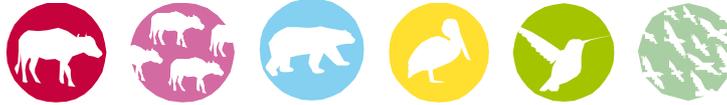


GOLD STANDARD LOCAL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION REPORT

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SECTION A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. 1. Project eligibility under the Gold Standard

The PoA GS 973 - RDIS CPA1 GS 4823 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).

The CDM GS small-scale project activity is an end-use energy efficiency improvement category, (Type (ii): Energy Efficiency Improvement Projects) 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".

The gas included is carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the project boundary that is the physical, geographical site of the ICS. The CPA will disseminate domestic and institutional Improved Cook Stoves (ICS) over the entire territory of Rwanda. Rwanda is one of the African states that form the geographical boundary of the ICSEA PoA.

Rural Development Inter-diocesan Service (RDIS) was required to state in its application to join the ICSEA PoA how the creators of the emission reductions (those using the ICS) can receive significant benefits from the sale of these credits in the form of more affordable ICS, an annual ICS maintenance service and a fair portion of the carbon income – either to themselves or to community projects. This is a unique feature of the ICSEA PoA and demonstrates the commitment of the CME and the CPA to a fair trade ethos in the way that the communities are involved.

The agreement between the CME and RDIS clearly defines the ownership of the CERs, which originates with the stove users and then passes to RDIS via the Sales Agreement/Logbooks. The CME claims no ownership over the resulting CERs. They remain with RDIS, and it is free to market its CERs. The CME passes the CERs onto RDIS (or the purchaser) as soon as they are issued. However, RDIS may choose to use the PoA's grouped CER tender (together with other CPAs) as a way of securing a better price.

To ensure transparency in every CER transaction, and in accordance with the Gold Standard¹, the transfer of the ownership of the CERs have been clearly described to the CME by RDIS in the application for PoA membership of its CPA. Each year the transfer of the ownership of the CERs earned in the monitoring period must be clearly described to the CME in an annual statement. This will cover transfers along the investment chain, from the stove users who create the emissions reductions to RDIS, and the transfer of reciprocal benefits provided by RDIS to the stove users in return for the CERs.

The end-users of ICS have to be informed about the transfer of the ownership of CERs, and their willingness to give up their ownership of CERs, and to accept reciprocal benefits in return. This has to be confirmed and recorded. The topic of ownership of CERs and reciprocal benefits was discussed during the local stakeholder meeting and trainings in clear language, and it is clearly and visibly stated in communications and training materials and in Sales Agreements/Logbooks. Proof that end-users are aware of and are willing to give up their rights on the emission reductions is

¹ v2.1 Annex C, (Credit Ownership).

provided in the Sales Agreements/Logbooks, and in the records of discussions about the transfer of credit ownership during local stakeholder consultations.

ICSEA Ltd is also encouraging RDIS to explain this transfer process to stove buyers through the use of posters, leaflets and verbal explanations.

This CPA does not claim Green or White Certificates, or any equivalent scheme.

The project has not received any Official Development Assistance (ODA) under the condition that some or all the credits coming out of the project are transferred to the ODA donor country.

PoA GS 973 – RDIS CPA 1 GS 4823 will be included for a period of 21 years consisting of 3 crediting periods of 7 years each. It has never been previously announced or undergone any retroactive registration or crediting and has no parallel submission and is, therefore, a regular activity because its project start date is after the LSC submission date.

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. Rural Development Inter-Diocesan Service (RDIS) will become the eighth Supplier Organisation (Implementer) under the PoA, with RDIS CPA1 (GS 4823) 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. A Post Registration Change application was submitted to the CDM Executive Board on 6 November 2015 requesting the addition of a second methodology (AMS-I.E) covering fuel switch from non-renewable to renewable biomass fuels by users of Improved Cook Stoves (ICS). The stakeholder consultation process as described below covers the details of RDIS CPA1 (GS 4823).

Project financing

Financing for the project is provided by RDIS and Bread for the World.

Geographic boundary

RDIS and its partners will distribute the ICS to end users throughout Rwanda, but activities will start with the south and west regions of Rwanda. The local stakeholder consultation (LSC) has targeted stakeholders from around Rwanda, and internationally.

Procurement of Improved Cook Stoves (ICS)

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

Project Implementation

RDIS will install the stoves into its beneficiaries' homes. Installation of stoves will commence with supplies from cooperatives that manufacture clay stoves which RDIS will buy. Stoves for distribution over the lifespan of RDIS CPA 1 will include wood and charcoal, and fixed and portable types, for both domestic and institutional users. The ICS will be installed at some of the households of the poorer end-users at no cost, and some at a subsidised cost as part of the benefit sharing of carbon finance revenues with the users. RDIS CPA 1 will also provide free annual maintenance to all users, and provide community benefits from a range of options, democratically identified by the community.

The project will be commissioned on 15 March 2016 or the date of inclusion, whichever comes later.

A variety of improved stoves, each of which will be rated in accordance with the testing protocol of the PoA will be distributed.

SECTION B. DESIGN OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION PROCESS

B. 1. Design of physical meeting(s)

i. Agenda

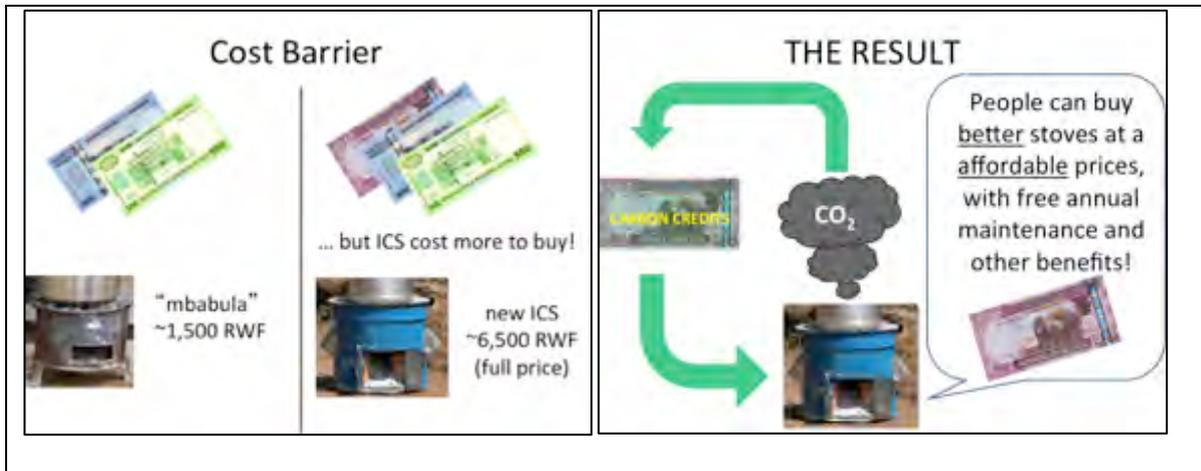
The following agenda was used during the Local Stakeholder Consultation that was held on 11 December 2015 at the Anglican Church of Rwanda – Shyogwe Hall, Muhanga, Rwanda.

The agenda was adopted as follows:

1. Arrival / Registration of Participants
2. Introduction of Participants
3. Welcome and Opening Remarks
4. Presentation of the Project Brief
 - a. Brief overview of RDIS Mission and Goal
 - b. Introduction to Global Climate Change
 - c. Introduction to Carbon Finance
 - d. Introduction to RDIS Improved Cook Stoves Project
5. Discussion of the Project by Stakeholders
 - a. Question and Answer Session
6. Do No Harm Assessment
7. Blind Sustainability Assessment
8. Discussion of Continuous Input/Grievance Expression Method Selection
9. Evaluation of Meeting
10. Closure
11. Lunch and Departure

The consultation was 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:





ii. Non-technical summary

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

Carbon Emission Reductions for Self-Sustainable Environmental Care

Non-Technical Summary

Introduction

Rural Development Inter-diocesan Service (RDIS) is a local Rwandan Non-Government Organization founded by the four Anglican Churches of Rwanda, in the Butare, Cyangugu, Kigeme and Shyogwe Dioceses. It is registered under law n° 04 /2012 of 17 February 2012 regulating Non-Government Organizations in the Republic of Rwanda. It has its principal place of business at Muhanga/Southern Province, P.O. Box 142, Rwanda. It is registered with the Rwanda Governance Board, reference 13/RGB/NGO/2015. RDIS is dedicated to safeguarding the environment, while increasing the production of its members aimed at sustainable and holistic development.

Through the "Carbon Emission Reductions for Self-Sustainable Environmental Care" project, RDIS is committed to playing a role in climate change mitigation measures through the promotion of the use of improved cook stoves and ceramic water filters. These are seen as both development projects and, in the case of the stoves component, as a carbon emission reduction project. Both of these projects can potentially be harnessed to change the paradigm in the way we think about climate change and development, by allowing those that used to be called "beneficiaries" to now become the agents of change, the "heroes" of climate action.

The project targets mainly vulnerable communities and beneficiaries including widows, households

headed by children, and the poorest households - mainly women and children that are to benefit from reduced indoor air pollution and the time and effort required for collecting fuel.

Both cook stoves and water filters should benefit the whole household, regardless of gender, involving climate change mitigation, reduced deforestation, and the reduced incidence of water-borne diseases.

In close collaboration with the United Evangelical Mission and Bread for the World, RDIS would now like to implement a CDM/Gold Standard project on improved cook stoves. The filters will be implemented as a separate activity to the cook stoves carbon finance project to enhance the quality of the project. The filters will also impact on the households and on the environment, without playing a role in the generation of carbon credits. The Canarumwe cook stoves, or any other stove model adopted by the project, will use various types of renewable biomass fuel. This project is now being prepared for inclusion under the registered Improved Cook Stoves for East Africa (ICSEA) Programme of Activities (PoA) which is already approved for operation in Rwanda.

Project

In partnership with Improved Cook Stove for East Africa (ICSEA) Limited, RDIS will implement a project which involves buying, marketing, distributing and installing improved cook stoves to poor households in Rwanda. These stoves consume less wood fuel and emit less smoke, hence reducing deforestation and various respiratory diseases caused by household air pollution, especially among women and children. The cost of a fixed Canarumwe stove or any other improved locally produced or imported stove is unaffordable for poor households. The project therefore, will overcome the problem of affordability by including the project under the carbon finance ICSEA PoA. RDIS beneficiaries will generate carbon credits that will provide all the sought after environmental and social benefits. Its value proposition will exceed the sustainability impact, as it targets the most vulnerable households. The adoption of improved cook stoves and ceramic water filters by most households will result in a better environment, reduced cost of living (less fuel usage) and healthier families free from health problems caused by household air pollution and untreated water. RDIS has its own trained installers who will undergo refresher training at the stove production centers.

There will be regular follow up, supervision and tracking of the stoves to ensure that they are being

used well, and to determine drop-off rates and the regular maintenance of the stoves. The distribution of the stoves will be done on a quarterly basis, RDIS will always sign contracts with the project beneficiaries and will conduct interviews at the household level to ensure their proper use.

In summary, RDIS' efforts will help tackle several common problems that Rwanda faces as a result of using inefficient cooking methods, through the installation of improved cook stoves:

- Reduction of respiratory illnesses caused by indoor and outdoor air pollution
- Reduction of injuries occurring in unsafe kitchen environments, such as burns from contact with the stove's hot surface, scalds from moving pots from a stove that has raised obstructions along its edges, or cuts through contacts with sharp edges
- Reduction of money spent in purchasing firewood
- Reduction of time spent in obtaining firewood
- Reduction in cooking time
- Increased employment
- Increased income generation

The non-technical summary was also presented in Kinyarwanda as below:

Umushinga ugamije kugabanya ibyuka bihumanya ikirere (CCER)

Intangiriro

Umuryango mpuzamadiyosezi ugamije kuzamura amajyambere y'icyaro (RDIS) ni Umuryango Nyarwanda utari uwa Leta washinzwe ku bufatanye bw'itorero Angilikani mu Rwanda Diyosezi ya Butare, Cyangugu, Kigeme na Shyogwe. Imikorere y'uyu muryango igenwa n'itegeko n° 04/ 2012 ryo kuwa 17 Gashyantare 2012 rigenga imiryango itari iya Leta mu Rwanda.

Icyicaro gikuru cy'umuryango gihereye mu Karere ka Muhanga, Intara y'Amajepfo. Agasanduku k'iposita N° 142, Muhanga- Rwanda.

Uyu muryango wemerewe gukorera imirimo yawo mu Rwanda ushingiyeye ku cyemezo cy'ubuzimagatozi N° 13/RGB/ NGO/2015 wahawe n'ikigo Cy'igihugu Gishinzwe Imiyoborere (Rwanda Governance Board). RDIS igamije kubungabunga ibidukikije, kongera umusaruro hagamijwe iterambere rirambye kandi ryuzuye ry'abagenerwabikorwa bayo.

Ibinyujije mu mushinga ugamije kugabanya ibyuka bihumanya ikirere, RDIS igamije kugira uruhare mu guhangana n'ingaruka z'imihindagurikire y'ikirere ishishikariza abantu gukoresha amashyiga ya kijyambere ndetse no gusukura mazi yo kunnywa hifashishijwe utuyunguruzo tw'amazi dukoze mu ibumba.

Ibi bikoresho byose bifite uruhare muguteza imbere imibereho myiza y'abagenerwabikorwa by'umwihariko amashyiga ya Rondereza afite uruhare rugaragara mu igabanuka ry'ibyuka bihumanya ikirere. Nibyiza ko abagenerwabikorwa barushaho gusobanukirwa neza ibyiza byo gukoresha ibi bikoresho mu rwego rwo kugabanya ibyuka bihumanya ikirere, bityo bakaba umusemburo mugufasha abandi guhindura imyumvire irebana n'imihindagurikire y'ikirere.

Uyu mushinga ugamije gufasha ibyiciro by'abaturage batishoboye barimo, abapfakazi, abana bibana, n'indi miryango ikennye cyane. Uyu mushinga kandi uzagirira umumaro abagore n'abana kubijyanye n'igabanuka ry' ingaruka z'umwotsi wo mugikoni igihe batetse, igihe cyakoreshwaga bategura amafunguro ndetse n'umwanya wakoreshwaga batashya inkwi zo gutekesha.

Amashyiga ya Canarumwe ndetse na Filitiri zikoze mu ibumba bifite umumaro mu kuzamura

imibereho myiza y'abagize umuryango hatitawe ku gitsina, kugabanya umubare w'ibicanwa, ndetse n'indwara zikomoka ku kunywa amazi mabi.

Ku bubufanye na United Evangelical Mission na Bread for the World, RDIS irimo mu myiteguro yo gushyira mu bikorwa umushinga ugamije kugabanya ibyuka bihumanya ikirere hifashishijwe amashyiga ya Rondereza kandi ikurikije umurongo / amabwiriza ya Gold Standard/CDM project.

Utuyunguruzo tw'amazi (Filitiri zikoze mu ibumba) two tuzatangwa mu rwego rwo kunganira amashyiga kugabanya umubare w'ibicanwa ndetse no kubona amazi meza yo kunywa bityo buri muryango uzubakirwa amashyiga uzanahabwa iyi filitre hagamijwe kongera ireme (quality) ry'umushinga. Amashyiga ya canarumwe ndetse n'andi yatangwa mu rwego rw'uyu mushinga azajya atekwaho hakoreshejwe inkwi z'ubwoko bunyuranye.

RDIS iri mu myiteguro yo kunonsosora uyu mushinga ngo ibashe kwinjira mu rugaga rw'imiryango n'ibigo bigamije kugabanya ibyuka bihumanya ikirere hifashishijwe amashyiga ya rondereza (Inclusion into ICSEA programme of Activities (PoA)

Umushinga

Ku bufatanye na (ICSEA) Limited, ikigo kigamije guteza imbere ikoresha ry'amashyiga ya rondereza mu bihugu bya Afurika y'iburasirazuba kemereye no gukorera mu Rwanda, RDIS igamije kugura, kumenyekanisha no kubakira amashyiga ya Rondereza imiryango itishoboye iherereye mu duce tw'icyaro mu Rwanda. Gukoresha aya mashyiga bifite ingaruka nziza zishingiye ku igabanuka ry'ibicanwa, umwotsi ndetse n'indwara z'ubuhumekero ziterwa n'umwotsi cyane cyane ku bagore n'abana.

RDIS igiye gushyira mu bikorwa uyu mushinga mu rwego rwo gufasha imiryango ikennye itabashaga kubona ubushobozi bwo kwiyubakira aya mashyiga ya canarumwe cyangwa n'ubundi bwoko bw'amashyiga ya rondereza yo kubafasha kugabanya umubare w'ibicanwa. Abagenerwabikorwa ba RDIS bazakoresha amashyiga na Filitiri bazahabwa bagamije kugabanya ibyuka bihumanya ikirere kurengera ibidukikije no gusubiza ibindi bibazo byavuzwe haruguru. Mu gihe cyo kubakira imiryango, RDIS izakoresha abafundi yahuguye kandi bazongera no guhugurwa mbere yuko iki gikorwa gitangira.

Hazabaho ikurikiranabikorwa n'isuzumabikorwa hagenderewe kureba uburyo aya mashyiga yubakirwa, akoreshwa ndetse no kumenya abatakiyakoresha n'ayamenetse ngo hategurwe gahunda yo kuyasimbuzza. Gahunda yo kubakira imiryango izajya ikorwa buri gihembwe, RDIS izajya isinyana n'abagenerwabikorwa amasezerano y'imikoranire kandi izajya isura imiryango yubakiwe amashyiga buri mwaka ibaze ibibazo bigamije kumenya niba aya mashyiga azaba akoreshwa neza.

Muri make, imbaraga zose RDIS izashyira muri uyu mushinga zizaba zigamije kugira uruhare mu ruhando rw'indi miryango nyarwanda mu ikemurwa ry'ibibazo byugarije uRwanda birebana n'uburyo bwo guteka bukoreshwa n'imiryango myinshi hatabungwabungwa amashyamba. RDIS ije kugira uruhare mu ikemurwa ry'ibi bibazo binyuze mu gushishikariza imiryango kwitabira no gukoresha aya mashyiga ya Rondereza. Ibi bizazana impinduka nziza:

- Igabanuka ry'indwara z'ubuhumekero zikomoka ku iyangirika ry'umwuka duhumeka waba uturutse mu ngo cyangwa hanze y'ingo,
- Igabanuka ry'ibikomere bikomoka ku bikoni bifite aho bacanira hatagendanye n'igihe. Urugero: Ubushye bukomoka kugukandagira mu ziko, aho amashyiga atubakiye
- Igabanuka ry'amafaranga atangwa hagurwa inkwi zo gucana
- Igabanuka ry'igihe cyakoreshwaga hatashywa inkwi zo gucana
- Igabanuka ry'igihe cyakoreshwaga mu guteka
- Kongera akazi
- Kongera ubundi buryo bwo kwinjiza umutungo

iii. Invitation tracking table for the LSC held in Muhanga, Rwanda on 11 December 2015

Category Code	Organisation	Name of invitee	Means of invitation	Date sent (DD/MM/YY)	Confirmation (Yes/No)
A		CCER Project enumerators representatives	Phone calls	25/11/2015	Yes
A		CCER Project installers	Phone calls	25/11/2015	
B	Ministry of Infrastructure	Dr. Vincent Biruta, the Minister	Email	24/11/2015	Yes

Category Code	Organisation	Name of invitee	Means of invitation	Date sent (DD/MM/YY)	Confirmation (Yes/No)
B	Ministry of Infrastructure	Hon. Kamayirese Germaine	Email	24/11/2015	No
B	Ministry of local government – Muhanga district	Mrs. Yvonne MUTAKWASUKU	Email	24/11/2015	Yes
B	ICSEA	Mr. Bill Farmer	Email	24/11/2015	
B	ICSEA	Mrs. Sarah Kihuguru	Email	24/11/2015	
B	Ministry of local government – Gisagara district	Mr.KAREKEZI Léandre	Email	24/11/2015	No
B	Ministry of local government – Rusizi district	Mr. HARERIMANA Frederic	Email	24/11/2015	No
B	Ministry of local government – Nyamagabe district	Mr.MUGISHA Philbert	Email	24/11/2015	No
B	Kansi sector	Mr.Jerôme RUTABURINGOG A	Email and hand delivered	24/11/2015	No
B	Gikonko Sector	Mr.KAYUMBA Ignace	Email and hand delivered	24/11/2015	Yes
B	Cyeza Sector	Mr. RWIYEREKA Roger	Email and hand delivered	24/11/2015	Yes
B	Mushishiro Sector	Mrs. UWAMARIYA Béatrice	Email and hand delivered	24/11/2015	Yes
B	Kibilizi sector	Mr. NIYONSABA Anaclet	Email and hand delivered	24/11/2015	No
B	Mbazi Sector	Mr. HAGENIMANA Pacifique	Email and hand delivered	24/11/2015	Yes
B	Tumba College	Mrs. Lillian UWABYAYE	Email	24/11/2015	Yes
B	RDIS	Rt. Rev. Bishop Augustin MUVABANDI	Email	24/11/2015	Yes
B	RDIS	Rev. MUTIMURA Jean Berchmans	Email	24/11/2015	
B	RDIS	Mr. KAMANANGA SHIMA Innocent	Email	24/11/2015	
B	RDIS	Mr. MAGEZI Stephen	Email	24/11/2015	Yes

Category Code	Organisation	Name of invitee	Means of invitation	Date sent (DD/MM/YY)	Confirmation (Yes/No)
B	RDIS	Mr. UHUJENAYO Jacques	Email	24/11/2015	Yes
B	RDIS	Mr. MINANI Vincent	Email	24/11/2015	Yes
B	RDIS	Mr. RWAGAHUNGU Andre	Email	24/11/2015	Yes
B	Anglican Church	Rt Rev Bishop Jered Kalimba	Email	24/11/2015	Yes
B	Anglican church	Rev. Rukundo Methode	Email	24/11/2015	
C	Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)	Dr. Rose Mukankomeje	Email	24/11/2015	Yes
D	Atmosfair	Mr. Allan Mubiru	Email	24/11/2015	No
D	Enedom	Mr. Jean-Marie kayonga	Email	24/11/2015	No
D	Rwand Aid	Mr. BiryiziFelecion	Email	24/11/2015	Yes
D	Billem Innovations	Mrs.Hellen Owala	Email	24/11/2015	No
D	Tearfund	Pastor Murangira Emmanuel	Email	24/11/2015	No
D	United Evengelical Mission	Dr. Motte Jochen	Email	24/11/2015	Yes
D	SNV	Dr.Jörg Schaeffer	Email	24/11/2015	No
D	AEE	Mr. John Kalenzi ,	Email	24/11/2015	No
D		Stove Making Cooperative, Muhanga representatives	Phone calls	25/11/2015	Yes
D	FONERWA	Mr. Alex Mulisa	Email	24/11/2015	No
E	The Gold Standard Foundation	Johann Thaler	Email	24/11/2015	No
F	HELIO International	HeleneO'Connor-Lajambe	Email	24/11/2015	No
F	Mercy Corps	David Nicholson	Email	24/11/2015	No
F	REEEP	Katrin Harvey	Email	24/11/2015	No
F	World Vision	Dr. Dean C Thomson	Email	24/11/2015	No
F	WWF International	Bella Roscher	Email	24/11/2015	No
F	Care international:	Vaughan	Email	24/11/2015	No
F	Care International Rwanda	NavarajGyawali	Email	24/11/2015	No
F	Greenpeace:	Kumi Naidoo	Email	24/11/2015	No

All relevant stakeholders 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 one of Rwanda's leading daily newspaper, the New Times, on 26 November 2015. The same advert was translated into Kinyarwanda and was also published in the same newspaper on the same day.

iv. Text of individual invitations for the LSC held in Muhanga on 11 December 2015

18 November 2015

Dear Sir/Madam

INVITATION TO A LOCAL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETING FOR A GOLD STANDARD / CDM IMPROVED COOK STOVES PROJECT BY RDIS

The Rural Development Inter-diocesan Service is a National Non-Governmental Organisation legally allowed to operate in Rwanda in accordance with its registered certificate as delivered by Rwanda Governance Board: No. 13/RGB/2015. The head office is located in Makera Cell, Cyeza Sector, Muhanga District, in Southern Province. With respect to its mission "to safeguard environment, increase the production aiming at sustainable and holistic development" RDIS intends to purchase, distribute and install improved cook stoves to poor rural households who cannot easily access and afford them to improve their living conditions.

In collaboration with the Improved Cook Stoves for East Africa (ICSEA) Limited, RDIS would now like to implement a Gold Standard / CDM project on improved cook stoves. The ICS project will include fixed or portable, domestic or institutional stoves that use non-renewable or renewable biomass fuel (wood, charcoal, pellets, briquettes, etc.). This project is now being prepared for inclusion under the ICSEA Programme of Activities (PoA).

You have been identified as a key stakeholder and/or partner who will provide valuable input into the design process of this project. We are therefore inviting you for a stakeholder's consultation meeting to be held on **Friday 11 December 2015 from 8:00 am to 1:00 pm at EAR Shyogwe Training Hall in Cyakabiri, Muhanga District, Rwanda.**

The meeting's agenda and the project's non-technical summary are attached for your information. Please confirm your attendance with Mr. Fulgence Mpayimana on phone +250 788 69388 or by email fulgence.mpayimana@rdisrwanda.org or office@rdisrwanda.org If you are not able to attend but would like to provide input into the design of the project, comments can be submitted via email.

We look forward to your input and participation.

Best regards,

Viateur Ntarindwa
Executive Secretary

The invitation was also written in Kinyarwanda and sent out together with the English invitation. It was as below

Bwana / Madamu :

Ubutumire bw'abafatanya bikorwa mu nama nyungurana bitekerezo k'u mushinga ugamiye kugabanya ibyuka bihumanya ikirere binyuze mu ikoreshwa ry'amashyiga ya Rondereza hakurikijwe umurongo/ amabwiriza ngenderwaho ya Gold standard na Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM)

RDIS ni Umuryango Nyarwanda utari uwa Leta ugamiye kuzamura amajyambere y'icyaro wemerewe gukorera imirimo yawo mu Rwanda ushingiyeye ku cyemezo cy'ubuzimagatozi N^o 13/RGB/ NGO/2015 wahawe n'Ikigo Cy'igihugu Gishinzwe Imiyoborere (Rwanda Governance Board). Icyicaro gikuru cy'Umuryango gihereye mu kagari ka Makera, Umurenge wa Cyeza, Akarere ka Muhanga, mu Intara y'Amajyepfo. Uyu muryango ugamiye kubungabunga ibidukikije, kongera umusaruro hagamiywe iterambere rirambye kandi ryuzuye, urateganya kugura, gutanga no kubakira amashyiga ya Rondereza imiryango itishoboye iherereye mu duce tw'icyaro kandi idafite ubushobozi bwo kwiyubakira aya mashyiga kugira ngo ayifashe kuzamura imibereho myiza y'imiryango yabo.

Ku bufatanye na (ICSEA) Limited, ikigo kigamiye guteza imbere ikoreshwa ry'amashyiga ya rondereza mu bihugu bya Afurika y'iburasirazuba, RDIS irimo mu myiteguro yo kwinjira muri uru rugaga rw'imiryango n'ibigo bigamiye kugabanya ibyuka bihumanya ikirere hifashishijwe amashyiga ya rondereza (Inclusion into ICSEA programme of Activities (PoA)) kugira ngo ibone uburenganzira buyihesha gushyira mu bikorwa umushinga wayo ikurikije umurongo / amabwiriza ya Gold Standard/CDM project. Aya mashyiga ya rondereza azaba yubakiye kandi hifashishwa inkwi mu gihe cyo kuyatekaho.

Ishingiyeye ku bunararibonye bwanyu, Umuryango RDIS wabatoranije nk'abafatanyabikorwa bimena bayiha ibitekerezo byayifasha muri gahunda y'uyu mushinga. Hamwe nibyo turabatumira mu nama izahuza abafatanyabikorwa bose kuwa Gatanu, tariki ya 11 Ukuboza 2015 guhera i saa 8:00 am kugeza i saa 1:00 pm. Iyi nama izabera mu nzu mberabyombi ya EAR Diyosezi ya Shyogwe iherereye mu cyakabiri hafi y'umuhanda mukuru ugana mu mujyi wa Muhanga. RDIS irateganya kuzagaburira abatwumirwa ndetse no gutanga amafaranga y'urugendo rwakoreshejwe imodoka. Nta

mafaranga y'urugendo rwakoreshejwe indege azishyurwa.

Gahunda y'ibizigirwa mu nama ndetse n'incamake y'umushinga murabisanga k'umugereka w'iyi baruwa. Twabasabaga ko mwatumenyesha ubwitabire bwanyu muri iyi nama binyuze kuri Bwana Mpayimana Fulgence, Telefone: +25078869388 cyangwa email:

fulgence.mpayimana@rdisrwanda.org cg office@rdisrwanda.org. Bibaye ngombwa ko mutabasha kwitabira iyi nama mushobora gutanga ibitekerezo byanyu mubinyujije kuri imwe muri emails zavuzwe haruguru.

Mugihe dutegereje igisubizo cyanyu tubaye tubashimiye

Ntarindwa Viateur

Umunyamabanga Nshingwabikorwa wa RDIS

v. Text of public invitations

Below is the invitation that was published in the New Times newspaper on the 26 November 2015.



INVITATION TO A LOCAL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION FOR AN IMPROVED COOK STOVES GOLD STANDARD / CDM COMPONENT PROJECT ACTIVITY (CPA)

All interested members of the public are invited to provide input into the design of a Gold Standard (GS) / Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Component Project Activity (CPA) that will install, distribute and maintain affordable improved cook stoves using income from GS / CDM carbon credits.

Rural Development Inter-Diocesan Service (RDIS) is developing this project in conjunction with the Uganda Carbon Bureau (UCB) and Improved Cook Stoves for East Africa (ICSEA) Ltd.

The meeting will be held at:

**EAR-Shyogwe Training Centre, (Cyakabiri, Muhanga District)
Friday 11 December 2015
At 8:00 am to 1:00 pm**

ALL ARE WELCOME

Please note that your attendance will be important for the successful implementation of the project. Lunch and a transport refund for participants will be provided.

A brief non-technical description of the project is available at the RDIS office and on our website: www.rdisrwanda.org. For more information please contact the Project Manager, Fulgence Mpayimana.

E-mail: fulgence.mpayimana@rdisrwanda.org or office@rdisrwanda.org. P.O. Box 142, Muhanga, Rwanda, off Gitarama-Kigali Road. Tel: +250 78869388.

B. 2. Description of other consultation methods used

No other consultations were done.

SECTION C. CONSULTATION PROCESS

C. 1. Participants in physical meeting(s)

i. List of participants

The original participant list for the LSC held in Muhanga on 11 December 2015 is attached as Annex 1

Participant List: Rural Development Inter-diocesan Service (RDIS) Improved Cook Stoves Project Gold Standard Local Stakeholder Consultation					
Location: EAR-Shyogwe Training Centre (Cyakabiri, Muhanga District)					
Date and time: 11 December 2015 at 09:30am – 02:30pm					
Category Code	Name of participant	Male/ Female	Signature	Organisation (if relevant)/position in the community	Contact details
A	IBRAHIM MINANI	MALE	See Annex 1	STOVE-MAKING COOPERATIVE, representative	+250787442752
A	IGNATIENNE INGABIRE	FEMALE	See Annex 1	RDIS Kansi, Enumerator	+250783156230
A	NAPHTAL NTEZIRYIMANA	MALE	See Annex 1	RDIS Kigeme, Enumerator	+250727009956
A	MICHERI NKINAHE	MALE	See Annex 1	RDIS Kigeme, Enumerator	+250726073328
A	ANDRE MURWANASHYAKA	MALE	See Annex 1	RDIS Muhanga, Enumerator	+250722339064
A	FURURENSIYA UWITATSE	FEMALE	See Annex 1	RDIS Muhanga, Installer	+250726366357
A	PASCAL NZABAKIRANA	MALE	See Annex 1	RDIS, Installer	+250787560337
A	JEAN DE DIEU SENTORE	MALE	See Annex 1	RDIS, Installer	+250735142823
A	EMMANUEL NIYOMUGABO	MALE	See Annex 1	RDIS, Enumerator	+250722843145
A	APHRODICE UWANYAGASANI	MALE	See Annex 1	RDIS, Enumerator	+250788600532
A	FRODOUARD IYAMUREMYE	MALE	See Annex 1	RDIS Kigeme, Enumerator	+250725681891
A	ALPHONSINE MUKAMABANO	FEMALE	See Annex 1	RDIS Kigeme, Enumerator	+250726061169
A	PROTOGENE BIZIRAGUTEBA	MALE	See Annex 1	RDIS Mushishiro, Enumerator	+250782284224
A	PASCAL NKURUNZIZA	MALE	See Annex 1	RDIS Cyangugu, Enumerator	+250782456811
A	EUGENE	MALE	See	RDIS Rusizi,	+250788903701

	BIZIMUNGU		Annex 1	Installer	
A	AURELIE UFITINEMA	FEMALE	See Annex 1	RDIS Rusizi, Enumerator	+250786825582 +250728525060
A	JEANNE NYIRANSEKAMBAB AYE	FEMALE	See Annex 1	RDIS Rusizi, Installer	+250787920277
B	LILIANE UWABYAYE	FEMALE	See Annex 1	TUMBA COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Instructor	+250788401067
B	DIDIER ERIC NDUWINANA	MALE	See Annex 1	KIBILIZI SECTOR, Agronomist	+250787096675
B	ANCILLE KARANGWAYIRE	FEMALE	See Annex 1	NYAMAGABE DISTRICT, Environment Officer	+250788752504
B	STEVEN BIHINDA	MALE	See Annex 1	MININFRA (Kigali), Renewable Energy Sector Engineer	+250784819860
B	ALEXIS RUGARUKIRWA	MALE	See Annex 1	MBAZI SECTOR, NYAMARABE, in charge of single status	+250788688711
B	VEDASTE MPAGARITSWENIM ANA	MALE	See Annex 1	MUHANGA DISTRICT MAYOR'S OFFICE, Representative	mpavedaste@gmail.com
B	BEATRICE UWAMARIYA	FEMALE	See Annex 1	MUSHISHIRO SECTOR, Executive Secretary	+250788562056
B	IGNACE KAYUMBA	MALE	See Annex 1	GIKONKO SECTOR, Executive Secretary	+250782363193
B	BELTHILDE UTETIWABO	FEMALE	See Annex 1	CYEZA SECTOR, Administration & Finance Manager	+250788409687
C	IMMACULEE UWIMANA	FEMALE	See Annex 1	REMA (Kigali), Climate Change Mitigation Officer	+250788871527
C	JEAN PAUL SIBOMANA	MALE	See Annex 1	MUHANGA DISTRICT, REMA Environmental Facilitator	+250782144680
D	JEROME NDIKUMANA	MALE	See Annex 1	RWANDA AID, Rusizi Farm Training Assistant	+250788969269

D	BISHOP DR. JARED KALIMBA	MALE		EGLISE ANGLICAN DE RWANDA (EAR), SHYOGWE DIOCESE, Bishop	+250788740482
D	SARAH KIHUGURU	FEMALE		ICSEA-UGANDA CARBON BUREAU, General Manager	+256751309999

Comments accompanying Annex 1

In total, 39 participants (26 males and 13 females), attended the Local Stakeholder Consultation. Of the 39 participants, 8 were RDIS staff.

9 of the 39 participants (6 males and 3 females), who were actively involved with the LSC arrangements, forgot to sign the participants list and do not appear on the original participants list scanned file (Annex 1), but have been included in the electronic participants list above.

ii. Evaluation forms for the LSC held in Muhanga District on 11 December 2015

In total, 26 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.

Name	Andre Murwanashyaka (evaluation form 5)
What is your impression of the meeting?	This meeting was good because it reminded us some of the activities that were not taken into consideration during the project's inception.
What do you like about the project?	a) It is a good project as it considers vulnerable categories of people b) This project is well organised and RDIS's project owners are organised and so are the project beneficiaries.
What do you not like about the project?	All was good
Signature	See Annex II

Name	Ibrahim Minani (evaluation form 7)
What is your impression of the meeting?	It was an important meeting. We gained many good things in this meeting that will help us to improve our living conditions.
What do you like about the project?	The reduction of firewood used when cooking sounds important to the beneficiaries and project implementers.
What do you not like about the project?	All was good.
Signature	See Annex II

Name	Jean de Dieu Sentore (evaluation form 11)
What is your impression of the meeting?	This meeting has enabled me to meet and get to know other people whom I did not know before and also was inspiring as far as climate change mitigation measures are concerned.
What do you like about the project?	Apart from being well welcomed here, I was very much interested in the presentation of Sarah about safeguarding the environment.
What do you not like about the project?	None. All of the presentations were well done and the word of the Bishop came to compliment what Sarah has already said.
Signature	See Annex II

Name	Jean Paul Sibomana (evaluation form 17)
What is your impression of the meeting?	It was incredible
What do you like about the project?	I like that this project will contribute in climate change mitigation measures by reducing CO ₂ emissions.
What do you not like about the project?	There is no Environmental Impact Assessment study conducted where clay is being dug in order to take measures protecting, mitigating any environmental degradation.
Signature	See Annex II

Name	Stephen Magezi (evaluation form 26)
What is your impression of the meeting?	The meeting has been impressive as we have shared information and were able to understand much about improving the quality of life through improved cook stoves. Discussion has been so much constructive as well.
What do you like about the project?	The project will improve the quality of life to all people without discrimination through reduction of carbon emissions.
What do you not like about the project?	None
Signature	See Annex II

Comments accompanying Annex 2

14 of the 40 participants, who were also involved with the LSC arrangements, did not submit an Evaluation Form, so their comments do not appear in the original evaluation form scanned file

(Annex 2)

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.

C. 2. Pictures from the physical meeting held in Muhanga District on 11 December 2015



The participants during the RDIS LSC held in Muhanga District, Rwanda on 11 December 2015



Examples of the stoves that may be distributed to the communities by RDIS.

C. 3. Outcome of consultation process in Muhanga District on 11 December 2015

i. Minutes of physical meeting(s)

The meeting was conducted in Kinyarwanda and English.

Facilitators:

Viateur Ntarindwa – RDIS, Executive Secretary

Fulgence Mpayimana – RDIS, Project Manager

Emmanuel Kwizera – RDIS, Monitoring & Evaluation Officer

Sarah Kihuguru – ICSEA-Uganda Carbon Bureau, General Manager

Date: 11 December 2015

Venue: EAR-Shyogwe Training Centre (Cyakabiri, Muhanga District)

Time: 9:20am – 2:30pm

After a prayer led by the Executive Secretary, the day's agenda was adopted as below.

Agenda Item 1: Arrival and Registration of Participants

All participants were registered upon their arrival. In total, 31 participants attended the meeting. Please refer to the participants list attached as Annex 1.

Agenda Item 2: Introduction of Participants – Viateur Ntarindwa, RDIS Executive Secretary

The meeting started at 9:20am with Viateur introducing the RDIS staff to the participants and asking the participants to introduce themselves.

All participants introduced themselves and mentioned what their expectations of the meeting were.

Agenda Item 3: Welcome and Opening Remarks – Viateur Ntarindwa, RDIS Executive Secretary and Vedaste Mpagaritswenimana, Muhanga District Mayor representative

Viateur started by welcoming Sarah Kihuguru from Uganda Carbon Bureau's Improved Cook

Stoves for East Africa (ICSEA) General Manager and other stakeholders. Other groups of stakeholders included enumerators and installers of the canarumwe stoves from Gisagara, Nyamagabe, Muhanga and Rusizi districts. He also welcomed Liliane Uwabyaye, a representative from Tumba College of Technology.

Viateur thanked the participants for coming from different parts of the country to attend the local stakeholder consultation meeting before inviting the representative from the office of the Mayor of Muhanga District to welcome local government representatives.

After a word of welcome, xxx welcomed the local government representatives from Ministry of Infrastructure (MININFRA), Ministry of Natural Resources, Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) which is also Rwanda's Designated National Authority (DNA), Executive Secretaries of Sectors and the other participants.

Agenda Item 3: Presentation of Project Brief – Viateur Ntarindwa, RDIS Executive Secretary, Sarah Kihuguru, ICSEA General Manager, and Fulgence Mpayimana, RDIS Project Manager

Viateur gave a brief RDIS's Carbon Emission Reductions for Self-Sustainable Environmental Care project, its mission and activities. He highlighted RDIS's environmental protection activities related to tree nursery beds for seedlings and water filters. Viateur then passed the presentation over to Sarah Kihuguru.

Part a): Introduction to Global Climate Change – Sarah Kihuguru

Sarah gave a presentation on global warming and climate change, explaining the cycle of how the carbon dioxide is emitted into the atmosphere through the current traditional non-efficient cooking practices, and how it is sequestered into the ground through trees. That cycle becomes overwhelmed when the population increases and the increased cooking needs mean more trees are chopped down. This increases the greenhouse gas effect, with a thicker blanket of carbon dioxide, warmer temperatures and more pollution.

Part b): Introduction to Carbon Finance – Sarah Kihuguru

Sarah also explained what carbon finance is and what carbon markets are, demonstrating what a carbon credit is using a slide that showed 1 tonne of carbon dioxide representing 1 carbon credit or certified emission reduction.

Q.1: Immaculee of REMA: Is Uganda Carbon Bureau acting as a consultant?

A.1: Sarah: No the Uganda Carbon Bureau's Improved Cook Stoves for East Africa Programme of Activities umbrella is an open source carbon finance access service, providing projects that are distributing improved cook stoves at a large scale, access to the carbon market. This access to the carbon markets enables the projects to generate a revenue stream from the sale of carbon credits that can be used to make improved cook stoves more affordable to the beneficiaries, provide free annual maintenance and the money that remains after covering the overhead costs of running the project can also be used for a community benefit which is something that Fairtrade may accredit with its new Fairtrade Climate Standard. Voluntary buyers would pay premium prices for such carbon credits.

Part c): Introduction to RDIS Improved Cook Stoves Project – Fulgence Mpayimana

Fulgence began his presentation on RDIS's Improved Cook Stoves project, using pop-up banners in addition to the slides. Fulgence also gave some indicative figures of expected number of households to be reached and expected number of carbon credits (tonnes of carbon dioxide).

Q.2: Liliane of Tumba College of Technology: How much does one distributed stove cost after installation? How many credits will be generated by each stove annually?

A.2: Fulgence: In the past we have been distributing canarumwe stoves which, after installation, cost RWF 10,000. However, the cost of an improved stove (which can earn carbon credits, which the canarumwe cannot) varies depending on the model, but it could generate say 3.22 carbon credits annually, which could fetch about 30 Euros after their sale.

The master of ceremony, Emmanuel Kwizera, RDIS Monitoring & Evaluation Manager, interjected at this point and said the question and answer session can also come at the end of the presentation.

At the end of Fulgence's presentation, the question and answer session began.

Agenda Item 4: Question and Answer Session

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.3: Immaculee of REMA: Asked a list of questions and comments as follows:

1. What is RDIS's specific baseline?
2. Did RDIS consult other organisations similar to Uganda Carbon Bureau that are carbon finance developers?
3. Have cooperatives making clay stoves done the environmental impact assessment? Have they been licenced to extract clay?
4. This local stakeholder consultation meeting should have included the participation of all the beneficiaries.
5. When did the pilot project start?
6. We request that when you have made your beneficiaries selection, you submit the beneficiaries list to REMA so that we can also monitor your work.

A.3: Fulgence and Viateur took time to answer all of the raised questions as follows:

1. Based on current publications, the baseline used was a 3-stone fire.
2. RDIS did a comparative assessment of the available PoAs and also considered the option of being a standalone project, before selecting to join the ICSEA PoA.
3. RDIS will only use stove suppliers that follow national regulations on environment especially with respect to the extraction and use of clay. RDIS does not itself mine clay, and is not required to undertake an EIA.
4. RDIS invited stakeholders from a wide range of categories in accordance with the Gold Standard LSC regulations and some attended while others did not.
5. The pilot project started in 2012.

Q.4: Ancille Karangwayire of Environmental Care, Nyamagabe District: Asked a list of questions as follows:

1. We have in our duties, to request all the people to use improved cook stoves, not the canarumwe. Sometimes they have both improved cook stove and traditional cook stoves for some reason. We have more organisations that do similar cook stoves projects. How is RDIS going to cope with that?
2. The cost of installing your canarumwe stoves has been higher than the standard price in the region.

3. Do you make canarumwe stoves yourselves? Or do you have people who manufacture them for you?

A.4: Fulgence responded to each question as follows:

1. RDIS does not insist that people who are already using improved cook stoves need to stop using them and start using the new stoves we distribute. Rather we encourage those who are still using the 3-stone fire (RDIS's baseline stove) to switch to an improved cook stove.

We don't mind whether there are other organisations working in the same field of work, it sounds rather good that we are working together to boost the living standard of the communities we work in. All we want to know is where precisely each organisation will be working so as not to duplicate our efforts. A mapping effort is being facilitated by the District Joint Action Development Forum.

2. The cost of the Canarumwe stove that RDIS is presently distributing is not higher compared to the price in the region, but when you factor in the way in which we install it – RDIS provides 2 burning boxes in each household, cements the stove body/casement, and places burned bricks to support the fixed burning boxes. Other local stove installers do not use these materials which make the installed stove not long lasting.
3. RDIS does not manufacture the stoves. We only supply them. We work closely with the existing stove making cooperatives and monitor them during their production process to ascertain if they are maintaining standardisation and quality.

Suggestion 1: Beatrice, Executive Secretary of Mushishiro Sector: suggested RDIS selects households which are not located in the high risk zone so that when they shift from that region they may not lose the efforts RDIS has put in.

Suggestion 2: Liliane of Tumba College of Technology: suggested that local government authorities should monitor the households that receive these stoves.

Suggestion 3: Vedaste, Environment Conservation Officer, Muhanga District: Suggested that RDIS considers other categories of beneficiaries who are not among the target population. He also suggested that RDIS looks at how it can help those people who have improved cook stoves, but do not use them.

Fulgence: These ideas are all welcome

Q.5: Jean Paul of REMA, Muhanga District: Will your collaboration with project funders (Bread for the World) last for 7 years? Will the stoves be effective throughout all the 7 years?

A.5: Fulgence: Yes, we hope they will, but we never know they may stop funding us at any time, but RDIS would not stop its improved cook stoves project because we expect that revenues from the sale of carbon credits will start coming in after about 2 years. The life span of the new improved stoves may be 3 years, but we intend to provide free annual maintenance and repair them with new parts.

Q.6: Stephen of the Ministry of Infrastructure: What is the project timeline? When is the first

distribution of the stoves in this project?

A.6: Fulgence: The project should start in March 2016 and we expect to receive our first issuance of carbon credits in 2017.

Q.7: Liliane of Tumba College of Technology: What will happen if another more efficient improved cook stove comes on the market after having launched the project?

A.7: RDIS is not tied to a particular stove model although we intend to start distributing wood stoves that have passed the Water Boiling Test with a thermal efficiency of over 20%.

Agenda item 5: Do No Harm Assessment and Item 6: Sustainability Assessment – Sarah and Viateur

The participants were taken through a “blind” exercise using a live document with a blank assessment matrix. A short explanation of the Do No Harm Assessment and Sustainable Development Matrix was given prior to discussing each item. The final table is included in item D.2.

Agenda item 6: Discussion of Continuous Input / Grievance Method Selection – Sarah

The participants were taken through the pros and cons of using each of the options that stakeholders can use for communicating any inputs or grievances on a continuous basis. Of all options, participants chose all 4 and added a 5th option – Local community meetings / focus groups. The final table is included in item E.2. of this report.

Agenda Item 7: Evaluation of Meeting

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 and Departure

Viateur, thanked the participants and welcomed the Bishop of Shyogwe Rt. Rev. Jered Kalimba to provide closing remarks.

The Bishop expressed that RDIS is not discriminatory but inclusive. Everyone was invited to play a role in protecting and conserving the environment and he thanked the RDIS team, especially the Executive Secretary for the great job they are doing. He went on to thank Sarah Kihuguru of Uganda Carbon Bureau for having come to join hands with RDIS at the LSC meeting and concluded with a prayer and closed the meeting at 4.15pm.

ii. Minutes of other consultations

No other consultation meetings were held

iii. Assessment of all comments

Stakeholder comments	Were the comments taken into account?	Explanation (Why? How?)
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Concern about trees being cut while cooking using the wood stove as well as the wood being used during an improved stove's production if it is made of clay.	Yes	The consumption of wood used during cooking is far less than what it would have been while using the traditional 3-stone fire. While there is firewood used in the production of a typical clay improved stove, other suppliers use rice husks, wood waste, and wood from woodlots to fire their kilns. RDIS can use suppliers that minimize the use of non-renewable biomass.
Concern that the number of households in the distribution plan is too low (6,000 households)	Yes	During the start-up phase, the project will only be implemented among RDIS communities. However, the project will scale up to include other communities outside RDIS. The lessons learned during the start-up phase will be useful for the scale up.
Concerned that it is unclear what concrete measures will be taken to ensure that returns get back to the community.	Yes	The stove users generate and own the carbon credits. By signing the Sales Agreement /Logbook, they transfer their rights to RDIS. In return, part of the revenues earned from the sale of the carbon credits will be used to lower the stove's price, for annual free maintenance and any remaining funds will be reinvested into other community benefits
Concern about the selling of carbon credits and accessing of the carbon markets is not very clear.	Yes	ICSEA PoA members keep 100% of their carbon credits, ICSEA provides its members with a free carbon credit commercialisation manual so that they can sell their carbon credits to whomever they wish at whatever price they negotiate. ICSEA's members can also request ICSEA to sell their carbon credits at a fee.
Concern about the cost of the stoves	Yes	Depending on the type of improved stoves that project will finally chose to distribute, the installation of the ICS will be free for some of the households and at a minimal fee for other households who may be required to contribute in kind. The households may provide materials like bricks, and water.

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 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.

SECTION D. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT

D. 1. Own sustainable development assessment

i. 'Do no harm' assessment

The assessment was carried out by RDIS 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.	Rwanda 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.	Rwanda 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 cultural heritage.	Rwanda has ratified the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage UNESCO. No cultural heritage will be altered by the project.	Low	N/A
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.	Rwanda 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.

Safeguarding principles	Description of relevance to the project	Assessment of risks breaching it	Mitigation Measures
5 The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labour.	Rwanda 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.	Rwanda 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 RDIS, 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.	Rwanda 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	RDIS provides a safe and harassment-free environment. The RDIS management immediately deals with any reported case(s) of harassment. RDIS has an exemplary employment record and corporate reputation world wide and in Rwanda, and has a Board made up of leading and respected personalities from all over the world.
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.	RDIS 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 RDIS of suppliers and distribution partners.
Environmental Protection 9 The project takes a precautionary approach in regard to environmental challenges and is not	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.	Low	Regular monitoring of the ICS suppliers to ensure that they comply to the national regulations

Safeguarding principles	Description of relevance to the project	Assessment of risks breaching it	Mitigation Measures
complicit in practices contrary to the precautionary principle.	RDIS has supported tree-planting efforts in the communities.		
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 protected by traditional local communities	The project does not involve and is not complicit in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats.	Low	N/A
Anti-Corruption 11 The project does not involve and is not complicit in corruption.	Rwanda 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.	Issuance of fake stove installation forms by a 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.
Project-Specific Risks 2 The project is supervised to detect poor quality of ICS, which could spoil the acceptance, and credibility of the project.	Inconsistency of stove manufacturing quality affecting the effective reduction of emissions. There is a risk that artisans 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 artisans. Progressive disciplinary actions on suppliers that

Safeguarding principles	Description of relevance to the project	Assessment of risks breaching it	Mitigation Measures
			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 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 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</p>	+

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG (referring to WHO)	Chosen parameter and explanation	Score
			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.	
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. RDIS 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 towards ensuring	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

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG (referring to WHO)	Chosen parameter and explanation	Score
		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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •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) Reduce child mortality (Goal 4)	Parameter: Poverty Alleviation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Drop in household cooking fuel expenditure •Reduction of mortality for Household Air Pollution (HAP) •Reduction of respiratory diseases related to HAP •ICS are more durable and with the provided maintenance service require less expenditure in repairing. •ICS can use both NRB and renewable biomass, therefore people could still spend time collecting fuel even if it is for free. 	+
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-	+

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG (referring to WHO)	Chosen parameter and explanation	Score
			income households by using carbon finance. ICS will replace inefficient and highly polluting stoves used by the majority (+90%) of households in Rwanda.	
Human and institutional capacity	Not required		Parameter: Staff Capacity Building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 investment	Not required		Parameter: Domestic and Foreign Investment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of domestic investment is minimal to include a CPA under the PoA • No foreign direct investment at scale will be required to develop CPAs 	0
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	Not required		Parameter: Local Technology Transfer and Technology Autonomy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R&D knowledge sharing for entrepreneurs interested in manufacturing ICS • Most materials are locally available in Rwanda, minor impact due to the use of sheet metal in some models. 	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

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 <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 certain ICS models might affect local soils. 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.	Positive effects (e.g. the trees that are not cut down due to the project activity, are difficult to	0

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
			quantify.	
Biodiversity	Not required	Reduces the use of firewood and will protect the fragile environment of Rwanda.	Parameter: Conservation Number of affected and/or threatened plants & fauna due to deforestation should decrease, but biodiversity cannot be reasonably measured.	0
Quality of employment	Not required	Creates employment for stove makers.	Parameter: Job Quality There will be more job opportunities for stove artisans. Better quality skills will be required for mass production.	0
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 HAP • 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 traditional stoves used by most households in Rwanda.	+
Human and institutional capacity	Not required	Human capacity to make quality stoves will be improved, especially by employing present stove makers.	Parameter: Staff Capacity Building. Improved through on the job training	+
Quantitative employment and income	Not required	More people will get employment along the	Parameter: Job Creation.	+

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
generation		distribution chain	Employment of ICS manufacturers and maintenance staff 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 by show of hands and had to give 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.

RDIS's own sustainable development matrix and the stakeholders' blind sustainable development exercise were very similar in impact and relevance of indicators. The two 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.</p> <p>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</p>	+

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
			<p>.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. 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.</p>	
Water quality and quantity	Not required		Parameter: Improved Water Quality and Quantity Neither ground nor	0

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
			surface water will be affected in any way by the project.	
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 relevant environment agencies. 	0
Other pollutants	Not required		Parameter: Noise RDIS will ensure that they 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of affected and/or threatened plants & fauna due to deforestation should decrease, but biodiversity cannot be reasonably measured. 	0

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
			<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. 	
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)	<p>Parameter: Job Quality</p> <p>Although there will be more job opportunities for vendors and stove manufacturers, the quality will be raised. Better quality skills will be required for mass production.</p>	0
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	Not required		Parameter: Number of disseminated ICS in use	+

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
services			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 most households in Rwanda.	
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	0

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
			investment is minimal to 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	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 Rwanda, minor impact due to the use of sheet metal, which is not locally made.	0

Indicators	Justification choices, data source and provision of references
	A justification paragraph and reference source is required for each indicator, regardless of score
Air quality	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 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.

Indicators	Justification choices, data source and provision of references A justification paragraph and reference source is required for each indicator, regardless of score
	<p>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> <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	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

Indicators	Justification choices, data source and provision of references A justification paragraph and reference source is required for each indicator, regardless of score
	deforestation and therefore improving the risk of soil erosion and floods. Reference: http://www.who.int/indoorair/mdg/energymdg/en/index.html Proper waste handling will be strictly followed.
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. RDIS 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 Rwanda Environmental Management Authority (REMA) as part of the process to secure a Rwandan Letter of Approval (LoA). The parameter is therefore rated as neutral.
Quality of employment	Through the marketing, distribution and maintenance of ICS, the RDIS CPA will increase ICS installations 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 artisans 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/

Indicators	Justification choices, data source and provision of references A justification paragraph and reference source is required for each indicator, regardless of score
	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.
Access to affordable and clean energy services	<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 stoves used by the vast majority (+90%) of households in Rwanda.</p> <p>In Rwanda, the majority of households use baseline cooking devices that do not meet the 20% thermal efficiency rating to be classified as improved cook stoves. Stoves constructed from bricks/stone/mud constitute over 50% of households. In the specific case of RDIS CPA1, ICS will be sold all over Rwanda; hence national figures can be applied as a baseline.</p> <p>The improvement of the parameter (number/percentage of households using ICS instead of inefficient and highly polluting stoves) will be measured based on monitoring the number of disseminated ICS in use.</p>
Human and institutional capacity	Education is not addressed by the project although sensitisation happens at the point of sale where environmental concerns are used as a marketing tool. It is very difficult to measure. There is no direct impact on improved education or empowerment of discriminated sectors of the population. Other impacts on capacity building like on-the-job training are covered by other indicators.
Quantitative employment and income generation	Through the supply chain from manufacturing ICS to their distribution, sales and maintenance, more jobs will be created and incomes will increase. The CPA will distribute ICS manufactured locally, regionally or internationally. This will improve quantitative employment and income generation. The parameter chosen for monitoring is: number of people employed by the project.
Balance of payments and investment	The PoA does not require any specific investments by the CPA who can be an ICS supplier either with or without manufacturing facilities. Investment in the projects will be largely balance of payments neutral, but to the extent that

Indicators	Justification choices, data source and provision of references A justification paragraph and reference source is required for each indicator, regardless of score
	imported materials will be used there may be negative effects initially but these are expected to be offset by higher export earnings and value addition from local manufacturing inputs.
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	The open access approach of the PoA offers opportunities for CPAs to engage in both stove manufacturing and distribution. RDIS can have an unlimited number of CPAs. It is committed to on-going product improvement that will involve further technology transfer over time. Past efforts 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 RDIS, but they must all undergo a standard safety test and efficiency rating before being accepted for inclusion into the PoA.

SECTION E. SUSTAINABILITY MONITORING PLAN

E. 1. 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 any improved 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: RDIS 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: quality of sales agreement/logbook records entered into the RDIS 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 RDIS)
- Labour Standards – Health and Safety (RDIS will regularly monitor suppliers and distribution partners wherever possible for compliance with national regulations concerning health and safety in the work environment).
- Environmental Protection – (RDIS will regularly monitor ICS suppliers for compliance with national regulations concerning environmental protection).

E. 2. Outcomes of discussion of continuous input / grievance expression method selection, agreement or modifications suggested by local stakeholders

	Method chosen (include all known details e.g. location of book, phone number, identity of mediator etc.)	Justification
Continuous Input & Grievance Expression Process Book	RDIS reception	At RDIS Secretariat office, there are facilities to keep the book and the staff may provide more clarifications when needed at the time of completion

Telephone access	Fulgence Mpayimana Tel: +250788696388 Emmanuel Kwizera Tel: +250784733921	Both Fulgence and Emmanuel are very much tied to the project
Internet / email access	Fulgence Mpayimana Email: fulgence.mpayimana@rdisrwanda.org Emmanuel Kwizera Email: emmakwiizera@gmail.com	Project manager and Monitoring and evaluation officer
Nominated Independent Mediator (optional)	RDIS Field Coordinator, Installer, Enumerator, or any other opinion leader	They are based in the field and can easily communicate the information to RDIS. Enumerators and installers are normally part of RDIS key informants.
Local community meetings	Monthly and quarterly basis	This will be done during community works (Umuganda), every 3 months following the set plans

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 RDIS office in Muhanga District, Rwanda. All stakeholders who participated in the Local Stakeholder Consultation will be invited to make comments about the project. 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.

The SFR will commence shortly after the project achieves 'listing' status with the Gold Standard. In order to carry out a meaningful SFR, ICSEA on behalf of RDIS 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 RDIS website (www.rdisrwanda.org), with feedback mechanisms clearly explained.