNC	097824219 gyfiatnikanyu@rtnc.cd	[Signature]
9	Eric SABITI	M	M.D.P/MECENT	084 986 3080 eric.sabiti@tacl.com	[Signature]

N°	Noms des participants	Sexe	Institution	Contacts	Signature
10	DIKI OKITO GUS MEKU	M	RTNC	0318148444 adomemba@rtnc.cd adomemba@rtnc.cd	
11	KLOKA AMBANDAKI Cedric	M	CEFI/BOYIA	0823264021 095165144 cedric.ambandaki@cefi.cd cedric.ambandaki@cefi.cd	
12	BAYEZA-KALAMBA-CHOU THY	M	CHS/MATHU-BOIS- CORTO	0896465116 bayeza@chm.cd bayeza@chm.cd	
13	MAALE MPRUSI-ARUS	M	PAEV	0815996854 maalempusi@paev.cd maalempusi@paev.cd	
14	CONSOLE KAVIRA SEMENG	F	WUF/GOMA	09741891098 consolekavira@wuf.cd consolekavira@wuf.cd	
15	Kausi-mwila ATUNDA	M	BIO-CONGO/ GTER	09942085057 kausimwila@biocongo.cd kausimwila@biocongo.cd	
16	Wpabo Kategoamaku	M	Banque	09957882232 wpabokategoamaku@banque.cd wpabokategoamaku@banque.cd	
7	BUNWA NORDO	M	BURUNDI	057664118 bunwa@burundi.cd bunwa@burundi.cd	
18	EMMANUEL BYOMUNJIRA	M	BURUNDI	0998625718 emmanuelbyomunjira@burundi.cd emmanuelbyomunjira@burundi.cd	
19	RADACK BISIMWA	M	CNLED/HECTH	0899905596 radackbisimwa@cnled.cd radackbisimwa@cnled.cd	
20	ARON BAKILA	M	Centre National de la Jeunesse	0998527929 aronbakila@cnj.cd aronbakila@cnj.cd	
21	Freddy Okutu A	M	PRESTONIS	Freddyokutu@prestonis.cd Freddyokutu@prestonis.cd	
22	Joseph Habela	F	FAD	joosephhabela@fad.cd joosephhabela@fad.cd	










No	Noms des participants	Sexe	Institution	Contacts	Signature
23	Véronique Kengo	M	Trouver Le Potentiel	0988586977 veronique.kengo@potentiel.org	V.K.
24	Me. Laubert L. ISIKA	M	Inventaire Climat REMI (ICR)	09884922377 laubert@inventaireclimat.org	Me. Laubert
25	Nino Figliola	M	Burn Design Lab (U.S.A) Burn Manufacturing Co.	nino.figliola@burnlab.com	Nino Figliola
26	JENNIFER SCOTT	F	BURN DESIGN LAB BURN WORLD HEALTH	jens2929@gmail.com	J. Scott
27	APHAEC SASA	M	CAAF/FECE	0915096756 aphaec@caaf-fece.org	APHAEC
28	Frederica de Souza	F	Usson Viejaia Sociedade	desouza@ussouviejaia.com 0533338888	Frederica de Souza
29	AUGUSTIN NAKA	M	ADG-MAP	ASUKALASOY@adg-map.org 0934688617	A. Naka
30	Kiyulu Toel	M	Union Indus nationale des artisans du Congo	kiyulu.toel@unionindus.org 0845700008	Kiyulu Toel
31	Sylvie Kambura	F	Green mobile Talecom	sylvie@greenmobile.com 0999962784	Sylvie Kambura
32	CHRISTIAN Soudé	M	Hopie L. Action/It Riviera de J'IPHE	SoudeCHRISTIAN@hopie.com 0976045603	C. Soudé
33	Philande Nguji, Carthelin	M		0598841725 carthelin@philande.com	Philande Nguji
34	RUKYA RAMAZANI ZADY	F	Centrum Te ISANI&S&S	084034688 0898972649	R. Ramazani
35	Paula MARTINEZ	F	RCEN	0815790155 paula@rcen.org	Paula Martinez

#35 Guyloé NAKU M RTNE
Paula Martinez @ paula.martinez
A. Naka

N°	Noms des participants	Sexe	Institution	Contact	Signature
36	Abdouline KANZO	N	SNV	0815258866	
37	Evelyne SADI'DI	F	MIN/ECFAE	0810727344 evelyne.sadi'di@gmail.com	
38	TRACUES BLUE	PL	EXAMONE BPM/SE-NGO	0998658061	
39	PARURE WELBY	M	MECST	+243 81 0154516	
40	PAPY HIALIVOLO	M	AND-MAP/MECNT	0815734592 papyhialivolo@gmail.com	
41	VENAN MABIALA	M	AND-MAP/MECNT	0999489944 0823339694	
42	Eddine Princesse Alex. ADUNGAI KALEKI	F	AND-MAP/MECNT	0998533872	
43	Stefano Juma	F	PAUCD	082463333	
44	DIMAN KAMBERTA JOMUNGE	M	CONSEIL NATIONAL DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT	0998982359 0894513359	
45	KIMUTSI CRISPIN	M	Chap d'Hydrocarbone JIKWIT	0816524440 0992428460	
46	MABIKANI	M	Coord. EEN/BNB	0810304863 0818073305	
47	Prém NZEBA Bette	F	ECC	0815115667 ecc.dz@yahoo.fr	
48	Jule NYOLO LOVE	F	MINAGENDER	0817117316 0835241214	

Le gérant
SNVworld.org

nydj@univ.fr

N°	Noms des participants	Sexe	Institution	Contacts	Signature
49	MICHEL MASWARI KIRUBA	M	ANAPI	maswari.kiruba@gmail.com tel: 0815013209	
50	BITSHIDIBI LINDA M	F	ANAPI	tel: 092419139	
51	Idwehda GEMUNDU M	M	PNVD	tel: 0810550282	
52	Venon TIONOVA	M	MECNI	venon.tionova@gmail.com 090985917	
53	MATRES STOCCHASTER	M	CLIMATE COOPERATION	matres@climatecooperation.org tel: 092419139	
54	Geosten PITA	M	MINISTRE DES TRADECHBORG	geosten.pita@ministryoftrade.org tel: 092419139	
55	IVUNU ERI J. RINDA	M	Ministère des Pêches	ivunu.eri.j.rinda@gmail.com tel: 092419139	
56	MASSE NARITA JORE M	M	Travailleur indépendant	masse.narita.jore@gmail.com tel: 092419139	
57	MALANGE NGANGA HEBE M	M	CNA	092419139	
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ANNEX 2. ORIGINAL EVALUATION FORMS

(see separate document)

ⁱ The project was initially presented as a PoA/programme for the stakeholders, as the initial intention was to perform a PoA level LSC, and therefor there are in general throughout the report references to the programme/PoA and not always to the project i.e. the first CPA. References have however been changed to project instead of programme in Section D. Sustainable Development Assessment: D.1. Own sustainable development assessment and D.3. Consolidated sustainable development matrix.