

## ANNEX Q – LSC REPORT TEMPLATE

### CONTENTS



#### A. Project Description

1. Title of the project activity
2. Project eligibility under Gold Standard
3. Current project status

#### B. Design of Stakeholder Consultation Process

1. Description of physical meeting(s)
  - i. Agenda
  - ii. Non-technical summary
  - iii. Invitation tracking table
  - iv. Text of individual invitations
  - v. Text of public invitations
2. Description of other consultation methods used

#### C. Consultation Process

1. Participants' in physical meeting(s)
  - i. List
  - ii. Evaluation forms
2. Pictures from physical meeting(s)
3. Outcome of consultation process
  - i. Minutes of physical meeting(s)
  - ii. Minutes of other consultations
  - iii. Assessment of all comments
  - iv. Revisit sustainable development assessment
  - v. Summary of changes to project design based on comments

#### D. Sustainable Development Assessment

1. Own sustainable development assessment
  - i. 'Do no harm' assessment
  - ii. Sustainable development matrix
2. Stakeholders blind sustainable development matrix
3. Consolidated sustainable development matrix

#### E. Sustainability Monitoring Plan

1. Discussion on Sustainability monitoring Plan
2. Discussion on continuous input / grievance mechanism

#### F. Description of Stakeholder Feedback Round

#### Annex 1. Original participants list

#### Annex 2. Original feedback forms

## SECTION A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### A. 1. Title of the project activity

Title: Efficient And Clean Cooking For Mozambican Low Income Households – George Dimitrov VPA 1

Date: 10/10/17

Version no.: 1.0

### A. 2. Project eligibility under the Gold Standard

#### [See Toolkit 1.2 and Annex C]

According to the GS document “Revised ANNEX C – GUIDANCE ON PROJECT TYPE ELIGIBILITY”, this project aims to reduce the energy required for delivering or producing non-energy physical goods and services. Therefore, this project type is eligible under The Gold Standard. Based on the same document, the Eligibility Criteria for an improved distributed and cooking devices refers that the project shall provide to The Gold Standard Foundation 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 reduction. For retroactive projects, the project participants must collect stakeholder feedback through live consultations, telephonic discussions, electronic mode, etc as deemed necessary to reach out to the relevant stakeholders. The project beneficiaries signed a waiver stating that MozCarbon Initiatives have the rights over the carbon credits.

Project type: Improved distributed heating and cooking devices

Project scale: the PoA falls under the small-scale of the energy scope limits.

Greenhouse gases: CO<sub>2</sub> will be considered for this project. Other greenhouse gases will not be included as they are not accepted by the methodology AMS-II.G

The end-users of the cookstoves signed and will continue to sign a document transferring the credits ownership, giving up their rights on emission reductions. The document is available under request. Therefore, the programme is eligible under The Gold Standard.

- a) **Scale of the project:** all the VPA under the programme will fall under the energy limits set by Gold Standard.
- b) **Host country:** The programme is implemented in Mozambique, which is one of the states eligible under the UNFCCC.

[http://unfccc.int/parties\\_and\\_observers/parties/non\\_annex\\_i/items/2833.php](http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/parties/non_annex_i/items/2833.php)

- c) **Project type:** the programme fall under the End use energy efficiency improvement category of the Gold Standard, as improved/energy efficient biomass cooking stoves will be implemented, thus reducing the amount of energy necessary to perform cooking activities for the households when compared to non-programme appliances/stoves.

- d) **Greenhouse gases:** the programme will reduce the emission of greenhouse gases, mainly the CO<sub>2</sub>, which is one of the eligible under the UNFCCC and under Gold Standard. This reduction on emissions will be the result of a more efficient and quasi-complete combustion process during cooking and other activities involving the use of biomass to be burnt.
- e) **ODA:** The programme is not using Official Development Assistance Funding. Annex D (Official Development Assistance Declaration) was already submitted to GS previously.
- f) **Project timeframe:** The programme considered the carbon credits as part of its sustainability and, Mozambique Carbon Initiatives was created to develop the carbon credits markets. In early communications with the government entities related to this sector, it was made clear from the beginning that carbon credits were part of the programme design. The programme will undergo a retroactive registration, as stoves were installed since 2015. The project had a pilot phase in 2015 in George Dimitrov neighbourhood in Maputo. 1002 stoves model Envirofit ch2200 were distributed and sold, but subsidized, between 15<sup>th</sup> July 2015 and 16<sup>th</sup> September 2015. After the pilot phase, the project started to be implemented in January 1<sup>st</sup> 2016 with the distribution of models Envirofit ch 2200, Envirofit econochar and Rocket Works. Cooking devices were distributed in different neighborhoods around Maputo. The pilot phase and the actual project implementation phase is documented to a database with information on the cookstoves distributed.

The PoA is eligible for GS certification in the light of the revised rules and requirements for Prior Consideration of Carbon Revenues for GS-VER projects. According to this GS document “In case of PoA/VPA, the following requirements apply:

In order to be eligible under Gold Standard, retroactive VPAs (with a start date before or after the time of first submission of PoA) must submit the required documents to Gold Standard (time of first submission<sup>2</sup>) within one year of its start date. Retroactive VPA documents that are submitted at a date later than one year from the project start date will not be eligible for Gold Standard certification. These requirements are applicable for VPAs that have a date of first submission on or after 1st June 2015.”

The first submission or the date when the PoA Design Consultation Report is submitted for Gold Standard review was done at the end of 2016, therefore the cookstoves distributed during 2016 are eligible to be included in the PoA and VPA.

- g) **Other certification schemes:** the programme will only be certified by Gold Standard.

### A. 3. 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 already started construction, implementation or real action, the project must apply for retroactive registration and a pre-feasibility assessment must be conducted.

#### [See Toolkit 2.5]

The project is already operational, therefore a pre-feasibility study is necessary to be carried out by The Gold Standard.

A Local Stakeholder Consultation for the project and the Programme was carried out on May 08, 2013 in Maputo at the Eduardo Mondlane University (Complexo Pedagógico) following the GS rules. The efficient cookstoves started to be installed as a pilot in 2015, followed by the actual project starting the installation of cookstoves in January 2016. A detailed inventory of the stoves installed to date is available under request.

The status of the project is as follows:

- In 2012, after a Due Diligence action by the developer consultant, South Pole Group, the stove programme was considered to be the priority among the different projects under the Mozcarbon Portfolio (including the Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation –REDD which was the initial focus of MozCarbon),
- In 2012, initial contacts were made with the Ministry of Energy (New and Renewable Energies Directorate), and the former Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Action (MICOA) and with National Designated Authority to discuss the programme. This relationship is lasting to present.
- Local Stakeholders Consultation: A Local Stakeholder Consultation was carried out on May 8th, 2013 in Maputo at the Eduardo Mondlane University (Complexo Pedagógico) following the GS rules.
- The efficient cookstoves started to be installed as a pilot in 2015, followed by the actual project starting the installation of cookstoves in January 2016. Some of the stoves from the project have been used for more than 1 year now. A detailed inventory of the stoves installed to date is available under request.

Currently, more than 5000 improved charcoal stoves, including the Envirofit models Econochar, CH2200, the Rocket Works stoves and the Mbaula stoves were distributed in the Maputo peri-urban low income neighborhoods of 25 de Junho, Bagamoyo, George Dimitrov, Inhagoia, Inhagoia A, Nsalene, Magoanine A, Malhazine and Zimpeto (south).

## **SECTION B. DESIGN OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION PROCESS**

The stakeholder consultation for the Efficient And Clean Cooking For Mozambican Low Income Households – George Dimitrov VPA and the PoA was performed during the same consultation for both. Therefore, the LSC information for the first VPA and PoA will be very similar.

### **B. 1. Design of physical meeting(s)**

#### **i. Agenda**

Please ensure that at least the following points are covered but feel free to add more points as needed:

- Opening of the meeting
- Explanation of the project
- Discussion of continuous input /grievance mechanism
- Questions for clarification about the project
- Blind SD exercise
- Discussion on monitoring SD
- Closure of the meeting

**[See Toolkit 2.6.1 and Annex J]**

#### **ii. Non-technical summary**

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

**[See Toolkit 2.6 and Annex J]**

Firewood and charcoal are the main sources of energy for cooking, heating and illuminating the Mozambican households. 75% of urban households rely on wood and charcoal for their energy demands. In rural households, almost 98% use wood for energy while 2% use charcoal. Although 70% of the current population resides in rural areas, is not this part of the population that constitutes the major risk for threatening the forest resources, but the remaining 30% of the population that lives in the urban and peri-urban areas, that is still highly dependent depending on firewood and charcoal as the main source of domestic energy. This pattern is explained by the low density population and high wood biomass availability in rural areas, while in the urban zones like this VPA there is a prevalence of the opposite pattern. Thus, results in a very high pressure on forests



adjacent to cities and along roads that are supplying the cities.

According to Marzolli (2007)<sup>1</sup>, this demand for biomass is responsible for the increasing deforestation and forest degradation, which have been identified as the main sources of environmental problems in the country. Additionally, the use of non-efficient technologies for cooking aggravates the problem resulting in higher energy and biomass losses.

The use of improved cookstoves is one of the possible solutions to tackle the challenge that represents managing the loss of forest cover in urban and peri-urban areas and other ecosystems that act as fuel sources for dense populated areas. Although improved stoves are not a novelty in Mozambique, the majority of the people are not aware about the possibilities they offer in terms of reduction of fuel usage. Moreover, there are neither solid technical skills and production capabilities nor access to startup finance for energy business or business skills on marketing efficient cookstoves.

Mozambique Carbon Initiatives LDA (MozCarbon) is implementing a Programme where the activities include the installation of improved cookstoves in Mozambique to replace the traditional cookstoves. The main goal of the project is to reduce the use of charcoal/firewood for domestic use with the use of the improved cookstoves to tackle the major problems related to cooking in the country of Mozambique as deforestation and forest degradation, reduce the incidence of respiratory diseases resulting from indoor air pollution, high expenditure in fuel for cooking and, of course, the reduction of emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases associated to climate change. By implementing this programme, MozCarbon aims to generate the carbon credits, allowing the households to possess an improved stove at subsidized price. The dissemination started in Maputo province and will then move to other parts of the country. The stoves to be disseminated include charcoal and cooking stoves which reduces at least 40% of charcoal or firewood when compared to traditional stoves. The stoves being considered include the below indicated and others with the threshold above indicated.



<sup>1</sup> Available at: <http://bit.ly/2gtmMzi>

## BENEFITS OF IMPROVED STOVES

**Reduction of wood and charcoal consumption and consequently deforestation and forest degradation:** Firewood and charcoal are the main sources of energy for cooking, heating and illuminating the Mozambican households. 75% of urban households rely on wood and charcoal for their energy demands. In rural households, almost 98% use wood for energy while 2% use charcoal. Although 70% of the current population resides in rural areas, is not this part of the population that constitutes the major risk for threatening the forest resources, but the remaining 30% of the population that lives in the urban and peri-urban areas, that is still highly dependent depending on firewood and charcoal as the main source of domestic energy. This pattern is explained by the low density population and high wood biomass availability in rural areas, while in the urban zones there is a prevalence of the opposite pattern. This, results in a very high pressure on forests adjacent to cities and along roads that are supplying the cities. Using ICS will probably reduce the use of charcoal/firewood and consequently reduce deforestation and forest degradation.

**Reduction of the incidence of respiratory diseases associated with cooking:** The last report of the World Health Organization estimates that about 3.5 million persons die every year as a consequence of the use of non-efficient cookstoves. These inefficient technologies are responsible for high levels of indoor air pollution. Most of the affected are women and children. In this context, improved biomass cooking solutions are one of possible solutions that can help to tackle this problem by allowing better combustion and reduction of smoke in the kitchen.

**Stoves have positive impacts in the household economy:** the benefits include the reduction in costs for purchasing fuel (firewood and charcoal), as a result of reduction of consumption of these fuels. The savings can be used in other household needs. The time for searching and carrying wood is reduced in rural areas. The stoves/programme has a potential to generate employment in production, dissemination and other programme activities. Also knowledge will be increased.

**Improved stoves reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases,** mainly the carbon dioxide, reducing the global warming and tackling climate change.

### iii. Invitation tracking table

[See Toolkit 2.6 and Annex J]

Category code	Organisation (if relevant)	Name of invitee	Way of invitation	Date of invitation	Confirmation received?
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					Y/N
E	CDM Gold Standard		Invitation letter	30- April- 2013	No
C	MICOA-DNAIA		Invitation Letter	17-April- 2013	Yes
A	FAEF		Invitation Letter	17-April- 2013	Yes
A	FAEF/DEP		Invitation Letter	17-April- 2013	Yes
D	SNV	Mr. Rui Mirira	Invitation Letter	17-April- 2013	Yes
A	Norway Embassy		Invitation Letter	17-April- 2013	Yes
B	DNTF		Invitation Letter	17-April- 2013	Yes
F	WWF		Invitation Letter	17-April- 2013	Yes
A	DN de Energias Novas e Renovaveis		Invitation Letter	17-April- 2013	Yes
B	FUNAE		Invitation Letter	17-April- 2013	Yes
A	Local People	Mr. Patricio Comiche	Invitation Letter	30-April- 2013	Yes
A	Local People	Mr. Armando	Invitation Letter	30-April- 2013	Yes
A	Local People		Invitation Letter	30-April- 2013	Yes
A	Local People		Invitation Letter	30-April- 2013	Yes
A	Local People		Invitation Letter	30-April- 2013	Yes
A	Local People		Invitation Letter	30-April- 2013	Yes



A	Local People		Invitation Letter	30-April-2013	Yes
A	Local People		Invitation Letter	30-April-2013	Yes
A	Local People		Invitation Letter	30-April-2013	Yes
A	Local People		Invitation Letter	30-April-2013	Yes
A	Local People		Invitation Letter	30-April-2013	Yes
A	Local People		Invitation Letter	30-April-2013	Yes
A	Local People		Invitation Letter	30-April-2013	Yes
A	Local People		Invitation Letter	30-April-2013	Yes
A	Local People		Invitation Letter	30-April-2013	Yes
D	AVSI Foundation	Alessandro Galimberti	Invitation Letter	30-April-2013	Yes

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, etc).

The invitations aimed to gather a broad range of people from the Maputo peri-urban areas, specially George Dimitrov, Magoanine, Malhazine and Zimpeto and organizations with direct relation to the subject of improved cooking, renewable energies and environment in general for Mozambique. The invited include NGOs working with environment, forest and clean energy, including clean cooking. Those NGOs are working in different aspects as field implementation, funding, Monitoring and evaluation. We also invited the local leaders of the anticipated neighbourhoods of stove dissemination, which

will work as mobilizers of the community for adoption and continuous use of improved stoves. Apart of the leaders, in each neighbourhood we invited local people, especially women, which will be the final beneficiaries of the improved stoves. We also invited young people from the neighbourhoods which have the potential to work on stove promotion and distribution and in stove production and/or assembly.

We also invited the relevant government bodies, working in environment, forests and renewable energies. Are the examples the former MICOA (now MITADER, which is the Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development), the National Directorate for New AND Renewable Energy of the Ministry of Energy, the National Energy Fund, and the Ministry of Agriculture through the National Directorate of Forests and Wildlife.

We also invited companies and NGOs working in stove production with potential to be partners within the PoA, to supply high quality improved biomass cooking stoves.

These institutions and individuals constitute the necessary parts to give feedback for successful project implementation and are able to give input in different aspects, including: production of stoves, dissemination and awareness raising, funding, monitoring and evaluation, regulatory guidance to make sure the program fulfil national development goals, including environmental.

#### iv. Text of individual invitations

**[See Toolkit 2.6 and Annex J]**

Saudações

Queira por favor encontrar em anexo a carta convite para a reunião de consulta pública sobre o Programa de Actividades para a disseminação de fogões melhorados em Moçambique a ser coordenado pela Mozambique Carbon Initiatives LDA.

**Data:** 08 de Maio de 2013

**Local:** Campus Universitário da Universidade Eduardo Mondlane, Complexo Pedagógico 1501

**Hora:** 10 horas

Queiram por favor confirmar as presenças nos endereços na carta em anexo.

Atenciosamente,

Please find attached the invitation for Local Stakeholder consultation on Program of Activities for dissemination of improved stoves in Mozambique with Mozambique Carbon Initiatives LDA as a Coordinator and Managing Entity.

**Date:** 08 May 2013

**Venue:** Campus Universitário da Universidade Eduardo Mondlane, Complexo Pedagógico 1501

**Time:** 10 horas

Please confirm the presence on address given in the attachment.

Kind Regards

Norato Xerinda

(Eng Florestal)

Emails: [xerinda1@gmail.com](mailto:xerinda1@gmail.com)

Celular: [+ 258843025213](tel:+258843025213)

[+ 258848902245](tel:+258848902245)

Please, see below the attachment provided:



**MOZAMBIQUE CARBON INITIATIVES LDA  
[MOZCARBON]**

**CONVITE PARA REUNIÃO DE CONSULTA PÚBLICA**

Exmo Senhor MICOA - DNAIA

A Mozambique Carbon Initiatives LDA (MozCarbon) é uma empresa maioritariamente Moçambicana que resulta de uma Parceria Público Privada entre a Fundação Universitária da Universidade Eduardo Mondlane e investidores congregados na Pan African Carbon B.V. A mesma tem vindo a desenvolver actividades que têm como fim último identificar, promover e comercializar os créditos de carbono no mercado, tendo iniciado suas actividades com base na autorização emitida pelo MICOA em 2010.

No âmbito das suas actividades e, com base nos objectivos que a norteiam, a MozCarbon identificou a possibilidade da implementação de um Programa de Actividades (PoA) de disseminação de fogões melhorados em Moçambique visando reduzir as emissões de Dióxido de Carbono e outros gases e o desmatamento e degradação florestal bem como criar benefícios socio-económicos às comunidades, sendo o primeiro projecto específico programado para Maputo.

Deste modo, gostaríamos de convidá-lo para uma reunião de consulta pública para a discussão e partilha de comentários em relação ao projecto bem como aos impactos ambientais e sociais do mesmo, sejam eles positivos ou negativos, de tal forma que os resultados da discussão possam ser incorporados no desenho final do projecto. Queiram por favor confirmar as presenças e ou para mais informações nos contactos abaixo.

**Local:** Campus Universitário da Universidade Eduardo Mondlane, Complexo Pedagógico 1501  
**Hora:** 10 horas

Elodia Miguel  
Mozambique Carbon Initiatives LDA,  
Campus Universitário da UEM, Departamento de Química, 1º andar, Maputo, Moçambique  
(+258) 843025209  
(+258) 827866565  
(+258) 843025213  
Emails: [elodiamiguel@gmail.com](mailto:elodiamiguel@gmail.com), [elodia.miguel@mozcarbon.co.mz](mailto:elodia.miguel@mozcarbon.co.mz)



*Recado*  
*Abelardo*

## v. Text of public invitations

### **[See Toolkit 2.6 and Annex J]**

The public invitation was made through the most important newspaper of the country: Jornal Noticias. The stakeholders invitation appeared three times in the newspaper during one week. Another way was to send letters to the neighborhoods of the peri-urban areas of Maputo, so that the local leaders would spread the message to each block chief of neighborhood and then those would have made the meeting know to the residents.

Other invitations were sent by email to the different stakeholders on the clean cooking and energy and environmental sector in general.

Please, see text of invitation inside green box below.





República de Moçambique  
Tribunal Judicial da Província da Zambézia  
1ª Secção Cível  
**ANÚNCIO**  
Proc. Nº 16/2012-D Ac. E.R. da Posse

O EXCELENTÍSSIMO DOUTOR ALMERINO JAIME CHIZIANE, JUIZ DE DIREITO DA 1ª SECÇÃO CÍVEL DO TRIBUNAL JUDICIAL DA PROVÍNCIA DA ZAMBÉZIA

—O—

**FAZ SABER**, que na acção com processo Especial de Reivindicação da Posse nº 16/2012-D, pendente no Cartório desta 1ª Secção Cível, movida pelo Autor Adamo Chamaune Selemane, com domicílio profissional nas Oficinas Chamaune, nesta cidade de Quelimane, contra José Domingos António José e Arnalda Onorato Sulemane Pereira, é por este meio CITADA a ré ARNALDA ONORATO SULEMANE PEREIRA, com a última residência conhecida nesta cidade, na Av. Julius Nyerere, Unidade 25 de Setembro, mais conhecido por Rufino Rufino, actualmente ausente em parte incerta, para contestar, apresentando a sua defesa no prazo de DEZ DIAS, que começa a correr finda que seja a dilatação de mais CINCO DIAS a contar da data da segunda e última publicação do presente anúncio, movido pelos fundamentos constantes da petição inicial, da qual o duplicado da mesma se encontra à disposição da citanda, no Cartório da 1ª Secção Cível, para onde poderá obter nas horas normais de expediente, sob a cominação de se considerarem confessados os factos articulados pelo autor, com condenação da ré nas custas, selos e o mais legal, prosseguindo os autos à sua revelia, não contestando. Quelimane, aos dez dias do mês de Abril do ano dois mil e treze.

O JUIZ DE DIREITO  
Dr. ALMERINO JAIME CHIZIANE  
A ESCRIVÃ DE DIREITO  
CREMILDE MÁRIO

4170

República de Moçambique  
Ministério da Justiça  
CARTÓRIO NOTARIAL DA MATOLA  
**EXTRACTO PARA PUBLICAÇÃO  
HABILITAÇÃO DE HERDEIROS**

Certifico, para efeitos de publicação, que por escritura de dezanove de Setembro de dois mil e doze, exarada de folhas vinte e seis verso a folhas vinte e oito, do livro de notas para escrituras diversas número cento e vinte e nove B, deste Cartório Notarial da Matola, a cargo da Notária BATÇA BANU AMADE MUSSA, foi celebrada uma escritura de Habilitação de Herdeiros por óbito de JOÃO PENICELA MANJATE, de oitenta e dois anos de idade, no estado de solteiro, natural de Gaza, filho de Penicela Manjate e de Chemeca Delane, com última residência no bairro da Matola "C".

Que o falecido não deixou testamento ou qualquer outra disposição de última vontade.

Deixou como únicos e universais herdeiros dos seus bens, seus netos Paula Olívia Manjate, solteira, maior, natural da Matola e residente no bairro da Matola "B", Sérgio João Manjate, solteiro, maior, natural da Matola e residente no bairro da Matola "C", Carla Luísa Junqueiro Manjate, solteira, maior, natural da Matola e residente no bairro da Matola "A", em direito de representação de seu filho Junqueiro João Manjate, falecido em vinte e dois de Outubro de dois mil e dois, na sua residência, na Matola, que segundo a lei não há pessoas que prefiram ou que possam concorrer a esta sucessão aos indicados herdeiros.

Que da herança fazem parte bens móveis e imóveis.

ESTÁ CONFORME  
Cartório Notarial da Matola, aos vinte e sete de Novembro de dois mil e doze  
O Ténico  
(Rebech)

7932



### MOZAMBIQUE CARBON INITIATIVES LDA [MOZCARBON]

#### CONVITE PARA REUNIÃO DE CONSULTA PÚBLICA

A Mozambique Carbon Initiatives LDA (MozCarbon) tem vindo a desenvolver actividades que têm como fim último identificar, promover e comercializar os créditos de carbono no mercado. A mesma pretende implementar um Programa de Actividades (PoA) de disseminação de fogões melhorados em Moçambique visando reduzir as emissões de Dióxido de Carbono e outros gases e o desmatamento e degradação florestal bem como criar benefícios socio-económicos às comunidades. Deste modo, gostaríamos de convidar a todos interessados para uma reunião de consulta pública para a discussão e partilha de ideias em relação ao projecto bem como aos impactos ambientais e sociais do mesmo, sejam eles positivos ou negativos. Queiram por favor confirmar as presenças e ou para mais informações nos contactos abaixo.

**Data:** 08 de Maio de 2013

**Local:** Campus Universitário da Universidade Eduardo Mondlane, Complexo Pedagógico 1501

**Hora:** 10 horas

Elodia Miguel  
Mozambique Carbon Initiatives LDA,  
Campus Universitário da UEM, Departamento de Química, 1º andar, Maputo, Moçambique  
(+258) 843025209  
(+258) 827866565  
(+258) 843025213  
Emails: [elodiamiguel@gmail.com](mailto:elodiamiguel@gmail.com), [elodia.miguel@mozcarbon.co.mz](mailto:elodia.miguel@mozcarbon.co.mz)

7904

## 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).

NA

## SECTION C. CONSULTATION PROCESS

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

#### i. List of participants

[See Toolkit 2.6.1 and Annex J]

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

Participants list					
Date and time: <b>May 8<sup>th</sup> 2013, 10 o'clock</b>					
Location: <b>Eduardo Mondlane University Campus-Pedagogic Complex Number 1501</b>					
Category Code	Name of participant, job/ position in the community	Male/ Female	Signature	Organisation (if relevant)	Contact details
D	Telma Monteiro Executive Director	Female		Ecovisao	843098109
A	Zefanias Langa Neighborhood representative Xipamanine	Male		Xipamanine neighbourhood representative	825053435
D	Ameela Marques Junior Consultant	Female		SNV	845350683

D	Zinersio Siteo Provincial Technician	Male		Kulima	826064384
B	Tereza Nube Technician, Forestry Department	Female		DNTF	825445502
C	Rosalina Niquice Technician, Ministry of Environment	Female		MICOA/DNAIA	847581459
F	Ana Ribeiro Biofuels Official	Female		WWF	822845690
F	Denise Nicolau Mangrove Specialist	Female		WWF	822962000
A	Armando Vilanculos Luis Cabral neighbourhood	Male		Luis Cabral neighbourhood resident	829669882
A	Quichor Hunguana	Male		Football player	848306559
A	Angela Malamule Student	Female		Student	823981304
A	Maria Leonor	Female		Community member Luis Cabral	829029600
A	Narciso Sozinho Student	Male		George Dimitrov neighbourhood resident	825722962
B	Ercilio Langa Lecturer	Male		UEM-FACED	822653470
D	Ivo Madeira Technician	Male		LUPA	824267300
D	Peter Coughlin	Male		Econ Policy Group	
B	Almeida Siteo Associate Professor	Male		UEM-FAEF	823115410
B	Zeca Raposo Lecturer	Male		OWU	825338053
D	Alberto Zita Project Manager	Male		EEP-OWU	823296956
B	Shanar Tabrizi Teacher	Female		UEM-SLU	843657869
A	Jessica Veterberg	Female		UEM-SLU	843696336

	Student				
A	Zacarias Neves Translator	Male		Translator	840777336
	Carolina Chiau Accountant	Female		UEM-FU	845451685
	Elodia Miguel Project assistant	Female		MOZCARBON	846871734
	Hugo Mabilana Project coordinator	Male		MOZCARBON	827002017
	Alberto Cossa Administration officer	Male		MOZCARBON	847781484
	Micas Cumbana Managing Director, Project Manager	Male		MOZCARBON	845382883
	Norato Xerinda Project Manager	Male		MOZCARBON	848902245
	Cremilda Madija Office assistant	Female		UEM-QUIMICA	846252631
	Delfus Mbebe IT	Male		MOZCARBON	848162683
	Berta Mabilana Project Assistant	Female		MOZCARBON	844455949
B	Nelsa Mualeite Technician	Female		FUNAE	847470199
D	Felisbela Materrula Social Supervisor	Female		Fundação AVSI	844463833
A	Patricio Comiche Maxaquene “C” neighbourhood Secretary	Male		Neighborhood representative (secretary)	824242725
A	Armando Polana Caniço “B” neighbourhood Secretary	Male		Neighborhood representative (secretary)	828710348
B	Sheila Mapilele Technique	Female		FUNAE	845084074
D	Alessandro Galimberti Director	Male		Fundação AVSI	843528018

D	Rui Mirira Biomass energy Advisor	Male		SNV	824255340
D	Rosario Loyaza Biomass Component Manager	Female		GIZ-ENDEV	823307140

Comments accompanying Annex 1NA

## ii. Evaluation forms

[See Toolkit 2.6.1, 2.6.2 and Annex J]

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

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

The evaluation forms were confidential to give more freedom to the participants to express their opinions. Please, see them below:

<b><u>Name</u></b>	
<u>What is your impression of the meeting?</u>	<u>Participatory and interactive</u>
<u>What do you like about the project?</u>	<u>Its inclusive and interinstitutional focus and its sustainability</u>
<u>What do you not like about the project?</u>	<u>Lack of certified product to distribute in the market.</u>
<u>Signature</u>	

<b><u>Name</u></b>	
<u>What is your impression of the meeting?</u>	<u>My impression is positive.</u>
<u>What do you like about the project?</u>	<u>I like the project because is developed by young Mozambicans</u>
<u>What do you not like about the project?</u>	<u>I like all aspects of the project</u>
<u>Signature</u>	

<b><u>Name</u></b>	
<u>What is your impression of the meeting?</u>	<u>Good. It had to be more diffused</u>
<u>What do you like about the project?</u>	<u>The objectives and the anticipated use of</u>



	<u>improved stoves produced in Mozambique</u>
<u>What do you not like about the project?</u>	<u>Non certified stoves</u>
<u>Signature</u>	

<b><u>Name</u></b>	
<u>What is your impression of the meeting?</u>	<u>The consultation was good because invited different partners, although it should have been more participatory</u>
<u>What do you like about the project?</u>	<u>The care with the environment</u>
<u>What do you not like about the project?</u>	<u>There were no samples of stoves to be viewed</u>
<u>Signature</u>	

#### Comments accompanying Annex 2

From the feedback received during the consultation and presented in the evaluation forms, the majority of the participants demonstrate a positive attitude towards the project and programme. The main positive issues of the project, according to participants, are the reduction in biomass consumption for cooking and its financial implications to the family, the environmental focus of the project, the anticipated potential of use of locally produced stoves, the participatory approach of the project, the possibility to improve the quality of life (health and economy) of the communities.

#### **C. 2. Pictures from physical meeting(s)**

**[See Toolkit 2.6 and 2.6.1]**



### C. 3. Outcome of consultation process

#### i. Minutes of physical meeting(s)

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

**[See Toolkit 2.6, 2.6.1, 2.6.2, Annex W and Annex J]**

**Venue:** Eduardo Mondlane University (Complexo Pedagógico 1501)

**Date:** 08/05/2013

**Time:** 10 o'clock

#### **Opening the meeting**

The meeting started at 10.00am at Eduardo Mondlane University Campus, Complexo Pedagógico 1501. The meeting was moderated by Hugo Mabilana, one of the project personnel. The meeting was opened by Managing Director of the project proponent Mr

Micas Cumbana. He presented the project personnel and the roles. Then, the presentation of each participant by stating the name, institution and the expectations on the meeting were carried out. After that, the Managing Director Micas Cumbana presented the company and objectives and expectations of the meeting (presentation available on request).

### **Explanation of the project**

After the opening of the meeting, the presentation of the project took place. Before the presentation started, the participants were encouraged to take notes and prepare questions and comments based on the presentation. The objectives of the project for dissemination of improved stoves was presented as well as the concept of carbon credits and how those can be generated, with focus on improved cooking stoves. Also, the benefits of carbon credits mechanisms to improve accessibility of stoves and massification were presented, with the anticipated social, economic and environmental benefits. This was followed by an explanation of the social, economic and environmental impacts of improved stove adoption and continuous use. The steps of a carbon project was also presented and the current stage of the project was highlighted and the Local Stakeholders Consultation was indicated as one of the necessary and important steps to follow for a successful carbon project implementation.

It was also presented the experiences of SNV in the implementation of improved cooking stoves in Mozambique. SNV is a Holland based international NGO working on energy in different countries around the globe, with one of its components being the improved stoves. The presentation was conducted by Eng. Rui Mirira, advisor on energy at SNV. Various discussions were held, being the most exciting, the issue of subsidizing improved stoves, with its pro and contras. Later a sustainability assessment form was filled by the participants in the meeting as per the prescription of the Gold Standard for improved stoves.

### **Discussion on continuous input/grievance mechanism**

It was discussed during the meeting how the stakeholders could give inputs, opinions or suggestions during the duration of the crediting period. Participants were informed that all situations arising from the participation of stakeholders using the methods below would be taken into account.

	Method Chosen (include all known details e.g. location of book, phone, number, identity of mediator)	Justification
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book	Book is available for project ideas and inputs from stakeholders (livro de reclamações e	Most people have access to the field office (community center) either to purchase stoves or to ask questions or make commentaries. It is a place accessible to all community

	sugestões) specifically for the project is available at field office (community center) in George Dimitrov and Magoanine and in the main office of the project proponent.	members.
Telephone access	Telephone numbers are available. These are of the main project management personnel and field officers.	Norato Xerinda <a href="mailto:xerinda1@gmail.com">xerinda1@gmail.com</a> +258848902245 Micas Cumbana <a href="mailto:mycasnoa@gmail.com">mycasnoa@gmail.com</a> +258845382883
Internet/email access	Email addresses are available for all queries, comments and inputs to the project.	Norato Xerinda <a href="mailto:xerinda1@gmail.com">xerinda1@gmail.com</a> +258848902245 Micas Cumbana <a href="mailto:mycasnoa@gmail.com">mycasnoa@gmail.com</a> +258845382883
Nominated Independent Mediator (optional)	Input and grievance through the mediator Cristina Cumbe in the George Dimitrov Community Center	Cristina Cumbe +258 828414658

During the physical meeting, we made available contacts of project manager (Norato Xerinda), Managing Director (Micas Cumbana) and the project assistant (Elodia Miguel). We made available for further discussion the non technical summary which in case of the neighborhoods representatives, would discuss in the communities. The indicated personnel above were responsible of tracking emails, letters and phone calls to gather feedback of people and organizations unable to attend the meeting. Separate meetings were made in two implementation neighborhoods of Magoanine and George Dimitrov with participation of local representatives, municipal authorities and the local



community.

### Questions for clarification about the project

After the presentation, participants presented questions and comments which were answered or acknowledged by the moderator and project personnel. Micas Cumbana and Norato Xerinda were responsible on answering the request for clarifications and comments. The comments and questions which emerged from the meeting are as follows:

Name/Institution	Question or Comment (Q or C)
Maria Leonor Community representative	<p>Q or C: I heard about carbon and i still do not understand. I'm from the community. We will have to work very hard with the communities in order to make them use stoves and understand these concepts.</p> <p>In the community it is advised to use simple (local) language so people will understand the message.</p> <p>A. The whole concept of carbon credits was re-explained based on the powerpoint presentation. Considerable funds will be made available for awareness campaigns</p>
Peter Coughlin Econ Policy Group	<p><b>Q.</b> My observation is that families use 1.5 sacks of charcoal per month, equivalent to 3-5ton CERs/year.</p> <p>There is a need for the subsidies because if 1 stove generates 2 tons of carbon emission reductions, multiplying by the price of 8USD and stoves disseminated, there is a room for subsidies.</p> <p><b>A:</b> Donor Funded projects for example the CBNRM have failed after the donors left. This shows the risk of subsidies. Example Mbaula save 40% in charcoal. Meaning that savings can pay for the stove. But as a carbon project developer, for the project, the stove will be subsidized. But it is important to create capacity in the long term for the market intervenient to make stoves a profitable business to develop the market. Examples from Association Mbeu.</p> <p><b>C:</b> Different presentations did not mention how to better use the stoves or present different cooking techniques to use the stoves more efficiently. Even if this is not important for carbon credits, this has to be implemented. Example soak beans before cooking, kitchen protection, etc</p> <p>A. In fact, one of the components of the stove is awareness raising and, this is contemplated.</p>
Narciso Sozinho	Q. Which will be the price of the stove?

Local resident	A. We expect to sell the stoves in an affordable price. We expect not be more than 500MT
Maposse  One World university:	<p><b>Q:</b> It is important because the project has its focus in the community. Changalane is a big supplier of charcoal to Maputo. How will you involve the charcoal producers in the project?</p> <p>A. In fact, Changalane was a supplier of charcoal to Maputo. Now, there are no forests capable to produce charcoal for Maputo. Charcoal comes now from Gaza and some parts of Inhambane province. One way to involve the producers is to teach techniques to add value to charcoal in order to sell it in higher markets. Also, a parallel project on Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation will be implemented, and, alternative ways of living will be implemented, e.g the intensification of agriculture, honey production, value addition of non-forest tree products, etc. Also, charcoal vendors can be involved on selling stoves, earning alternative income.</p>
Alessandro Galimberti  (AVSI)	<p>Q. We are project developer with same intentions as yours. Who will certify?</p> <p>A. There are two separate mechanisms for the carbon projects. There is CDM and Gold Standard. We will go for Gold Standard.</p> <p>Q. How are you intending to distribute the stoves?</p> <p>A: We will not distribute stoves for free. So families have to disburse some cash to have it. We are working to determine the price to be affordable. There are experiences and studies from PROBEC with the price. People are willing to pay for charcoal improved stoves. Sales strategies include community sales, door to door and fixed stations. Possibility of installments will be considered.</p> <p>Q. You said that there was no limitation in terms of stoves to be used in the project. We were advised by the consultant to use certified stoves (showing envirofit stoves to the audience). Our project is equal but the one difference is on the product to be distributed. I suggest you to use better stoves. This is one of the weakness of your project. The one you presented is not certified, but I am not sure.</p> <p>A. About the quality of stoves to be used, we are working with faculty of engineering to test the stoves to comply with carbon requirements. Also with a lab in the Johannesburg University (SETAR). We are working to improve the locally available stoves.</p>

	<p>We are open to change the stoves if we consider necessary, including importation of quality stoves from other parts of the world if they are adequate to local communities.</p> <p><b>Q.</b> Which authority after the Ministry of Environment will approve the project?</p> <p><b>A.</b> Ministry of Environment (MICOA) through the National Directorate of Environmental Management (DNGA) which is the Designated National Authority in Mozambique.</p>
<p>Peter Coughlin</p> <p>Econ Policy Group</p>	<p><b>Q.</b> Do you have producers of stoves?</p> <p>Modalities for buying from producers and when?</p> <p>What type of stoves are you considering?</p> <p>If there is a producer ready today, are you able to buy?</p> <p><b>A.</b> We are ready for different stoves, as long as are approved by the laboratory which will test. We have contacts with different producers which we will not say who as a matter of business confidentiality. First, we will buy with associations which we are working with. We are working with stove producers associations but we are open to engage other producers.</p> <p>Micas responded: we have funds to fulfill the expectations from the project. Regarding the readiness to buy stoves, we have committed investors and funds are secured.</p>
<p>Zinersio Siteo</p> <p>Kulima NGO</p>	<p><b>Q.</b> You said you will distribute in the first phase 13000 stoves. For how long will you distribute</p> <p><b>A.</b> The distribution has to be quick as we expect to see the benefits to the poor. We expect to distribute the stoves in one year and, as it is a PoA, it is expected thousands of stoves delivered to the poor during its lifetime.</p>
<p>Zeca Maposse</p> <p>One world University</p>	<p><b>Q :</b> Which mechanisms to fulfill the social, economic and environmental?</p> <p><b>A.</b> As long as people use the stoves, the benefits will appear as presented early (showing slides on social, economic and environmental). To make it possible, we will adopt awareness campaigns, marketing of stoves. Our work has a community based approach. This is why we invited the <i>chefes de quarteirão</i> so that they will be aware of the importance of this project.</p>
<p>Rosario Loayza</p> <p>Biomass Component</p>	<p><b>C:</b> Working currently with SNV in stoves and your project is one of the kind we would be interested in funding (she presented the EnDev (GIZ Energising Development profile)).</p>

Manager GIZ-EnDev	<p>We are to install a lab at UEM premises. Working with UEM to test stoves. We have to guarantee quality so we need a lab for testing. We have to use certified stoves.</p> <p>We have to work all together to avoid duplicating efforts.</p> <p>The stoves under the EnDev framework must at least be 40% efficient compared to traditional stoves. We have to work together to meet this criteria.</p>
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### **Blind Sustainable Development exercise**

After the Questions and Answers session, the presenter introduced the concept of sustainable development indicators and asked the participants to present their ideas in terms of project impact towards those indicators. Participants were encouraged to rate the impact of the project on SD indicators using positive +, Negative – and neutral 0. Participants were encouraged to discuss and to present arguments towards their choices. After that, participants filled an SD Matrix sheet, rating the indicators. Also participants presented ideas on how those indicators can be monitored. The description of the outcome can be found in the session D2 of this report.

### **Discussion on monitoring SD**

The presenter discussed with the stakeholders how the indicators would be monitored. The stakeholders engaged in a discussion and possible ways were presented and discussed in section E1.

### **Closure of the meeting**

Without other matters to discuss, the participants were thanked for the participation and the feedback presented by each. The participants were reminded to give feedback to the contacts available. After that, the meeting was closed and the participants engaged in conversation regarding their own matters and lunch was served for all present.

## **ii. Minutes of other consultations**

For those also unable to attend the general LSC, separate meetings were held in George Dimitrov and Magoanine neighborhoods.

**Other consultation #1:**

See below minutes of the meeting ‘Promoting Improved Cooking Stoves (ICSs) use and market in the Maputo informal settlement of George Dimitrov.’ in Portuguese. In summary, the project was presented to the people attending the meeting. The meeting took place at the Community Center of George Dimitrov on the 24<sup>th</sup> of July 2015 at 16 o’clock. The objective of the meeting was to explain the project, the advantages of the use of ICS, how to collect information in the households when the ICS is sold, how to acquire and how to pay for the ICS, including the benefits of using improved stoves.

The meeting followed the structure below:

- Project presentation: Cristina Cumbe presented the project to the participants in the meeting. The main aspects were the economic, social and environmental impact of using an improved stove. It was explained the notion of carbon emission reductions and carbon credits to the participants.
- Stove presentation and promotion: the stoves available to be purchased by the community members were presented (envirofit and chazam).
- Stove usage and advantages: In the meeting was presented how the stove is made, the components and how to cook with it.
- Procedures for buying the improved stove and payments: The community was explained that there were different mechanisms in place to purchase the improved stoves.

The main interventions from the community were related to the advantages of the stoves, how to use it and modalities of payment.





**Promoting Improved Cooking Stoves (ICSs) use and market in the Maputo informal settlement of George Dimitrov.**

**Contract No.:** 81184063

**Project Processing No.:** 08.2139.7-123.00

Síntese do encontro entre os responsáveis do Bairro e a Fundação AVSI no âmbito da apresentação do Projeto fogões melhorados

<b>Data:</b>	24-Julho-2015
<b>Hora:</b>	16:00 Hora
<b>Local:</b>	Secretaria do Bairro George Dimitrov
<b>Participantes:</b>	1-Secretário do Bairro George Dimitrov 70-Responsáveis dos Quarteiros 1-Gestora de Banco de Dados 12-Promotores de Venda dos Fogões Melhorados do Bairro George Dimitrov
<b>Agenda:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apresentação do Projeto Fogões Melhorados aos responsáveis do Bairro</li> </ul>
<b>Informações e decisões tomadas:</b>	
1. Apresentação do projecto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apresentação dos Promotores de venda dos fogões melhorados</li> <li>• Apresentação do Fogão e explicação da sua vantagem</li> <li>• Procedimentos para a compra (preenchimento da ficha e registo de coordenadas de GPS em cada residência)</li> <li>• Modalidade de aquisição (1 fogão por cada família)</li> <li>• Modalidade de Pagamento</li> </ul>
2. Intervenções e perguntas dos Responsáveis do Bairro.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Em que momento fez a seleção dos promotores dos fogões pois os responsáveis fizeram mobilizações de modo que os jovens se candidatassem mas que no final nenhum deles foram chamados?</li> <li>• Por que é que cada família só pode comprar um Fogão tomando em consideração que o tamanho das famílias é constituído por mais de 5 membros?</li> </ul>
3. Recolha de ideias	
<b>Próximos passos:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fazer Mobilizações em quarteirões com a ajuda dos responsáveis dos mesmos.</li> </ul>
<b>Término:</b>	O encontro teve o seu término as 17:20

### **Other consultation #2:**

See below minutes of the meeting 'Promoting Improved Cooking Stoves (ICSs) use and market in the Maputo informal settlement of George Dimitrov.' in Portuguese. In summary, the project was presented to the people attending the meeting. The meeting took place at the Community Center of George Dimitrov on the 5<sup>th</sup> of December 2015 at 9 o'clock. The objective of the meeting was to explain the project, advantages of the use of ICS, how to collect information in the households when the ICS is sold, how to acquire and how to pay for the ICS, including the benefits of using improved stoves.

The meeting followed the structure below:

- **Project presentation:** Cristina Cumbe presented the project to the participants in the meeting. The main aspects were the economic, social and environmental impact of using an improved stove. It was explained the notion of carbon emission reductions and carbon credits to the participants.
- **Stove presentation and promotion:** in the meeting the stoves available to be purchased by the community members (envirofit and chazam) were presented. Also, a promotion was launch during this meeting (people paying stoves for 300 meticaïs instead of the normal 500MT)
- **Stove usage and advantages:** In the meeting was presented how the stove is made, the components and how to cook with it. There was also presentation of the maintenance of the stoves in terms of cleaning after cooking, not dropping water or stew, food into the stove, the need to cook in a well-covered place among other issues.
- **Procedures for buying the improved stove and payments:** The community was explained that there were different mechanisms in place to purchase the improved stoves. Those would be purchased through stove promoters, selling stoves door to door in the neighbourhood, in the fixed selling point at George Dimitrov community centre and roadshows in the community and other fixed selling points.

The main interventions from the community were related to the payment mechanisms. The proponent indicated that installments are allowed and the promoters would be responsible for collection using the forms available.

Other interventions were made to emphasize the importance of the project and to encourage the proponent to continue and expand this initiative.

Then, the meeting was closed, being the block chiefs responsible for diffusing the information to their area of influence.



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## Promoting Improved Cooking Stoves (ICSs) use and market in the Maputo informal settlement of George Dimitrov.

Síntese do evento de promoção do uso dos fogões melhorados.

<b>Data:</b>	05-Dezembro-2015
<b>Hora:</b>	09:00 Hora
<b>Local:</b>	Centro Comunitário George Dimitrov
<b>Participantes:</b>	<p>1-Secretário do Bairro George Dimitrov Comunidade</p> <p>1-Gestora de Banco de Dados</p> <p>14-Promotores de Venda dos Fogões Melhorados do Bairro George Dimitrov</p> <p>10-Logísticos dos promotores de venda</p>
<b>Agenda:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Divulgação e promoção dos Fogões Melhorados</li> </ul>
<b>Informações e decisões tomadas:</b>	
1. Apresentação do projecto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoção</li> <li>Apresentação do Fogão e explicação da sua vantagem</li> <li>Procedimentos para a compra (preenchimento da ficha e registo de coordenadas de GPS em cada residência)</li> <li>Modalidade de aquisição (1 fogão por cada família)</li> <li>Modalidade de Pagamento a cash ou em prestacoes</li> </ul>
2. Intervenções e perguntas da Comunidade.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explicação do Uso do fogão</li> <li>Vantagem do fogão</li> <li>Formas de pagamento</li> </ul>
3. Recolha de ideias	
<b>Próximos passos:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fazer reuniões em quarteirões com a ajuda dos responsáveis dos mesmos.</li> </ul>
<b>Término:</b>	O encontro teve o seu término as 12H





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### **Other consultation #3**

See below minutes of meeting held in Bairro Magoanine C (peri-urban neighborhood) and followed the same structure as the George Dimitrov Meeting. This was held in November 19<sup>th</sup> 2016 and started at 9:00 o'clock. The venue was the open space of the Magoanine market. The participants of the meeting included the neighbourhood representative (chief), a member of the Maputo municipality, the local Project and database manager (Cristina Cumbe), 15 stove



promoters, two warehouse and stove logistics members. More than 50 local people attend the event. The questions and comments followed the same pattern as George Dimitrov.



**Promoting Improved Cooking Stoves (ICSs) use and market in the Maputo informal settlement of George Dimitrov.**

**Contract No.:** 81184063

**Project Processing No.:** 08.2139.7-123.00

Síntese do evento de promoção do uso dos fogões melhorados.

<b>Data:</b>	19-Novembro-2016
<b>Hora:</b>	09:00 Hora
<b>Local:</b>	Magoanine, Mercado Canhueiro
<b>Participantes:</b>	1-Secretário do Bairro Magoanine 3-Membro do Conselho Municipal 1-Gestora de Banco de Dados 24-Promotores de Venda dos Fogões Melhorados do Bairro George Dimitrov, Magoanine 1-Logísticos da Avsi 1-Motorista da Avsi Comunidade no geral (Mais de 50 pessoas)
<b>Agenda:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Divulgação e Promoção dos Fogões Melhorados</li> </ul>
<b>Informações e decisões tomadas:</b>	
1. Apresentação do projecto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoção 300 Meticais por cada Fogão</li> <li>Apresentação do Fogão e explicação da sua vantagem</li> <li>Procedimentos para a compra</li> <li>Modalidade de aquisição</li> <li>Modalidade de Pagamento</li> </ul>
2. Intervenções e perguntas da Comunidade.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Explicação do Uso do fogão</li> <li>Vantagem do fogão</li> <li>Formas de pagamento</li> <li>Agradecimentos por parte dos responsáveis do bairro</li> <li>Apelaram a continuação do projecto</li> </ul>
3. Recolha de ideias	
<b>Próximos passos:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fazer reuniões em quarteirões com a ajuda dos responsáveis dos mesmos.</li> </ul>
<b>Término:</b>	O encontro teve o seu término as 14:00

### iii. Assessment of all comments

## [See Toolkit 2.6]

The main comments and discussions on the project from the different participants are as follows and can be consulted in the table below:

- There is a need to create a sustainable market for the improved stoves in Mozambique
- The stove price for the final buyer need to be review with care, as the majority of the people in neighborhoods of Maputo are below the poverty line.
- Government involvement should facilitate creating a conducive environment for clean cooking markets through policies that include tax instruments and a high profile for clean cooking issues.
- Participants strongly suggested that the implementer support should focus on addressing barriers related to awareness, access to finance, knowledge sharing and ensuring high quality of product standards.
- The stoves should be sold at subsidized price against the benefits of carbon credits
- There is a need to use simple language when presenting the benefits of improved biomass stoves to the communities
- How to integrate the people who sell charcoal as is expected reduction in revenues because of the massive use of improved stoves?
- There is a need of teaching cooking practices in terms of stove usage, to combine the benefits of the stoves with good cooking practices.
- The issue of price and subsidies was among the most discussed topics in the local stakeholder consultation
- Institutions working with improved stoves should work together to avoid effort duplication and to allow better coordination of actions.

Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/ No)?	Explanation (Why? How?)
There is a need to create a sustainable market for the improved stoves in Mozambique	Y	Stoves are not handed for free; people need to pay for stoves. If not possible in cash, installments are allowed. MozCarbon and other sell stoves taking into account the need not to create market distortions. Also, significant part of the

		income from stoves is re-invested on stoves and awareness campaigns.
The issue of stove price should be seen with attention, as the majority of the people in neighborhoods of Maputo are below the poverty line.	Yes	Stove is sold at less than 40% of its real cost. Also, there is the possibility for the people in the community to buy stoves in installments
The stoves should be sold at subsidized price against the benefits of carbon credits	Yes	Stove is sold at less than 40% of its real cost. Also, there is the possibility for the people in the community to buy stoves in installments
There is a need to use simple language when presenting the benefits of improved biomass stoves to the communities	Yes	It is important to highlight that the communication is the best vehicle to raise awareness of the communities about the benefits of using improved and clean stoves. The project proponent uses local and simple language in some cases to communicate with the people. The promoters were trained to explain project concepts in local simple language. Also, in general, the promoters are from the communities where the project is implemented, thus facilitating communication, by translating scientific and academic language to comprehensible meaning when explaining concepts like carbon credits, carbon dioxide, combustion, etc.
How to integrate the people who sell charcoal as		Some of the people who sell charcoal are also stove

is expected reduction in revenues because of the massive use of improved stoves?	Yes	promoters, thus earning a percentage (commission) per stove sold, generating income to fill the gap created by the decrease of charcoal sales.
There is a need of teaching cooking practices in terms of stove usage, to combine the benefits of the stoves with good cooking practices.	Yes	Each stove sold by a promoter is accompanied by an explanation of stove usage and maintenance, and also, cooking practices as soaking beans per example.
I heard about carbon and I still do not understand. I'm from the community. We will have to work very hard with the communities in order to make them use stoves and understand these concepts. In the community it is advised to use simple (local) language so people will understand the message. (Maria Leonor - Community representative)	Yes	The whole concept of carbon credits was re-explained based on the presentation. Also, considerable funds will be made available for awareness campaigns
(i) My observation is that families use 1.5 sacks of charcoal per month, equivalent to 3-5ton CERs/year. There is a need for the subsidies because if 1 stove generate 2 tons of carbon emission reductions, multiplying by the price of 8USD and stoves disseminated, there is a room for subsidies. (ii) Different presentations no mention to better use of stove and different cooking techniques to use stove efficiently. Even if this is	Yes	(i) Donor Funded projects for example the CBNRM have failed after the donors left. This shows the risk of subsidies. Example Mbaula save 40% in charcoal. Meaning that savings can pay for the stove. But as a carbon project developer, for the project, the stove will be subsidized. But is good to create capacity in long term for the market intervenient to make stoves a profitable business to develop the

not important for carbon credits this has to be implemented. Example soak beans before cooking, kitchen protection, etc (Peter Coughlin – Econ Policy Group)		market. Examples from Association Mbeu. (ii) In fact, one of the components of the stove is awareness raising and, this is contemplated.
Which will be the price of the stove? (Narciso Sozinho – Local resident)	Yes	We expect to sell the stoves for an affordable price. We expect not be more than 500MT per ICS.
It is important because the project has its focus in the community. Changalane is a big supplier of charcoal to Maputo. How involve the charcoal producers in the project? (Maposse – One World University)	No	In fact, Changalane was a supplier of charcoal to Maputo. Now, there are no forests capable to produce charcoal for Maputo. Charcoal comes now from Gaza and some parts of Inhambane province. One way to involve the producers is to teach techniques to add value to the charcoal produced, so they could sell in higher markets. Charcoal vendors were integrated in selling improved stoves in fixed charcoal selling points. They earned a percentage for each stove sold, filling the gap of the anticipated decrease of charcoal sales.
We are project developer with same intentions as yours. Who will certify? You said that there was no limitation in terms of stoves to be used in the project. We were advised by the consultant to use certified stoves (showing envirofit stoves). Our project is equal but the one	Yes	We will not distribute stoves for free. So families have to disburse some cash to have it. We are working to determine the price to be affordable. There are experiences and studies from PROBEC with the price people are willing to pay for charcoal improved stoves. Sales strategies include community sales, door to



<p>difference is in the product to be distributed. I suggest you to use better stoves. Is one of the weakness of your project. The one you presented are not certified (I don't know). Which authority after the Ministry of Environment will certify the stoves? (Alessandro Galimberti – Fundação AVSI)</p>		<p>door and fixed stations. There are two separate mechanisms for the carbon projects. There is CDM and Gold Standard. We will go for Gold Standard.</p> <p>About the quality of stoves to be used. We are working with faculty of engineering to test the stoves to comply with carbon requirements. Also with a lab in the Johannesburg University (SETAR). We are working to improve the locally available stoves.</p> <p>Currently, the project distributes Envirofit (world lead manufacturer of improved biomass stoves) and Chazam, which are certified by accredited laboratories.</p>
<p>Do you have producers of stoves?</p> <p>Modalities for buying from producers and when?</p> <p>What type of stoves are you considering?</p> <p>If there is a producer ready today, are you able to buy? (Peter Coughlin – Econ Policy Group)</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>We will include different stoves, as long as they are approved by the laboratory through the test.</p> <p>We have contacts with different producers which we cannot mention as a matter of business confidentiality.</p> <p>First, we will buy with associations which we are working with.</p> <p>We are working with stove producers associations.</p> <p>Micas Cumbane responded: we have funds to fulfill the expectations from the project. E.g, we were selected to implement the EEP S&amp;EA</p>

		project in Mozambique, donor funding constitutes part of the available funding, apart of the investors.
You said you will distribute in the first phase 13000 stoves. For how long will you distribute? (Siteo – Kulima NGO)	Yes	The distribution has to be quick as we are eager to see the benefits to the poor. We expect to distribute the stoves in one year and, as it is a PoA, it is expected thousands of stoves delivered to the poor.
Which mechanisms to fulfill the social, economic and environmental? (Maposse-One World University)	Yes	The proponent will make sure that all actors are involved in the project. The socio-economic will be fulfilled by allowing more people to access clean energy, reduce the expenditure in fuel, reduce indoor pollution and associated respiratory diseases. The environmental benefits will be the reduction of emission of greenhouse gases and reduction of deforestation and forest degradation.
Working currently with SNV in stoves and your project is one of the kind we would be interested in funding  We are to install a lab at UEM premises. Working with UEM to test stoves. We have to guarantee quality so we need a lab for testing. We have to use certified stoves.  We have to work all together to avoid	Yes	As a result of the comments and the follow up meetings with GIZ, the proponent decided to implement Envirofit and Chazam stoves, suggested within these meetings.  Also, further work was done with the proponent to install a Biomass Emissions Testing Center (BECT) at Eduardo Mondlane University, dedicated to do different

<p>duplicating efforts.</p> <p>The stoves under the EnDev framework must at least be 40% efficient compared to traditional stoves. We have to work together to meet this criteria.</p> <p>(Rosario Loayza – Biomass Component Manager GIZ-EnDev)</p>		<p>tests within the biomass sector.</p> <p>This testing center was further integrated as one of the RTKC (Regional Testing and Knowledge Centers) within the framework of the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves.</p> <p>About the need for collaboration among biomass energy stakeholders, the proponent is a member of the renewable energy steering committee in Mozambique.</p>
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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><b>[See Toolkit 2.7]</b></p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Give reasoning behind the decision

It was decided to not revisit the sustainable development assessment because there was no negative score or comments that could not be mitigated.

## 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.

**[See Toolkit 2.6.2, 2.8]**

As the production and dissemination of improved stoves in Mozambique is juvenile phase, the first project approach of working with local associations to produce stoves for the project was abandoned for the first VPA, as we were not sure if those associations would be able to deliver the stoves with the quality and quantities for large scale dissemination. Basically, we took into account the recommendations on the need to use high quality and certified stoves. So, the stoves presented to the audience were not used for the first VPA. For this, imported stoves from Envirofit, Rocket Works and others were used. As standardization of local production occurs and quality of stoves improves, the project proponent will shift to locally produced stoves.

Also, the need to make the stoves affordable to the households which in fact are low income was taken into account. Based on the anticipated carbon credits, the stoves are sold close to one third of the cost, making uptake quicker by the peri-urban dwellers.

## SECTION D. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT

### D. 1. Own sustainable development assessment

#### i. 'Do no harm' assessment

**[See Toolkit 2.4.1 and Annex H]**

Safeguarding principles	Description of relevance to my project	Assessment of my project risks breaching it (low/medium/high)	Mitigation measure
<b>Human Rights:</b>			
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 project is based on voluntary participation.  The improved cookstoves introduced does not change the cultural cooking habits, as it still uses the same biomass fuel as the traditional cooking device. Furthermore, the project will improve local health through reduced indoor air pollution from reduced use of high emission stoves. Mozambique is part of the African Commission on Human and People's Rights <sup>2</sup>	Low	N/A
2. The project does not involved and is not complicit in involuntary resettlement.	The project does not lead to resettlement, as no communities will need to be relocated due to project activities. Mozambique adopted the Regulation for Resettlement Resulting from Economic Activities <sup>3</sup>	Low	N/A
3. The project does not involve and is not complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage.	Local cooking practices will be preserved with the installation of clean cookstoves. The new cookstoves do not involve a fuel change or traditional cooking practices to be changed either. This technology does, however, improve livelihoods of the beneficiaries.	Low	N/A

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.claiminghumanrights.org/au.html>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.acismoz.com/lib/services/translations/Regulamento%20de%20Reassentamento%20August%20as%20published%20JO.pdf>



	Mozambique has ratified UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage <sup>4</sup>		
<b>Labour Standards:</b>			
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.	The project generates employment through distribution and monitoring of stoves. The project proponent respects all employees' freedom of association and does not restrict these rights. Mozambique has ratified the ILO Convention 87, Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention <sup>5</sup> . Mozambique labour law (article 137, Right of association) <sup>6</sup>	Low	N/A
5. The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labour.	Participation in the project is voluntary; Mozambique has ratified ILO Convention 29 and 105 <sup>7</sup>	Low	N/A
6. The project does not employ and is not complicit in any form of child labour.	Mozambique has ratified ILO Convention 138 and 182, Minimum Age Convention and Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention. <sup>8</sup> The project proponent will only hire workers older than 18 years old, the minimum working age in the country.	Low	N/A
7. The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of	The project technology is equally accessible to any communities.	Low	N/A

<sup>4</sup> [http://www.unesco.org/eri/la/conventions\\_by\\_country.asp?language=e&contr=MZ&typeconv=1](http://www.unesco.org/eri/la/conventions_by_country.asp?language=e&contr=MZ&typeconv=1)

<sup>5</sup> [http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:11200:0::NO::P11200\\_COUNTRY\\_ID:102964](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:11200:0::NO::P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102964)

<sup>6</sup> [http://www.tipmoz.com/library/resources/tipmoz\\_media/labour\\_law\\_23-2007\\_1533E71.pdf](http://www.tipmoz.com/library/resources/tipmoz_media/labour_law_23-2007_1533E71.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> [http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:11200:0::NO::P11200\\_COUNTRY\\_ID:102964](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:11200:0::NO::P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102964)

<sup>8</sup> [http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:11200:0::NO::P11200\\_COUNTRY\\_ID:102964](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:11200:0::NO::P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102964)

discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or any other basis.	Furthermore, the project does not involve any form of discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation, or any other basis. Mozambique has ratified ILO Convention 100 and 111, Equal Remuneration Convention and Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention <sup>9</sup>		
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.	Project proponent of each VPA buys the cookstoves materials from other suppliers. In the case of direct hiring, project proponent will show proofs of payments to the Social Security System, which includes health, pensions and labour risks. Mozambique has ratified the ILO Convention 17, Workmen's Compensation (Accidents) Convention. <sup>10</sup>	Low	Even though the project activities are not unsafe or unhealthy, the project proponent provide training of the staff involved in the project activities to guarantee safe and healthy work environment to its workers.
<b>Environmental protection:</b>			
9. The project takes a precautionary approach in regard to environmental challenges and is not complicit in practices contrary to the precautionary principle.	The project does not lead to any harmful effect to the environment or human health. On the contrary, the use of improved cookstoves contributes to a better combustion of the fuel, which can reduce indoor air pollution associated with the less efficient baseline technology. The use of improved cook stoves can also decrease the pressure on forest resources, helping to conserve forest areas.	Low	N/A
10. The project does not involve and is not complicit in significant conversion or degradation of critical	Progressive deforestation due to uncontrolled consumption of wood or charcoal for fuel has enormous social,	Low	N/A

<sup>9</sup> [http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:11200:0::NO::P11200\\_COUNTRY\\_ID:102964](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:11200:0::NO::P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102964)

<sup>10</sup> [http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:11200:0::NO::P11200\\_COUNTRY\\_ID:102964](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:11200:0::NO::P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102964)

natural habitat, 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.	environmental, and climate consequences as the loss of trees directly impacts biodiversity with loss of habitats for animals as well as loss of plant life required for a balanced ecosystem <sup>11</sup> . When combustibles are unsustainably harvested, this contributes to deforestation, forest degradation, loss of habitat and biodiversity <sup>12</sup> . The use of improved cookstoves can lead to the reduction of these negative impacts generated by the use of traditional cookstoves.		
<b>Anti-corruption:</b>			
11. The project does not involve and is not complicit in corruption.	MozCarbon, the project proponent, proceed on all project activity related through formal and transparent methods. MozCarbon employees follow a very strict code of conduct presented in its internal regulations (Regulamento Interno), which forbid all acts against the law and unfair treatment of clients and other people and institutions which engage with the proponent. Also, the work of the proponent is under the laws of the republic of Mozambique which discourage corruption and other illicit practices.	Low	N/A
<b>Additional relevant critical issues for my project type</b>	<b>Description of relevance to my project</b>	<b>Assessment of relevance to my project (low/medium/high)</b>	<b>Mitigation measure</b>
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

<sup>11</sup> Household cookstoves, environment, health and climate change: a new look at an old problem (63217, Washington, DC: World Bank). 2011. [http://cleancookstoves.org/resources\\_files/household-cookstoves.pdf](http://cleancookstoves.org/resources_files/household-cookstoves.pdf)

<sup>12</sup> Anenberg, Susan C., et al. "Cleaner cooking solutions to achieve health, climate, and economic cobenefits." Environmental science & technology 47.9 (2013): 3944-3952. Available at: <http://pubs.acs.org/doi/pdf/10.1021/es304942e>

## ii. Sustainable development matrix

[See Toolkit 2.4.2 and 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 <a href="http://www.undp.org/mdg">www.undp.org/mdg</a> and <a href="http://www.mdgmonitor.org">www.mdgmonitor.org</a>  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	n/a	MDG 4 (Reduce Child Mortality), 5 (Improve Maternal Health) and 7 (Ensure Environmental Sustainability). Indoor biomass/charcoal cooking smoke is associated with a number of diseases, including acute respiratory illnesses and even cancer, with women and young	Perception of change of smoke and impacts on health and well-being	+

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
		children affected disproportionately. The project activity aims to enhance the use of clean cookstoves, allowing better combustion of solid biomass/charcoal, which can reduce indoor air pollution associated with the less efficient baseline technology.		
Water quality and quantity	n/a	MDG 7. Biomass fuel collection and charcoal production can lead to a gradual deterioration of the local environment. The project activity can allow the reduction of pressure on forest resources, helping to conserve forest areas, which indirectly lead to preservation of ecosystem water services.	The project activity does not affect directly on water quality and quantity and then no parameters will be monitored.	0
Soil condition	n/a	MDG 7. Biomass fuel collection and charcoal production can lead to a gradual deterioration of the local environment. The project activity can allow the reduction of pressure on forest resources, helping to conserve forest areas, which indirectly leads to a decrease in soil erosion.	The project activity does not directly affect erosion, so no parameters will be monitored. There is a possibility that less trees cut for charcoal and wood may reduce erosion but this impact can not be accurately verified and monitored	0



Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
Other pollutants	n/a	No impact	No impact	0
Biodiversity	n/a	MDG 7. Progressive deforestation due to uncontrolled consumption of wood for fuel can lead to a gradual deterioration of the local environment. The loss of trees impacts biodiversity. The project can help to conserve forest areas, which indirectly leads to the preservation of biodiversity.	The project activity does not directly affect biodiversity, so no parameters will be monitored unless a real risk of biodiversity deterioration (e. g. the use of an endangered species for fuelwood) is identified.	0
Quality of employment	n/a	MDG 1 (Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger). The member of community have the opportunity to be become cookstove promoters in the project area. Also, training is provided to the employees for maintenance of and sale of the stoves. Furthermore, MozCarbon Initiatives will ensure that no children will be employed by the project.	Number and description of local workers hired. Number and description of training sessions. Minimum age of employment according to the contracts to indicate the inexistence of child labour. Description of the working conditions.	+
Livelihood of the poor	n/a	MDG 1. The use of the improved coostoves reduce the amount of biomass and charcoal needed. Then, users who used to collect wood reduce the time need	Decrease on amount of money needed to buy charcoal and decrease on amount of	+

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
		for wood collection that can be spent in other activities, including economic activities, generating more income for the household. Similarly, users who used to buy the wood can save money to be used in alternative needs.	money and/or time spent to collect fuel.	
Access to affordable and clean energy services	n/a	MDG 1 and MDG 7. The project activity does not include the change in traditional fuel consumption, since the improved cookstove keeps the use of charcoal or wood, depending on the location. Furthermore, the project aims to increase the access to cleaner cookstoves comparing to traditional cookstoves through subsidies to buy efficient cookstoves	Number of beneficiaries using exclusively the project stove.	+
Human and institutional capacity	n/a	MDG 7. MozCarbon Initiatives aims to improve the knowledge of environmental and health issues related to the use of charcoal/biomass fuel for cooking. Workshops and awareness campaigns are organized and will continue to be organized by the project and those activities can increase human and institutional capacity.	The project activity does not directly affect the human and institutional capacity, so no parameters will be monitored.	0
Quantitative employment and income generation	n/a	MDG 1. The project created and will create jobs related to the distribution and monitoring of the improved	Number and types of jobs created.	+

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
		cookstoves.		
Balance of payments and investment	n/a	MDG 1. With the clean cooking sector developing, it is likely to attract domestic and foreign investments to operate in the value chain (local production of improved stoves, marketing of stoves, stove testing for quality assurance, alternative fuels, consultancy in clean energy, carbon developers and others).	Amount of investment allocated to clean cooking value chain segments per year.  Quantity of companies operating in the clean cooking value chain.	+
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	n/a	MDG 4, 5 and 7. The cookstove promoters are trained and give training to the end user on how to use and keep the cookstove when they sell a cooking device. Therefore, the replacement of traditional cookstoves for the efficient cookstoves will help to reduce child mortality, improve maternal health and ensure environmental sustainability.	Number of workshops, seminars organized, and training-related opportunities held for external audience who would be directly involved in replication of the technology	+

Comments accompanying own sustainable development matrix

The overall assessment of the sustainable development impact is positive or neutral, meaning that the project has a positive impact in the community, climate and environment.

## 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, and include mitigation measure used to neutralise a score of '-'	<p>Check <a href="http://www.undp.org/mdg">www.undp.org/mdg</a> and <a href="http://www.mdgmonitor.org">www.mdgmonitor.org</a></p> <p>Describe how your indicator is related to local MDG goals</p>	Defined by project developer	<p><u>Negative impact:</u> score '-' in case negative impact is not 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		<p>MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</p> <p>MDG4: Reduce child mortality</p>	<p>Reduction in quantity of smoke (perceptions)</p> <p>Perceptions of reduction in incidence respiratory diseases in women and children</p>	+

Water quality and quantity		MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	The project activity does not affect directly water quality and quantity and then no parameters will be monitored.	0
Soil condition		MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Reduction in biomass consumption will lead to reduction of trees cut in the forest, contributing to <u>soil retention</u> and fertilization, avoiding <u>erosion</u> . Area of degraded land resulting from biomass (wood and charcoal) exploitation.	+
Other pollutants		MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	Project will not have either negative or positive impact regarding other pollutants.	0
Biodiversity		MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	The project will reduce the quantity of cut of different tree species.	+
Quality of employment		MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Number of better jobs for the young people will be created  Number of people shifting	+



			from low to good quality jobs	
Livelihood of the poor		MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	People will <u>save time and money</u> from improved cooking stoves usage. Indicators will be the amount saved by each family using stoves.  Reduction of time needed for cooking	+
Access to affordable and clean energy services		MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Number of households using an improved stove  Price of the improved stove	+
Human and institutional capacity		MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development	Number of trainings  Number of seminars	+
Quantitative employment and income generation		MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	More employment generated, reduced is poverty and hunger. Parameters are: Number of direct and indirect jobs attributable to the project.	+
Balance of payments and investment		MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and	More investments to the country in the clean	+

		hunger	cooking projects.	
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance		MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Number of households replacing traditional by project improved cooking stove.	+

Please, see below the participants individual score on sustainable development indicators. Number 1 indicates positive (+), 2 negative (-) and 0 means neutral. This was presented in a form previously distributed before the discussion. The scoring process in the form was made after the discussions and understanding of each indicator by the participants. It is clear that group discussions and conclusions may sometimes not reflect the individual opinions and beliefs. The forms were prepared to capture the singular opinions of the stakeholders as a result of what they heard and discussed during the blind exercise.

	Air quality	Water quality and quantity	Soil condition	Other pollutants	Biodiversity	Quality of employment	Livelihood of the poor	Access to affordable and clean energy services	Human and institutional capacity	Quantitative employment and income generation	Balance of payments and investment	Technology transfer and technological self-reliance
	1	1	2		1	1	2	1	1	0	0	1
	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	1
	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	2
POSITIVE	52.2	56.5	43.5	30.4	73.9	60.9	69.6	65.2	52.2	56.5	43.5	69.6
NEUTRAL	43.5	39.1	47.8	60.9	21.7	30.4	21.7	30.4	39.1	30.4	52.2	21.7
NEGATIVE	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	4.3	8.7	0.0	4.3

Please, see below sample scan of the forms filled by the stakeholders during the LSC. All the forms are available under the folder Supporting documents, LSC, SD blind exercise.

### Indicadores do Desenvolvimento Sustentável

INDICADOR	POSITIVO	NEUTRO	NEGATIVO
<b>AMBIENTE</b>			
Biodiversidade	X		
Condições do solo			
Qualidade do ar e água			
<b>DESENVOLVIMENTO SOCIAL</b>			
Qualidade de emprego		X	
Alívio a pobreza	X		
Acesso a energia limpa e barata			
Capacidade institucional e humana			
<b>ECONÔMICO E TECNOLÓGICO</b>			
Quantidade de emprego e renda	X		
Investimento doméstico e estrangeiro			
Transferência de tecnologias		X	

### Indicadores do Desenvolvimento Sustentável

INDICADOR	POSITIVO	NEUTRO	NEGATIVO
<b>AMBIENTE</b>			
Biodiversidade	X		
Condições do solo		X	
Qualidade do ar e água	X		
<b>DESENVOLVIMENTO SOCIAL</b>			
Qualidade de emprego	X		
Alívio a pobreza	X		
Acesso a energia limpa e barata	X		
Capacidade institucional e humana	X		
<b>ECONÔMICO E TECNOLÓGICO</b>			
Quantidade de emprego e renda	X		
Investimento doméstico e estrangeiro	X		
Transferência de tecnologias	X		

### Indicadores do Desenvolvimento Sustentável

INDICADOR	POSITIVO	NEUTRO	NEGATIVO
<b>AMBIENTE</b>			
Biodiversidade	X		
Condições do solo		X	
Qualidade do ar e água	X		
<b>DESENVOLVIMENTO SOCIAL</b>			
Qualidade de emprego		X	
Alívio a pobreza	X		
Acesso a energia limpa e barata	X		
Capacidade institucional e humana		X	
<b>ECONÔMICO E TECNOLÓGICO</b>			
Quantidade de emprego e renda	X		
Investimento doméstico e estrangeiro		X	

### Indicadores do Desenvolvimento Sustentável

INDICADOR	POSITIVO	NEUTRO	NEGATIVO
<b>AMBIENTE</b>			
Biodiversidade	X		
Condições do solo			
Qualidade do ar e água	X		
<b>DESENVOLVIMENTO SOCIAL</b>			
Qualidade de emprego	X		
Alívio a pobreza	X		
Acesso a energia limpa e barata	X		
Capacidade institucional e humana	X		
<b>ECONÔMICO E TECNOLÓGICO</b>			
Quantidade de emprego e renda	X		
Investimento doméstico e estrangeiro	X		
Transferência de tecnologias	X		

### Indicadores do Desenvolvimento Sustentável

INDICADOR	POSITIVO	NEUTRO	NEGATIVO
<b>AMBIENTE</b>			
Biodiversidade	X		
Condições do solo		X	
Qualidade do ar e água		X	
<b>DESENVOLVIMENTO SOCIAL</b>			
Qualidade de emprego	X		
Alívio a pobreza	X		
Acesso a energia limpa e barata		X	
Capacidade institucional e humana		X	
<b>ECONÔMICO E TECNOLÓGICO</b>			
Quantidade de emprego e renda		X	
Investimento doméstico e estrangeiro		X	
Transferência de tecnologias	X		

#### Comments resulting from the stakeholders blind sustainable development matrix

The majority of stakeholders perceive the project as to have a positive impact on sustainable development, as a result of positive score in most of the indicators. Stakeholders discussed how the project may influence the reduction of other pollutants and its impact in the balance of payments and investments. As a result of the scores given, it is concluded that the participants view this indicator as neutral.

There was a tendency to give some indicators a positive score, even if the project will only have indirect and difficult to measure impacts, for example the human and institutional capacity, soil condition and biodiversity.

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

Some indicators were rated as positive (+) by the stakeholders, for example, impact on soil conditions and biodiversity because, probably the stakeholders perceive that the project can have an impact and, for the project developer is rated neutral because the impact of the project in these indicators is not significative and monitoring is not practical and feasible. The project will have probably an indirect impact on these parameters. This can be viewed in the table of scores above to the indicators by stakeholders which is close to 50-50% between positive and neutral, showing that there is an inclination to rate these indicators the same as the project developer. Other indicators are rated the same by the stakeholders and the project proponent. Therefore, the blind and own sustainable development matrix table were very similar between the project proponent and the stakeholders. For this reason, the exercise to consolidate the table was simple.

#### D. 3. Consolidated sustainable development matrix

#### [See Toolkit 2.4.2]

The overall opinion of the stakeholders for both types of sustainable development matrix shared similar score. It was also found that, the stakeholders scored positive for most of the indicators although sometimes unable to select suitable parameters for the given indicators which prove the consequential benefit of the project from ensuring socio-economic development and balancing of natural ecological system point of view. It was decided to remove those indicators that the stakeholders scored positive that all agreed the project would not be able to monitor. These indicators were therefore scored as neutral.

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 <a href="http://www.undp.org/mdg">www.undp.org/mdg</a> and <a href="http://www.mdgmonitor.org">www.mdgmonitor.org</a>  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		MDG 4 (Reduce Child Mortality), 5 (Improve Maternal Health) and 7 (Ensure Environmental Sustainability). Indoor biomass/charcoal cooking smoke is associated with a number of diseases, including acute respiratory illnesses and even cancer, with women and young children affected disproportionately. The project activity aims to enhance the use	Perception of change of smoke and impacts on health and well-being	+



		of clean cookstoves, allowing better combustion of solid biomass/charcoal, which can reduce indoor air pollution associated with the less efficient baseline technology.		
Water quality and quantity		MDG 7. Biomass fuel collection and charcoal production can lead to a gradual deterioration of the local environment. The project activity can allow the reduction of pressure on forest resources, helping to conserve forest areas, which can lead to preservation of ecosystem water services.	The project activity does not affect directly on water quality and quantity and then no parameters will be monitored.	0
Soil condition		MDG 7. Biomass fuel collection and charcoal production can lead to a gradual deterioration of the local environment. The project activity can allow the reduction of	The project activity does not directly affect erosion, so no parameters will be monitored. There is a possibility that less trees cut for charcoal	0

		pressure on forest resources, helping to conserve forest areas, which indirectly leads to a decrease in soil erosion.	and wood may reduce erosion but this impact can not be accurately verified and monitored.	
Other pollutants		No impact	No impact	0
Biodiversity		MDG 7. Progressive deforestation due to uncontrolled consumption of wood for fuel can lead to a gradual deterioration of the local environment. The loss of trees impacts biodiversity. The project activity can help to conserve forest areas, which can lead to the preservation of biodiversity.	The project activity does not directly affect biodiversity, so no parameters will be monitored unless a real risk of biodiversity deterioration (e. g. the use of an endangered species for fuelwood) is identified.	0
Quality of employment		MDG 1 (Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger). The members of community have the opportunity to become cookstove promoters in the project area. Also, training is provided to the	Number and description of local workers hired. Number and description of training sessions. Minimum age of employment according to the contracts to indicate the	+

		employees for maintenance of and sale of the stoves. Furthermore, MozCarbon Initiatives will ensure that no children will be employed by the project.	inexistence of child labour. Description of the working conditions.	
Livelihood of the poor		MDG 1. The use of the improved coostoves reduce the amount of biomass and charcoal needed. Then, users who used to collect wood reduce the time need for wood collection that can be spent in other activities, including economic activities, generating more income for the household. Similarly, users who used to buy the wood can save money to be used in alternative needs.	Decrease on amount of money needed to buy charcoal and decrease on amount of money and/or time spent to collect fuel and to cook.	+
Access to affordable and clean energy services		MDG 1 and MDG 7. The project activity does not include the change in traditional fuel consumption,	Number of beneficiaries using exclusively the project stove.	+

		since the improved cookstove keeps the use of charcoal or wood, depending on the location. Furthermore, the project aims to increase the access to cleaner cookstoves comparing to traditional cookstoves through subsidies to buy efficient cookstoves		
Human and institutional capacity		MDG 7. MozCarbon Initiatives aims to improve the knowledge of environmental and health issues related to the use of charcoal/biomass fuel for cooking. Workshops and awareness campaigns are organized and will continue to be organized by the project and those activities can increase human and institutional capacity.	The project activity does not directly affect the human and institutional capacity, so no parameters will be monitored.	0
Quantitative employment		MDG 1. The project created	Number and types of jobs	+

and income generation		and will create jobs related to the distribution and monitoring of the improved cookstoves.	created.	
Balance of payments and investment		MDG 1. With the clean cooking sector developing, it is likely to attract domestic and foreign investments to operate in the value chain (local production of improved stoves, marketing of stoves, stove testing for quality assurance, alternative fuels, consultancy in clean energy, carbon developers and others).	<p>Amount of investment allocated to clean cooking value chain segments per year.</p> <p>Quantity of companies operating in the clean cooking value chain.</p>	+
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance		MDG 4, 5 and 7. The cookstove promoters are trained and give training to the end user on how to use and keep the cookstove when they sell a cooking device. Therefore, the replacement of traditional cookstoves for the efficient cookstoves will	Number of workshops, seminars organized, and training-related opportunities held for external audience who would be directly involved in replication of the technology	+



	help to reduce child mortality, improve maternal health and ensure environmental sustainability.		
<p><b>Justification choices, data source and provision of references</b></p> <p>A justification paragraph and reference source is required for each indicator, regardless of score</p>			
Air quality	<p>The project will improve air quality due to a better combustion of biomass (wood and charcoal). This is important because, according to Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves, the use of non-clean cooking technologies lead to 5,498,923 households being affected by IAP, close to 13000 deaths a year attributable to IAP, being 6373 children (Available at: <a href="http://bit.ly/2wKKA89">http://bit.ly/2wKKA89</a>)</p> <p>Figures from the WHO show a similar global pattern, being “over 4 million people die prematurely from illness attributable to the household air pollution from cooking with solid fuels.”</p> <p>“More than 50% of premature deaths due to pneumonia among children under 5 are caused by the particulate matter (soot) inhaled from household air pollution.”</p> <p>“3.8 million premature deaths annually from noncommunicable diseases including stroke, ischaemic heart disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and lung cancer are attributed to exposure to household air pollution”(Available at: <a href="http://bit.ly/1m10zV0">http://bit.ly/1m10zV0</a>)</p>		
Water quality and quantity	The water quality impact can be insignificant, indirect and therefore, difficult to attribute to the project. So, it was given a neutral score		
Soil condition	Although there will be a reduction of quantity of trees cut to produce charcoal or wood to use for cooking and therefore preventing soil erosion, this impact is indirect and to measure this attribute to the project is impossible/difficult. It was given a neutral score		

Other pollutants	No other significant pollutants were identified for this project.
Biodiversity	<p>The deforestation rate is 0.58% a year in Mozambique due to different drivers and agents (Available at: <a href="http://bit.ly/2gtmMzi">http://bit.ly/2gtmMzi</a>). Deforestation indicator is considered as neutral, even if the Project can somehow have a positive impact on this indicator, it is not feasible to attribute deforestation specifically as a result of the Project.</p> <p>The law and regulation of forests in Mozambique indicates clearly which species must be used for charcoal and wood (Available at: <a href="http://bit.ly/2gsDoHB">http://bit.ly/2gsDoHB</a>). Assuming law enforcement works, it is unlikely that people will use other species for charcoal or wood thus, threatening biodiversity.</p>
Quality of employment	According to GIZ (2016), it is suggested that the impact evaluation suggested that the intervention did not considerably affect employment but rather had a distinctive impact on income generation of entrepreneurs active in both the cook stoves and the pico-solar value chain we know little about the actual effects of in such as biomass scarcity, forest degradation, public health, and aggregated poverty and employment impacts. (Available at: <a href="http://bit.ly/2xujV3X">http://bit.ly/2xujV3X</a> ).
Livelihood of the poor	<p>It is expected that the project will reduce the amount of money people use to buy wood/charcoal. The savings can be used in other household demands, improving the livelihoods of the poor.</p> <p>As an example, a regional study for Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia and Ruanda show that stoves has led to real financial savings for lower income groups. For this similar project is predictable that the same pattern will be verified.</p> <p>The same study shows that “in the case of Kenya and Ethiopia, the commercial success of improved stoves has led to poverty reduction amongst most people engaged in the improved stoves business. It has effected substantial positive livelihood changes (e.g., improved diet, improved health, improved housing, improved education) for the majority of those engaged in the business”. (Available at: <a href="http://bit.ly/2fZOMKn">http://bit.ly/2fZOMKn</a>)</p>

Access to affordable and clean energy services	<p>It is expected that the project will replace the traditional charcoal and wood stoves by improved stoves in Mozambique, increasing access to clean cooking energy devices and services. As a carbon project, it is expected that the stoves will be disseminated and purchased in an affordable price for the poor, thus allowing the majority to acquire an improved stove. Other methods will be used to facilitate access, including sales in installments.</p> <p>According to Global Alliance, 96% of population in Mozambique use solid fuels for cooking and 5 million households are affected by household indoor air pollution and will need to use an improved stove to tackle this problem (Available at: <a href="http://bit.ly/2wKKA89">http://bit.ly/2wKKA89</a>)</p> <p>Number and percentage of households using improved stoves will be quantified and monitored.</p>
Human and institutional capacity	MozCarbon Initiatives aims to improve the knowledge of environmental and health issues related to the use of charcoal/biomass fuel for cooking. Workshops and awareness campaigns are organized and will continue to be organized by the project.
Quantitative employment and income generation	The project created and will create jobs related to the distribution and monitoring of the improved cookstoves. Number of jobs created either being direct and indirectly attributable to the project will be monitored.
Balance of payments and investment	With the clean cooking sector developing, it is likely to attract domestic and foreign investments to the improved stoves value chain (local production of improved stoves, marketing of stoves, stove testing for quality assurance, alternative fuels, consultancy services in clean energy, carbon asset developers and others).
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	It is expected that households will replace old technologies with efficient stoves. This will also allow other parties to develop businesses under the improved stove value chain, working as producers, distributors, etc. The project will open space for technology improvements. Some of imported stoves constitute a great opportunity to share best technologies and practices within the stove sector.

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

## SECTION E. SUSTAINABILITY MONITORING PLAN

### E. 1. Discussion on Sustainability monitoring Plan

[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?

Stakeholders presented different ideas on monitoring sustainable development indicators. Below follow some of the ideas:

**Biodiversity:** quantity of charcoal used and estimate of number of trees cut from the forest

**Air quality:** the stakeholders proposed surveys to assess the incidence of respiratory diseases among women and children. Also questionnaires on perceptions on smoke in the household.

**Employment:** To be measured by the number of people employed in the project (list of employees or service providers)

**Access to clean energy:** number of families using improved stoves of the project. Total number of individuals impacted.

**Livelihoods:** amount of weekly/monthly money savings by using an improved stove. The proponent agrees to use tools that include surveys (KPTs, CCT and socio-economic surveys).

Other social and economic SD indicators are proposed to be monitored by assessing the total number of people employed in the project, either direct or indirectly. Other include the number of families/households using improved biomass stoves, number of people benefited, etc. Also, another parameter that could be measured is the quantity of savings in terms of money as a result of reduction of charcoal or wood purchase and consumption. This can be done through follow up surveys/questionnaires and laboratory and household cooking tests.

Other indicators were not discussed by stakeholders, meaning that no ideas could emerge regarding the missing indicators.

### E. 2. Discussion on continuous input / grievance mechanism

**[See Annex W]**

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

	Method Chosen (include all known details e.g. location of book, phone, number, identity of mediator)	Justification
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book	Book is available for project ideas and inputs from stakeholders (livro de reclamações e sugestões) specifically for the project is available at field office (community center) in George Dimitrov and Magoanine and in the main office of the project proponent.	Most people have access to the field office (community center) either to purchase stoves or to ask questions or make commentaries. Is a place accessible to all community members.
Telephone access	Telephone numbers are available. These are of the main project management personnel and field officers.	Norato Xerinda <a href="mailto:xerinda1@gmail.com">xerinda1@gmail.com</a> +258848902245 Micas Cumbana <a href="mailto:mycasnoa@gmail.com">mycasnoa@gmail.com</a> +258845382883
Internet/email access	Email addresses are available for all queries, comments and inputs to the project.	Norato Xerinda <a href="mailto:xerinda1@gmail.com">xerinda1@gmail.com</a> +258848902245 Micas Cumbana <a href="mailto:mycasnoa@gmail.com">mycasnoa@gmail.com</a>



		+258845382883
Nominated Independent Mediator (optional)	Input and grievance through the mediator Cristina Cumbe in the George Dimitrov Community Center	Cristina Cumbe +258 828414658

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

<b>SECTION F.</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION OF THE DESIGN OF THE STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK ROUND</b>
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**[See Toolkit 2.11]**

Copies of the project documentation made available printed in the main office and field offices (community center) of George Dimitrov and Magoanine. As discussed with stakeholders, the participants were encouraged to give feedback through the different mechanisms suggested: email contacts, telephone contacts, visit to the field or main office of the project developer for face to face discussions. Project documentation including LSC Report would be available for analysis and comments.

<b>ANNEX 1.</b>	<b>ORIGINAL PARTICIPANTS LIST</b>
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Lista de participantes da Consulta Pública

Data e Hora

Local

[illegible]



Lista de participantes da Consulta Pública

Data e Hora

Local

me

<b>ANNEX 2.</b>	<b>ORIGINAL EVALUATION FORMS</b>
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Qual a sua impressao em relacao a consulta publica?	Projetiva e serve a ideia de se ter onde existe o consumo.
O que gosta no projecto?	Ajudar a consciencia e a educacao em baixo consumo/energia e custos.
O que não gosta no projecto?	

Qual a sua impressao em relacao a consulta publica?	A consulta publica e interessante. Pois o projeto vai colher subsidios.
O que gosta no projecto?	A iniciativa distribui os fundos melhorados das familias.
O que não gosta no projecto?	Fica diminuido o nivel de informacao no nivel da comunidade.

Para melhor-  
dear o  
desenho do  
projecto.

Qual a sua impressao em relacao a consulta publica?	Tomar esta etapa muito para implementacao do projeto.
O que gosta no projecto?	Uma oportunidade no Ato Socioeconomico.
O que não gosta no projecto?	—



Qual a sua impressao em relacao a consulta publica?	proteger, porque e necessario o envolvimento
O que gosta no projecto?	vai ajudar as entidades economicas locais
O que não gosta no projecto?	

Qual a sua impressao em relacao a consulta publica?	foi muito importante e e' uma grande iniciativa e vai ajudar na nossa comunidade
O que gosta no projecto?	gostei muito do projecto e do proprio lugar
O que não gosta no projecto?	

Qual a sua impressao em relacao a consulta publica?	BOA
O que gosta no projecto?	BOA
O que não gosta no projecto?	NADA

Qual a sua impressao em relacao a consulta publica?	POSITIVA! E preciso de a comu- nidade publica as alternativas sobre gerenciar sustentaveis.
O que gosta no projecto?	AMBICAO!
O que não gosta no projecto?	

Qual a sua impressao em relacao a consulta publica?	a consulta publica foi muito boa
O que gosta no projecto?	O projecto vai beneficiar a comunidade de uma boa forma.
O que não gosta no projecto?	Trabalhar mais com a comunidade

Qual a sua impressao em relacao a consulta publica?	Positiva
O que gosta no projecto?	Conservacao do meio ambiente pela reducao do uso da biomassa

Qual a sua impressao em relação a consulta publica?	A impressao é de consenso com algumas ideias
O que gosta no projecto?	gostei muito o resto ficou ao critério de quem
O que não gosta no projecto?	

Qual a sua impressao em relação a consulta publica?	Este caso surpreendeu a população
O que gosta no projecto?	Levar para todo o povo
O que não gosta no projecto?	

Qual a sua impressao em relação a consulta publica?	Foi muito clara e esclarecedora. penso que se encontrarmos o projecto complicado de implementar.
O que gosta no projecto?	objectivos sociais / segurança das populações.
O que não gosta no projecto?	



Qual a sua impressao em relação a consulta publica?	Good project. Benefiting the community
O que gosta no projecto?	bringing prosperity to poor people
O que não gosta no projecto?	Not clear regarding the technology to be used No focus on the technology

Qual a sua impressao em relação a consulta publica?	Melhor no sociedade em termos de ideias para melhor implementar o projecto
O que gosta no projecto?	Uma ideia Objectiva e construtiva que leva a cabo um certo problema
O que não gosta no projecto?	Cum comentário se tudo for competente e pertinente.

Qual a sua impressao em relação a consulta publica?	Positivo.
O que gosta no projecto?	Jovens na lideranças e gestão.
O que não gosta no projecto?	Morosa e pouco interactiva.

Qual a sua impressao em relacao a consulta publica?	- A minha impressao em relacao a esta consulta foi positiva no que diz respeito ao proprio projecto para as comunidades.
O que gosta no projecto?	- Gosto do projecto porque é feita para proporcionar aos jovens trocas e aprendizagens.
O que não gosta no projecto?	- Gostor de Todo projecto.

*E um Projecto Sustentavel*

Qual a sua impressao em relacao a consulta publica?	<i>Logo</i>
O que gosta no projecto?	<i>PARK</i>
O que não gosta no projecto?	

Qual a sua impressao em relacao a consulta publica?	<i>A Comunidade foi positiva, varios grupos foram seleccionados e a comunidade desenvolveu o projecto.</i>
O que gosta no projecto?	<i>O projecto é positivo no sentido de que substitui de energias fofas e reduções de emissões.</i>
O que não gosta no projecto?	<i>O Projecto não é claro na relação do carbono e as fofas melhoradas; necessidade de clareza.</i>



Qual a sua impressao em relacao a consulta publica?	Bom Exemplo, bom ambiente
O que gosta no projecto?	O projecto é muito bom para a população
O que não gosta no projecto?	Não vejo nada de mal

Qual a sua impressao em relacao a consulta publica?	OPTIMA, PRECISAVA SER MAIS DIFUNDA
O que gosta no projecto?	O OBJECTIVO E O FEITO QUE SERÃO EMPREGADOS FOGÕES MELHORADOS FABRICADOS EM MOÇAMBIQUE
O que não gosta no projecto?	OS FOGÕES POR ENQUANTO NÃO SÃO CERTIFICADOS

Qual a sua impressao em relacao a consulta publica?	Bom Projecto para a população
O que gosta no projecto?	Outros Projectos Identificados são necessários
O que não gosta no projecto?	Não há nada que não goste

Qual a sua impressao em relação a consulta publica?	foi uma boa reuniao
O que gosta no projecto?	costei da reuniao
O que não gosta no projecto?	—

Qual a sua impressao em relação a consulta publica?	O Pirenel contribuiu muito em relação temas abordados
O que gosta no projecto?	veei poder-se muito o contributo com o custo de vida elevada
O que não gosta no projecto?	

Qual a sua impressao em relação a consulta publica?	A consulta foi boa no sentido de ter considerado diferentes pontos de vista e de ter mais abrangência
O que gosta no projecto?	A preocupação pelo meio Ambiente
O que não gosta no projecto?	A falta de planos de seguimento

Qual a sua impressao em relacao a consulta publica?	Por Interaccao / Dialogo interessante
O que gosta no projecto?	Vai salvar as florestas da Gicanda'ira
O que não gosta no projecto?	
Qual a sua impressao em relacao a consulta publica?	Foi uma boa experiencia.
O que gosta no projecto?	Vai gerar emprego para os jovens
O que não gosta no projecto?	Não trouxeram exemplos de pagos para Verme

Qual a sua impressao em relacao a consulta publica?	Bom, apesar de entender-se mais o enfoque para o sector financeiro.
O que gosta no projecto?	Possibilidade de melhorar no sector ambiental, se forem subscritas as locuções iniciais
O que não gosta no projecto?	Frágilidade em relação aos principais grupos-alvo, sensibilização e educativo



Qual a sua impressao em relacao a consulta publica?	Ótimo
O que gosta no projecto?	Vai reduzir o desflorestamento
O que não gosta no projecto?	

Qual a sua impressao em relacao a consulta publica?	Bom projecto
O que gosta no projecto?	Bom projecto, bom para a comunidade
O que não gosta no projecto?	—

Qual a sua impressao em relacao a consulta publica?	Deviao interessante, que venham mais
O que gosta no projecto?	O trabalho com o ambiente / melhorias
O que não gosta no projecto?	Os fagões não têm duas bocas

Qual a sua impressao em relacao a consulta publica?	
O que gosta no projecto?	ser uma comunidade feliz
O que não gosta no projecto?	

Qual a sua impressao em relacao a consulta publica?	A primeira fase - Saberes muito importantes sobre as questões ambientais da população
O que gosta no projecto?	Vai desenvolver fases de longo prazo devido ao potencial
O que não gosta no projecto?	—

Qual a sua impressao em relacao a consulta publica?	Participativa e interactiva
O que gosta no projecto?	Seu carácter inclusivo/inter-institucional bem como seu carácter sustentável
O que não gosta no projecto?	Falta de um produto certificado para distribuído no mercado.



Qual a sua impressao em relacao a consulta publica?	Boa
O que gosta no projecto?	EMPREGO PARA JOVENS / JOVENS
O que não gosta no projecto?	—

Qual a sua impressao em relacao a consulta publica?	Dar a conhecer as actividades e sobre a natureza e de dar facilitar, poder aprender, colheitas ideias / ajudar a compreender o projecto e. 17m.
O que gosta no projecto?	Possibilidade de melhorar a qualidade de vida das comuni- dades (saude e economico) porque com os fechos melhora valores, menor emissao de fumos poluentes e economia em tempo e o facto de não mostrar em clausula quem fez a certificação de legalidade melhora o di como a quem tem business estes familiares e usarem correctamente
O que não gosta no projecto?	—

Qual a sua impressao em relacao a consulta publica?	Boa apresentação, tudo claro Tudo o que foi apresentado, benefícios do comu-
O que gosta no projecto?	—
O que não gosta no projecto?	—

Qual a sua impressao em relacao a consulta publica?	Da a apresentacao, tudo claro
O que gosta no projecto?	Tudo o que foi apresentado, beneficios do comu-
O que não gosta no projecto?	—

Qual a sua impressao em relacao a consulta publica?	Boa
O que gosta no projecto?	EMPREGO PARA JOVENS/DOENTES
O que não gosta no projecto?	—

Qual a sua impressao em relacao a consulta publica?	<p>Da a conhecer as actividades e saber a implicar e de dar          conta das idios sobre as actividades, tornando o processo mais          transparente, poder-se aprender, colher ideias e ajudar a combater          a possibilidade de melhorar a qualidade de vida dos comu-          nidades (saude e economico) porque com as fazças melhoradas          houve menor emissão de fumos poluentes e economia em tempo e          o facto de não mostrar com clareza quem para a          certificação de pagou melhorado e de como a quem          para garantir estes familiares e usaram adequadamente</p>
O que gosta no projecto?	<p>Projeto 5. 11m-          significativamente gestar/</p>
O que não gosta no projecto?	

Qual a sua impressao em relacao a consulta publica?	Particular boa interaçao
O que gosta no projecto?	O facto de o projecto trabalhar com as comunidades / empresas
O que não gosta no projecto?	Falta de estar muito claro

Qual a sua impressao em relacao a consulta publica?	Muito positivo, mais acho que ainda devem fazer vários estudos em todos pontos.
O que gosta no projecto?	Os objectivos e benefícios de projecto e formulas de busca renda.
O que não gosta no projecto?	ainda pra analisar e depois informo o que devem corrigir.

Qual a sua impressao em relacao a consulta publica?	A reunião foi boa
O que gosta no projecto?	O projecto é bom, ajuda a comunidade
O que não gosta no projecto?	é preciso sensibilizar a população quanto aos riscos