

GOLD STANDARD LOCAL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION REPORT

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SECTION A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. 1. Project eligibility under the Gold Standard

A.1.1 Scale of project activity:

WWF Mamize Firewood-Saving Cook Stove Project III.

The proposed project is GS micro scale VER project with the total GHG reduction of 3,791 tCO₂e annually.

The project contains 400 Firewood-Saving Cook Stoves.

A.1.2. Host country or state:

China.

A.1.3. Type of project activity:

End-use Energy Efficiency Improvement

The project engages in replacing the old household cook stoves with improved ones for Mamize nature reserve surrounding inhibitions. The project would improve the efficient of the cook stoves and reduce the GHG emission by cut down the non-renewable wood combustion.

The project owner would supply all the construction investment to build the stoves before the onsite project construction in return of future carbon credits. The credits transfer agreement would be signed family by family before the stove distribution in voluntary way.

A.1.4. Greenhouse gases:

Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)

A.1.5. Official Development Assistance (ODA):

The project hasn't involved in any ODA funding.

A.1.6. Project timeframe:

The proposed project is regular GS VER projects. No statement like the project could go ahead without the revenue has been announced before.

The project is expected to start construction in October of 2011 and start operation gradually after construction.

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A.1.7. Other certification schemes:

The project won't consider any certificate besides Gold Standard VER.

A. 2. Current project status

The project will start construction in October 2011.

Baseline Survey Report has been finished in September 2010.

The distribution plan including the target families has finished.

The stove would start commission after the construction gradually.

A. 3. Project Boundary

2 proposed LSC meetings were hold for WWF Mamize FCS II project on 16/10/2010 and 14/02/2012. The user and location of the stoves of the project is listed below.

WWF Mamize FCS II

Town	FCS Number
Changhe	38
Lami	62
Shanlinggang	100
Qingkou	200
Total	400

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SECTION B. DESIGN OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION PROCESS

B. 1. Design of physical meeting(s)

i. Agenda

Meeting 1

Date: 16/10/2010

Ref.	Time	Content
1	10:00-10:10	Meeting subject and project introduction
2	10:10-10:40	Sustainable matrix discussion
3	10:40-10:50	Open discussion
4	10:50-11:00	Summary from Local forest protect station
5	11:00-11:15	Summary from major of Gudui town
6	11:15-11:30	Fill in the Evaluation Form

Meeting 2

Date: 14/02/2012

Ref.	Time	Content
1	10:30-10:50	Meeting subject and project introduction
2	10:50-11:20	Sustainable matrix discussion
3	11:20-11:30	Open discussion and questions
4	11:30-11:40	Fill in the Evaluation Form

ii. Non-technical summary

The projects are engaged in replacing the local traditional household cook-stoves with the improved ones, which would not only clean the living condition of the civilizations but also protect the forest resources. The projects would distribute 400 FCS in Chenghe, Lami, Shanlinggang and Qingkou town.

Nowadays, wood is still the primary fuel for cooking and heating of local people surrounding the Mamize nature reserve. The fact that a huge amount of trees are cut down as fuel makes the forest degraded rapidly. Since the limited of other power supply and high electricity price, the wood can't be replaced in the short time.

The firewood-saving cook stove (FCS) used in the project is a mature technology in China. The stove could reduce the wood consumption and discharges the cooking smokes out of the room and in hence protect the healthy of inhibitions. At the same time, the project could reduce the workload and time and protect the ecology environment.

The original text non-technical summary sees Annex 3

iii. Invitation tracking table

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[See Toolkit 2.6 and Toolkit Annex J]

Category code	Organisation (if relevant)	Name of invitee	Way of invitation	Date of invitation	Confirmation received? Y/N
Meeting 1					
A	Local villagers	See section C.1	Poster advertisement and oral notice	2010-10-12	N
B	Masters of the Gudui Town	Limu Lvjia	Phone	2010-10-12	Y
B	Major of the Changhe Town	Yang A'ti	Phone	2010-10-12	Y
C	NDRC		Email	2010-10-12	N
D	Leibo Wild Animal Protect Association	Jia Yinhui	Phone	2010-10-12	Y
D	Leibo Forest Association	Hou heiqu	Phone	2010-10-12	Y
E	GS China	Leon Wang	Email	2010-10-12	Y
F	Officer of WWF Chengdu office	Zeyin Jiang	Email	2010-10-12	Y
Meeting 2					
A	Local villagers	See section C.1	Poster advertisement and oral notice	2012-02-11	N
B	Vice masters of the Qingkou Town	Yang Ti'er	Phone	2012-02-11	Y
B	Forest Bureau of Liangshan state	Jike Wuqin	Phone	2012-02-11	Y
B	Forest Bureau of Leibo	Ou Xian'kang	Phone	2012-02-11	Y
D	Leibo Wild Animal Protect Association	Jia Yinhui	Phone	2012-02-11	Y
D	Leibo Forest Association	Hou heiqu	Phone	2012-02-11	Y
F	Officer of WWF Chengdu office	Zeyin Jiang	Email	2012-02-11	Y

The first local stakeholder consultation meeting was held in the Dagudui village of Gudui town on 16/10/2010, and the second meeting was held in Qingkou town on 14/02/2012, which is located within the project boundary, and the villagers from the project location were invited.

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The masters of the project target towns *Limu Lyjia*, *Yang A'ti* and *Yang Ti'er*, Forest bureau of Liangshan state and Forest bureau of Leibo county were invited as the presentations of local authorities.

Leibo Wild Animal Protect Association and *Leibo Forest Association* are invited as the relevant local NGO, which engaged in the protection and study of wild animals and forest.

Leon Wang, the GS Regional Manager China and East Asia, is the closest Gold Standard expert from the project location.

Zeyin Jiang from WWF Chengdu office presents the international NGO (WWF), who supports Gold Standard.

iv. Text of individual invitations

- The invitation of local NGO-WWF Chengdu office

Jingxu Qu <j.qu@southpolecarbon.com>
To: zyjiang@wwfchina.org

12 October 2010 11:13

蒋泽银先生：

您好，近期WWF瑞士办公室和南极碳资产管理公司计划在四川凉山州雷波县地区进行节柴灶调查，并召开利益相关方会议，根据黄金标准方法学要求，特向当地NGO出邀请，欢迎贵单位莅临指导。

四川省雷波县地处四川南部，隶属于凉山彝族自治州，上世纪中期，该区域森林覆盖率极高，但随着人民生活生活的需要和人类活动的频繁，人们对森林的依赖和破坏也越来越严重，而在雷波县把森林薪材作为主要的能耗对森林产生了巨大的影响，而当地使用的传统的“三锅庄”这样落后的灶具，每年需要砍伐大量的森林来满足薪柴的消耗，从而更进一步加速了森林的消退。因此，如果在该区域开发节柴项目作为温室气体减排和减缓气候变化项目，一方面可以保护森林、减少温室气体的排放，另一方面可以解决当地的薪柴问题，还可以改善其卫生情况。节柴炉灶作为一种非常成熟的技术，可以通过提高燃料的热效率，节省大量的木材，并能有效的将烟气排出室外，减少对人体的伤害，同时可以减少砍伐木柴花费的时间和劳动力，减轻劳动负担，非常适合当地的实际发展需要。

我们计划在该区域实施节柴炉灶项目，该节柴炉灶项目的建设，即能够减少当地社区薪柴使用量，提高当地居民的生活质量，又能保护当地的自然生态环境，减少二氧化碳的排放，促进农村的可持续发展。项目计划按照黄金标准自愿减排标准在雷波县开发建设并计划于2010年10月22日在四川省雷波县谷堆乡政府召开利益相关方咨询会，现诚邀您光临会议，并提出宝贵的意见和建议。由于本项目较小，资金量也小，因此无力承担参会人员的相关费用，相关费用请参会人员自理。

--
Best,
Justin

Justin Qu 曲敬序

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Assistant Project Manager, China

South Pole Carbon Asset Management

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- The invitation and reply of GS Beijing Office

From: "Leon Wang (Gold Standard)" <leon@cdmgoldstandard.org>
Date: October 12, 2010 11:16:22 AM GMT+08:00
To: Jingxu Qu <j.qu@southpolecarbon.com>
Cc: Annyta Luo <annyta@cdmgoldstandard.org>
Subject: Re: 凉山地区节柴灶利益相关方会议邀请函

Dear Justin,

Thank you very much for sending the invitation. We are not able to attend the meeting but would like to wish you success in it.
Please refer to Section 2.6 of the Toolkit for guidance on organizing LSC meeting.
Let us know if you have any questions.

best,
leon

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On 12 Oct 2010, at 05:06, Jingxu Qu wrote:

王亮亮先生:

您好, 近期WWF和南极碳资产管理公司计划在四川凉山州雷波县地区进行节柴灶调查, 并召开利益相关方会议, 根据黄金标准方法学要求, 特向您发出邀请, 欢迎各位领导莅临指导。

四川省雷波县地处四川南部, 隶属于凉山彝族自治州, 上世纪中期, 该区域森林覆盖率极高, 但随着人民生产生活的需要和人类活动的频繁, 人们对森林的依赖和破坏也越来越严重, 而在雷波县把森林薪材作为主要的能耗对森林产生了巨大的影响, 而当地使用的传统的“三锅庄”这样落后的灶具, 每年需要砍伐大量的森林来满足薪柴的消耗, 从而更进一步加速了森林的消退。因此, 如果在该区域开发节柴项目作为温室气体减排和减缓气候变化项目, 一方面可以保护森林、减少温室气体的排放, 另一方面可以解决当地的薪柴问题, 还可以改善其卫生情况。节柴炉灶作为一种非常成熟的技术, 可以通过提高燃料的热效率, 节省大量的木材, 并能有效的将烟气排出室外, 减少对人体的伤害, 同时可以减少砍伐木柴花费的时间和劳动力, 减轻劳动负担, 非常适合当地的实际发展需要。 我们计划在该区域实施节柴炉灶项目, 该节柴炉灶项目的建设, 即能够减少当地社区薪柴使用量, 提高当地居民的生活质量, 又能保护当地的自然生态环境, 减少二氧化碳的排放, 促进农村的可持续发展。项目计划按照黄金标准自愿减排标准在雷波县开发建设并计划于2010年10月22日在四川省雷波县谷堆乡政府召开利益相关方咨询会, 现诚邀您光临会议, 并提出宝贵的意见和建议。由于本项目较小, 资金量也小, 因此无力承担参会人员的相关费用, 相关费用请参会人员自理。-- Best, Justin

Justin Qu 曲敬序

Assistant Project Manager,

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The Gold Standard - Premium quality carbon credits

v. Text of public invitations

B. 2. Description of other consultation methods used

1. Consulted and discussed the existing FCS effect and experience with the local rural energy department office.
2. Consulted the stove experts from China Association of Rural Energy Industry.
3. Visited the local FCS pilots to confirm the practical effect.

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SECTION C. CONSULTATION PROCESS

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

i. List of participants

[See Toolkit 2.6.1 and Toolkit Annex J]

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

Participants list					
Date and time: 16/10/2010 11:00-13:00					
Location: The government yard of Gudui town, Leibo county, Liangshan					
Category Code	Name of participant, job/ position in the community	Male/ Female	Signature	Organisation (if relevant)	Contact details
Meeting 1					
A	确么木果/Group head	M		Xiaogudui	
A	罗戈阿兴/villager	F		Dagudui	
A	阿扎以古/Group head	M		Xiyi	15283420800
A	曲比克以/villager	M		Xiaogudui	15196172456
A	曲比威其/Secretary	M		Xiaogudui	13795605167
A	阿体瓦格/villager	M		Dagudui	13881533083
A	甲金千者/villager	M		Dagudui	
A	牛枯黑石/villager	M		Xiyi	
A	曲比秀英/villager	M		Dagudui	
A	阿重军立/villager	M		Dagudui	
A	李木吕呷/Head of Gudui town	M		Gudui town	13981510231
A	杨之智/villager	M		Gudui town	
A	马吉批日/villager	M		Xiyi	
A	牛枯达西/villager	M		Dagudui	
A	阿体羊尔/villager	M		Dagudui	
A	牛枯洛戈/villager	M		Dagudui	
A	黑来伟故/villager	M		Xiyi	
A	阿尼马史/villager	M		Xiyi	
A	确么耳起/villager	M		Xiaogudui	
B	杨阿体/Head of Changhe town	M		Changhe town	13881455861
A	白道/villager	M		Changhe town	

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A	色以布取/villager	M		Changhe town	
A	曲比石举/villager	M		Xiaogudui	15181568828
A	吉挖古哈/villager	M		Xiaogudui	13981599246
A	木沙/villager	M		Dagudui	
A	红木几/villager	M		Dagudui	13778639817
F	蒋泽银/villager	M		WWF	13981810625
D	侯黑取/officer	M		Leibo Forest Association	
D	贾银辉/officer	M		Leibo Wild Animal Protect Association	
A	阿重石洛/villager	F		Dagudui	
A	曲比古梅/villager	F		Dagudui	
A	吉拉石牛/villager	F		Gudui town	
A	确么五子/villager	M		Xiaogudui	
D	白石古/worker	M		Mamize reserve	
Other	Justin Qu	M		Southpole Carbon	
Meeting 2					
B	Yang Ti' er/Vice master of Qingkou county	M		Qingkou	
A	胡常均/villager	M		Qingkou	
A	胡吉元/villager	M		Qingkou	
A	胡仁秀/villager	F		Qingkou	
A	宁廷斌/villager	M		Qingkou	
A	鲁顺林/villager	M		Qingkou	
A	唐六万/villager	M		Qingkou	
A	蒋和江/villager	M		Qingkou	
A	胡勇/villager	M		Qingkou	
A	杨德珍/villager	F		Qingkou	
A	杨德芳/villager	F		Qingkou	
A	苏佳佳/villager	F		Qingkou	
A	贾阿作/villager	F		Qingkou	
A	陈天英/villager	F		Qingkou	
A	苏顺林/villager	F		Qingkou	
A	贾传沙/villager	F		Qingkou	
A	胡登学/villager	M		Qingkou	
A	卢建平/villager	M		Qingkou	
A	曲比阿兹/villager	M		Qingkou	
A	卢帅/villager	M		Qingkou	

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A	宁春碧/villager	M		Qingkou	
A	专党尔洛/villager	M		Qingkou	
A	韩嘞嘞/villager	M		Qingkou	
A	阿约阿体/villager	M		Qingkou	
A	吉党乌嘞/villager	M		Qingkou	
A	胡文全/villager	M		Qingkou	
A	陈昌文/villager	M		Qingkou	
A	陈华勇/villager	M		Qingkou	
A	刘通全/villager	M		Qingkou	
A	李浩/villager	M		Qingkou	
A	刘世军/villager	M		Qingkou	
A	刘通海/villager	M		Qingkou	
A	刘通兵/villager	M		Qingkou	
A	黄兰付/villager	M		Qingkou	
A	黄志燕/villager	F		Qingkou	
A	胡顺超/villager	M		Qingkou	
A	黄登波/villager	M		Qingkou	
A	刘富文/officer	M		Kangmei	13981932899
A	张秀雷/officer	M		Kangmei	13679016653
D	严伟韩/officer	M		Kangmei	13850049915
D	戴波/officer	M		Wild Animal Association of Sichuan province	13808218360
D	王忠明/officer	M		Wild Animal Association of Liangshan state	13778680049
B	吉克巫勤/vice master	M		Forest bureau of Liangshan state	
F	蒋泽银/officer	M		WWF	13981810625
B	张瑞耀/vice master	M		Mamize reserve	13981569280
A	贾银辉/officer	M		Mamize reserve	13550401600
A	阿侯拉叶/Master	M		Mamize reserve	13118325926
D	欧贤康/officer	M		Forest bureau of Leibo	13981585658
D	杨夫门/Master	M		Forest bureau of Leibo	13778642222

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No comments received for this part

ii. Evaluation forms

Name	色以布取
What is your impression of the meeting?	Very good
What do you like about the project?	It could reduce woodcutting, accelerate the cooking, reduce energy; it's quite suitable for rural families without any pollution.
What do you not like about the project?	No
Signature	色以布取

Name	吉挖古哈
What is your impression of the meeting?	Good, very formal meeting
What do you like about the project?	(1). Reduce the destroy of forest (2). Keep tidy of indoors (3). The old stove is quite harmful for eyes. The new stove could also reduce the respiratory disease.
What do you not like about the project?	No
Signature	吉挖古哈

Name	曲比秀英
What is your impression of the meeting?	good
What do you like about the project?	It could reduce the time and labours of woodcutting. It could also keep the room clean.
What do you not like about the project?	No
Signature	秀英

Name	贾银辉
What is your impression of the meeting?	The meeting is very good.
What do you like about the project?	The advantage of the HES project includes 1. Reduce the wood consumption within the reserve and project the ecologic 2. Save the time and release the workload of the inhibitions and in hence offer them more

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	<p>opportunity to work outside and could bring more income for them.</p> <p>3. Improve their living condition, such as reduce the smoke</p>
What do you not like about the project?	No
Signature	贾银辉

Name	阿重军立
What is your impression of the meeting?	Very formal, it's a good meeting
What do you like about the project?	Good for human's health such as eyes, and good for air quality. The project could release the workload; the new stove is faster than old ones.
What do you not like about the project?	No
Signature	阿重军立

Comments accompanying Annex 2

1. FCS is quite welcomed for local people.
2. Hope the project could be put into operation as soon as possible.
3. It's widely hoped that every family could get one FCS.

C. 2. Pictures from physical meeting(s)

C. 3. Outcome of consultation process

i. Minutes of physical meeting(s)

1. Introduce the project and FCS to the participants.
2. Discussed the environmental and sustainable impacts of the project.

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3. The meeting didn't receive any negative comment from the participants. All the local people are keen to own the new efficient stove due to the obviously benefits. We also confirm the following points during the meeting:

-The new stove fits the cooking habits of the inhibitions quite well.

-They can't afford the new stove by themselves due to their income level.

-It's common that the olds have eyes problem due to persistent exposure to the cooking smoke from the old stoves.

ii. Minutes of other consultations

1.FCS is quite suitable for the situation of the project location as the consulted with China Association of Rural Energy Industry;

2.FCS could save about 50-70% of the wood consumption as the experience data from the Leibo County Rural Energy Management Office;

3. The stove impressions of inhibitions toward FCS were widely researched during baseline survey.

iii. Assessment of all comments

[See Toolkit 2.6]

Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/ No)?	Explanation (Why? How?)
The project could save wood	Positive	N/A
The project could make the room tidy	Positive	N/A
The project could reduce the illness	Positive	N/A
The project could protect the forest	Positive	N/A
Hope the project starts as soon as possible.	Positive	N/A
Build the new stove for each family.	Positive	N/A

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iv. Revisit sustainability assessment

Are you going to revisit the sustainable development assessment?	Yes	No
<p>Please note that this is necessary when there are indicators scored 'negative' or if there are stakeholder comments that can't be mitigated</p> <p>[See Toolkit 2.7]</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

No negative comment is received during all the consulting.

v. Summary of alterations based on comments

No alteration is needed according to the comments.

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SECTION D. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT

D. 1. Own sustainable development assessment

i. 'Do no harm' assessment

[See Toolkit 2.4.1 and Toolkit Annex H]

Safeguarding principles	Description of relevance to my project	Assessment of my project risks breaching it (low, medium, high)	Mitigation measure
1 The project respects internationally proclaimed human rights including dignity, cultural property and uniqueness of indigenous people. The project is not complicit in human rights abuses.	The <i>Constitution of the People's Republic of China</i> regulates that the nation respect and protect human rights including dignity, cultural property and uniqueness of indigenous people.	Low	N/A
2 The project does not involve and is not complicit in involuntary resettlement.	No resettlement involved in the project.	Low	N/A
3 The project does not involve and is not complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage.	The project engages in take the place of the old stoves within the indoor and could do no harm to any cultural heritage.	Low	N/A
4 The project respects the employees' freedom of association and their right to collective bargaining and is not complicit in restrictions of these freedoms and rights.	N/A Since the project is an end-user project, no employee exists.	N/A	N/A
5 The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labor.	N/A	N/A	N/A
6 The project does not employ and is not complicit in any form of child labor.	N/A	N/A	N/A
7 The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or any other basis.	N/A	N/A	N/A
8 The project provides workers with a safe and healthy work environment and is not complicit in exposing workers to unsafe or unhealthy work environments.	N/A	N/A	N/A
9 The project takes a precautionary approach in regard to environmental challenges and is not complicit in practices contrary to the precautionary	The project would reduce the air pollution and woodcutting and protect the human health and environment.	Low	N/A

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principle. This principle can be defined as: "When an activity raises threats of harm to human health or the environment, precautionary measures should be taken even if some cause and effect relationships are not fully established scientifically."			
10 The project does not involve and is not complicit in significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, including those that are (a) legally protected, (b) officially proposed for protection, (c) identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation value or (d) recognized as protected by traditional local communities.	The goal of the project is reduce the natural impact of human. As the operating of the project, the forest and biodiversity would be well protected.	Low	N/A
11 The project does not involve and is not complicit in corruption.	The project would supply the HES to each family within the project boundary in a quite fair manner. The project budget would be widely assessed; the corruption opportunity is quite low.	Low	N/A
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
1 Whether the new stove meet the cook habit of the local inhibitions.	There are some finished new stoves in several families. The new stove is quite welcomed by them.	Low	N/A

ii. Sustainable development matrix

[See Toolkit 2.4.2 and Toolkit Annex I]

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

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				<u>No change in impact:</u> score '0' <u>Positive impact:</u> score '+'
Air quality		Improve maternal health. Reduce child mortality. Ensure environmental sustainability	Reduce smoking pollution, and promote the indoor air quality.	+
Water quality and quantity		Ensure environmental sustainability	Purify the river by protect the forest.	+
Soil condition		Ensure environmental sustainability	Slow down the degrading of forest, and in hence protect and improve the soil.	+
Other pollutants		Improve maternal health. Reduce child mortality	N/A	0
Biodiversity		Ensure environmental sustainability: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2012, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	Reduce the human impact to the environment and protect the biodiversity.	+
Quality of employment		N/A	The stoves are mainly built up by outside skilled workers. The project can't supply nay employment to local people.	0
Livelihood of the poor		Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Improved the environment in kitchen, reduce the time spent on fuel-wood collection and purchase respectively	+
Access to affordable and clean energy services		Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Reduce time and labour to collect the fuel wood.	+

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Human and institutional capacity		Achieve universal primary education	One of the project purposes is to keep local habit as much as possible. Little new education would come out of this project.	0
Quantitative employment and income generation		Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	The project can't supply job opportunity to local people. Since local people seldom purchase firewood, the reduction of wood can't impact income effectively.	0
Balance of payments and investment		N/A	The project could solve the entire stove problem, so no similar project could be expected in short term.	0
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance		N/A	The new stove can't be seen as a new technology since there were 20 before this project.	0

Comments accompanying own sustainable development matrix

No negative comments could be found during this stage for this environment-friendly project.

D. 2. Stakeholders Blind sustainable development matrix

[See Toolkit 2.6.1]

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,	Check www.undp.org/mdg and www.mdgmonitor.org Describe how your	Defined by project developer	<u>Negative impact:</u> score '-' in case negative impact is not

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	and include mitigation measure used to neutralise a score of '-'	indicator is related to local MDG goals		<p>fully mitigated, score '0' in case impact is planned to be fully mitigated</p> <p><u>No change in impact:</u> score '0'</p> <p><u>Positive impact:</u> score '+'</p>
Air quality		Improve maternal health. Reduce child mortality. Ensure environmental sustainability	Reduce smoking pollution, and promote the indoor air quality.	<p>+(34)</p> <p>+(34)</p>
Water quality and quantity		Ensure environmental sustainability	Purify the river by protect the forest. (This is difficult to monitoring)	<p>+ (34)</p> <p>+(34)</p>
Soil condition		Ensure environmental sustainability	Slow down the degrading of forest, and in hence protect and improve the soil.	<p>+(34)</p> <p>+(34)</p>
Other pollutants		Improve maternal health. Reduce child mortality	Whether could lead to other pollution such as noise and light.	<p>0 (34)</p> <p>0(34)</p>
Biodiversity		Ensure environmental sustainability: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	Reduce the human impact to the environment and protect the biodiversity.	<p>+ (34)</p> <p>+(34)</p>
Quality of employment		N/A	Supply job opportunities to local people.	<p>0 (34)</p> <p>0(34)</p>
Livelihood of the poor		Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Improved the environment in kitchen, reduce the time spent on fuel-wood collection and purchase respectively	<p>+ (34)</p> <p>+(34)</p>

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Access to affordable and clean energy services		Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Reduce time and labour to collect the fuel wood.	+ (34) +(34)
Human and institutional capacity		Achieve universal primary education	Training for women and children.	+ (5) 0 (29) +(34)
Quantitative employment and income generation		Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Supply more job opportunity for local people and improve their income.	+ (3) 0 (31) +(34)
Balance of payments and investment		N/A	The project could absorb more investment.	0 (34) 0 (34)
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance		N/A	Supply education opportunity for local people in new stove.	0 (34) 0 (34)

Comments resulting from the stakeholders blind sustainable development matrix

There is no negative impact reported in the similar projects. There isn't any negative comment received during the consulting process.

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

No difference is found from the 2 assessment results. The local people thinks the project could also improve water quality and reduce the soil erosion and human impact to nature compared with own assessment. But there is no proper way to prove them.

D. 3. Consolidated sustainable development matrix

[See Toolkit 2.4.2]

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and	Preliminary score
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			explanation	
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		Improve maternal health. Reduce child mortality. Ensure environmental sustainability	Reduce smoking pollution, and promote the indoor air quality.	+
Water quality and quantity		Ensure environmental sustainability	Purify the river by protect the forest.	+
Soil condition		Ensure environmental sustainability	Slow down the degrading of forest, and in hence protect and improve the soil.	+
Other pollutants		Improve maternal health. Reduce child mortality	Whether could lead to other pollution such as noise and light.	0
Biodiversity		Ensure environmental sustainability: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2012, a significant reduction in the rate of loss	Reduce the human impact to the environment and protect the biodiversity.	+
Quality of employment		N/A	The stoves are mainly built up by outside skilled workers. The	0

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			project can't supply nay employment to local people.	
Livelihood of the poor		Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Improved the environment in kitchen, reduce the time spent on fuel-wood collection and purchase respectively	+
Access to affordable and clean energy services		Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Reduce time and labour to collect the fuel wood.	+
Human and institutional capacity		Achieve universal primary education	One of the project purposes is to keep local habit as much as possible. Little new education would come out of this project.	0
Quantitative employment and income generation		Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	The project can't supply job opportunity to local people. Since local people seldom purchase firewood, the reduction of wood can't impact income effectively.	0
Balance of payments and investment		N/A	The project could solve the entire stove problem, so no similar project could be expected in short term.	0
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance		N/A	The new stove can't be seen as a new technology since there were 20 before this project.	0
Justification choices, data source and provision of references A justification paragraph and reference source is required for each indicator, regardless of score				
Air quality		The FCS is widely proved as an efficient instrument to reduce the indoor cooking smoke pollution in China. In the baseline, all the smoke are stay in their house.		

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	Fang Shen, Study on the status of Exposure to Indoor Smoke by women and children and study on intervention strategy in poor rural areas [D]. Sichuan: Sichuan University, 2003.
Water quality and quantity	Peili Shi, Wenhua Li, Influence of forest cover change on hydrological process and watershed runoff [J]. JOURNAL OF NATURAL RESOURCES, 2001, 16(5)
Soil condition	Ping Sun, Xinquan Zhao, Shixiao Xu, Influence of Land Utilization on Biodiversity [J]. Ecological Economy, 2002(1)
Other pollutants	N/A
Biodiversity	Ping Sun, Xinquan Zhao, Shixiao Xu, Influence of Land Utilization on Biodiversity [J]. Ecological Economy, 2002(1)
Quality of employment	N/A
Livelihood of the poor	Fang Shen, Study on the status of Exposure to Indoor Smoke by women and children and study on intervention strategy in poor rural areas [D]. Sichuan: Sichuan University, 2003.
Access to affordable and clean energy services	Baseline report of the proposed project
Human and institutional capacity	Baseline report of the proposed project
Quantitative employment and income generation	N/A
Balance of payments and investment	Baseline report of the proposed project
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	Biao Sun, Research, Manufacture and Development of the Firewood- Saving Cooker [J]. Rural Energy, 2001, (1)

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

[See Toolkit 2.4.3 and 2.6.1]

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?

1. [Air quality]

The air quality, wood collecting time change could be monitored by survey after the stove construction. The feeling of the stove users would be record.

2. [Livelihood of poor]

The wood collecting time change could be monitored by survey after the stove construction. The feeling of the stove users would be record.

3. [Access to affordable and clean energy services]

Monitoring the new stove number.

4. [Water quality and quantity]

Monitoring the wood consumption reduction.

5. [Soil condition]

Monitoring the wood consumption reduction.

6. [Biodiversity]

Monitoring the wood consumption reduction.

All of the monitoring could be finished in a cost effective way by sample. The monitoring should be cooperated by the stakeholders.

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

Because there is no obvious problem raised during the first round, the stakeholder feedback round would be hold when the validation started.

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ANNEX 1. ORIGINAL PARTICIPANTS LIST

1.1 Meeting 1

1.2 Meeting 2

ANNEX 2. ORIGINAL EVALUATION FORMS

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ANNEX 3. ORIGINAL Non-technical Summary

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