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SECTION A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. 1. Project eligibility under the Gold Standard

This project will introduce energy efficient cook stoves into the Msambweni area that will reduce fuel use and associated greenhouse gas emissions by end users. Other benefits will include contributions to local sustainable development issues such as deforestation and illnesses caused by smoke inhalation. This is in line with the stated aims of the GS.

The project will be classified as small scale, producing a total emissions reduction of less than 75,000 tonnes CO₂e/year, which is equivalent to the 180GWhth limit specified by the UNFCCC. The project will be carried out inline with the Gold Standard methodology “Improved cook-stoves and kitchen regimes V.02”.

The project falls into 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 type eligibility is outlined in Annex C of the gold standard methodology v2.1 under “Improved distributed heating and cooking devices (e.g. biodigesters, cook-stoves), and distributed micro-scale electricity generation units (e.g. micro hydro and PV for households)”.

Eligibility criteria:

“Project activities involving a large amount of small, distributed heating, cooking or electricity generation devices using renewable energy sources shall provide the Gold Standard with a clear description of the transfer of credits ownership all along the investment chain, and with proof that end users are aware of and willing to give up their rights on emission reductions.”

Following free distribution of stoves, end users will be made aware that all credits generated will be transferred to co2balance and that in receiving the technology without payment they agree to this transfer. The project will reduce the production of carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O). The project is located in Kenya, which is part of the OECD Development Assistance Committees’ ODA recipient list; this project however will not be a recipient of any ODA. A signed declaration attesting to this will be provided during validation and will appear in the GS passport for this project.

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A. 2. Current project status

Provide information on the status of key project cycle stages (financing, equipment procurement, construction, commissioning) with dates where possible/ relevant.

Please note that if a project is already under construction, the project must apply for retroactive registration and a pre-feasibility assessment must be conducted.

Financing (April 2011)

Financing for the project beyond the pilot is currently being sought.

Equipment procurement (December 2010)

Major stove components are specific to the co2balance design and so are sourced by co2balance and supplied to stove contractors in kit form. Basic materials such as sand and cement are sourced by stove manufacturers. co2balance ensures that as many materials as possible are locally produced.

Pilot stove construction (March 2011)

Construction of the improved cook stove will be performed by the relevant contractor, according to co2balance training received.

Project construction (July 2011)

Following the establishment of project baseline and emission reductions, stoves will be constructed in batches up to the small-scale project limit

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SECTION B. DESIGN OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION PROCESS

B. 1. Design of physical meeting(s)

i. Agenda

- Welcome and Opening of the meeting
- Introduction of speakers and key representatives
- Introduction of co2balance
- Discussion : Current cooking practices
- Project Breakdown
- Question and Answer Session
- Blind sustainable development exercise
- Vote of thanks
- Closure of meeting

ii. Non-technical summary

Please be aware that carbon market specific terms may not be appropriate for the readers/ audience of this summary.

This project will involve the distribution of approximately 20,000 energy efficient stoves in the Msambweni Project Area. This project Area covers 22 sub – locations in Diani, Kubo and Msambwebi Divisions.

Kwale District borders Taita Taveta to the west, Kilifi district to the North West, Mombasa and Indian Ocean to the east and Republic of Tanzania to the south. Kwale District has been divided into 3 administrative districts – Msambweni being one of them.

Msambweni has an estimated population of 249,000. Most of the Msambweni inhabitants work for farmers or fisheries.

The residents of Kwale are mostly subsistence farmers whose food security is frequently hampered by periodic droughts and frequent wildlife incursions. The inability to rely entirely on their farms has forced these people to resort to other modes of survival that are detrimental to their surrounding environments.

The co2balance project in Msambweni will be attempting to address some of these issues. We will be distributing our energy efficient stoves into the Kenyan households

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that in the absence of this project would cook primarily using traditional inefficient charcoal stoves.

The stoves will be constructed, distributed and installed by local people under the guidance of co2balance Kenya Ltd. These stoves will utilise the efficient rocket technology. Initial testing has shown these stoves to be more than 50% more efficient than traditional models. These stoves will be using less charcoal/firewood and emitting less smoke, which will reduce daily firewood costs and alleviate illness caused by smoke inhalation.

The distribution of efficient stoves will result in emissions reductions associated with the reduction of the production and combustion of charcoal derived from unsustainable sources.

In addition to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, this project will contribute towards important sustainable development benefits including:

- Reduced deforestation, environmental degradation and associated benefits to water, soil and
- Biodiversity protection
- Enhanced food security
- Reduced poverty
- Increased environmental awareness and community integration

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iii. Invitation tracking table

INVITATION TRACKING TABLE

Category Code	Organization	Name/Address/Contact	Means of Invitation	Date of Invitation	Confirmation Received
B	Village Elder	Hamisi Mwalimu Mwarandani	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
D	Vice Chairman Baraka Conservation Group	Kassim Chondo	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Stakeholder	Said Nassoro	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Stakeholder	Siri Rashid	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Stakeholder	Juma Omari	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Stakeholder	Maimuna Swalehe	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Stakeholder	Bahati rashid	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
D	Member Baraka Conservation Group	Zuhura Ali	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
D	Member Baraka Conservation Group	Fatuma Mwalimu	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes

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D	Yehu microfinance Womens Group	Mary Mulili	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Stakeholder	Bakari Ali	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Youth	Bakarri Edward	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Youth	Said Salim	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Stakeholder	Zainab	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Stakeholder	Idd	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Stakeholder	Fatuma Bahari	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Stakeholder	Mwama Milas	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Stakeholder	Mwauma Adidi	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Stakeholder	Mwatanu Hamisi	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
B	Assistant Chief	Rebay Sabiti	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes

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B	Village Elder, district Authority	Iddi Bomani	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Stakeholder	Shabaan Jambia	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Stakeholder	Bakari Nyenze	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
D	Member Shauri Moyo	Nuru Rama	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
D	Member Shauri Moyo	Said Rashid	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
D	Rafiki Kenya Foundation	Peter Maitha	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Youth	Seif Rajib	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Stakeholder	Binthamis Juma	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Stakeholder	Mauna Abdullah	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Stakeholder	Abdulla M Choma	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
D	Baraka conservation	Manasiti Mwarandani	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes

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D	Baraka conservation	Mariam Mwarim	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Stakeholder	Maika omari	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Stakeholder	Maika omari	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Stakeholder	Asha Hemed	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Stakeholder	Rehema Abdullah	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Stakeholder	Omari Said	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Stakeholder	Teresia Mwikali	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	youth	Partick christopher	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Youth	Mohammad hamis	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Stakeholder	Helima Saidi	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Stakeholder	Kassim Ali	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes

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B	Chairman	Mohammad Mwarandani	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Stakeholder	Abdulla Mwazandi	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Stakeholder	Roman Omollo	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Youth	Hamish Mwabazigo	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
B	District secretary	Juma Mwarandani	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Stakeholder	Abdullah Kaliti	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
D	Chairlady, Lola Rako womens Group	Khadija Changu	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
D	Lola Rako Womens Group	Furaha Rashid	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
D	Makongeni conservation	Mwanasha Idd	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Stakeholder	Samu Rashid	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Stakeholder	Esha Athmani	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes

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A	Stakeholder	Furaha Kassim	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Stakeholder	Mustapha Hamisi	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Stakeholder	Halima Hamisi	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Stakeholder	Mwanajuma Mwakulu	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Stakeholder	Mwanasha Hamisi	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Stakeholder	Marumu Bakari	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Stakeholder	Habibu Mwalimu	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Stakeholder	Mwalimu Omari	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Stakeholder	Mwanakomba Barba	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Stakeholder	Mwanamgeni Omari	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes
A	Stakeholder	Mwanalima Said	Via Hamisi Parkiah - Camp Kenya	01/01/2011	Yes

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E	Gold Standard	Nahla Sabet	EMAIL	10/01/2010	Yes
E	Gold Standard	Heba Rabie	EMAIL	10/01/2010	Yes
C	NEMA	Permanent Secretary	EMAIL	10/01/2010	No
F	WWF	Kimunya Mugo Communications Manager KMugo@wwfearpo.org	EMAIL	10/01/2010	No
F	HELIO INTERNATIONAL	Laura E. Williamson Projects Director laura.williamson@helio- international.org	EMAIL	10/01/2010	No
F	GREEN PEACE	Rianne Teule Senior Climate Campaigner rianne.teule@greenpeace.org	EMAIL	10/01/2010	No
F	MERCY CORPS	Dorothy McIntosh Climate Change: Policy and Coordination dmcintosh@uk.mercycorps.org	EMAIL	10/01/2010	No
F	REEEP	Amanda Luxande Regional Manager Southern Africa amanda.luxande@reeep.org	EMAIL	10/01/2010	No

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Please explain how you decided that the above organisations/ individuals are relevant stakeholders to your project. Also, please discuss how your invitation methods seek to include a broad range of stakeholders (e.g. gender, age, ethnicity).

When inviting organisations and individuals to attend the stakeholder meeting, we thought it best to expand the selection in order to avoid missing out any organisations or individuals that could have a key interest in the activity. We opted for a small group of diverse participants chosen by their location, need, how affected they were by the traditional cooking methods and its consequences, their capacity to help us address the issue and their motivation to make the project work. The Msambweni Community is a predominantly Muslim community, so in addition to our usual invitation methods, we also used the local Imams to help us make the community aware of the upcoming stakeholders meeting. He allowed us to give a brief outline of the project and the meeting to his congregation. We also made sure that we used the local Women's groups from the villages to help us distribute the invitations as we were aware that within tightly knit Muslim communities like this one, it is easier to access all the households if you use women that everyone within the community is familiar with. Often people can be very sheltered and uncomfortable with strangers approaching them – using the local Muslim Women leaders was the best way for us to do this.

From the attendance list, it is clear that the group was certainly a well represented one. We were successful in ensuring that all age groups were represented. We find that there is often a clear gender imbalance at these meetings with either Men or women dominating in attendance. The Msambweni LSC was successful in having an equal balance between the two.

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iv. Text of individual invitations



co2balance.co.ke

www.co2balance.com Email enquires@co2balance.com

JUNCTION GARDENS, APT U02, RIARA RD, P.O. BOX 91 – 00606, NAIROBI, KENYA TEL: +254 711-295-219

January 11, 2011

Dear Sir/ Madam,


Re: Invitation to a stakeholders meeting on the Msambweni, Kubo District Improved Cook-stove Project to be held on 28th January 2011, at Milalani –Msambweni at 9am.

Carbon Zero Kenya Ltd on behalf of Co2balance UK LTD and CZKEN Ltd, a company that is building improved cook stoves for communities in East Africa is planning to start an Improved Cook-stove Project in Mathira East District, covering the Divisions of **Msambweini and Kubo District**. The company is introducing the Carbon Zero Stoves to communities and institutions free in the region. The stoves consume 67% less firewood, as compared to the 3-stone method of cooking common in many of the households in the district. The design and mode of construction is in line with the Global standards for CDM and GS. This will ensure that our forests are less affected by tree cutting for firewood, while the women and youth who spend so much time looking for firewood will have more spare time to undertake other important household and development chores.

In this regard, the company will be holding a Stakeholders meeting on the 28th of January, 2011 at the Milalani, Msambweni. The meeting starts at 9 AM. It will bring together stakeholders in development and conservation in the district, and will discuss among other things the new stove design and use, the stove construction strategy, and beneficiaries.

You are highly welcome to attend and air your comments and advice during this meeting. We will appreciate if you can send a representative to attend this meeting that we are sure will inform highly on energy efficiency methods in the District.

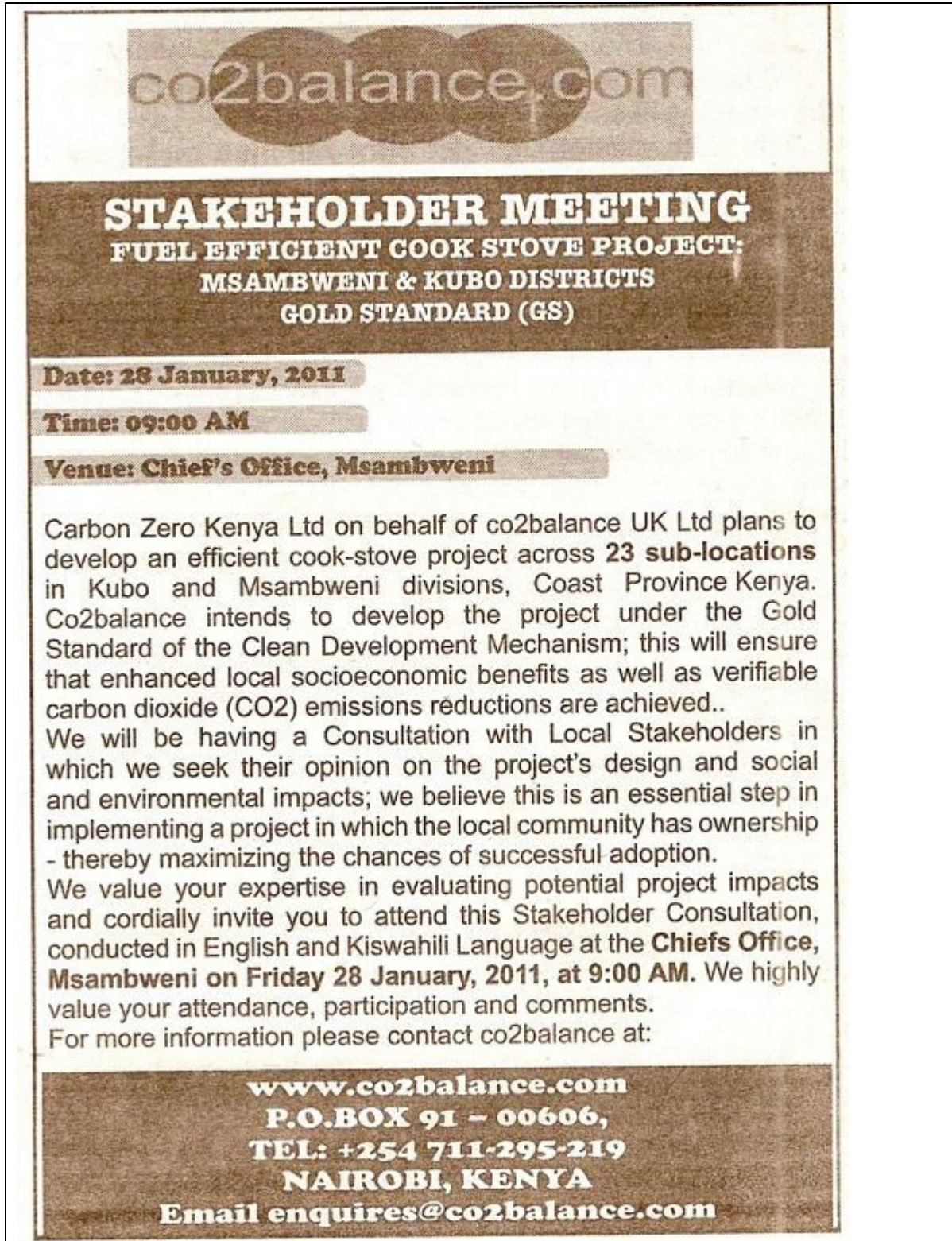
Yours faithfully,



Nicholas Ngece
Country Projects Coordinator- Kenya

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v. Text of public invitations



The flyer features a header with the co2balance.com logo. Below this, the main title reads 'STAKEHOLDER MEETING FUEL EFFICIENT COOK STOVE PROJECT: MSAMBWENI & KUBO DISTRICTS GOLD STANDARD (GS)'. Key details are listed in separate boxes: Date: 28 January, 2011; Time: 09:00 AM; Venue: Chief's Office, Msambweni. The body text explains the project's goals and invites stakeholders to a consultation. Contact information is provided at the bottom.

co2balance.com

STAKEHOLDER MEETING
FUEL EFFICIENT COOK STOVE PROJECT:
MSAMBWENI & KUBO DISTRICTS
GOLD STANDARD (GS)

Date: 28 January, 2011

Time: 09:00 AM

Venue: Chief's Office, Msambweni

Carbon Zero Kenya Ltd on behalf of co2balance UK Ltd plans to develop an efficient cook-stove project across **23 sub-locations** in Kubo and Msambweni divisions, Coast Province Kenya. Co2balance intends to develop the project under the Gold Standard of the Clean Development Mechanism; this will ensure that enhanced local socioeconomic benefits as well as verifiable carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions reductions are achieved..

We will be having a Consultation with Local Stakeholders in which we seek their opinion on the project's design and social and environmental impacts; we believe this is an essential step in implementing a project in which the local community has ownership - thereby maximizing the chances of successful adoption.

We value your expertise in evaluating potential project impacts and cordially invite you to attend this Stakeholder Consultation, conducted in English and Kiswahili Language at the **Chiefs Office, Msambweni on Friday 28 January, 2011, at 9:00 AM**. We highly value your attendance, participation and comments.

For more information please contact co2balance at:

www.co2balance.com
P.O.BOX 91 – 00606,
TEL: +254 711-295-219
NAIROBI, KENYA
Email enquires@co2balance.com

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B. 2. Description of other consultation methods used

If individuals and/ or entities (e.g. NGOs) are unable to attend the physical meeting, please discuss other methods that were used to solicit their feedback/ comments (e.g. questionnaires, phone calls, interviews).

We emailed the minutes of the meeting and the issues raised to the organisations and NGO's unable to attend the physical meeting. We encouraged them to read the summary and respond with their comments and feedback.

We assigned specific individuals within the community the role of information dispersers. They were responsible for communicating with the individuals and women unable to attend. We provided them with project summaries and the relevant information required. We called them a week after the stakeholders meeting to gather feedback, and to find out if they were posed any questions that they were unable to respond to, and assist them in answering these questions.

During the meeting, stakeholders seemed unhappy with the concept of "pilot stoves". We explained the idea and how it would be implemented. Stakeholders explained to us that there had been many international NGO's who entered the community and made promises they could not keep. The community was concerned that we would begin construction of the pilot stoves, and that we would not complete construction of the rest of the stoves we were promising. They said that this was a concern in most of the surrounding villages.

We have since held a series of 6 "mini" consultations where we visited the surrounding villages and explained the project process to them and reassured them that we would be installing all the stoves that we promised. We invited stakeholders from previous project locations to explain to the villages that we had had built pilot stoves for them, and that we had not stopped them, but that we had in fact completed construction of all the stoves. This seemed to appease the communities, and the feedback since has been entirely positive.

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SECTION C. CONSULTATION PROCESS

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

i. List of participants

Participants list					
Date and time: 28 th January, 2011. 09:00am					
Location: Msambweni					
Category Code	Name of participant, job/ position in the community	Male/ Female	Signature	Organisation (if relevant)	Contact details
A	Fatuma Kot	F	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Amina Hamisi	F	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Mwanakombd Siwa	F	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Namata Kaloma	F	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Zuhuba Duga	F	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Sija Boga	F	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Rukia Ali	F	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Mesaid Hames	F	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Tiba Machapu	F	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Mwanambi Kassam	F	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Hamisi Mwachawgau	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Yahya Jobine	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	David Nyuki	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Suleimani Tangainizi	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	David Chimweri	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Mwalim Mshanshimu	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Bakari Rasambi	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Suleiman Ali	M	See Appendix 1	-	-

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	Baraza				
A	Salim Juma Roga	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Irranim H Mwazani	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Bekisubi	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Khadija Mmaka	F	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Khadija Tubwa	F	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Fatuma Dago	F	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Mwanassti Dola	F	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Fatuma Ngocho	F	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Samin Njoni	F	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Mwanamisi Sulbon	F	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Nrika Salim	F	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Saum Kama	F	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Mwanasira Mond	F	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Mwanamkasi Daku	F	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Asha Tsemba	F	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Iatdma Moho	F	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Mwanastii Sakmu	F	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Mwatime Said	F	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Mwanambi Omari	F	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Rouema Bakari	F	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Mwanamisi Salim	F	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Mwanasha Bakari	F	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Fatuma Hussein	F	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Mwanastii hamad	F	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Asha Shee	F	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	A Majud	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Ben M Caryo	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Homed Abdalla	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Mwanasha Boi	F	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Mwanasha	F	See Appendix 1	-	-

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	Hamadi				
A	Amina Juma	F	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Asha Ngare	F	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Fatuma hamu	F	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Mgsali Bakari Mwalimu	F	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Mwanaisha Salimu Muhaso	F	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Mpakani Juma Zani	F	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	B A Machaju	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Mohad Salim	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Homan Juma	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Mwana Kombo	F	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Rewma Seuiman	F	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Kassim Juma Mdudu	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Rashis Hamisi Choyo	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Bakari Hamadi Phombo	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Salim Abdalla Mwangombe	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Kibwana Mwhamio Kilalo	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Ali Omari Juba	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Jamhuri Urao	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Said Ali Kingu	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Omari Siri	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Hamza Hamad Kilalu	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Kidzoka	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Shee Penp Shumoyo	M	See Appendix 1	-	-

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A	Husseni Abdalla	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Shee Omari Mwangiya	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Juma Suleman Chembea	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Wohd Sinalene Minambewe	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	All Juma Choyo	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Juma Maiano Maguju	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Ali Juma Kizara	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Malik Adhim	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Hassan Ambae	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Hassan Mwazumo	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Omari Mbauro	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Omari Mbauro	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Hamadi Vwesc	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Hamadi Peter	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Omari H Jobwe	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Bakari Mwambuja	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Bakari S Rwah	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Suleimani N Kama	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Bakari H Machatu	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Mohw S Koja	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Luisiuf H Jobwe	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Hacsan Jirio	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Hassan Mwanzumo	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Kassim Makarani	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Boi Karoyo	M	See Appendix 1	-	-
A	Masudi	M	See Appendix 1	-	-

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	Mwazumo				
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Comments accompanying Annex 1

Our Meeting was attended by over 97 participants. We were impressed with the turn out, and by how well represented all sectors of the community were. 57 % of those in attendance were Male. It is a significant sample group, as we have found that men in some communities, are less likely to attend meeting about the stove project as many of them believe that whatever is related to the kitchen, should be dealt with women only. As we are uncovering these beliefs, region specific gender dynamics and ideas, we are tweaking and changing our invitation processes accordingly; such as approaching chiefs to engage village/community men. 43% of those that attended were females.

ii. Evaluation form

Name	Feedback Form 1
What is your impression of the meeting?	The meeting was a good lesson because we come to know that we are wasting our time with the three stone jiko (stove) and waste our money
What do you like about the project?	The project is good because from the information it saves time and also firewood. It also saves money and effects on our eyes
What do you not like about the project?	I didn't become happy with the idea of the first 100 jikos (stoves)
Signature	See Appendix 2

Name	Feedback Form 9
What is your impression of the meeting?	The meeting impression to me is conserving energy hence really impressive, positive

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What do you like about the project?	The project is quite positive since we will be conserving forest degradation.
What do you not like about the project?	The project will benefit the community hence I look forward positively therefore I like every aspect of the project. May God bless our project team - Ameen
Signature	See Appendix 2

iii.

Name	Feedback Form 17
What is your impression of the meeting?	The agenda's impression is positive
What do you like about the project?	The project is quite beneficial to the community and will conserve the environment by cutting down excessive use of firewood
What do you not like about the project?	I like everything
Signature	See Appendix 2

Name	Feedback Form 7
What is your impression of the meeting?	I am happy and optimistic about the project
What do you like about the project?	We need to start (project) as early as possible
What do you not like about the project?	Promises which cannot be fulfilled because it can really discourage a community
Signature	See Appendix 2

Comments accompanying Annex 2

The overall consensus was that the meeting was successful and informative. Participants felt that they were made fully aware of the project and its objectives, and that their questions were answered. The only dislike which came up a few times, was related to the concept of the Pilot Stoves. As explained earlier in the report, the community has had a few negative experiences with international NGO's entering their villages and making promises they were unable to keep. They assumed there was a possibility that co2balance would construct just the pilot stoves and not keep the promise to complete

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stove construction within the project area. We addressed this through a series of “mini” consultations where we discussed the issue.

We invited stakeholders from past project locations to explain to people within the current location that co2balance had kept their promises and that co2balance had completed the entire project in the past locations. This really helped and addressed the “dislikes”.

Here are a few examples of the dislikes raised at the initial Msambweni LSC.

“I didn’t become happy with it because of the idea of the first 100 jikos” – Feedback Form 1

“I hate a pilot be made and later no proceeding of the project. Members will be very unhappy” Feedback Form 6

“The pilot stoves are very few” – Feedback Form 12

Aside from the “dislikes” regarding the pilot stove, the feedback was entirely positive.

“I liked all aspects of the meeting” – Feedback form 3

“Community showed great interest” – Feedback Form 4

“The meeting was very successful” – Feedback Form 5

From the Evaluation forms, the following comments regarding project likes were received:

- 12% were impressed by the fuel reduction element of the project
- 9% commented on how the reduced smoke would bring about health benefits for the community. .
- 12 % were happy with the stove design and how it would reduce time spent cooking
- 21 % were impressed by the environmental benefits of the project

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C. 2. Pictures from physical meeting(s)



Stakeholders gathering for LSC meeting

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co2balance representative conducting LSC meeting

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co2balance representative telling participants what the project will entail.

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Stakeholders gathering before LSC began.

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.

Minutes of Local Stakeholder Consultation – Msmambweni

Venue: Mililani Square, Opposite Chief's Office

Date: 28th January 2011

Time: 9 am

Present:

Juma Nassoro Mwanyalu- Chief Milalani

Bakari Salim Bizi- Asst.Chief Milalani s/loc

Khafsa Boi Khalfan- Asst.Chief Vingujini

Bushra Razack – Co2balance (BR)

Bakari Salim Mwazani- Village Elder for Mwangandu

Mwatara Bakari Reje- Village Elder for Marigiza

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Suleiman Salim Makidete- Village Elder for Kisimachande
Omari Hamisi Such- Village Elder for Milalani
Mwishee Kiponda Ganzori- Village Elder for Vingujini
Mbakari Salim Tambwe- Village Elder for Gonjora
Hamisi Kidato- Village Elder for Vidungeni
Mwalewa Nyale- Village Elder for Tumbe
Bakari Mwakutwaa- Village Elder for Sawa sawa
Ramadhan Mwadinjindo- Village Elder for Nganja
Bakari Chombo- Village Elder for Mwaembe
Joseph Oliech- Camp Kenya
Hamisi- Camp Kenya
Mercy Keraro – Co2balance Field Officer (MK)
Representatives for local ngo's, cbo's, Women and Youth Groups
Beneficiaries

Item 1: Welcome and Opening 09:25am

- Welcome by BR
- Opening Prayer by Mzee Machofu. Mzee Machofu thanked BR for considering the fact that the locals would be attending Friday prayer, and for arranging the meeting early to accommodate them.
- Opening speech made by Ag. Chairman for Mililani who welcomed Asst. Chief Mr Bizi and visitors. He said spoke about the importance of the meeting and of environmental conservation. "It is important not only for Msambweni, but for the country and the world at large. Let us listen to Camp Kenya and Co2balance explain to us how we can do this"
- Registration of Participants

Item 2: Introductions 09:35 am

- Introduction of speakers
- Introduction of Participants and Organisations present
- BR introduced co2balance, and gave a shot description of the company and its aims.
- BR explained what she would like to achieve at the meeting. Her main objective was to explain the project process to the community, ensure that participants were interactive, and that they voiced their concerns, objections, suggestions and ideas.
- Presentation of Agenda by BR

Item 3: Description of Project 09:48 am

- The audience was offered a more detailed introduction to co2balance, aims and objectives by BR

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- A full description of the project was given by BR
- BR then engaged the participants in an interactive discussion about their current cooking practices. She asked them about how they cooked. All participants confirmed that they cook on the traditional 3 stone stove. She asked if they bought or collected their firewood. They said that this was dependant on where in the region they lived. They said that many women still collect firewood as many villages are situated alongside forested areas. Some women said that they bought firewood because it was easier, as they did not have time to collect it and work at the same time. They said that the price of firewood had gone up since the start of the year.
- BR introduced a local youth group to perform a short drama about the differences between the traditional 3 stone stove and the new Carbon Zero Stove. The youth group consisted of 6 local youth who had worked with BR for a few days prior to the meeting to create the skit. The drama was well received; the participants clearly enjoyed all of it.
- BR then showed the participants a model of the new Carbon Zero Stove, and explained the stove design.
- BR explained how the new stove addressed all of the issues (social, environmental and economic) raised during the discussion about traditional cooking methods.
- MK explained the project implementation process. BR elaborated on the stages. BR asked everyone if they brought a copy of the Non technical summary that was sent out.
- Several copies of the non – technical summary was passed out and gone through again in detail by BR. She asked at every stage if people understood what was happening or if anyone needed clarification. It seemed everyone was happy.

Item 4: *Blind Sustainable Development Matrix, 10:43 am*

- BR conducted the Blind Sustainable Development Matrix with the participants.

Item 5: *Questions and Answers, 11:01 am*

- The floor was declared open for questions. BR made it clear that she wanted all feedback, positive and negative, and that she wanted the participants to be a part of the decision making process. It was “their” project, and they needed to take ownership of it. Share concerns, voice opinions, suggestions and ideas.

Question 1:

(Local Residents) What happens after 7 years? Do we get new stoves?

Answer 1:

(Project Developer) MK explained that if they looked after their stoves correctly, the stoves would still be operating after 7 years.

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Question 2:

(Local Residents) I want to be part of the Pilot stoves. Will you do this?

Answer 2:

(Project Developer) MK We cannot guarantee who will be receiving Pilot stoves and who will not. The pilot stoves are just the first stage of stove construction.

Question 3:

(Local Residents) Why can I not get a stove if I am renting my house?

Answer 3:

(Project Developer) BR We need to be able to monitor the stove over the next few years. If we place a stove in a rented house and you move out of it, and no one is using it we are unable to keep monitoring the stove and recording its savings. For this reason, stoves will only be distributed to permanent homesteads.

Question 4:

(Local Residents) My wife lives in the next village. She is not at this meeting. Does this mean she will not get a pilot stove?

Answer 4:

(Project Developer) MK – As explained the pilot stove is just the start of the project. Your wife might not get a pilot stove but once construction starts in her village, she will receive a stove.

Question 5:

(Local Residents) Are the pilot stoves all in the same place?

Answer 5:

(Project Developer) MK – Yes they are.

Question 6:

(Local Resident) But if the pilot stoves are all in the same place this means that many people will not benefit from pilot stoves. I think you should do 100 more pilot stoves in every village

Answer 6:

(Project Developer) MK and Hamisi (Camp Kenya) – It seems the concept of pilot stoves is not very clear. Let us clarify that the pilot stoves are simply the start of the project. Once the pilot stoves are built we will continue building. This means everyone will be getting a stove at some stage of the construction process. The pilot stoves are simply a starting point.

Question 7:

(Local Resident) You said that this meeting was to give the community a chance to tell you what we are not happy with. We are not happy with pilot stoves if we are not all

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going to get one. You need to change the project so that more people get pilot stoves quickly.

Answer 7:

(Project Developer) MK – The pilot stoves are not the whole project. They are just step one.

BR – Let me interrupt for a moment. Sir, you are right. This meeting is designed so that we can make sure we create a project that keeps the community happy. I work on project implementation the ground, and I can assure you that my priority is ensuring that we bring a project to the community that benefits them and keeps them happy. I want to make sure that the stoves we give you meet your needs and expectations. One of the ways we do this is through the construction of pilot stoves. The best way to explain them, is to consider them as “test stoves”. We will enter a location, construct the stoves and make sure we have the process correct. The moment we are satisfied that the fundis (stove builders) are doing the right job, and that the stoves are giving you the exact fuel reductions I’m telling you about, it means that we can confidently roll out the project and give you the quality stoves we promise. I have looked at census figures and the amounts of households in this area. All households that qualify will be receiving a stove. It seems that your concern is that if you do not get a pilot stove, you will not be getting a stove at all. This is not the case. Let me illustrate. *BR writes out the project process on flip chart with pilot stoves being step one, and indicates the construction process.* I think that the only other concern is that members of other surrounding villages who were not able to attend the meeting will not be aware of the process. My solution to this is that I will personally visit the other villages during the next week and explain the same process to them like I have done with you today. I will work with Hamisi and the District officers present to arrange a series of “mini stakeholder consultations” so that I can explain things to them and assure them that just because they do not fall part of the pilot project does not mean they will not be receiving stoves. How do you feel about that

(Local Resident) This is a fair explanation. The way you explain this I understand and it is good if you tell our other villages when you will be building there so they know they will not be left out or that they have not been forgotten because if they think they have been forgotten they can make problems for you.

(Local Resident) I think the problem is because we have many mzunguz (foreigners) making promises and not keeping them that is why people are afraid once you have constructed pilot stoves then you will not keep your promise and build the rest

(Local Resident) I know Mrs Bushra and co2balance from their Jiko (stove) project in Ukunda. Mrs Razack is telling the truth and she is truthful to communities, the Ukunda project was as she said and everyone received stoves. I think its very good to go to the

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villages and do these small stakeholder meetings because at least then they know you have thought of them and not forgotten them and I have faith Mrs Bushra will do this. You see she even started the meetin early because of Jummuah (Friday prayers) she understands and will not disappoint.

(Project Developer) BR Thank you for your confidence. Can we all agree that a visit to all the villages to explain this will solve this fear of loss issue and that you are all happy for us to continue with the project?

Stakeholders agreed

Question 8:

(Local Resident) How many stoves per household?

Answer 8:

(Project Developer) BR One

Item 6: *Vote of Thanks and Closing 11:32 am*

- BR thanked everyone who made the meeting possible and told the participants that they were looking forward to a good working relationship with them.
- Closing Prayer by Local Resident
- Feedback forms were completed.

ii. Minutes of other consultations

N/A

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iii. Assessment of all comments

[See Toolkit 2.6]

Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/ No)?	Explanation (Why? How?)
Can we get a new stove after the 7 years?	N	If you look after your stove, it will last for more than 7 years.
Why again can I not get a stove if I am renting a house?	N	We need to be able to monitor the stoves in the future. We can only do this if the stoves are fixed, and if the household does not move.
We need you to make more pilot stoves like maybe 100 more everywhere so we can all get stoves.	N	We will only be constructing the amount of pilot stoves agreed upon. We cannot add another 100 to this list. Participants were advised that even though they were not on the list for receiving a pilot stove they will receive a stove as construction continues.
You said that this meeting was to give the community a chance to tell you what we are not happy with. We are not happy with pilot stoves if we are not all going to get one. You need to change the project so that more people get pilot stoves quickly.	N	Participants were assured that the pilot stoves were not the whole project. The pilot stoves are “test stoves”. They were also assured that that just because they do not fall part of the pilot project does not mean they will not be receiving stoves.
Can the stoves be made portable?	N	Stoves will be fixed, as the project proponent will be able to monitor the stoves to verify the

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		emissions. Fixed stoves are also more durable and less likely to be stolen.
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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

There were no major environmental concerns raised during the stakeholder consultation process, it is therefore not considered 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 positive in terms of the three categories of sustainability: environment, society and economy

v. Summary of alterations based on comments

If stakeholder comments have been taken into account and any aspect of the project modified, then please discuss that here.

N/A

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SECTION D. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT

D. 1. Own sustainable development assessment

i. 'Do no harm' assessment

Safeguarding principles	Description of relevance to my project	Project risks	Mitigation measure
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.	<p>The proposed project does not violate this principle.</p> <p>We will adhere to the host country's commitment to: Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)</p> <p>International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Accession 01.05.1972¹</p> <p>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Kenya's Accession 01.05.1972¹</p>	Low (all parties involved are traceable reputable enterprises)	The project would not violate this principle. Similar projects conducted in other countries have demonstrated that there are no violations on human rights.
The project does not involve and is not complicit in involuntary resettlement.	<p>The proposed project does not violate this principle.</p> <p>People have the right to chose whether they want the stove. This is in accordance with Article 1 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Kenya's Accession 11.06.1993,^{1, 2}</p>	Low (no party involved will be impacted by this principle)	There are no reasons to think the project could violate this principle, as proven in previous similar projects undertaken in other countries.
	The stove will not critically	Low (all parties	There are no reasons to

¹ <http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/research/ratification-kenya.html>

² <http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/instree/b2esc.htm>

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<p>The project does not involve and is not complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage.</p>	<p>alter cooking practices; it is an improved technology of the same cooking method. Kenya's commitment to International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 11.06.1993¹ will ensure that this principle is not violated</p>	<p>involved will not be significantly impacted by this principle)</p>	<p>think the project could violate this principle, as proven in previous similar projects undertaken in other countries.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>The nature of this project does not violate this principle. Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention. Kenya Ratified 13.01.1964³</p>	<p>Low (all parties involved will not be significantly impacted by this principle)</p>	<p>There are no reasons to think the project could violate this principle, as proven in previous similar projects undertaken in other countries.</p>
<p>The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labour.</p>	<p>Possible forced or compulsory labour. However, co2balance will ensure all partners adhere to Article 8 a) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Kenya Ratification 01.05.1972^{3,4}</p>	<p>Low (as all parties involved are traceable reputable enterprises)</p>	<p>Manufacturing and distributing stoves involves employing local builders. Workers are formerly hired and ensured with working conditions in line to the national average.</p>
<p>The project does not employ and is not complicit in any form of child labour.</p>	<p>Possible child labour. However Kenya is bound to the Convention on the Rights of The Child Accession 30.07.1990 (Article 32)³. co2balance will ensure that all partners are compliant</p>	<p>Low (as all parties involved are traceable reputable enterprises)</p>	<p>The age of all employees will be recorded. Employees are required to have a national ID card. Copies of this will be inserted into their work contract. Stove</p>

³ <http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/research/ratification-kenya.html>

⁴ <http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/instree/b2esc.htm>

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	<p>with rules set out.</p> <p>Kenya was also ratified on 7 May 2001 under the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182), co2balance will ensure all partners adheres to Kenya's Children Act, 2001⁵</p>		<p>builders are reputable and do not make use of child labour. Proof of reputation will be delivered with the PDD (letter from all partners involved in the project)</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>None of our project partners are involved in any discrimination</p> <p>co2balance abides by the:</p> <p>Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), Kenya Accession 09.03.1984³</p> <p>International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; Kenya Accession 13.09.2001³</p>	<p>Low (all parties involved will not be significantly impacted by this principle)</p>	<p>There are no reasons to think the project could violate this principle, as proven in previous similar projects undertaken in other countries</p>
<p>The project provides workers with a safe and healthy work environment and is not complicit in exposing workers to unsafe or unhealthy work environments.</p>	<p>Possible exposure to hazardous chemicals in construction phase.</p> <p>co2balance would abide by Kenya's Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) No 15 of 2007</p>	<p>Low (as all parties involved are traceable reputable enterprises)</p>	<p>All employees are appropriately trained in health and safety for the construction of stoves and handling of construction products. They are not exposed to unsafe or unhealthy work environments. Proof of</p>

⁵ <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/dialogue/ifpdial/info/national/ken.htm>

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	Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety. Ratified 01.24.2002 ⁶		this will be provided with the PDD (letter from all our project partners)
The project takes a precautionary approach in regard to environmental challenges and is not complicit in practices contrary to the precautionary principle.	The project alleviates environmental challenges. It decreases unsustainable harvesting of wood from forests and the stove construction phase is conducted in a low impact manner. co2balance abides by the Constitution of Kenya's Environment Management and Coordination Act 1999, part V ⁷	Low (all parties involved will not be significantly impacted by this principle)	There are no reasons to think the project could violate this principle, as proven in previous similar projects undertaken in other countries
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) recognized as protected by traditional local communities.	Kenya is ratified to the Convention on biodiversity; Ratified 07.26.1994 ⁸ . The nature of this project does not violate this principle. The project protects natural habitats by decreasing wood fuel harvesting from local forests.	Low (all parties involved will not be significantly impacted by this principle)	There are no reasons to think the project could violate this principle, as proven in previous similar projects undertaken in other countries
The project does not involve and is not	In accordance with the UN Convention against	Negligible	There are no reasons to think the project could

⁶ <http://www.cbd.int/doc/handbook/cbd-hb-07-en.pdf>

⁷ <http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ken41653.pdf>

⁸ <http://www.cbd.int/doc/handbook/cbd-hb-07-en.pdf>

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complicit in corruption.	Corruption Ratification and Succession 09.12.2003 ⁹ , co2balance screens project participants for corruption. We proceed on all our project through formal and transparent methods		violate this principle, as proven in previous similar projects undertaken in other countries
Additional relevant critical issues for my project type	Description of relevance to my project	Assessment of relevance to my project (low, medium, high)	Mitigation measure
None			
etc...			

⁹ <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html>

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ii. Sustainable development matrix

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
Gold Standard indicators of sustainable development	If relevant, copy mitigation measure from 'Do No Harm' assessment, and include mitigation measure used to neutralise a score of '-'	Check www.undp.org/mdg and www.mdgmonitor.org Describe how your indicator is related to local MDG goals	Defined by project developer	<u>Negative impact:</u> score '-' in case negative impact is not fully mitigated, score '0' in case impact is planned to be fully mitigated <u>No change in impact:</u> score '0' <u>Positive impact:</u> score '+'
Air quality	None required	MDG's: Promote gender equality and empower women (3), Reduce child mortality (4), Improve maternal health (5), and Ensure environmental sustainability (7).	<i>Parameters: Total suspended particulate (TSPM). Respirable suspended particulate matter (RSPM).- Measured indirectly by fuel consumption</i>	+

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	<p>The improved stoves result in lower exposure levels and times to the selected parameters during cooking. This applies particularly to women and children who are most likely to be affected by this.</p> <p>Stoves are constructed from kits, they will be provided to the contractor by co2balance. These consist of a fired clay liner, fired bricks and a cast iron pot plate. All components will be produced by a local contractor. Although this may affect national air quality, it is likely to be insignificant in relation to air pollution reduction from the</p>	<p>A reduction in non-renewable biomass fuel consumption will result in lower levels of TSPM and RSPM in the household environment.</p> <p>Investigations will be made into the practicality of monitoring brick production emissions.</p>
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Water quality and quantity	None required	<p>improved stove use. A detailed discussion will be made as part of the leakage assessment in the PDD.</p>	
	<p>MDG: Ensure environmental sustainability (7)</p> <p>The reduction in wood required for cooking can reduce unsustainable harvesting of surrounding forests, contributing to environmental sustainability.</p>	<p><i>Parameter: Water quality and quantity.</i></p> <p>Kenya is classified as a chronically water scarce country, with an annual renewable fresh water supply of only 674 m³ per capita (globally a country is categorized as water stressed if its annual renewable freshwater supplies are between 1000-1700 m³ per capita).</p> <p>It is expected that avoided deforestation will indirectly lead to reduced soil erosion and hence reduced pollution</p>	0

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Soil condition	None required	<p>MDG: Ensure environmental sustainability (7)</p> <p>The reduction in wood fuel required for cooking will reduce unsustainable harvesting of surrounding forests.</p>	<p>of local water courses. However, this indicator is difficult to measure, hence it scores a neutral zero</p> <p><i>Parameters: Soil erosion & Organic matter content.</i></p> <p>Research by the IFAO and CIFOR found that deforestation does have a role in small floods and topsoil erosion by eliminating the buffering and soil-anchoring effects of forests.</p> <p>Therefore, unsustainable harvesting can lead to deforestation and subsequently increased soil erosion. Reducing firewood usage will result in reduced soil erosion and an increase in soil organic matter. However, this</p>	0
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			<p>indicator is difficult to measure; hence it scores a neutral zero.</p>	
Other pollutants	None required	<p>Relevant MDG: Ensure environmental sustainability (7)</p> <p>-</p>	<p><i>Parameter: none needed as score is neutral</i></p> <p>There is no evidence to suggest that the project will relate to any other pollutants.</p>	0
Biodiversity	None required	<p>MDG: Ensure environmental sustainability (7)</p> <p>6.2% (approximately 3,522,000 hectare) of Kenya is forested. Of this, 20.0% or roughly 704,000 hectares is classified as primary forest, the most biodiverse form of forest.</p>	<p><i>Parameter: Number of affected habitats.</i></p> <p>The reduction in wood consumption will reduce pressures on existing habitats, leading to increased biodiversity. This indicator may however prove difficult to measure; hence it scores a</p>	0

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	<p>Between 1990 and 2000, Kenya lost an average of 12,600 hectares of forest per year. The amounts to an average annual deforestation rate of 0.34%. Between 2000 and 2005, the rate of forest change decreased by 1.4% to 0.34% per annum. In total, between 1990 and 2005, Kenya lost 5.0% of its forest cover, or around 186,000 hectares. Kenya lost 38,000 hectares of its primary forest cover during that time.</p> <p>Kenya has some 1847 known species of amphibians, birds, mammals and reptiles according to figures from the World Conservation</p>	<p>neutral zero.</p>
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		<p>Monitoring Centre. Of these, 4.0% are endemic, meaning they exist in no other country, and 3.8% are threatened. Kenya is home to at least 6506 species of vascular plants, of which 4.1% are endemic.</p>	
<p>Quality of employment</p>	<p>To reduce the risk of child labour, all employees are required to have a national ID. In order to attain in national ID in Kenya, one must be above the age of 18, which makes them eligible for employment. All employees must also</p>	<p>MDG: End poverty and hunger (1)</p> <p>Employment and training opportunities resulting from stove construction and maintenance and project monitoring will provide income to people in the area.</p>	<p><i>Parameter to measure indicator: Certificates of Service, Age of Employees</i></p> <p>Certificates of service are given to Community Project Officers, We have designed our training courses to include lessons on effective communication, dialogue, conflict resolution and group work. Equipping people with</p> <p style="text-align: right;">+</p>

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	<p>insert their ID number into the employment contract with co2balance.</p>		<p>these skills increases their confidence, ability to complete tasks and enhances productivity.</p> <p>All employees are required to have an ID. Those that are not in possession of a Kenyan National ID will not be permitted to work in throughout any phase of the project.</p>	
<p>Livelihood of the poor</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>MDG's: Eradicate extreme poverty & hunger (1), Promote gender equality and empower women (3), Reduce child mortality (4), Improve maternal health (5), Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases (6)</p> <p>The reduction in wood required for cooking will result in less expenditure on</p>	<p><i>Parameter: Time spent collecting wood, household expenditure on wood. - calculated from fuel wood savings.</i></p> <p>Financial savings can be calculated by comparing wood reduction per household to the cost of wood. The reduction in</p>	<p>+</p>

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	<p>cooking fuel. This also reduces dependence on an increasingly scarce resource. Reduced smoke exposure will benefit women and children, who are most usually the ones spending long hours for wood collection and present during cooking.</p> <p>In deforested areas, at high temperatures and low humidity malaria infection rates is increased¹⁰; this project will significantly contribute to reducing deforestation rates and thus the incidence of such diseases.</p>	<p>wood required for cooking will result in less expenditure on cooking fuel. These savings can be used by project beneficiaries for other purposes (clothes, schooling etc...)</p> <p>Reduced smoke exposure will benefit the health of women and children, who are most usually present during cooking. Reduction in wood required for cooking will also result in a reduction of time spent collecting fuel.</p>	
<p>Access to affordable and clean energy services</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>Parameter: Change in volume</p>	<p>+</p>

¹⁰ <http://classes.hortla.wsu.edu/uh390/2010/G2/UH390-2-2010-Paper2.pdf>

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		<p>The reduction in wood required will allow lower expenditure on energy. The improved stoves will contribute to cleaner energy services.</p>	<p><i>of Traditional Fuel Consumption.</i></p> <p>Through comparing the reduction in wood per household to the cost of wood it will be possible to calculate the savings made.</p>	
<p>Human and institutional capacity</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>MDG: Promote gender equality and women empowerment (3)</p> <p>Women are in charge of cooking tasks; hence this project will bring a number of benefits to the local women.</p>	<p><i>Parameter: Change in female earned income, Change in number of jobs and positions for women.</i></p> <p>Local women will be employed throughout different phases of the project primarily as data collectors and community engagement officers. This will be monitored through project employment records.</p>	<p>+</p>

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<p>Quantitative employment and income generation</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>MDG : Eradicate extreme poverty & hunger (1)</p> <p>The project will create jobs and generate income for those involved in stove production, distribution, installation, maintenance and project sampling.</p> <p>Reduced expenditure on fuel will essentially increase available income for project beneficiaries.</p>	<p><i>Parameter: Income generated from employment created by the project.</i></p> <p>Approximately 35 people will be directly employed for the project. About 95% of them are local people. The roles will involve mainly data collection, data entry, stove construction and local mediation.</p>	<p>+</p>
<p>Balance of payments and investment</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>MDG: Develop a global partnership for development (8).</p> <p>It is not anticipated that the project will have any impact</p>	<p><i>Parameter: Amount of domestic investment, amount of foreign direct investment</i></p> <p>This is a micro scale project at the household level; therefore</p>	<p>0</p>

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		<p>balance of payments and investment.</p>	<p>the indicator is not expected to revert to significant and monitorable values. However, this will be monitored as required</p>	
<p>Technology transfer and technological self-reliance</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>Eradicate extreme poverty & hunger (1), Ensure environmental sustainability (7)</p> <p>The project will bring the wood efficient stove technology to the area.</p>	<p><i>Parameter to measure indicator: Number of participants that attend capacity building activities.</i></p> <p>Educational training will be provided for those directly employed with the project. Because this is only limited to stove builders we have given this a neutral score</p>	<p>0</p>

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Comments accompanying own sustainable development matrix

Lessons from previous projects have been included to ensure a continuous improvement on the quality of our projects. The series of positive indicators suggests that this project would have a significant positive effect in the Msambweni region.

D. 2. Stakeholders Blind sustainable development matrix

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
Gold Standard indicators of sustainable development	If relevant, copy mitigation measure from 'Do No Harm' assessment, and include mitigation measure used to neutralise a score of '-'	Check www.undp.org/mdg and www.mdgmonitor.org Describe how your indicator is related to local MDG goals	Defined by project developer	<u>Negative impact:</u> score '-' in case negative impact is not fully mitigated, score '0' in case impact is planned to be fully mitigated <u>No change in impact:</u> score '0' <u>Positive impact:</u>

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				score '+'
Air quality	None required	<p>MDG's: Promote gender equality and empower women (3), Reduce child mortality (4), Improve maternal health (5), and Ensure environmental sustainability (7).</p> <p>The improved cook stoves result in less exposure to indoor particulate matter during cooking, particularly for women and children.</p>	<p><i>Parameters: Carbon monoxide, RSPM and TSPM – via wood consumption</i></p> <p>Reduction in wood used will reduce emissions of carbon dioxide, total suspended particulate matter and respirable suspended particulate matter.</p> <p>Stakeholders agree that direct hygiene air quality will be improved in the kitchen due to less smoke.</p>	+
Water quality and quantity	None required	<p>MDG: Environmental Sustainability (7)</p>	<p><i>Parameter: Water quality and quantity</i></p> <p>Stakeholders agree that a reduction in wood used will</p>	+

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		The reduction in wood required for cooking will result in less degradation of surrounding forests, and therefore improve water quality.	improve water quality and quantity.
Soil condition	None required	<p>MDG: Environmental Sustainability (7)</p> <p>The reduction in wood required for cooking will result in less degradation of surrounding forests, and in this respect will minimise erosion</p>	<p><i>Parameter: Soil erosion</i></p> <p>It is assumed that reduced wood consumption will reduce forest removal and subsequently soil erosion.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">+</p>
Other pollutants	None required	<p>MDG: Ensure Environmental Sustainability (7)</p> <p>This indicator will not significantly impact the project.</p>	<p>There are no other suggestions to think the project will related to any other pollutants</p> <p style="text-align: center;">0</p>

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<p>Biodiversity</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>MDG: Ensure Environmental Sustainability (7).</p> <p>The reduction in wood required for cooking will result in less degradation of surrounding forests, and thus improve biodiversity.</p>	<p><i>Parameter: Number of affected habitats.</i></p> <p>Stakeholders agreed that the project will have a positive impact on both flora and fauna in the area. It is assumed that the decrease in wood consumption will reduce pressure on existing habits.</p>	<p>+</p>
<p>Quality of employment</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>MDG: End poverty & hunger (1).</p> <p>Stove construction, maintenance and monitoring would not only generate a significant amount of employment but also provide a high quality of transferable skills to persons in the area. This would prove fruitful for future stove construction projects in the region.</p>	<p><i>Parameter: Number of contracts/people employed through the different phases of the project, and any skills/training they will receive to enable them to perform their jobs.</i></p> <p>Stakeholders agree that transferable skills would prove fruitful for future stove construction projects in the region.</p> <p>We have also redesigned our</p>	<p>+</p>

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		<p>training courses to include lessons on effective communication, dialogue, conflict resolution and group work. Equipping people with these skills increases their confidence, ability to complete tasks and enhances productivity.</p>	
Livelihood of the poor	None required	<p>MDG: End poverty & hunger (1).</p> <p>The reduction in wood required for cooking will result in less expenditure on cooking fuel.</p>	<p><i>Parameter: Expenditure on wood and time spent collecting wood, measured indirectly by fuel consumption and directly through kitchen surveys, respectively.</i></p> <p>Through comparing the reduction in firewood per household to the cost of firewood it will be possible to calculate the savings made.</p> <p>Monitoring kitchen surveys will assess time spent</p> <p style="text-align: right;">+</p>

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			collecting fuel.	
<p>Access to affordable and clean energy services</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>MDG: End poverty & hunger (1). The reduction in wood required for cooking will result in less expenditure on cooking fuel.</p>	<p><i>Parameter: Change in volume of Traditional Fuel Consumption.</i> Through comparing the reduction in wood per household to the cost of wood it will be possible to be calculated the savings made.</p>	<p>+</p>
<p>Human and institutional capacity</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>MDG: End poverty & hunger (1). Increased access to training and skills through the project will generate income and opportunities to reduce poverty.</p>	<p><i>Parameter: Household income generated from employment created by the project,</i> <i>Parameter: Change in female earned income, Change in number of jobs and positions for women.</i> New employment</p>	<p>+</p>

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			opportunities for both men and women will be created by the project.	
Quantitative employment and income generation	None required	<p>MDG: End poverty & hunger (1).</p> <p>The project will create jobs and generate income for those involved in stove production, distribution, installation, maintenance and project sampling.</p> <p>Income losses because of the new stove technology</p>	<p><i>Parameter: Household income generated from employment created by the project.</i></p> <p>A number of new job opportunities will be created that would generate income.</p>	+
Balance of payments and investment	None required	<p>MDG: End poverty & hunger (1).</p> <p>This project will not have a significant impact on balance of payments and investment</p>	<p><i>Parameter: Amount of domestic investment, amount of foreign direct investment.</i></p> <p>This indicator will not be significantly impacted by the project</p>	0
Technology transfer and technological self-	None required	<p>MDG: Eradicate extreme poverty & hunger (1), Ensure</p>	<p><i>Parameter to measure indicator: Number of</i></p>	0

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reliance	environmental sustainability.	<i>participants that attend capacity building activities.</i>	Educational training will be provided for those directly employed with the project. Because this is only limited to stove builders we have given this a neutral score
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Comments resulting from the stakeholders blind sustainable development matrix

The stakeholder's blind assessment exercise was tremendously positive. Many expressed their support for the project as it relates to Environmental, Economic and Social Impacts. The project has opened up new possibilities for women in an area where traditionally women have few opportunities. The project employs local women to run the Data Collection Process. This puts women in a position of authority, keeps them active and involved in the community and not behind closed doors in a homestead, and equips them with the power to make decisions.

Women no longer have to spend long hours gathering fuel wood from increasing distances they can become involved in income generating activities to reduce their poverty. Eliminating/ reducing the women dependency on fuel collection far from home will reduce the risk of assault and injury to women and girls.

These safety risks are often experienced when women are at their most vulnerable; alone and far from home.

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Women, who are usually in charge of cooking, are most at risk of chronic respiratory problems, such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Cutting down indoor air pollution will contribute to better respiratory health, in particular among young mothers spending time close to the fire after having given birth.

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

Typically the comments received from the stakeholders were positive and support the comments from the co2balance's own sustainable development matrix. The scorings have been compared with and where neutral scoring has been recorded through either lack of comment or discussion in the meeting against an indicator co2balance have scored neutral as all non-neutral indicators are required to be monitored under the Gold Standard.

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D. 3. Consolidated sustainable development matrix

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
Gold Standard indicators of sustainable development	If relevant, copy mitigation measure from 'Do No Harm' assessment, and include mitigation measure used to neutralise a score of '-'	Check www.undp.org/mdg and www.mdgmonitor.org Describe how your indicator is related to local MDG goals	Defined by project developer	<u>Negative impact:</u> score '-' in case negative impact is not fully mitigated, score '0' in case impact is planned to be fully mitigated <u>No change in impact:</u> score '0' <u>Positive impact:</u> score '+'
Air quality	None Required	MDG's: Promote gender equality and empower women (3), Reduce child mortality (4), Improve maternal health (5), and Ensure environmental	Parameters: Total suspended particulate (TSPM) Respirable suspended particulate matter (RSPM) A reduction in non-	+

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	<p>sustainability (7).</p> <p>The improved stoves result in lower exposure levels and times to the selected parameters during cooking. This applies particularly to women and children who are most likely to be affected by this.</p> <p>Reduced fuel consumption also leads to increased land area cover by forest and reduced CO₂ emissions.</p> <p>Stoves are constructed from locally dug and produced clay bricks. 70% of the bricks are sun dried, however the 30% making up the firebox require use</p>	<p>renewable biomass fuel consumption will result in lower levels of CO₂ emissions in the atmosphere and lower levels of TSPM and RSPM in the household environment.</p> <p>Parameter would also be measured through kitchen surveys by asking householders whether or not they noticed a significant change in Air Quality, so improving air quality</p>
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<p>Water quality and quantity</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>of local kiln firing facilities. Although this will produce some air pollution it is likely to be insignificant in relation to the reductions resulting from the stove use and so the indicator has been left as positive.</p>	<p>MDG: Ensure environmental sustainability (7)</p> <p>The reduction in wood required for cooking will reduce unsustainable harvesting of surrounding forests, contributing to environmental sustainability.</p>	<p>Parameter: <i>Water quality and quantity</i></p> <p>Kenya is classified as a chronically water scarce country, with an annual renewable fresh water supply of only 674 m3 per capita (globally a country is categorized as water stressed if its annual renewable freshwater supplies are between 1000-1700 m3 per capita).</p> <p>It is expected that avoided</p>	<p>0</p>
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			<p>deforestation will lead to reduced soil erosion and hence reduced pollution of local water courses. However, this indicator is difficult to measure so it scores a neutral zero.</p>	
Soil condition	None required	<p>MDG: Ensure environmental sustainability (7)</p> <p>The reduction in wood required for cooking will reduce unsustainable harvesting of surrounding forests.</p>	<p><i>Parameter: Soil erosion and Organic matter content.</i></p> <p>The organic content of soil is a buffer against erosion. Reduced removal of wood will result in reduced soil erosion and an increase in soil organic matter. However, this indicator may prove difficult to measure and monitor so it scores a neutral zero.</p>	0
Other pollutants		MDG: Ensure	<i>Parameter: none needed as</i>	0

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	None required	<p>environmental sustainability (7)</p> <p>There is no evidence to suggest that the project will be related to any other pollutants.</p>	<p>score is neutral.</p> <p>There is no evidence to suggest that the project will relate to any other pollutants</p>	
Biodiversity	None required	<p>MDG: Ensure environmental sustainability (7)</p> <p>It is assumed that the reduction in wood consumption will reduce pressures on existing habitats, leading to increased biodiversity.</p>	<p>Parameter: Number of affected habitats.</p> <p>Improved stoves will reduce the unsustainable harvesting of wood. Improved stoves will reduce fuel consumption as less firewood will be needed. This can indirectly lead to increased biodiversity as there will be less forest degradation. However, because this indicator is difficult to measure and monitor it scores a neutral</p>	0

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			zero.	
<p>Quality of employment</p>	<p>To reduce the risk of child labour, all employees are required to have a national ID. In order to attain in national ID in Kenya, one must be above the age of 18, which makes them eligible for employment. All employees must also insert their ID number into the employment contract with co2balance.</p>	<p>MDG: End poverty & hunger.</p> <p>Employment and training opportunities resulting from stove construction and maintenance and project monitoring will provide income to people in the area.</p>	<p><i>Parameter to measure indicator: Certificates of Service, Age of Employees</i></p> <p>Certificates of service are given to Community Project Officers, We have designed our training courses to include lessons on effective communication, dialogue, conflict resolution and group work. Equipping people with these skills increases their confidence, ability to complete tasks and enhances productivity.</p> <p>All employees are required to have an ID. Those that are not in possession of a Kenyan National ID will not be permitted to work in</p>	<p>+</p>

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			<p>throughout any phase of the project.</p>	
<p>Livelihood of the poor</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>MDG's: Eradicate extreme poverty & hunger (1), Promote gender equality and empower women (3), Reduce child mortality (4), Improve maternal health (5), Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases (6)</p> <p>The reduction in wood required for cooking will result in less expenditure on cooking fuel. This also reduces dependence on an increasingly scarce resource. Reduced smoke exposure will benefit women and children, who are most usually present during cooking. And finally, reduction in wood required for cooking will result as</p>	<p><i>Parameter: Wood Consumption, Wood Cost and time spent for wood collection.</i></p> <p>It has been shown that 'forest loss increases key health risks such as malaria', this project will contribute to reducing forest loss and thus the incidence of malaria.</p> <p>Through comparing the reduction in wood per household to the cost of wood it will be possible to calculate financial savings made by households. The saving on time spent for</p>	<p>+</p>

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		well in time saving on cooking fuel collection.	wood collection will be also measured and compared to the baseline.	
Access to affordable and clean energy services	None required	<p>MDG: Eradicate extreme poverty & hunger (1)</p> <p>The reduction in firewood required will result in lower expenditure on energy</p>	<p><i>Parameter: Change in volume of Traditional Fuel through wood consumption, wood cost and time spent for wood collection</i></p> <p>By measuring the direct parameters, we will prove the benefits from the project as it relates to more affordable energy (reduction in wood per household).</p>	+
Human and institutional capacity	None required	<p>MDG: Promote gender equality and women empowerment (3).</p> <p>The project will bring</p>	<p><i>Parameter: Household income generated from employment created by the project, Parameter: Change in female earned income,</i></p>	+

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		<p>numerous benefits to women as there are in charge of the cooking tasks</p>	<p><i>Change in number of jobs and positions for women, Women in decision making groups at the community level.</i></p> <p>There will be new employment opportunities for both men and women will be created by the project. Local women will be employed throughout different phases of the project primarily as data collectors and community engagement officers. Employment positions will be monitored through employment records.</p>
<p>Quantitative employment and income generation</p>	<p>We will seek to employ those individuals, (fuel</p>	<p>MDG: End poverty & hunger (1).</p>	<p><i>Parameter: Household income generated from employment created by the</i></p> <p>0</p>

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<p>sellers etc), that are likely to have their income affected will be employed for the duration of the project. As a result we have given this a neutral score</p>	<p>The project will create jobs and generate income for those involved in stove production, distribution, installation, maintenance and project sampling.</p>	<p><i>project using internal records.</i></p> <p>Wood sellers may see their business affected as less input will be needed to cook the same food. However, a number of new job opportunities for both men and women will be created by the project. The quality and content of our new training sessions encourages participation, capacity building, personal and group development. A by-product of more confident and efficient individuals is a more efficient and productive group, community and project.</p> <p>Approximately 35 people will be directly employed for the project (95% will be locals). The roles will involve data collection, data entry, stove manufacturers and local</p>
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			<p>mediators. Fuel sellers would be trained in stove construction; this would be reflected in employment records.</p> <p><i>Parameter: none needed as score is neutral.</i></p>	
<p>Balance of payments and investment</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>MDG: Develop a global partnership for development (6)</p> <p>It is not anticipated that the project will have any impact balance of payments and investment.</p>	<p>It is not anticipated that the project will have any impact balance of payments and investment.</p>	<p>0</p>
<p>Technology transfer and technological self-reliance</p>	<p>None required</p>	<p>Eradicate extreme poverty & hunger (1), Ensure environmental sustainability (7)</p> <p>The project will bring the wood efficient stove technology to the area, as well as new skills through</p>	<p><i>Parameter to measure indicator: Number of participants that attend capacity building activities.</i></p> <p>Educational training will be provided for those directly employed with the project. Because this is only limited to stove builders we have given</p>	<p>0</p>

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	capacity building.	this a neutral score.
<p>Justification choices, data source and provision of references A justification paragraph and reference source is required for each indicator, regardless of score</p>		
Air quality	<p>A reduction in non-renewable biomass fuel consumption will result in lower levels of TSPM and RSPM in the household environment.</p> <p>Evidence of direct relationships between improved stoves and emissions of air pollutants:</p> <p>Fullerton, D.G., Bručen, N., Gordon, S.B. (2008). Indoor air pollution from biomass fuel smoke is a major health concern in the developing world. <i>Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i>. (102), 843-851.</p> <p>There is evidence of a direct relationship between exposure to biomass smoke and health, as published in this study by the WHO (World Health Organisation, see page 11) http://whqlibdoc.who.int/hq/2002/WHO_SDE_OEH_02.05.pdf [Accessed December 3rd, 2010]</p> <p>This can be further supported by the following health impact report published by the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation – UN):</p>	

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	<p>http://www.fao.org/docrep/009/a0789e/a0789e09.htm [Accessed December 3rd, 2010]</p> <p>In consideration of the scale of the project and the consultancy costs associated with this type of sampling it has been decided not to measure these air quality parameters directly but to use the amount of wood consumed as a secondary parameter for this indicator and determine whether the recipients of project technology have experienced any improvements in respiratory health through the kitchen surveys</p>
<p>Water quality and quantity</p>	<p>A decrease in wood demand and production will reduce climate change as a result of greenhouse gas emissions production and a consequent improvement in water quality and quantity. Source: http://www.kenyaforestservice.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=92&Itemid=124 [Accessed December 3rd, 2010]</p> <p>Kenya is classified as a chronically water scarce country, with an annual renewable fresh water supply of only 674 m³ per capita (globally a country is categorized as water stressed if its annual renewable freshwater supplies are between 1000-1700 m³ per capita). http://www.wsup.com/sharing/documents/Kenyaclimatechangesummary2010.pdf [Accessed December 3rd 2010]</p> <p>Due to the scale of the project it is unlikely that these improvements as</p>

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	<p>a result of the project will be directly measurable and attributable to the project when the affects of other initiatives and natural environmental variability are taken into consideration. In light of this it has been decided not to measure water quality and quantity parameters directly but to use the amount of wood consumed as a secondary</p>
<p>Soil condition</p>	<p>Unsustainable harvesting may lead to deforestation and subsequently soil erosion. This is supported by the following UNEP report on Kenya's Green Development. http://www.unep.org/dewa/africa/KenyaAtlas/PDF/Kenya_Atlas_FINAL_PR.pdf [Accessed December 3rd, 2010]</p> <p>Due to the scale of the project it is unlikely that this improvement as a result of the project will be directly measurable and attributable to the project when the affects of other initiatives and natural environmental variability are taken into consideration. It is therefore proposed to use wood consumption as a secondary parameter for this indicator.</p>
<p>Other pollutants</p>	<p>There is no evidence to suggest that the project will relate to any other pollutants. There is no evidence of a direct relationship between the improved stove to be used in the project and the other emissions of air pollutants beside the stated above in the air quality indicator, this is supported by a study conducted by the:</p> <p>University of Berkerley: Smith, K.R., Dutta, K., Gusain, P.P.S., Masera, O., Berrueta, V., Edwards, R., Bailis, R., Shields, K.N., . (2007). Monitoring and evaluation of improved biomass cookstove programs for indoor air quality and stove performance: conclusions from the Household Energy</p>

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Biodiversity	<p>and Health Project. <i>Energy for Sustainable Development</i>. XI (2), 5-18.</p> <p>6.2% (approximately 3,522,000 hectare) of Kenya is forested. Of this, 20.0% or roughly 704,000 hectares is classified as primary forest, the most biodiverse form of forest. Between 1990 and 2000, Kenya lost an average of 12,600 hectares of forest per year. The amounts to an average annual deforestation rate of 0.34%. Between 2000 and 2005, the rate of forest change decreased by 1.4% to 0.34% per annum. In total, between 1990 and 2005, Kenya lost 5.0% of its forest cover, or around 186,000 hectares. Kenya lost 38,000 hectares of its primary forest cover during that time. Kenya has some 1847 known species of amphibians, birds, mammals and reptiles according to figures from the World Conservation Monitoring Centre. Of these, 4.0% are endemic, meaning they exist in no other country, and 3.8% are threatened. Kenya is home to at least 6506 species of vascular plants, of which 4.1% are endemic.</p> <p>http://rainforests.mongabay.com/deforestation/archive/Kenya.htm [Accessed 07 December, 2010]</p> <p>Due to the scale of the project it is unlikely that this impact will be directly measurable and attributable to the project when the affects of other initiatives and natural environmental variability are taken into consideration. It is therefore proposed to use wood consumption as a secondary parameter for this indicator.</p>
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<p>Quality of employment</p>	<p>Parameter to measure indicator: Number of workshops organised, content and attendees. Working conditions during the project. This indicator can be followed and measured from the internal documents that will be produced to record in detail the quality of the employment delivered.</p> <p>To compare the quality of employment to the national average see: http://hivinsite.ucsf.edu/global?page=cr09-ke-00&post=19&cid=KE#GeneralEconomy [Accessed December, 7th 2010]</p>
<p>Livelihood of the poor</p>	<p>The reduction in wood required for cooking will result in less expenditure on cooking fuel releasing a portion of household income for other uses. Dependence on an increasingly scarce resource is also reduced. Reduced smoke exposure will benefit the health of women and children, who are most usually present during cooking. The links between improved stoves and indications of improvement on the livelihood of the poor are stated on the following report (see page 4): http://www.gtz.de/de/dokumente/gtz2010-en-carbon-markets-for-improved-stoves.pdf [Accessed December, 7th 2010]</p> <p>The relationship between forest loss and malaria is supported by the following report: http://www.unep.org/dewa/africa/KenyaAtlas/PDF/Kenya_Atlas_FINAL_PR.pdf [Accessed December, 7th 2010]</p> <p>Wood cost, wood consumption and time spent on fuel collection would</p>

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	<p>be monitored through questionnaires.</p>
<p>Access to affordable and clean energy services</p>	<p>The reduction in wood required will allow lower expenditure on energy. Energy poverty across the country is demonstrated in the energy atlas published by the UNDP (see pages 4 and 5): http://mirror.undp.org/kenya/KenyaEnergyAtlasFinal-UN.pdf [Accessed December, 7th 2010]</p> <p>As well as the following report published by the Intermediate Technology Development Group (see page 1): http://ehs.sph.berkeley.edu/HEM/hem/China%20Stoves/Presentations/19_Kenya_Daniel_Theuri/Rural%20Energy,%20stoves%20and%20IAP%20final_report_Eng.pdf [Accessed December, 7th 2010]</p> <p>Wood cost, wood consumption and time spent on fuel collection would be monitored through questionnaires.</p>
<p>Human and institutional capacity</p>	<p>http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/humanitarian_assistance/disaster_assistance/sectors/fil es/darfur_final_summary.pdf [Accessed December, 7th 2010]</p>
<p>Quantitative employment and income generation</p>	<p>As a result of the stove project new employment opportunities will emerge related to the different phases and scopes of the project. The number of employment opportunities created and their specifications will be recorded for this purpose.</p>

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	<p>See: http://hivinsite.ucsf.edu/global?page=cr09-ke-00&post=19&cid=KE#General Economy [Accessed December, 7th 2010]</p> <p>The direct parameter to measure indicator will be the household income generated from employment created by the project using internal records among the parties involved in the project</p>
<p>Balance of payments and investment</p>	<p>It is not anticipated that the project will have any impact balance of payments and Investment. This is a small scale project at the household level, therefore the indicator scores a neutral value because it is not expected a significant and monitorable value.</p>
<p>Technology transfer and technological self-reliance</p>	<p>The project will bring the wood efficient stove technology to the area. This will be monitored through the number of training workshops organised and surveys on how common place similar stoves become in the project area.</p>

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

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SECTION E. DISCUSSION ON SUSTAINABILITY MONITORING PLAN

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

co2balance has assigned specific individuals within the community the role of information dispersers. They will be responsible for communicating directly with the project beneficiaries to get the feedback from the communities every 3 months using the parameters described along this report (e.g. if they feel that beneficiaries has a better livelihood, health, etc) Also it can be posted an email in the co2balance website to make any inquiries. Discussion at the stakeholder meeting covered all of the topics described above, it was agreed that stakeholders would be able to provide qualitative information regarding the following indicators

- Air quality
- Livelihood of the poor
- Access to affordable and clean energy services.
-

Stakeholders will also be able to provide quantitative information regarding the following indicators:

- Air quality (using parameters: wood consumption and householder assessment)
- Livelihood of the poor (using parameters: wood cost, wood consumption, time spent for wood collection and householder assessment)
- Access to affordable and clean energy services (using parameters: wood cost, wood consumption,
- time spent for wood collection and householder assessment)

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

For the initial feedback right after the consultation and to help improve the LSC report Co2balance assigned specific individuals within the community the role of information dispersers. They were responsible for communicating directly with the individuals and women unable to attend. We provided them with project summaries and the relevant information required. Co2balance called them a week after the stakeholders meeting to gather feedback, and to find out if they were posed any questions that they were unable to respond to, and assist them in answering these questions. The feedback we have received has been entirely positive.

For the proper stakeholder feedback round after this LSC report is approved by the Gold Standard, a copy in the local language Swahili of the LSC report and feedback forms will be made publicly available in hard copy in the post office, the church and in the area chief's office during the feedback round. These will be collected and returned to the project developer at the end of the SFR.

Thus, a physical stakeholder feedback round (SFR) will not be carried out; instead, the option of making the LSCR and other relevant documentation available to the stakeholders will be taken as above. All stakeholders originally invited to the initial LSC (whether they attended or not) will be invited to take part in the SFR. The SFR will commence as soon as the project achieves 'listing' status with the Gold Standard, and will run for 2 months.

In order to carry out a meaningful stakeholder feedback round Co2balance will notify the Gold Standard once all documentation is available, uploaded and ready to be made publicly available. The necessary documentation (LSC report, draft PDD and the passport) will be uploaded onto the Gold Standard registry and made publicly available as well on the co2balance website with feedback mechanisms clearly explained.

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ANNEX 1. ORIGINAL PARTICIPANTS LIST

No.	Name	Gender	Occupation	Address	Organization
1	FARUKA KOT	F	TAKEC		
2	AMINA HANISI	F	SOLO		
3	Muhammad Sawa	F	M		
4	NATIMBA KALAMU	F	MALINDA		
5	ZUMUA BUA	F	DUGA		
6	SITA BOGA	F	SIRABOGA		
7	RUKIA ALI	F	SOLO		
8	Mesaud Hana	F	SOLO		
9	TISA MACHARA	F	SOLO		
10	Muhammad Kasim	F	MA		


• Mombweni stakeholder meeting

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No	Name	Male / Female	Signature	Job role or position in community	Organization if relevant
1	HAJAH MAMACHAMU	MALE			
2	YAHYA JORWE	MALE			
3	DAUDI NYUKI	MALE			
4	SULEIMANI TANGAWIZI	MALE			
5	DAUDI CHAMWERI	MALE			
6	MWALIMI MWAHISHAMU	MALE			
7	TSAKADI DATAMBI	MALE			
8	SULEIMANI ALI BARAZA	MALE			
9	SALIM JUMA ROSA	MALE			
10	IBRAHIM A MWAZANI	MALE			
11	BEKISIJI	MALE			

• Mwanbweni LSC

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No.	Name	Sex	Signature	Address	Telephone
1	KHADIJA MINAH	F			
2	KHADIJA TUGIWA	F			
3	FATUMA DAGO	F	FATUMALUM		
4	MUHAMMADI DOLA	P			
5	FATUMA NGADIB	F			
6	SAMIN NJENI	F			
7	MUHAMMADI SULAIMAN	F			
8	NARIKA SALIM	F			
9	SALIM KAMIA	F			
10	MUHAMMADI MARI	F	M		
11	MUHAMMADI BAKAR	F			






• MAMBWENI LSC

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No	Name	Male / Female	Signature	Job role or position in Community	Organization if applicable
1	ASHA TSEMBA	F	<i>ASHA TSEMBA</i>		
2	FATUMA MOH	F	RANZI		
3	MWANASITI, SAMU	F			
4	MWATIMS SAID	F			
5	MWANANISLOMBI	F			
6	RUMBA BAKSI	F			
7	MWANANISLOMBI	F			
8	MWANASITI BAKSI	F			
9	FATUMA HUSSAIN	F	KIBULIBULI		
10	MWANASITI, HARIB	F	MWANASITI		
11	ASHA SHGE	F	ASHA SHHEE		

MSAMBweni LC

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No.	Name	Sex	Signature	Address/Location	Organization
1	A MATUJI	MALE			
2	BOI M. KAROPI	"			
3	HAMED ABDALLA	"	H		
4	MURINDUA BOI	FEMALE			
5	MURINDUA HAMED	FEMALE			
6	ANNA JUMA	FEMALE			
7	ASTA NGINE	FEMALE	ASTA		
8	FATIUMA HAMA	F			
9	MESALI BAKAR MUMALIMU				
10	MWANASHA SALIMU MUKASO				
11	MIPAKANI JUMA ZANI				

• Msambweni LSC

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No.	Name	Sex	Age	Occupation	Address	Telephone
1	B A MACHAU	Male		MW.	Chamwanta	Football
2	Machau Sule	Male		Machau		
3	Haranjira	U		H.I.J.		
4	MWANAKOMBO	F		M.		
5	Relima Salimani	F		P.		
6	KASSIM JUMA MULUZI	M		M.		
7	RACHO HANISI CHATO	M		H.		
8	BAKARI HANISI PITIMBO	M		B.		
9	JALIM ABGALLA MURANGOMBE	M		M.		
10	KISIMBA MUTHIRO KILALO	M		M.		

• Nsanjweni LSC

Gold Standard Local Stakeholder Consultation Report

No	Name	Male / Female	Signature	Job role or position in community	Organization if relevant
1	ALI OMARI JUDA	MALE			
2	JAMUURI UBAID				
3	SAID ALI ICINING	MALC			
4	DOOR SIA AMYZA HANNY KILALU	MALE			
5	KIDOKA	MALE			
6	SITRE PERA Suroyo	MALC			
7	HUSENO ARJALLA				
8	SITRE OMARI NINANGIYA	MALC			
9	JUMA SULEMAN CHERIBEA	MALE			
10	WOTTS SIMALTHE MIKANGBEWE	MALE			

• MISHAWAN LSC

Gold Standard Local Stakeholder Consultation Report

No	Name	Male / Female	Signature	Job role or profession in community	Organization (if relevant)
1	ALI JUMA CHEYO	MALE			
2	JUMA HAMUDU MACHUJI	MALE			
3	ALI JUMA KIZABA	MALE			
4	MALIK ADHINI	MALE			
5	HASSAN AMBODI	MALE			
6	HASSAN MAMAZUMU	MALE			
7	OMARI MIRARO	MALE			
8	MISABIRO	MALE			
9	HAMADI YUESC	MALE			
10	HAMADI PETER	MALE			
11	OMARI A. JOBWE	MALE			

o. Misambweni LSC

Gold Standard Local Stakeholder Consultation Report

• MSAMBWENI LC

No	Name	Male / Female	Signature	Job role or positions in community	Organisation (if relevant)
1	BARAKADI MABAROSUTA	MALE			
2	BARAKADI S RUKAY	MALE			
3	SULEIMANI N. KAMA	MALE			
4	BARAKADI H MACHATH	MALE			
5	MOTLO S KOJA	MALE			
6	LUSUFY JOBANE	MALE			
7	HESSAN II JIRU	MALE			
8	HASSAN MURAZUNO	MALE			
9	LASSIM MUKADANI	MALE			
10	TSOT KARPYO	MALE			
11	MASUDI MUKAZUNO	MALE			

• Meru

Gold Standard Local Stakeholder Consultation Report

ANNEX 2. ORIGINAL EVALUATION FORMS

①



Stakeholders' Feedback Form

Name: FATUMA MWALIM DAQD

What is your impression of the meeting?

THE MEETING WAS OF GOOD LESSON BECAUSE WE
COME TO KNOW THAT WE ARE WASTING OUR TIME WITH
THE THREE STONE JIKO AND WASTE OUR MONEY.

What do you like about the project?

THE PROJECT IS GOOD BECAUSE FROM THE INFORMATION
IT SAVES TIME AND ALSO FIREWOOD.
ALSO IT SAVES MONEY AND EFFECTS OF OUR EYES.

What do you not like about the project?

I DIDNT BECOME HAPPY WITH THE IDEAR OF THE
FIRST HUNDRED JIKOS.

Signature:  MWALIM .



Gold Standard Local Stakeholder Consultation Report

②



Stakeholders' Feedback Form

Name: FATUNIA HUSSINI KIBWEBWO

What is your impression of the meeting?

What do you like about the project?

ABAU PROJECT IS THE BEST THING

What do you not like about the project?

ANYTHING ALLS ABOUT IT

Signature:



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③



Stakeholders' Feedback Form

Name: *Suleman S. Kaya.*

What is your impression of the meeting?
The agenda is good.

What do you like about the project?
The project is useful to the community.

What do you not like about the project?
I like all the aspects of the meeting.

Signature:
Suleman S. Kaya.



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④



Stakeholders' Feedback Form

Name: *Momish Omar SUCHE.*

What is your impression of the meeting?

Community showed great interest

What do you like about the project?

To start as soon as possible

What do you not like about the project?

No objection

Signature: *~~ES~~ SUCHE.*

28/01/2011.



Gold Standard Local Stakeholder Consultation Report

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Stakeholders' Feedback Form

Name: *BASARI NASSORU CHOMBO*

What is your impression of the meeting?

The meeting was very successful

What do you like about the project?

*The Project should continue
to our Areas of Apambweni Location
as scheduled!*

What do you not like about the project?

I have no objection

Signature:

[Handwritten Signature]

28/01/2011.



Gold Standard Local Stakeholder Consultation Report

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Stakeholders' Feedback Form

Name: MWAREWA K. XYACE.

What is your impression of the meeting?

I'm very impressed coz the aim of it really helps us on the environment and economic aspects in our daily life.

What do you like about the project? I like it be on pilot basis but in different villages within the location for easy education and hence fulfil the goals.

What do you not like about the project? I hate, a pilot be made and later no proceeding of the project coz other members will be very unhappy.

Signature:



Gold Standard Local Stakeholder Consultation Report

(7)



Stakeholders' Feedback Form

Name: M'BARAKA SALIM TAMBWE.

What is your impression of the meeting?
Optimistic of the project. Happy and be

What do you like about the project?
as early as possible. If to start its work

What do you not like about the project?
be fulfilled because really discourages
the community. Promises which cannot

Signature: M'barak.



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⑧



Stakeholders' Feedback Form

Name: *BAKAR Harmod NOMIRO*

What is your impression of the meeting? *my impression of this meeting - community has attended for.*

What do you like about the project? *I like the project to be done*

What do you not like about the project? *I have not that, when the project will be, there is no damage of environment.*

Signature: *Bak*



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Stakeholders' Feedback Form

Name: JUMA NASSORO MWANJALU
City: Mwanambene location.

What is your impression of the meeting?

The meeting impression to me is conserving energy hence the really impression is positive.

What do you like about the project?

The project is quite positive since we will be conserving forest degradation.

What do you not like about the project?

The project will benefit the community hence we look forward positively therefore I like every aspect of the project.

- may God bless our project - Amen.

Signature:



Gold Standard Local Stakeholder Consultation Report

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Stakeholders' Feedback Form

Name: KHAFA BSI KHALFANI

What is your impression of the meeting?

POSITIVE

What do you like about the project?

I LIKE THE PROJECT VERY MUCH

What do you not like about the project?

N/A

Signature:



Gold Standard Local Stakeholder Consultation Report



Stakeholders' Feedback Form

Name: *JENNIFER KIPKOROS GOMBO*

What is your impression of the meeting? *My impression of the meeting is ok.*

What do you like about the project? *I like this project to be done*

What do you not like about the project? *I have no that if this project will done, there will be no damage of Environment.*

Signature: *[Handwritten Signature]*



Gold Standard Local Stakeholder Consultation Report

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Stakeholders' Feedback Form

Name: KILALO

What is your impression of the meeting?

The meeting was good.

What do you like about the project?

To speed up the process without delays.

I need the stove.

What do you not like about the project?

The pilot stove are very few.

Signature:



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Stakeholders' Feedback Form

Name: BAKARI SALIM BIZI - AREA ASSISTANT-CHIEF.
MILALANI S/LOCATION.

What is your impression of the meeting?

Positive on the agents.

What do you like about the project?

Its benefits. (i) Economically
(ii) Socially.

What do you not like about the project?

Its selectivity at the ~~beginning~~ starting stages where some villages will be kept waiting.
It would be better to start the project for the whole location.

Signature:



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(14)
VIDUNGENI VILU 

Stakeholders' Feedback Form

Name:

What is your impression of the meeting?

RASHIDI HAMISI CHYO

What do you like about the project?

NIMEKUBALI

What do you not like about the project?

NINZURI SANA

Signature:





Gold Standard Local Stakeholder Consultation Report

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MARICHI VILLAGE

Stakeholders' Feedback Form

Name: MANTARA BAKHAI REJE

What is your impression of the meeting?

What do you like about the project?

NIMEIKUBAH

What do you not like about the project?

NINZURI SANA

Signature:

Reje



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Stakeholders' Feedback Form

Name: RASHID KASSIM SEBE

What is your impression of the meeting?

The meeting was good.

The idea will help to use
few firewood.

What do you like about the project?

To speed up the process.

What do you not like about the project?

Everything is good.

Signature:



Gold Standard Local Stakeholder Consultation Report

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Stakeholders' Feedback Form

Name: *Julim Khalla Mwangi*

What is your impression of the meeting?

The agenda's impression is positive

What do you like about the project?

The project is quite beneficial to the community and will conserve the environment by cutting down excessive use of firewood.

What do you not like about the project?

I like everything.

Signature: 



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Stakeholders' Feedback Form

Name: KASSIM JUMA MWAMUDU

What is your impression of the meeting?

GOOD MEETING

What do you like about the project?

we need stores

What do you not like about the project?

I am OK.

Signature:

KJM



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MURAGESSU VILLAGE
①9

Stakeholders' Feedback Form

Name: BAKARI SALIM MURAZI

What is your impression of the meeting?

Nimukubaho na kuyagawe
Mjiko ya kuba

What do you like about the project?

Natwe a mjiko yajenge

What do you not like about the project?

Signature:



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(20)



Stakeholders' Feedback Form

Name: *Hamisi Mohammed KISAU*

What is your impression of the meeting?

*About the meeting
my impression is to
continue*

What do you like about the project?

*The project will help
health of the person how use
the cooker.
The project will help the speed
of cooking*

What do you not like about the project?

The project will help there

Signature: *Hamisi*



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Stakeholders' Feedback Form

Name: *Fatima, Akhd Dangi*

What is your impression of the meeting?

to build the stone

What do you like about the project?



What do you not like about the project?



Signature:



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Stakeholders' Feedback Form

Name: *Fatima Hamisi Njau*

What is your impression of the meeting?

What do you like about the project?



What do you not like about the project?



Signature:



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Stakeholders' Feedback Form

Name: *MWANAMISI*

What is your impression of the meeting?

What do you like about the project?



What do you not like about the project?

na

Signature: *[Handwritten Signature]*



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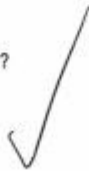


Stakeholders' Feedback Form

Name: Tobias Munksgaard

What is your impression of the meeting?
Good meeting

What do you like about the project?



What do you not like about the project?



Signature:
Tobias Munksgaard



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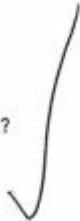


Stakeholders' Feedback Form

Name: MWANASITI HAMADI KIBIRITI

What is your impression of the meeting?

What do you like about the project?



What do you not like about the project?

n/p

Signature:



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Stakeholders' Feedback Form

Name: ~~ANASTAS~~ BAKAR SUEE KUTWAA

What is your impression of the meeting? My impression of this meeting
I have learned many things

What do you like about the project? I like the project to reduce spending
on money

What do you not like about the project? I hate not that the project defers
environment

Signature: 



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Stakeholders' Feedback Form



Name: MWANASHA BAKARI CHOTO

What is your impression of the meeting?

The impression of the meeting is to listen
the meeting and understand what the
lidg is taking about

What do you like about the project?

About the project is the best thing,
and we are very happy with that thing

What do you not like about the project?

Nothing else

Signature:



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Stakeholders' Feedback Form

Name: MWANASITI

What is your impression of the meeting?

What do you like about the project?

✓

What do you not like about the project?

n/a

Signature: 



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Stakeholders' Feedback Form

Name: Amin Juma

What is your impression of the meeting?

What do you like about the project?

- It improves
- It reduce smokes from the areas
- It makes work easier.

What do you not like about the project?

Signature: 



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Stakeholders' Feedback Form

Name: Rukin Ali

What is your impression of the meeting?

What do you like about the project?



What do you not like about the project?

N/A

Signature: *Rukin Ali*



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Stakeholders' Feedback Form

Name: Ashin NGARE

What is your impression of the meeting?

What do you like about the project?



What do you not like about the project?

N/A

Signature: Ashin



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Stakeholders' Feedback Form

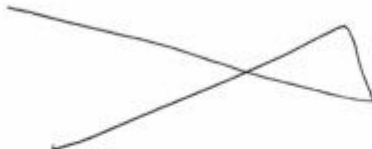
Name: MESAID HAMISI

What is your impression of the meeting?

What do you like about the project?



What do you not like about the project?



Signature: MSB.



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