TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1247 Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi-Country PoA

ANNEX AO – THE GOLD STANDARD MICRO-PROGRAMME ACTIVITY DESIGN DOCUMENT TEMPLATE (VPA-DD)

CONTENTS

Annexes

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1247 Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi-Country PoA

SECTION A. General description of micro-programme activity (VPA)

A.1. Title of the micro-scale VPA:

GS1247 VPA 23 Improved Kitchen Regimes: Improved Cook Stoves in Chamanculo C, Maputo (Mozambique)

23/02/2015

Version 6.0

A.2. Description of the micro-scale VPA:

Purpose of Project Activity

The Micro-Scale Voluntary Project Activity "GS1247 VPA 23 Improved Kitchen regimes: Improved Cook Stoves in Chamanculo C, Maputo (Mozambique)" involves the distribution of approximately 1,540 domestic fuel-efficient cook stoves to households within the District of Chamanculo C in Maputo, Mozambique. The goal of the VPA is to improve energy efficiency and at the same improve the conditions of the local population.

The efficient cook stoves model to be distributed in the project is Envirofit CH-2200 Charcoal cook stove, which is one of the world's most fuel-efficient charcoal cook stove models and it can lead to a charcoal usage reduction of up to 50% compared to traditional stoves[1]. The stoves will be sold to the families at a highly subsided cost, in exchange for the rights to the Voluntary Emission Reductions (VERs). The majority of families would not otherwise have access to the market for fuel-efficient cook stoves for economic reasons. It is the revenue from the sale of VERs only that will fund the stove distribution process.

Up to now approximately 95% of the households within the districts of Chamanculo C District cook with stoves based on coal usage[2]. The used coal stoves are characterized by low energy efficiency and as a consequence they are leading to unsustainable usage of non-renewable biomass in the cooking process. In addition to reducing the usage of biomass, and thus reducing greenhouse gas emissions, the distribution of fuel-efficient cook stoves will also lessen the amount of harmful smoke and indoor air pollution currently associated with traditional charcoal stoves. This will result in a decrease in the incidences of negative health impacts, such as respiratory diseases. The environmental, social and economic benefits of the distribution of efficient cook stoves through the VPA "GS1247 VPA 23 Improved Kitchen regimes: Improved Cook Stoves in Chamanculo C, Maputo (Mozambique)"will be further explored later.

[1]Colorado State University, 2013. Emissions and Performance Report CH-2200.
[2]Cooperação para o Desenvolvimento e Morada Humana (CDM), 2012. Baseline survey.

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Implementation Plan

Users will enter into an agreement with project implementer, transferring rights to the VERs generated by the VPA in return for the subsided payment of the stove. The users must also agree to submit to the monitoring programme as described in the GS1247 Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi-Country PoA PoA-DD and in this VPA-DD.

Data from the stove distribution process is recorded at the time the new efficient stoves are distributed to the families to ensure the monitoring of stoves in operation over the VPA crediting period. The local workers implementing the stove distribution will be trained to capture this monitoring data from the process, indentifying each stove by a unique reference number and the contact details of the stove owner. Also the GPS coordinates of the household will be collected.

Monitoring data collected during the distribution and operation of the stoves will be recorded in an electronic monitoring database. From this data, the emissions reductions of the VPA will be determined. This system will be available for review during the verification.

The project implementer, Fondazione AVSI, has undertaken stakeholder engagement process for the proposed VPA, ensuring that stove users understand the distribution agreement and are trained in the usage of the stove and are able to give adequate feedback on their usage of the stove.

Contribution to sustainable development

The proposed VPA contributes to the sustainable development of the Chamanculo C District in a number of ways:

a) Environmental

- The efficient stoves reduce the consumption of charcoal for cooking and thus reduce CO_2 emissions.
- The potential decrease in charcoal production will also reduce greenhouse gas emissions as charcoal production is responsible for the emission of methane - one of the most dangerous GHGs.
- The project activity will lead to a decrease in the use of woody biomass discouraging the deforestation with consequent decrease of biodiversity loss.

b) Social

- Especially women and children´s overall health will be improved as the amount of indoor air pollutants from the burning of biomass in the family home will be reduced. Less carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and particulate matter will be emitted. Thus there is a potentiality of reducing the number of deaths from the respiratory tract infections.
- Considerably less time will be needed for cooking which will allow more time to be spent on other important tasks and consequently having implications on livelihood and on social relations.

c) Economic

- Costs for fuel purchase will be reduced through increased thermal efficiency, the saved money can be used for other basic needs and therefore reduce poverty.
- The project activity will also give the opportunity to increase employment. There will be local people hired for the distribution of the new stoves and for the removal of the inefficient traditional stoves.

A.3. Entity/individual responsible for the micro-scale VPA:

The Coordinating/Managing Entity (CME) of PoA "GS1247 Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi-Country PoA" under with the proposed VPA will be included is co2balance UK Ltd, and therefore co2balance is responsible for communicating with the Gold Standard on all matters related to the PoA.

co2balance UK Ltd is the entity which communicates with Gold Standard and submits the proposed VPA project to the Gold Standard for registration and crediting on behalf of project participants.

The project participants of the VPA are Cloros S.r.l. and CarbonSinkGroup S.r.l. The project implementer is Fondazione AVSI.

A.4. Technical description of the micro-scale VPA:

A.4.1. Identification of the micro--scale VPA:

GS1247 VPA 23 Improved Kitchen Regimes: Improved Cook Stoves in Chamanculo C, Maputo (Mozambique)

A.4.1.1. Host Party:

The Republic of Mozambique.

A.4.1.2. Geographic reference or other means of identification allowing the unique identification of the micro--scale VPA (maximum one page):

According to the methodology, project proponents must define project boundary, target area, and fuel production and collection area.

a) The project boundary is defined here as the geographical site where the project technologies will locate. For each stove distributed as part of the project activity, the GPS coordinate of the end user's home are recorded to the project database together with the user's contact information and the unique stove number.

b) The target area is defined by the administrative boundary of the Chamanculo C District in Maputo city, Mozambique (Figures 1-4 and Table 1). The baseline scenario has been assessed to be uniform in this area. The target area provides an outer limit to the project boundary in which the project has a target population.

c) The fuel production and collection is the area within which the woody biomass (charcoal) can reasonably be expected to be produced, collected and supplied. Currently, the area of Maputo is receiving charcoal and firewood for example from Inhambane and Sofala, located 600 km away[3].

Figure 1. Map of Africa

Figure 2. Mozambique

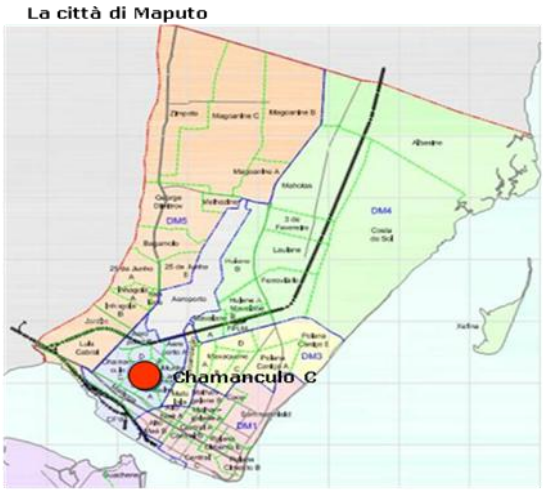

Figure 3. Map of Maputo

[3] Ellegård, Anders et al., 2001. Charcoal potential in Southern Africa (CAPOSA). Final report for Mozambique. Maputo, Mozambique; December 2001. http://coastalforests.tfcg.org/pubs/Char_Southern_Africa_CHAPOSA.pdf (site visited 14/01/2014)

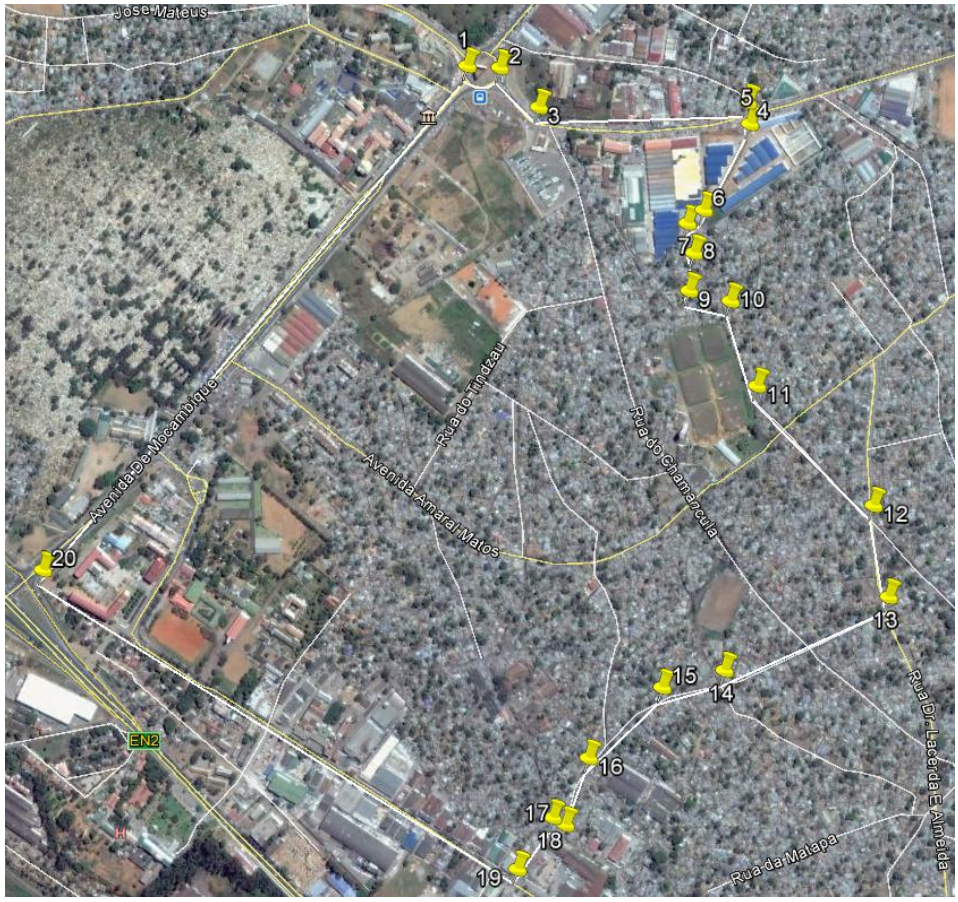

Figure 4. District of Chamanculo C

Table 1. Geographic coordinates of the project area[4]

Reference point in the map presented in Figure 4	Latitude (X)	Longitude (Y)
1	-25.934712°	32.550171°
2	-25.934741°	32.550810°
3	-25.935439°	32.551576°
4	-25.935361°	32.555671°
5	-25.935741°	32.555709°
6	-25.937264°	32.554805°
7	-25.937498°	32.554484°

Reference point in the map presented in Figure 4	Latitude (X)	Longitude (Y)
11	-25.940373°	32.555852°
12	-25.942484°	32.558131°
13	-25.944102°	32.558425°
14	-25.945401°	32.555214°
15	-25.945704°	32.553994°
16	-25.946955°	32.552551°
17	-25.948136°	32.552097°

[4] These coordinates area presented also in KMZ-format. See the enclosed "Project area Chamanculo C Maputo"

8	-25.938022°	32.554612°	18	-25.948009°	32.551848°
9	-25.938690°	32.554520°	19	-25.948919°	32.551156°
10	-25.938873°	32.555328°	20	-25.943626°	32.541857°

A.4.2. Duration of the micro--scale VPA:

A.4.2.1. Starting date of the micro--scale VPA:

26/03/2014.

The above mentioned date is the date when either the implementation or construction or real action of the project activity began (i.e. the date when the stove distribution started[5]), in compliance with the Gold Standard Requirements v2.2.

A.4.2.2. Expected operational lifetime of the micro--scale VPA:

7 years.

The business model has been based on financing any repair and maintenance of the stove for up to 7 years. The CH-2200 stove is anticipated to last for at least the length of the crediting period[6]. However if necessary, replacements will be made to ensure the lifetime covers the crediting period.

A.4.3. Choice of the crediting period and related information:

Renewable crediting period

A.4.3.1. Starting date of the crediting period:

26/03/2014

A.4.3.2. Length of the crediting period, first crediting period if the choice is renewable CP:

7 years.

[5] See the enclosed document about the first project stove sold "Receipt of stove selling".
[6] Envirofit, 2014.

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A.4.4. Estimated amount of emission reductions over the chosen crediting period:

Year	Annual estimation of emission reduction of tCO2-e
26/03/2014-25/03/2015	8,459
26/03/2015-25/03/2016	9,994
26/03/2016-25/03/2017	9,915
26/03/2017-25/03/2018	9,832
26/03/2018-25/03/2019	9,744
26/03/2019-25/03/2020	9,652
26/03/2020-25/03/2021	9,554
Total estimated emission reductions (tCO2-e)	67,150
Total number of crediting years	7
Annual average over crediting period of estimated reductions (tCO2-e)	9,593

A.4.5. Public funding of the VPA:

There is no public or ODA funding for this project activity, all revenue for the project will be derived from the sales of VERs. Please see the signed ODA declaration form in Annex 2.

A.4.6. Confirmation that micro--scale VPA is neither registered as an individual GS project activity or with any other standard or is part of another Registered PoA:

The proposed VPA is neither registered as an individual GS Project Activity or with any other standard, nor is it part of another Registered PoA.

The appropriate registries (Gold Standard and CDM) have been accessed on 15/04/2014 to confirm this.

SECTION B. Eligibility of micro--scale VPA and Estimation of emissions reductions

B.1. Title and reference of the Registered PoA to which micro--scale VPA is added; title of baseline and monitoring methodology applicable to the VPA:

GS1247 Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi-Country PoA

The VPA applies the Gold Standard Methodology Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption Version 1[7].

B.2. Justification of why the micro--scale VPA is eligible to be included in the Registered PoA:

Eligibility Criteria	Description	Means of Verification (Checked at VPA Inclusion)
VPA Location and Project Boundary	The geographical boundary within which the technologies are installed will be within the Project Boundary outlined in Section A.4.1.2	The VPA is located in Maputo, Mozambique, as specified in Section A.4.1.2 of this document. Mozambique is one of the countries outlined in the PoA-DD. The VPA is uniquely defined by a range of GPS coordinates and

[7] http://www.cdmgoldstandard.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/10/GS_110411_TPDDTEC_Methodology.pdf

		current administrative maps to define the project boundary.
Scale of the Activity	Emission reductions achieved by each one of the activities considered under the microscale programme are limited to a maximum of 10,000 tonnes of CO_2e in any year of their crediting period.	The total number of technologies to be installed will be calculated to ensure the emission reductions remain within this limit.
Avoiding Double Counting of Emissions Reductions	Each VPA will ensure double counting of emission reductions is avoided, through the unique identification of each technology with an identification number.	It is stated in the Section A.4.6 of this document that this VPA is neither registered as a project activity with GS or any other standard or as a VPA of another PoA. Each project stove will be identified with unique identification number.
Technology and Target Group	Each VPA will involve the distribution and installation of efficient cook stoves and/or household level water technology, including boreholes, to households and/or communities currently cooking with non-renewable biomass on a traditional stove and/or currently lacking access to safe water.	The VPA will include distribution of efficient cook stoves. A baseline survey[8] was carried out in the Chamanculo C District, determining those households matching the target group for improved cook stoves.
Technology Output	The technologies will each have continuous energy outputs of less than 150kW per unit. This will be applied to the baseline technology with regards to the water technology units.	There are not foreseen to be more than two efficient cook stoves per each household and as each stove has a continuous energy output less than 75kW (150kW/2=75kW) the limit of 150kW will not be reached as demonstrated in the Excel Spreadsheet together with the ex-ante calculations.
Baseline	The characteristics and current biomass/water consumption of households in the baseline scenario will be identified for each VPA.	A baseline survey[9] including a Kitchen Survey (KS) was carried out in the Chamanculo C District, determining the household as well as the stove

[8] Cooperação para o Desenvolvimento e Morada Humana (CDM), 2012. Baseline survey.
[9] Cooperação para o Desenvolvimento e Morada Humana (CDM), 2012. Baseline survey.

		and fuel use characteristics in the baseline. Kitchen Performance Test (KPT) for the baseline stoves has been carried out to determine the baseline fuel consumption[10].
Methodology	Each VPA will be in compliance with Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption Version 1.	The applicability of the methodology is justified in Section D.1.1 of the PoA-DD and applies to each VPA. The detailed demonstration on the VPA level is showed below in the table "Applicabilty of the methodology"
Additionality	The project activity will be located in a Least Developed Country (LDC), Small Island Developing State (SIDS) or a Land Locked Developing Country (LLDC).	In accordance with the Micro-Programme rules, any activity meeting one of the criteria outlined in Section D.5 of the PoA-DD shall be deemed additional. The proposed VPA is within Mozambique, an LDC and is therefore additional.
Carbon Transfer	It will be clearly communicated that co2balance is the entity that is claiming ownership rights of and selling the emission reductions resulting from the project activity.	At the point of stove selling, a contract will be signed and uploaded to the project database. With this contract the end users will enter into an agreement with the VPA implementer transferring rights to the VERs generated.
Non-Diversion of ODA	There will be no diversion of ODA for any of the proposed VPA's.	A declaration confirming that there is no diversion of ODA for this VPA is attached with the VPA-DD (Annex 2).
Avoiding Double Counting of Programme Activities	Each VPA will show that it is exclusive to the PoA and not registered as another project activity or VPA under another PoA.	It is stated in the Section A.4.6 of this document that this VPA is neither registered as a project activity with GS or any other standard or as a VPA of another PoA.

[10] BECT - Universidade Eduardo Mondlane, 2013. Kitchen Performance Test (KPT) Report.

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Sustainable Development Criteria:

Eligibility Criteria	**Description**	**Means of Verification (Checked at VPA Inclusion)**
Air Quality	Both the efficient cook stove and water technologies will result in an improvement in indoor air quality.	The air quality will be measured indirectly through charcoal consumption as part of the Sustainability Monitoring.

Applicability of the methodology:

Applicability criteria	Justification
The project boundary can be clearly identified, and the technologies counted in the project are not included in another voluntary market or CDM project activity	The project boundary is within the Chamanculo C district in Maputo City, Mozambique as described in section A.4.1.2. The technologies counted are individually identified by a unique identification number which is stored in project database. This ensures that the technologies are not accidently counted in other project activities by the project proponent.
Technologies have a continuous useful energy output of less than 150kW per unit (defines as total energy delivered usefully from start to end of operation of a unit divided by time of operation). For technologies or practices that do not deliver thermal energy in the project scenario but only displace thermal energy supplied in the baseline scenario, the 150kW threshold applies to the displaced baseline technology.	The calculations to demonstrate that the project technology has a continuous useful energy output less than 150kW per unit is included in the ex-ante calculation spreadsheet.
The use of baseline technology as backup or auxiliary technology in parallel with the improved technology introduced by the project activity is permitted as long as a mechanism is put into place to encourage the removal of the old technology and the definitive discontinuity of its use.	The project families are encouraged the removal of the old technology as a discount is offered for the families giving away the traditional inefficient stove at the time buying the project stove. Anyhow, this aspect is not monitored, as in line with the applied methodology, the monitoring of the removal and the continued non-use of the traditional stoves is impractical. However, the mechanism introduced to encourage the cessation of use of baseline technology is education local people on the extensive health and environmental benefits of abandoning inefficient baseline technology entirely, by the AVSI field team responsible for the stove selling
a) The project documentation must provide a clear description of the approach chosen and the monitoring plan must allow for a good understanding of the extent to which the	Overall use of the baseline technology will be monitored in conjunction with that of the project technology, as will the emergence of any other baseline technology by targeted end users.

baseline technology is still in use after the introduction of the improved technology, whether the existing baseline technology is acquired and put to use by targeted end users during the project crediting period.	
b) The success of the mechanism put into place must therefore be monitored, and the approach must be adjusted if proven unsuccessful. If an old technology remains in use in parallel with the improved technology, corresponding emissions must of course be accounted for as part of the project emissions.	Parallel baseline technology user will be revealed during monitoring and its effect on emission reductions will be captured using Equation 6 of the applied methodology. The usage rate U will be determined by surveys and hence used to account for parallel baseline and project technology use.
The project proponent must clearly communicate to all project participants the entity that is claiming ownership rights of and selling the emission reductions resulting from the project activity. This must be communicated to the technology producers and the retailers of the improved technology or the renewable fuel in the project situation by contract or clear written assertions in the transaction paperwork. If the claimants are not the project technology end users, the end users should be notified that they cannot claim for emission reductions from the project.	A full explanation will be given to all household stove recipients, that the technology has been provided at a subsided level, on the basis transferring rights to the emission reductions generated. This will be recorded using a Carbon Transfer Form, which stove owners will sign to confirm they understand and voluntary enter the agreement in which they cannot claim emission reductions from the project.
Project activities making use of a new biomass feedstock in the project situation (e.g. shift from non-renewable to green charcoal, plant oil or renewable biomass briquettes) must comply with relevant Gold standard specific requirements for biomass related project activities, as defined in the latest version of the Gold standard rules.	The emission reductions from this project will result from a change in quantity of fuel consumed, rather than change of fuel type, therefore this condition is not applicable.
a) Adequate evidences in supplied to demonstrate that indoor air pollution (IAP) levels are not worsened compared to the baseline, and greenhouse gases (as listed in section II.1) emitted by the project fuel/stove combination are estimated with adequate precision. The project fuel/stove combination may include instances in which the project stove is a baseline stove.	The fuel used in both the project and baseline scenario is the same, as such there are no additional harmful gases released in the project scenario. The stoves area distributed in households that previously used a traditional inefficient device, as such both the volume of GHG and volume of harmful gases are reduced in the project scenario.
b) Records of renewable fuel sales may not be used as sole parameters for emission reduction calculation, but may be used as	The emission reductions calculations are based on fuel usage measurements (Kitchen performance test). In addition, CH-2200 stove has

data informing the equations in section II of this methodology if correlated to data on distribution and results of field tests and surveys confirming (a) actual use of the renewable fuel and usage patterns such as average fraction of non-renewable fuels used in mixed combustion or seasonal variation of fuel types, (b) GHG emissions, (c) evidence of CO levels not deteriorating, (d) any further factors effecting emission reductions significantly.	been tested in laboratory settings to ensure that it is of improved efficiency compared to the traditional device. Fuel sales will not be monitored or used in any equations in this project.

B.3. Assessment and demonstration of additionality of the micro--scale VPA:

B.3.1 Description of how the anthropogenic emissions of GHG by sources are reduced as per the eligibility criteria defined in the registered micro-programme *(when Additionality is demonstrated at the micro- programme level)*:

N/A

B.3.2 Description of how the anthropogenic emissions of GHG by sources are reduced below those that would have occurred in the absence of the registered micro-scale project activity *(when Additionality is demonstrated at the activity level)*:

This project would not be implemented in the absence of carbon finance. As the stoves are highly subsidized for end users, it would not be possible without carbon revenue, and the project would therefore not have commenced without the prior consideration of carbon benefits.

Consideration of carbon revenue has been critical in the development of this project:

As outlined in Section D.5.1 of the PoA-DD, the Micro-Scale VPA is deemed additional as the project activity is located in Mozambique, which is a LDC.

Project Timeline

The status of the project activity can be summarized as follows:

October 2012: Baseline Survey completed

January 2014: Local Stakeholder Consultation meetings were organized

March 2014: Stove distribution and the project crediting period started on 26th of March 2014

September 2014: Project was listed on 8th of September 2014

September 2014: Second Feedback Round of stakeholder consultation started 8th of September 2014 and last until 10th of November 2014

October 2014: Submission for validation

B.4. Description of the sources and gases included in the project boundary and proof that the micro--scale VPA is located within the geographical boundary of the registered PoA.

The sources and gases listed below are included in the project boundary. The methodology being applied takes into account greenhouse gases emitted both during production and consumption of biomass fuels. The VPA is limited to the Chamanculo C District in Maputo which is within the Republic of Mozambique, as illustrated in Section 4.1.2, therefore within the geographical boundary of the registered PoA.

	Source	Gas	Included?	Justification/ Explanation
Baseline	Heat delivery and production of fuel	CO_2	Yes	Important source of emissions as CO2 is emitted any time biomass is burned.
		CH_4	Yes	Important source of emissions released during partial or incomplete combustion of biomass during cooking as well as during the production of charcoal.
		N_2O	Yes	Important source of emissions released during partial or incomplete combustion of biomass during cooking as well as during the production of charcoal
Project Activity	Heat delivery and production of fuel	CO_2	Yes	Important source of emissions as CO2 is emitted any time biomass is burned.
		CH_4	Yes	Important source of emissions released during partial or incomplete combustion of biomass during cooking as well as during the production of charcoal.
		N_2O	Yes	Important source of emissions released during partial or incomplete combustion of biomass during cooking as well as during the production of charcoal.

B.5. Emission reductions:

B.5.1. Data and parameters that are available at validation:

Data / Parameter:	$EF_{b,co2}$
Data unit:	tCO_2/TJ
Description:	CO2 emission factor of the fuel that is substituted or reduced
Source of data used:	Calculated based on IPCC default value for wood
Value applied:	672
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	According the applied methodology CO_2 emission factor for charcoal may be estimated from project specific monitoring or alternatively by researching a conservative wood to charcoal production ratio (from IPCC, credible published literature, project-relevant measurement reports, or project-specific monitoring) and multiplying this value by the pertinent EF for wood. IPCC default value for wood, 112 tCO_2/TJ, is deemed valid by the applied methodology. According a published literature, a conversion factor of 7.14 could be used as the wood to charcoal production ratio for the situation in Mozambique[11]. Here is chosen anyhow conservatively to use the IPCC default ratio[12]. Therefore: $EF_{b,co2}$= 6 x 112 tCO_2/TJ x = 672 tCO_2/TJ
Any comment:	Fixed for the entire VPA crediting period

Data / Parameter:	$EF_{b,nonCO2}$
Data unit:	tCO_2/TJ
Description:	Non-CO2 emission factor of fuel that is substituted or reduced
Source of data used:	Calculated based on IPCC default value for wood
Value applied:	52.152
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement	According the applied methodology Non-CO_2 emission factor for charcoal may be estimated from project specific monitoring or alternatively by researching a conservative wood to charcoal production ratio (from IPCC, credible published literature, project-relevant measurement reports, or project-specific

[11] Brouwer and Falcão, 2004. Wood fuel consumption in Maputo, Mozambique. Biomass and Bioenergy. Volume 27, Issue 3, September 2004, Pages 233–245. Available at www.sciencedirect.com

[12] http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gl/guidelin/ch1ref3.pdf (site visited 15/04/2014)

methods and procedures actually applied:	monitoring) and multiplying this value by the pertinent EF for wood. IPCC default values for wood (for CH_4: 0,3 tCO_2/TJ and for N_2O: 0,004 tCO_2/TJ), as well as the default GWP figures (for CH_4: 25 and for N_2O: 298) are deemed valid by the applied methodology. According a published literature, a conversion factor of 7.14 could be used as the wood to charcoal production ratio for the situation in Mozambique[13]. Here is chosen anyhow conservatively to use the IPCC default ratio[14]. Therefore: $EF_{b,CH4}$= 0.3 tCO_2/TJ x 25 x 6 = 45.00 tCO_2/TJ $EF_{b,N2O}$ = 0.004 tCO_2/TJ x 298 x 6 = 7.152 tCO_2/TJ $EF_{b,nonCO2}$ = $EF_{b,CH4}$ + $EF_{b,N2O}$ = 52.152 tCO_2/TJ
Any comment:	Fixed for the entire VPA crediting period

Data / Parameter:	$EF_{p,co2}$
Data unit:	tCO_2/TJ
Description:	CO2 emission factor of the project fuel
Source of data used:	Calculated based on IPCC default value for wood
Value applied:	672
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	According the applied methodology CO_2 emission factor for charcoal may be estimated from project specific monitoring or alternatively by researching a conservative wood to charcoal production ratio (from IPCC, credible published literature, project-relevant measurement reports, or project-specific monitoring) and multiplying this value by the pertinent EF for wood. IPCC default value for wood, 112 tCO_2/TJ, is deemed valid by the applied methodology. According a published literature, a conversion factor of 7.14 could be used as the wood to charcoal production ratio for the situation in Mozambique[15]. Here is chosen anyhow conservatively to use the IPCC default ratio[16]. Therefore: $EF_{b,co2}$= 6 x 112 tCO_2/TJ x = 672 tCO_2/TJ

[13] Brouwer and Falcão, 2004. Wood fuel consumption in Maputo, Mozambique. Biomass and Bioenergy. Volume 27, Issue 3, September 2004, Pages 233–245. Available at www.sciencedirect.com
[14] http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gl/guidelin/ch1ref3.pdf (site visited 15/04/2014)
[15] Brouwer and Falcão, 2004. Wood fuel consumption in Maputo, Mozambique. Biomass and Bioenergy. Volume 27, Issue 3, September 2004, Pages 233–245. Available at www.sciencedirect.com
[16] http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gl/guidelin/ch1ref3.pdf (site visited 15/04/2014)

Any comment:	Fixed for the entire VPA crediting period

Data / Parameter:	$EF_{p,nonCO2}$
Data unit:	tCO_2/TJ
Description:	CO2 emission factor of the project fuel
Source of data used:	Calculated based on IPCC default value for wood
Value applied:	52.152
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	According the applied methodology Non-CO_2 emission factor for charcoal may be estimated from project specific monitoring or alternatively by researching a conservative wood to charcoal production ratio (from IPCC, credible published literature, project-relevant measurement reports, or project-specific monitoring) and multiplying this value by the pertinent EF for wood. IPCC default values for wood (for CH_4: 0,3 tCO_2/TJ and for N_2O: 0,004 tCO_2/TJ), as well as the default GWP figures (for CH_4: 25 and for N_2O: 298) are deemed valid by the applied methodology. According a published literature, a conversion factor of 7.14 could be used as the wood to charcoal production ratio for the situation in Mozambique[17]. Here is chosen anyhow conservatively to use the IPCC default ratio[18]. Therefore: $EF_{p,CH4}$= 0.3 tCO_2/TJ x 25 x 6 = 45.00 tCO_2/TJ $EFp_{,N2O}$ = 0.004 tCO_2/TJ x 298 x 6 = 7.152 tCO_2/TJ $EF_{p,nonCO2} = EF_{p,CH4} + EF_{p,N2O}$ = 52.152 tCO_2/TJ
Any comment:	Fixed for the entire VPA crediting period

Data / Parameter:	NCV_b
Data unit:	TJ/ton
Description:	Net calorific value of the fuel that is substituted or reduced
Source of data used:	IPCC default value for charcoal

[17] Brouwer and Falcão, 2004. Wood fuel consumption in Maputo, Mozambique. Biomass and Bioenergy. Volume 27, Issue 3, September 2004, Pages 233–245. Available at www.sciencedirect.com

[18] http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gl/guidelin/ch1ref3.pdf (site visited 15/04/2014)

Value applied:	0.0295
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	IPCC default values are deemed valid by Methodology
Any comment:	Fixed for the entire VPA crediting period

Data / Parameter:	NCV_p
Data unit:	TJ/ton
Description:	Net calorific value of the project fuel
Source of data used:	IPCC default value for charcoal
Value applied:	0.0295
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	IPCC default values are deemed valid by Methodology
Any comment:	Fixed for the entire VPA crediting period

Data / Parameter:	$f_{NRB,i,y}$
Data unit:	Fraction
Description:	Fraction of biomass used during year y for the considered scenario that can be established as non-renewable biomass
Source of data used:	A default country specific fraction available on the CDM website[19]
Value applied:	0.91
Justification of the	The NRB is assessed in accordance with one of the approaches given in the

[19] http://cdm.unfccc.int/DNA/fNRB/index.html

choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	methodology; here the default country specific fraction available on the CDM website is used.
Any comment:	Fixed for the entire VPA crediting period, although the project proponent may choose to re-examine the assessment at any time. f_{NRB} must be reassessed on the possible renewal of the crediting period in accordance with the applied methodology.

Data / Parameter:	$P_{b,y}$
Data unit:	tons/hh-day
Description:	Specific fuel consumption for an individual technology in baseline scenario b during year y converted to tons/day
Source of data used:	Baseline FT
Value applied:	0.00217
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	A Baseline FT[20] has been made in accordance with the Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption Version 1, Draft General Guidelines On Sampling And Surveys; EB37 Annex 27; and Standard For Sampling And Surveys For CDM Project Activities and Programme of Activities (Version 02); EB65 Annex 2. The result of Baseline FT is conservative in comparison to the initial Baseline Survey (2.7 kg/household-day)[21] as well compared to the level reported by Atanassov B., et al. (2012) in the "Mozambique Urban Biomass Energy Analysis 2012", which reports the average daily charcoal use among the households (using charcoal as only cooking fuel) in Maputo/Matola area to be 2.64 kg/household-day[22].
Any comment:	Fixed for the entire VPA crediting period in accordance with the applied methodology (page 6) and the PoA-DD page 26 as the project activity targets non-industrial applications. Anyhow, the baseline must be reassessed on the possible renewal of the crediting period in accordance with the applied methodology.

[21] Cooperação para o Desenvolvimento e Morada Humana (CDM), 2012. Baseline survey.
[22] Atanassov B., et al., 2012. Mozambique Urban Biomass Energy Analysis 2012 - MAPUTO – MATOLA - BEIRA – NAMPULA. EuropeAid/127640/SER/MZ: Maputo.

B.5.2. Ex-ante calculation of emission reductions:

As an example the below table summarizes the values used for ex-ante emission reductions estimated for the first project year. The used equations are summarized below. For full calculations please see accompanying Ex-Ante Calculations Spreadsheet[23].

Parameter	Value	Unit	Description
$BE_{b,y}$	13.848	tCO_2e/yr	Baseline emissions for baseline scenario b during the year y
$B_{b,y}$	707	tons/yr	Quantity of fuel consumed in baseline scenario b during year y
$f_{NRB,i,y}$	0.91	Fraction	Fraction of biomass used during year y for the considered scenario that can be established as non-renewable biomass
NCV_b	0.0295	TJ/tons	Net calorific value of the fuel that is substituted or reduced(charcoal)
$EF_{b,CO2}$	672	tCO_2/TJ	CO2 emission factor of the fuel that is substituted or reduced(charcoal)
$EF_{b,nonCO2}$	52.152	tCO_2/TJ	Non-CO2 emission factor of fuel that is substituted or reduced(charcoal)
$N_{p,y}$	893	Dimensionless	Technologies in the project database for project scenario p through year y
$P_{b,y}$	0.00217	tons/hh-day	Specific fuel consumption for an individual technology in baseline scenario b during year y converted to tons/day (charcoal)
$PE_{p,y}$	5,389	tCO_2e/yr	Project emissions for project scenario p during year y
$B_{p,y}$	275	tons/yr	Quantity of fuel consumed in project scenario p during year y(charcoal)
$EF_{p,CO2}$	672	tCO_2/TJ	CO_2 emission factor of the project fuel (charcoal)
$EF_{p,nonCO2}$	52.152	tCO_2/TJ	Non-CO_2 emission factor the project fuel (charcoal)
NCV_p	0.0295	TJ/tons	Net calorific value of the project fuel (charcoal)
$P_{p,y}$	0.000513	tons/day	Specific fuel consumption for an individual technology in project scenario p during year y (charcoal)
$U_{p,y}$	0.80	Percentage	Cumulative usage rate for technologies in project scenario p during year y, based on cumulative installation rate and drop-off rate
n_{new}	0.423	Percentage	Thermal efficiency of efficient cook stove
n_{old}	0.10	Percentage	Thermal efficiency of baseline stove
DF_{η}	0.01	Percentage	Discount factor to account for efficiency loss of project cookstoves (for ex ante estimations only)

[23] See the enclosed "Ex-ante Calculations ver01"

$LE_{p,y}$	0	tCO_2e/yr	Leakage for project scenario p in year y
ER_y	8,459	tCO_2e/yr	Emission Reductions for total project activity in year y

Baseline Emissions

$$BE_{b,y} = B_{b,y}\left(\left(fNRB_y * EF_{b,fuel,co2}\right) + EF_{b,fuel,nonco2}\right) * NCV_{b,fuel}$$

Where:

$$B_{b,y} = N_{p,y} * P_{b,y}$$

Project Emissions

$$PE_{p,y} = B_{p,y} * \left(\left(fNRB_y * EF_{p,fuel,co2}\right) + EF_{p,fuel,nonco2}\right) * NCV_{p,fuel}$$

Where:

$$B_{p,y} = N_{p,y} * \left(\left(P_{p,y} * U_{p,y}\right) + \left(P_{b,y} * \left(1 - U_{p,y}\right)\right)\right)$$

And:

$$P_{p,y} = {}^{n_{old}}\!/_{n_{new,y}} * P_{b,y}$$

Overall Emission Reductions

$$ER_y = \sum BE_{b,y} - \sum PE_{p,y} - \sum LE_{p,y}$$

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1247 Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi-Country PoA

B.5.3. Summary of the ex-ante estimation of emission reductions:

Year	Estimation of baseline emissions (tCO_2)	Estimation of project activity emission (tCO_2)	Estimation of leakage (tCO_2)	Estimation of overall emission reductions (tCO_2)
26/03/2014 - 25/03/2015	13,848	5,389	0	8,459
26/03/2015 - 25/03/2016	16,484	6,490	0	9,994
26/03/2016 - 25/03/2017	16,484	6,569	0	9,915
26/03/2017 - 25/03/2018	16,484	6,652	0	9,832
26/03/2018 - 25/03/2019	16,484	6,740	0	9,744
26/03/2019 - 25/03/2020	16,484	6,832	0	9,652
26/03/2020 - 25/03/2021	16,484	6,930	0	9,554
Total (tCO_2)	112,751	45,601	0	67,150

B.6. Application of the monitoring methodology and description of the monitoring plan:

B.6.1. Description of the monitoring plan:

For further details and the full Monitoring Plan, see the attached 'Project Monitoring Plan'[24] document.

A. Installation Record

A comprehensive installation record will record the following information:

- Date of installation
- Model of the stove
- Unique Stove ID
- Quantity of stoves installed
- Name, address and telephone number of all stove end users where possible
- GPS location of the end user's household where possible
- Mode of use: commercial/domestic

AVSI Foundation will collect the above information in paper format during the stove distribution. The data will be backed up electronically, with original documentation being stored for the entire life cycle of the project and a period of 2 years afterwards.

B. Project Database

The project database will be derived from the Installation Record, with project technologies differentiated by different project scenarios. The project proponent expects that any improvements to the current design will not involve significant changes in combustion technology or changes in thermal efficiency of +/- 5%, and hence will not entail a new project scenario. Any such changes to the current design will however be recorded in the project database. The useful life of the stove technology is estimated to be at least 7 years[25] and therefore extends the chosen crediting period. All data collected in relation to the project will be held in the local office and/or on the Project Database for the entire life cycle of the project and a period of 2 years afterwards. The data may be archived during the project in order to maintain clarity and security.

C. Ongoing Monitoring Studies

The following ongoing monitoring studies are conducted for each project scenario following verification of the associated initial project studies. It is also the intention of the project developer to

[24] Project Monitoring Plan
[25] Envirofit, 2014

monitor future VPAs in the same project area using the same monitoring studies as per this VPA (i.e. a single sampling plan covering a group of VPAs).

a) Monitoring Survey - Completed annually, beginning within 1 year of project registration

The monitoring survey investigates changes over time in a project scenario by surveying end users with project technologies on an annual basis.

b) Usage Survey - Completed annually, on time for any request of issuance

The usage survey provides a single usage parameter that is weighted based on drop off rates that are representative of the age distribution for project technologies in the installation record.

c) Project KPT (FT) Update - Completed at least every other year

The FT Update will provide a fuel consumption assessment representative of the project technologies currently in use. As the stove remains materially the same each year, an Age Test may be chosen to be applied instead of a PFT.

d) Leakage Assessment- Completed every other year

The potential sources of leakage will be investigated every two years in accordance with the page 11 of the applied methodology. If the assessment quantifies an increase in fuel consumption by the non-project households attributable to the project activity, then calculations will be adjusted to account for this. Leakage is either calculated as a quantitative emissions volume (tCO_2e) or as a percentage of total emission reductions. Leakage risks deemed very low can be ignored as long as the case for their insignificance is substantiated.

The potential leakage sources listed in the applied methodology to be investigated during the monitoring are presented below with an initial ex-ante evaluation of their significance:

1) The displaced baseline technologies are reused outside the project boundary in place of lower emitting technology or in a manner suggesting more usage than would have occurred in the absence of the project.

As per the baseline survey and general observations on the surrounding districts, the most families uses charcoal stoves, the use of lower emitting technologies is marginal. Moreover, most of the project families gives away the baseline stove at the moment buying the project stove. Therefore, it's not expected that the displaced baseline technologies would be reused outside the project boundary in place of lower emitting technology or in a manner suggesting more usage than would have occurred in the absence of the project.

2) The non-renewable biomass or fossil fuels saved under the project activity are used by non-project users who previously used lower emitting energy sources.

As per the baseline survey and general observations on the surrounding districts, the most families uses charcoal as cooking fuel. The use of lower emitting energy sources is marginal. Therefore, it's

not expected that the lower emitting energy sources would be replaced because of the project activity.

3) The project significantly impacts the NRB fraction in their baseline scenario.

It is not expected that the project significantly impacts the NRB fraction which is 0.91 for Mozambique based on the default country specific data available on the UNFCCC CDM website.

4) The project populations compensates for loss of the space heating effect of inefficient technology by adopting some other form of heating or by retaining some use of inefficient technology.

As per the general observations the space heating is not a common approach in the project area and therefore, this leakage source is not expected to be significant in the project area.

5) By virtue of promotion and marketing of a new technology with higher efficiency, the project stimulates substitution within households who commonly used a technology with relatively lower emissions, in cases where such a trend is not eligible as an evolving baseline.

As per the baseline survey most of the families in the project area are using inefficient charcoal stoves. Currently the use of technologies with lower emissions than the project technology is marginal. Therefore, the project is not expected to stimulate the substitution within households using a technology with relatively lower emissions compared to the project technology.

e) Non-renewable Biomass Assessment Update - Reassessed at renewal of crediting period

In accordance with the methodology, the NRB assessment will remain fixed for the entire crediting period, although the project proponent may choose to reexamine the assessment at any time.

Below tables presents the list of the parameters to be monitored over the crediting period:

Data / Parameter:	$P_{p,y}$
Data unit:	tons/hh-day
Description:	Specific fuel consumption for an individual technology in project scenario p during year y converted to tons/day
Source of data used:	Ex ante: Estimated based on Baseline Survey and baseline and project stove efficiencies Ex post: Project FT, project FT updates
Value applied:	Ex ante:

	Project year | **$P_{p,y}$** 1 | 0.000513 2 | 0.000525 3 | 0.000538 4 | 0.000552 5 | 0.000567 6 | 0.000582 7 | 0.000598	
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	The data will be gathered before the verification through a Project FT according to Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption Version 1, Draft General Guidelines On Sampling And Surveys; EB37 Annex 27; and Standard For Sampling And Surveys For CDM Project Activities and Programme of Activities (Version 02); EB65 Annex 2. For ex ante situation an estimate achieved through the Baseline FT and the estimated baseline (10%)[26] and project stove efficiencies (42.3%)[27] is used. Moreover, an annual efficiency lost of 1% is estimated ex-ante for the project stoves[28]. $P_{p,y} = {n_{old}}/{n_{new,y}} * P_{b,y}$ For the first project year: $P_{p,y}$ = 0.1/0.423 * 0.00217 tons/day = 0.000513 tons/day Ex-post: The values of $P_{p,y}$ will be updated before the verification based on results achieved by the Project FT.	
Any comment:	This parameter is monitored. A single project fuel consumption parameter is weighted to be representative of the quantity of project technologies of each age being credited in a given project scenario.	

[26] See footnote 24 of the applied methodology
[27] Colorado State University, 2013. Emissions and Performance Report CH-2200.
[28]For efficiency lost is used the annual default value presented in the Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves (February 2013). Available at: http://www.goldstandard.org/energy/methodologies

Data / Parameter:	$U_{p,y}$
Data unit:	Percentage
Description:	Cumulative usage rate for technologies in project scenario p during year y, based on cumulative installation rate and drop-off rate
Source of data used:	Ex ante: Assumed to be 0.8 in the absence of any data for validation Ex post: Annual Usage Survey
Value applied:	Ex ante: 0.8
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	Annual usage survey completed for each crediting year. Random selection will be controlled by a computer using unique IDs.
Any comment:	This parameter is monitored

Data / Parameter:	$N_{p,y}$
Data unit:	Project technologies credited (households)
Description:	Technologies in the project database for project scenario p through year y
Source of data used:	Ex ante: Estimated based on the stove distribution plan Ex post: Installation record
Value applied:	Ex ante: **Project year** / **$N_{p,y}$** 1 / 893 2 / 1063 3 / 1063 4 / 1063 5 / 1063 6 / 1063 7 / 1063
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement	The number of project technologies (i.e. households) included in the project will be monitored continuously using an electronic database derived from the installation record. Quality of data uploaded will be assured by a computer using unique IDs to

methods and procedures actually applied:	ensure no duplication of records resulting from human error.
Any comment:	This parameter is monitored

Data / Parameter:	$LE_{p,y}$
Data unit:	tCO_2e/year
Description:	Leakage for project scenario p in year y
Source of data used:	Ex ante: The ex ante projections for each leakage sources indicated in the methodology have been made based on the Baseline Survey and general observations as described above under the title "d) Leakage Assessment- Completed every other year". Based on the ex-ante assessment leakage is estimated ex ante to be zero Ex post: Monitoring surveys
Value applied:	Ex ante: 0
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	Monitoring Kitchen Surveys supported by desk-based research – a biennial assessment will be made as per the methodology. Monitoring surveys are randomly selected to represent the wider population.
Any comment:	This parameter is monitored.

SECTION C. Stakeholders' comments

C.1. Brief description how comments by local stakeholders have been invited and compiled:

Local stakeholders were invited to participate in a consultation for the implementation of VPA: Improved Cook Stoves in Chamanculo C, Maputo (Mozambique). This comprised two physical meetings organized, one on 24th and one on 27th of January 2014. First meeting was targeted for the representatives of local authorities, community leaders and NGOs and the other for local people.

Figure 5. The first Local Stakeholder Consultation meeting was held on 24th of January 2014 in Centro Maria Rizzo in Maputo. (Photos Fondazione AVSI)

Figure 6. The second Local Stakeholder Consultation meeting was held on 27th of January 2014 in Centro Communitario de Chamanculo C in Maputo. (Photos Fondazione AVSI)

Invitations

Invitations for the physical meetings were made through public invitations (posters) and personal invitations (emails, letters and direct verbal invitations). When possible, the invitations included the project summary and the meeting agenda as attachment.

Public Invitation: The meeting agenda together with the project summary were placed in the visible and public place in front of the "Centro Communitario de Chamanculo C" two weeks prior the meeting time of 27th of January 2014 to inform the local people about the oncoming consultation event.

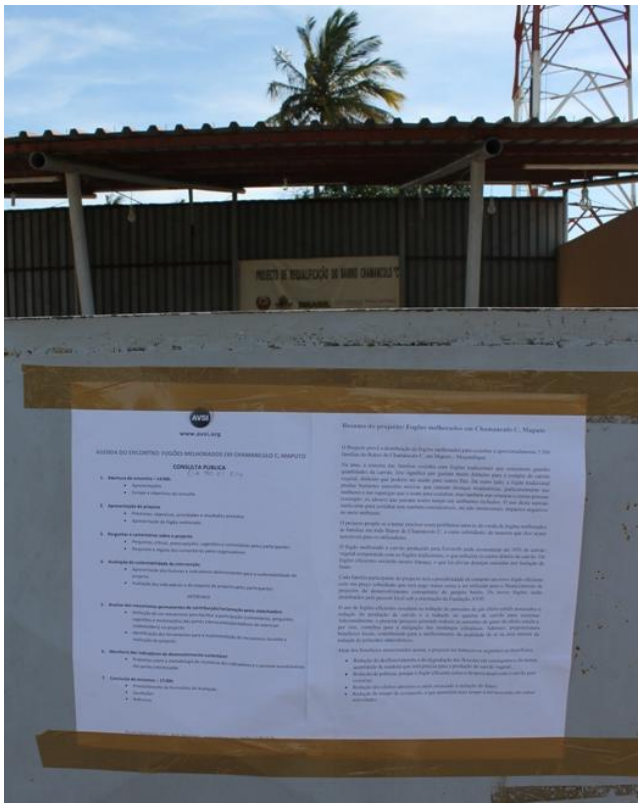
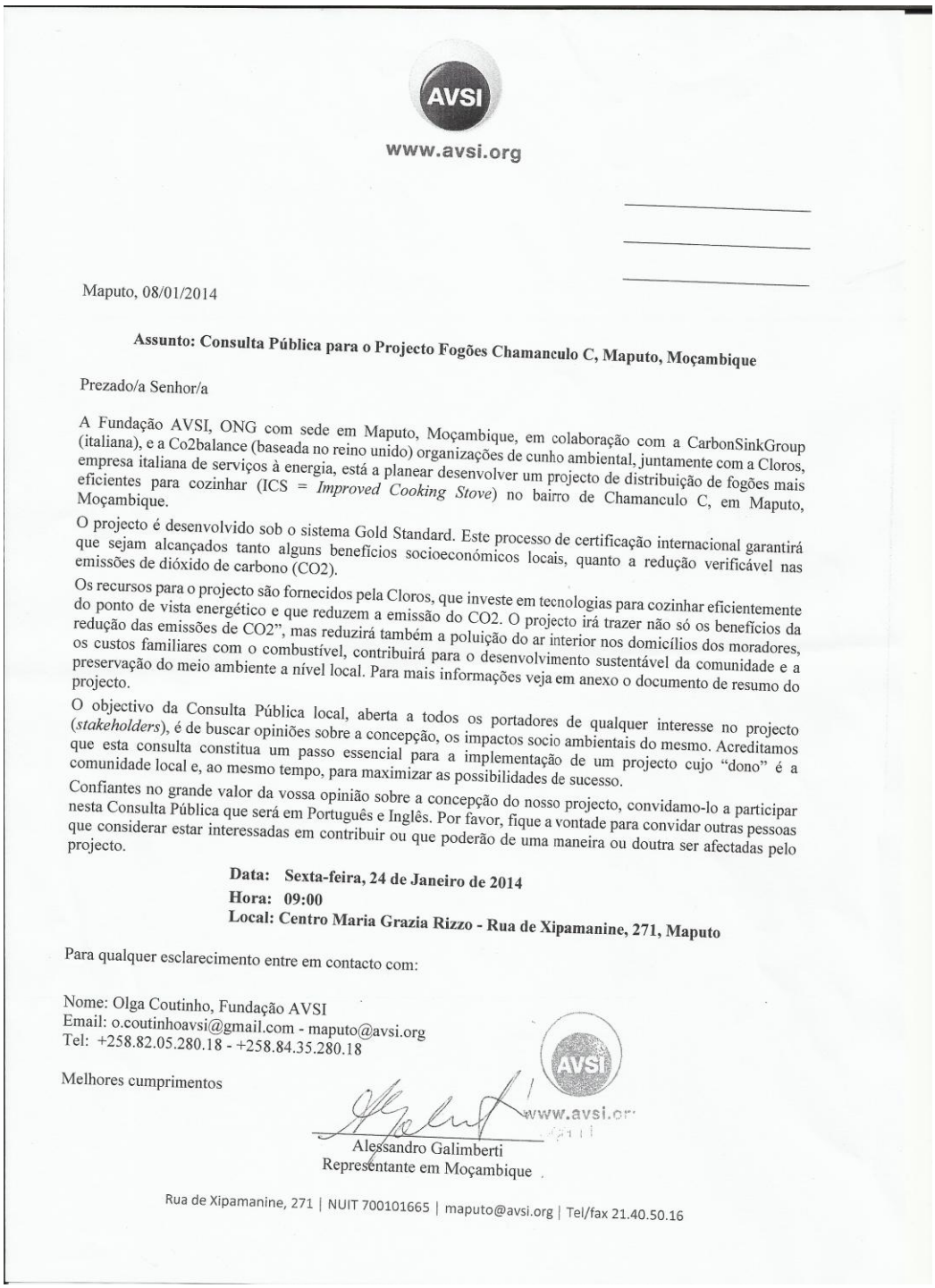


Figure 7. Poster located in front of "Centro Communitario de Chamanculo C" (Photo Fondazione AVSI)

Personal Invitation: Personal invitations were made to the representatives of the local authorities, local and international NGOs with a presence in the area, and to the heads of the quarters which were further asked to inform verbally the possible stove beneficiaries. Individuals to be contacted were identified by Fondazione AVSI, who has been working in the area for several years. For both of the meetings the personal invitations were made via post or delivered by hand, depending on the situation[29]. Moreover, for the meeting of 24th of January also invitations via email were made, for example, for the international NGOs. The invitation letters and the invitation email are presented below.

[29] See the enclosed Invitation receipts.

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1247 Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi-Country PoA



AVSI
www.avsi.org

Maputo, 08/01/2014

Assunto: Consulta Pública para o Projecto Fogões Chamanculo C, Maputo, Moçambique

Prezado/a Senhor/a

A Fundação AVSI, ONG com sede em Maputo, Moçambique, em colaboração com a CarbonSinkGroup (italiana), e a Co2balance (baseada no reino unido) organizações de cunho ambiental, juntamente com a Cloros, empresa italiana de serviços à energia, está a planear desenvolver um projecto de distribuição de fogões mais eficientes para cozinhar (ICS = *Improved Cooking Stove*) no bairro de Chamanculo C, em Maputo, Moçambique.

O projecto é desenvolvido sob o sistema Gold Standard. Este processo de certificação internacional garantirá que sejam alcançados tanto alguns benefícios socioeconómicos locais, quanto a redução verificável nas emissões de dióxido de carbono (CO2).

Os recursos para o projecto são fornecidos pela Cloros, que investe em tecnologias para cozinhar eficientemente do ponto de vista energético e que reduzem a emissão do CO2. O projecto irá trazer não só os benefícios da redução das emissões de CO2", mas reduzirá também a poluição do ar interior nos domicílios dos moradores, os custos familiares com o combustível, contribuirá para o desenvolvimento sustentável da comunidade e a preservação do meio ambiente a nível local. Para mais informações veja em anexo o documento de resumo do projecto.

O objectivo da Consulta Pública local, aberta a todos os portadores de qualquer interesse no projecto (*stakeholders*), é de buscar opiniões sobre a concepção, os impactos socio ambientais do mesmo. Acreditamos que esta consulta constitua um passo essencial para a implementação de um projecto cujo "dono" é a comunidade local e, ao mesmo tempo, para maximizar as possibilidades de sucesso.

Confiantes no grande valor da vossa opinião sobre a concepção do nosso projecto, convidamo-lo a participar nesta Consulta Pública que será em Português e Inglês. Por favor, fique a vontade para convidar outras pessoas que considerar estar interessadas em contribuir ou que poderão de uma maneira ou doutra ser afectadas pelo projecto.

Data: Sexta-feira, 24 de Janeiro de 2014
Hora: 09:00
Local: Centro Maria Grazia Rizzo - Rua de Xipamanine, 271, Maputo

Para qualquer esclarecimento entre em contacto com:

Nome: Olga Coutinho, Fundação AVSI
Email: o.coutinhoavsi@gmail.com - maputo@avsi.org
Tel: +258.82.05.280.18 - +258.84.35.280.18

Melhores cumprimentos

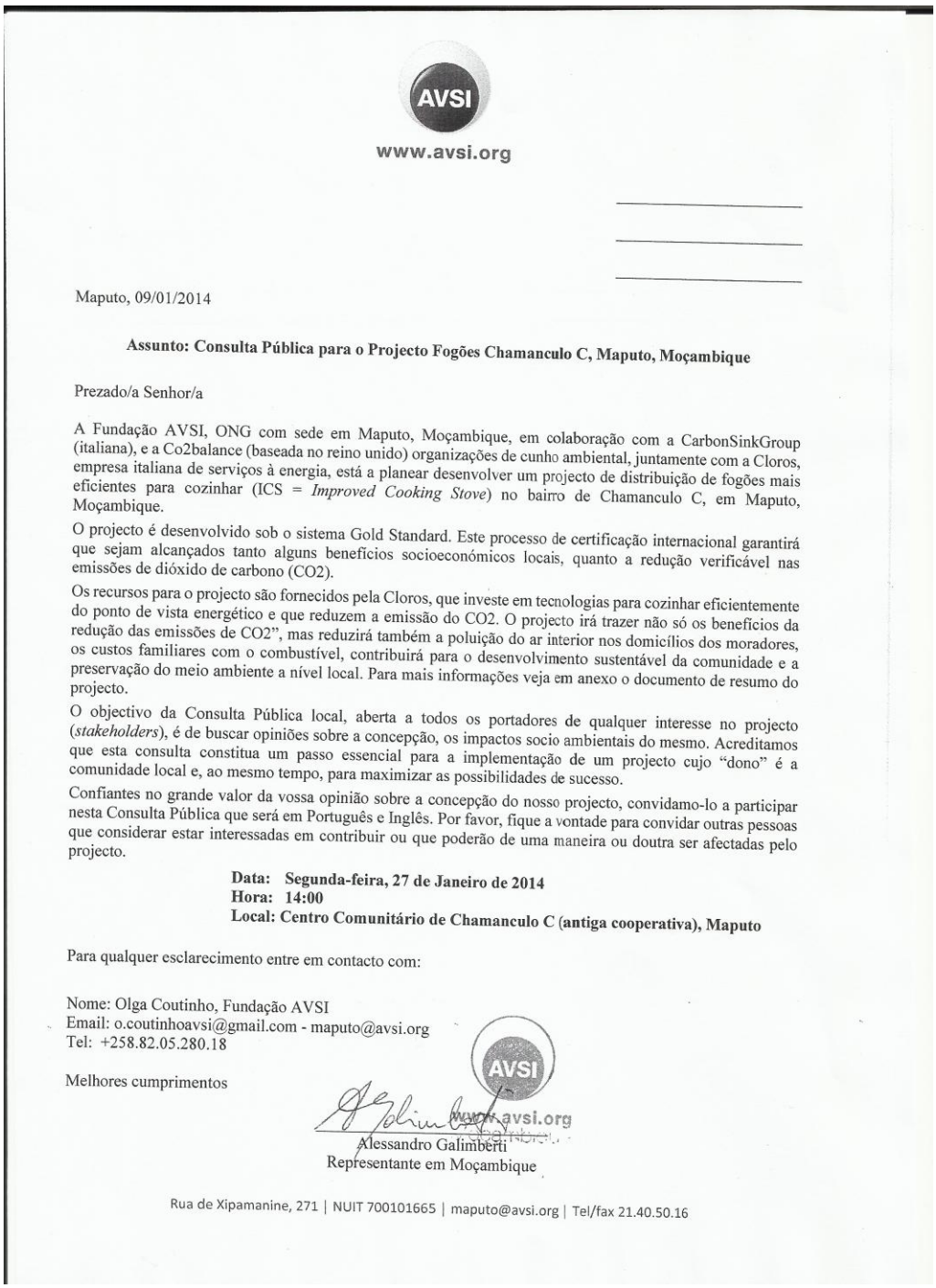
AVSI
www.avsi.org

Alessandro Galimberti
Representante em Moçambique

Rua de Xipamanine, 271 | NUIT 700101665 | maputo@avsi.org | Tel/fax 21.40.50.16

Figure 8. Invitation letter for the meeting of the 24th of January 2014.

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1247 Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi-Country PoA



AVSI

www.avsi.org

Maputo, 09/01/2014

Assunto: Consulta Pública para o Projecto Fogões Chamanculo C, Maputo, Moçambique

Prezado/a Senhor/a

A Fundação AVSI, ONG com sede em Maputo, Moçambique, em colaboração com a CarbonSinkGroup (italiana), e a Co2balance (baseada no reino unido) organizações de cunho ambiental, juntamente com a Cloros, empresa italiana de serviços à energia, está a planear desenvolver um projecto de distribuição de fogões mais eficientes para cozinhar (ICS = *Improved Cooking Stove*) no bairro de Chamanculo C, em Maputo, Moçambique.

O projecto é desenvolvido sob o sistema Gold Standard. Este processo de certificação internacional garantirá que sejam alcançados tanto alguns benefícios socioeconómicos locais, quanto a redução verificável nas emissões de dióxido de carbono (CO2).

Os recursos para o projecto são fornecidos pela Cloros, que investe em tecnologias para cozinhar eficientemente do ponto de vista energético e que reduzem a emissão do CO2. O projecto irá trazer não só os benefícios da redução das emissões de CO2", mas reduzirá também a poluição do ar interior nos domicílios dos moradores, os custos familiares com o combustível, contribuirá para o desenvolvimento sustentável da comunidade e a preservação do meio ambiente a nível local. Para mais informações veja em anexo o documento de resumo do projecto.

O objectivo da Consulta Pública local, aberta a todos os portadores de qualquer interesse no projecto (*stakeholders*), é de buscar opiniões sobre a concepção, os impactos socio ambientais do mesmo. Acreditamos que esta consulta constitua um passo essencial para a implementação de um projecto cujo "dono" é a comunidade local e, ao mesmo tempo, para maximizar as possibilidades de sucesso.

Confiantes no grande valor da vossa opinião sobre a concepção do nosso projecto, convidamo-lo a participar nesta Consulta Pública que será em Português e Inglês. Por favor, fique a vontade para convidar outras pessoas que considerar estar interessadas em contribuir ou que poderão de uma maneira ou doutra ser afectadas pelo projecto.

Data: Segunda-feira, 27 de Janeiro de 2014
Hora: 14:00
Local: Centro Comunitário de Chamanculo C (antiga cooperativa), Maputo

Para qualquer esclarecimento entre em contacto com:

Nome: Olga Coutinho, Fundação AVSI
Email: o.coutinhoavsi@gmail.com - maputo@avsi.org
Tel: +258.82.05.280.18

Melhores cumprimentos

AVSI
www.avsi.org

Alessandro Galimberti
Representante em Moçambique

Rua de Xipamanine, 271 | NUIT 700101665 | maputo@avsi.org | Tel/fax 21.40.50.16

Figure 9. Invitation letter for the meeting of 27th of January 2014.

Assunto: Consulta Pública para o Projecto Fogões Chamanculo C, Maputo, Moçambique

Prezado/a Senhor/a

A Fundação AVSI, ONG com sede em Maputo, Moçambique, em colaboração com a CarbonSinkGroup (italiana), e a Co2balance (baseada no reino unido) organizações de cunho ambiental, juntamente com a Cloros, empresa italiana de serviços à energia, está a planear desenvolver um projecto de distribuição de fogões mais eficientes para cozinhar (ICS = *Improved Cooking Stove*) no bairro de Chamanculo C, em Maputo, Moçambique.

O projecto é desenvolvido sob o sistema Gold Standard. Este processo de certificação internacional garantirá que sejam alcançados tanto alguns benefícios socioeconómicos locais, quanto a redução verificável nas emissões de dióxido de carbono (CO2).

Os recursos para o projecto são fornecidos pela Cloros, que investe em tecnologias para cozinhar eficientemente do ponto de vista energético e que reduzem a emissão do CO2. O projecto irá trazer não só os benefícios da redução das emissões de CO2", mas reduzirá também a poluição do ar interior nos domicílios dos moradores, os custos familiares com o combustível, contribuirá para o desenvolvimento sustentável da comunidade e a preservação do meio ambiente a nível local. Para mais informações veja em anexo o documento de resumo do projecto.

O objectivo da Consulta Pública local, aberta a todos os portadores de qualquer interesse no projecto (*stakeholders*), é de buscar opiniões sobre a concepção, os impactos socio ambientais do mesmo. Acreditamos que esta consulta constitua um passo essencial para a implementação de um projecto cujo "dono" é a comunidade local e, ao mesmo tempo, para maximizar as possibilidades de sucesso.

Confiantes no grande valor da vossa opinião sobre a concepção do nosso projecto, convidamo-lo a participar nesta Consulta Pública que será em Português e Inglês. Por favor, fique a vontade para convidar outras pessoas que considerar estar interessadas em contribuir ou que poderão de uma maneira ou doutra ser afectadas pelo projecto.

Data: Sexta-feira, 24 de Janeiro de 2014

Hora: 09:00
Local: Centro Maria Grazia Rizzo - Rua de Xipamanine, 271, Maputo

Para qualquer esclarecimento entre em contacto com:

Nome: Olga Coutinho, Fundação AVSI
Email: o.coutinhoavsi@gmail.com - maputo@avsi.org
Tel: +258.82.05.280.18 - +258.84.35.280.18

Melhores cumprimentos
Alessandro Galimberti
Representante em Moçambique
Maputo, 08/01/2014

Figure 10. Invitation email for the meeting of 24th of January 2014.

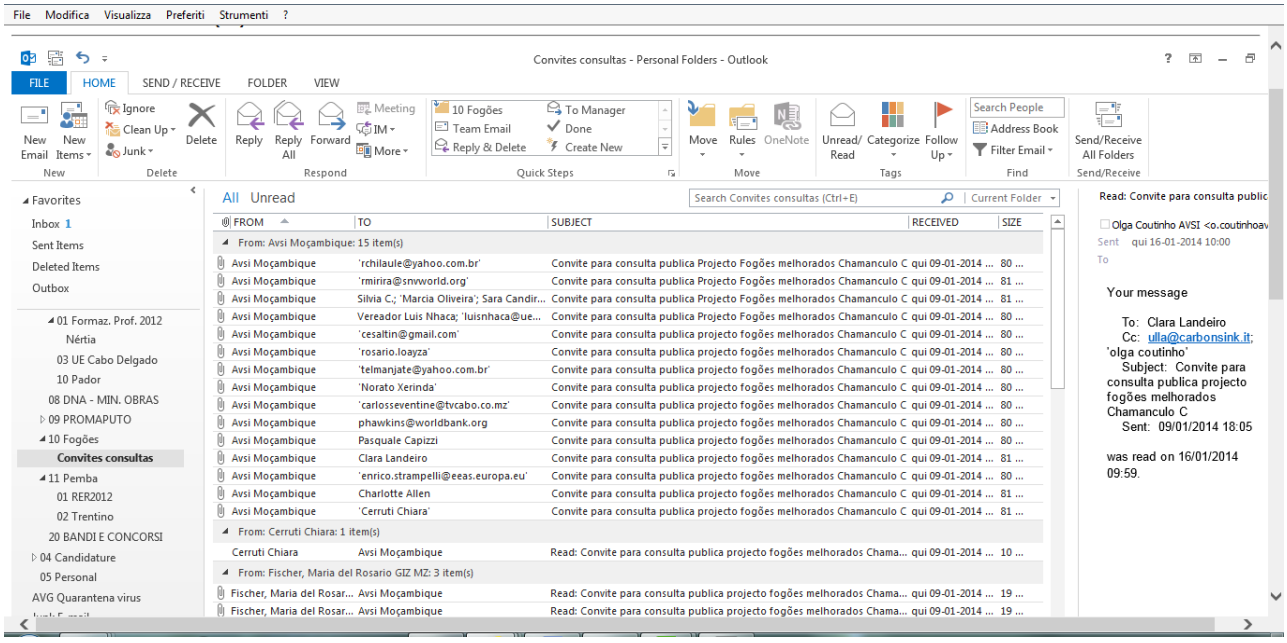


Figure 11. Screenshot showing the sent email.

A 'tracking list' of invitations has been established for the stakeholder meetings to ensure that invitations were monitored and logged for responses.

Category Code	Organisation (if relevant)	Name of invitee	Way of invitation	Date of invitation	Confirm. received? Yes/No
A	Head of the quarter 13 D	Francisco Miambo	Letter	07/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 13 C	Otilia Salomaõ	Letter	07/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 20 A	Deolinda M. Manhiça	Letter	07/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 24 A	Aniceto Jossini	Letter	07/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 24	Andelina Ismael	Letter	07/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 25	Paolino Jaime Langa	Letter	07/01/2014, 09/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 16	Isabel Tui	Letter	07/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 9 B	Teodorio Muianga	Letter	07/01/2014, 09/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 9 A	Felisa Maca	Letter	07/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 25 A	Samuel J. Banze	Letter	07/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 29 A	Mario Saute	Letter	07/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 10 A	Antonio Nhamtumbo	Letter	07/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 26 A	Laura Fenicela	Letter	07/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 28	Lucio A. Taela	Letter	07/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 6	Alberto Januário	Letter	08/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 14	Rodrigues Iamusse	Letter	08/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 17 E	Afoso Diche	Letter	08/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 7	Maria Mulungo	Letter	08/01/2014	Yes

A	Head of the quarter 9 C	Auneta Mazive	Letter	08/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 23 B	Manuel Mutata	Letter	08/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 17	Ricardo Francisco	Letter	08/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 10	Emilia Barata Heriques	Letter	08/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 24	Fernando Mabunuane	Letter	08/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 20	Zefania Sigauque	Letter	08/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 17 C	Fernando Mabuane	Letter	08/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 19 B	Antonio F. Chirinza	Letter	08/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 8 C	Celio Felisberto Fumo	Letter	08/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 24 B	Castigo D. Chemane	Letter	08/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 13	Relia Armando	Letter	09/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 11 A	Rodrigues Zunguze	Letter	09/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 2	Emidio Constantino	Letter	09/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 2 A	Mangaria Mussagy	Letter	09/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 1 A	Cristina Langa	Letter	09/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 27	Corolemo Alberto	Letter	09/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 11 D	Joana Machava	Letter	09/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 11 C	Isaias Tomas Vilanados	Letter	09/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 11	Angelo Iechichava	Letter	09/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 27 A	Jose Pendro	Letter	09/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 10 B	Paulo Maleia	Letter	09/01/2014	Yes

A	Head of the quarter 17 C	Antonio Marques	Letter	09/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 17 A	Milca Fenias	Letter	10/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 12	Lucia Da Conrseição	Letter	10/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 22 B	Hubertis Massange	Letter	11/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 22	Maria L. Tembe	Letter	11/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter A	Adelina M. Maposse	Letter	11/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 13 A	Sebastian Boavida Chamane	Letter	11/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 4	Joãd Francisco Mabonde	Letter	11/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 19 A	Frederico Manhavene	Letter	11/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 13 B	Sebastian Mandlate	Letter	11/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 16 A	Davide Nhancale	Letter	12/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 26	Sebastian Nhancale	Letter	12/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 29	Emilia Pinto	Letter	12/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 11 B	Albertina Sedro	Letter	12/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 15	Rosalia T. Sangue	Letter	12/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 18	Monis A. Chiwone	Letter	12/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 1	Bento Sitoe	Letter	12/01/2014	Yes
A	Head of the quarter 18	José Americo Tafula	Letter	09/01/2014	Yes
B	Escola Primaria	-	Letter	10/01/2014	Yes
B	Hospital Geral	-	Letter	10/01/2014	Yes
B	Fundo de Energia (FUNAE)	-	Letter	10/01/2014	Yes

B	The Mozambican Environment Fund (FUNAB)	Carlos Seventine	Letter	10/01/2014	Yes
B	Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA)	Mauricio Xerinda	Letter	10/01/2014	Yes
B	Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA)	Telma Manjate	Letter	09/01/2014	Yes
B	Maputo Municipal Council (CMM) - District Councillor	Vereador De Salubridade	Letter	09/01/2014	Yes
B	Maputo Municipal Council (CMM) - Urban planning and Environment Councillor	Luis Nhaca	Letter, Email	09/01/2014	Yes
B	Maputo Municipal Council (CMM) - Urban planning and Environment Councillor	R. Chilaule	Email	09/01/2014	No
B	Direcão Nacional De Promocão Ambiental	-	Letter	09/01/2014	Yes
B	Chamanculo C, Secretery	Zeferino Chico	Letter	09/01/2014	Yes
B	Chamanculo C	-	Letter	10/01/2014	Yes
C	DNA of the host country	Rosa Cesaltina Benedito	Email, Letter	18/12/2013, 09/01/2014	Yes
D	Amandla	Martinho Miambo	Letter	12/01/2014	Yes
D	Missão São José	-	Letter	10/01/2014	Yes
D	Asscodecha	-	Letter	10/01/2014	Yes
D	Khandlelo	-	Letter	10/01/2014	Yes
D	Smart Development Stories (SNV)	Rui Mirira	Email	09/01/2014	Yes
D	Centro Mãos na Terra (CMT)	Marcia Oliveira, Sara Candiracci	Email	09/01/2014	No
D	German International	Loayza Del Rosario	Email	09/01/2014	Yes

	Cooperation (GIZ)	Cortes			
D	Global Environment Facility (Gef)	Marilia Telma Antonio Manjate	Email	09/01/2014	No
D	Mozambique Carbon Initiative (MOZCARBON)	Norato Xerinda	Email	09/01/2014	No
D	Climate Change Planning and Development Consultant	Charlotte Allen	Email	09/01/2014	No
D	World Bank	Peter Hawkins	Email	09/01/2014	No
D	UNDP	Clara Landeiro	Email	09/01/2014	No
D	UN HANBITAT	Pasquale Capizzi	Email	09/01/2014	No
D	ENI	Cerruti Chiara	Email	09/01/2014	No
E	Gold Standard	Johann Thaler	Email	18/12/2013	No
F	HELIO International	Helene O'Connor-Lajambe	Email	24/12/2013	No
F	Mercy Corps	David Nicholson	Email	24/12/2013	No
F	REEEP	Katrin Harvey	Email	24/12/2013	No
F	World Vision	Dr. Dean C. Thomson	Email	24/12/2013	No
F	WWF International	Bella Roscher	Email	24/12/2013	No

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1247 Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi-Country PoA

Meeting Preparation

Before the actual meetings the following documents and preparations were made:

1) Non-technical Summary

A simple description of the project was prepared both in English and Portuguese:

Project Summary

Improved Cook Stoves in Chamanculo C, Maputo

This project will involve the distribution of energy efficient cook stoves to approximately 2,500 families within the Chamanculo C district in Maputo, Mozambique. Most families in the area cook with the traditions cooking stoves that consumes large amounts of charcoal. This means that a lot of money is spent for the charcoal that could be otherwise used for other purposes. The traditional cooking stoves also produces a lot of smoke which causes respiratory disease, particularly in women/girls who use it for cooking, but also in young children and other people (e.g. the elderly) who spend a lot of time indoors. The use of this inefficient cooking method also has unintentional negative impacts on the environment.

The project will be attempting to address these issues by selling energy efficient cook stoves to households across the Chamanculo C district, at subsidized cost, so that they are affordable to the users.

The Envirofit efficient charcoal cook stoves can saves up to 50 % of charcoal compared with the traditional stoves, which will reduce daily charcoal costs. Efficient stoves will be emitting also less smoke, which will alleviate illness caused by smoke inhalation. Each family participating the project will have a possibility to buy a new efficient charcoal stove with subsided prize. The new stoves will be distributed by local people under the guidance of AVSI Foundation.

The use of efficient stoves will result in Greenhouse Gas emission reductions associated with the reduction of the charcoal production and with the reduction of the charcoal burning for cooking purposes. In addition to reduce Greenhouse Gas emissions, so contribution to the mitigation of climate change, this project will provide local benefits by contributing to the enhancement of air quality in the area by reducing atmospheric pollutants.

Besides the benefits stated above, the project will provide the following co-benefits:

- Reduced deforestation and degradation of forest as less wood will be need for charcoal production.
- Reduced poverty, as the efficient charcoal stoves reduces annual expenditure on cooking fuels.
- Reduced adverse health effects associated with smoke inhalation.
- Reduced cooking time, which will allow more time to be spent on other tasks

Resumo do projecto

Fogões melhorados em Chamanculo C, Maputo

O Projecto prevê a distribuição de fogões melhorados para cozinhar à aproximadamente 2.500 famílias do Bairro de Chamanculo C, em Maputo - Moçambique.

Na área, a maioria das famílias cozinha com fogões tradicionais que consomem grandes quantidades de carvão. Isto significa que gastam muito dinheiro para a compra do carvão vegetal, dinheiro que poderia ser usado para outros fins. De outro lado, o fogão tradicional produz bastantes emissões nocivas que causam doenças respiratórias, particularmente nas mulheres e nas raparigas que o usam para cozinhar, mas também nas crianças e outras pessoas (exemplo: os idosos) que passam muito tempo em ambientes fechados. O uso deste método ineficiente para cozinhar tem também consideráveis, até não intencionais, impactos negativos no meio ambiente.

O projecto propõe se a tentar resolver esses problemas através da venda de fogões melhorados às famílias em todo Bairro de Chamanculo C, a custo subsidiado, de maneira que eles sejam acessíveis para os utilizadores.

O fogão melhorado a carvão produzido pela Envirofit pode economizar até 50% de carvão vegetal comparando com os fogões tradicionais, o que reduzirá os custos diários de carvão. Os fogões eficientes emitirão menos fumaça, o que irá aliviar doenças causadas por inalação de fumo.

Cada família participante do projecto terá a possibilidade de comprar um novo fogão eficiente com um preço subsidiado que será pago numa conta a ser utilizada para o financiamento de projectos de desenvolvimento comunitário do próprio bairro. Os novos fogões serão distribuídos pelo pessoal local sob a orientação da Fundação AVSI.

O uso de fogões eficientes resultará na redução de emissões de gás efeito estufa associados a redução da produção de carvão e a redução da queima de carvão para cozinhar. Adicionalmente, o presente projecto pretende reduzir as emissões de gases de efeito estufa e, por isso, contribui para a mitigação das mudanças climáticas. Ademais, proporcionará benefícios locais, contribuindo para o melhoramento da qualidade do ar na área através da redução de poluentes atmosféricos.

Além dos benefícios mencionados acima, o projecto irá fornecer os seguintes co-benefícios:

- Redução do desflorestamento e da degradação das florestas em consequência da menor quantidade de madeira que será precisa para a produção de carvão vegetal;
- Redução da pobreza, porque o fogão eficiente reduz a despesa anual com o carvão para cozinhar;
- Redução dos efeitos adversos à saúde associado à inalação do fumo;
- Redução do tempo de cozimento, o que permitirá mais tempo a ser investido em outras actividades.

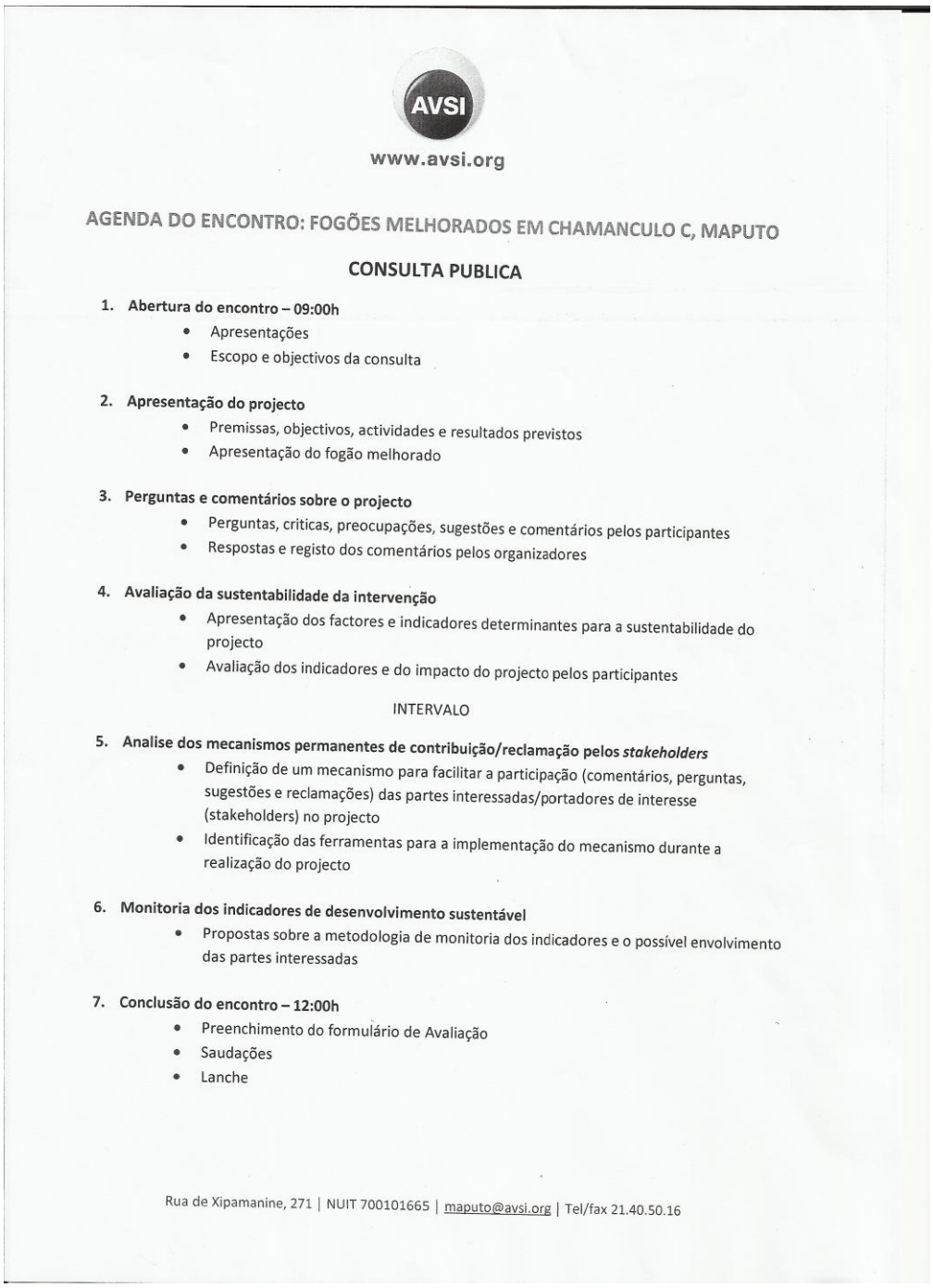
TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1247 Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi-Country PoA

1) The meeting agenda

For both of the meetings the following agenda was decided to be followed:

1. Opening of the meeting
2. Explanation of the project
3. Questions for clarification about project explanation
4. Sustainable development exercise
5. Discussion on continuous input/grievance mechanism
6. Discussion on monitoring sustainable development
7. Closure of the meeting

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1247 Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi-Country PoA



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AGENDA DO ENCONTRO: FOGÕES MELHORADOS EM CHAMANCULO C, MAPUTO

CONSULTA PUBLICA

1. **Abertura do encontro – 09:00h**
   - Apresentações
   - Escopo e objectivos da consulta
2. **Apresentação do projecto**
   - Premissas, objectivos, actividades e resultados previstos
   - Apresentação do fogão melhorado
3. **Perguntas e comentários sobre o projecto**
   - Perguntas, criticas, preocupações, sugestões e comentários pelos participantes
   - Respostas e registo dos comentários pelos organizadores
4. **Avaliação da sustentabilidade da intervenção**
   - Apresentação dos factores e indicadores determinantes para a sustentabilidade do projecto
   - Avaliação dos indicadores e do impacto do projecto pelos participantes

INTERVALO

5. **Analise dos mecanismos permanentes de contribuição/reclamação pelos *stakeholders***
   - Definição de um mecanismo para facilitar a participação (comentários, perguntas, sugestões e reclamações) das partes interessadas/portadores de interesse (stakeholders) no projecto
   - Identificação das ferramentas para a implementação do mecanismo durante a realização do projecto
6. **Monitoria dos indicadores de desenvolvimento sustentável**
   - Propostas sobre a metodologia de monitoria dos indicadores e o possível envolvimento das partes interessadas
7. **Conclusão do encontro – 12:00h**
   - Preenchimento do formulário de Avaliação
   - Saudações
   - Lanche

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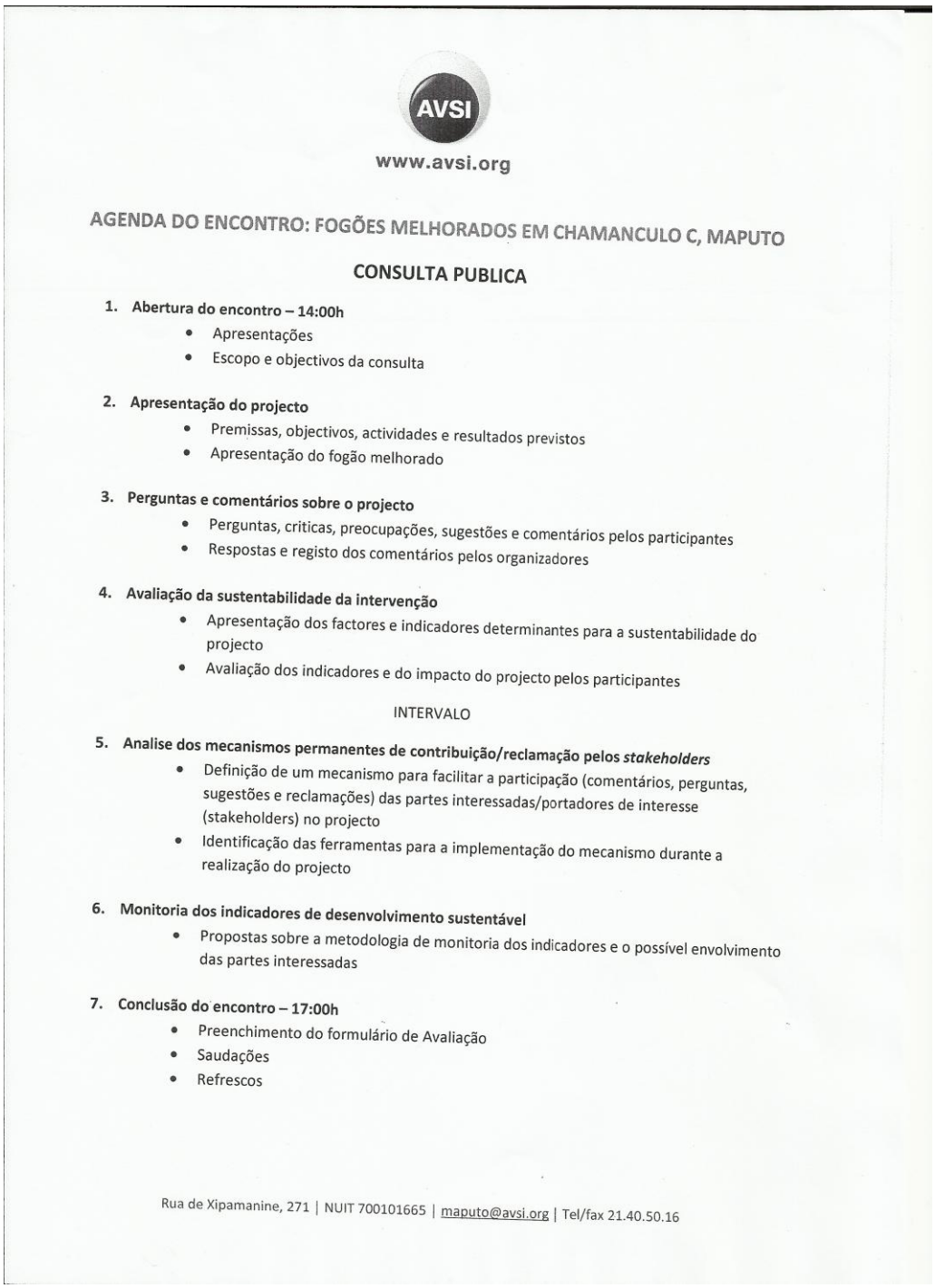
Figure 12. Agenda of the meeting of 24th of January 2014.

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1247 Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi-Country PoA



AVSI

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AGENDA DO ENCONTRO: FOGÕES MELHORADOS EM CHAMANCULO C, MAPUTO

CONSULTA PUBLICA

1. **Abertura do encontro – 14:00h**
   - Apresentações
   - Escopo e objectivos da consulta
2. **Apresentação do projecto**
   - Premissas, objectivos, actividades e resultados previstos
   - Apresentação do fogão melhorado
3. **Perguntas e comentários sobre o projecto**
   - Perguntas, criticas, preocupações, sugestões e comentários pelos participantes
   - Respostas e registo dos comentários pelos organizadores
4. **Avaliação da sustentabilidade da intervenção**
   - Apresentação dos factores e indicadores determinantes para a sustentabilidade do projecto
   - Avaliação dos indicadores e do impacto do projecto pelos participantes

INTERVALO

5. **Analise dos mecanismos permanentes de contribuição/reclamação pelos *stakeholders***
   - Definição de um mecanismo para facilitar a participação (comentários, perguntas, sugestões e reclamações) das partes interessadas/portadores de interesse (stakeholders) no projecto
   - Identificação das ferramentas para a implementação do mecanismo durante a realização do projecto
6. **Monitoria dos indicadores de desenvolvimento sustentável**
   - Propostas sobre a metodologia de monitoria dos indicadores e o possível envolvimento das partes interessadas
7. **Conclusão do encontro – 17:00h**
   - Preenchimento do formulário de Avaliação
   - Saudações
   - Refrescos

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Figure 13. Agenda of the meeting of 27th of January 2014.

2) Other meeting documents

The participation forms and evaluation forms were prepared. During the meeting each participants signed the participation form to confirm their attendance. Evaluation forms were distributed participants in the end of the meetings and participants were asked to write down their feelings and concerns about the meeting and the proposed project.

3) Selection of minute taker, helper for the illiterates and translator

Prior the meetings it was confirmed that both of the meetings had a named person as minute taker (an individual responsible for taking detailed notes of the meeting findings) as well as responsible for helping the illiterate persons to fill the evaluation forms. Also a translator was named.

Other Consultation Methods

The local NGO partner Fondazione AVSI passed the message to the heads of the quarters who were unable to attend the meeting. A high volume of heads of the quarters did attend the meeting and were therefore able to pass the message on to the respective citizens and local groups working in the area.

It is planned to invite all the stakeholders to the feedback round when it takes place. Documents will be made available to International NGOs and others that were unable to attend.

C.2. Summary of the comments received:

This LSC was designed to cover several cookstove project VPAs under the PoA. As stated in the Gold Standard Micro-Programme Rules and Procedures (Annex U), a single LSC live meeting can be organised for several micro-scale project activities. All the VPAs that will be covered with this group LSC will be implemented by AVSI and they will all have the same kind of market based distribution approach as described in this VPA-DD (VPA GS3078). Moreover, all the VPAs that will be covered with this group LSC needs to fulfill the following eligibility criteria:

1. The VPAs will distribute the stove model Envirofit CH-2200
2. The VPAs will be implemented within the district of Chamanculo C in Maputo City, Mozambique. The coordinates of the district Chamancuco C are presented in the Section A.4.1.2 of the VPA GS3078.
3. The VPAs will start their implementation within the same 2 years i.e. the implementation start will be between January 2014 and January 2016;

As all the VPAs which fulfill the above eligibility criteria will be very similar (for example close to each other location wise and time wise, implemented in similar socio-economic situation and with identical technology), it is therefore deemed justifiable for one LSC to cover all of these project activities (VPAs).

The meetings were attended all together by 311 people (38 people in the first meeting and 273 in the second one), with a good representation from different stakeholder categories. In the first meeting there were representatives from the categories A, B and D. In the second meeting the participants were mostly ordinary residents representing the stakeholder category A. Also some heads of the

quarters and representatives of the local authorities were present (representing category B). Both genders were well represented as 65% of all the participants were woman and 35% men.

Below is presented as an example the participant list of the 24th of January 2014 meeting. The scanned versions of the original participant lists for both of the meetings are available in separate documents[30] available for validation.

Participant list					
Date and time: Friday 24th January 2014, 9:15-12:30					
Location: Centro Maria Grazia Rizzo, Bairro de Zipamanine, Maputo - Mozambique					
Category Code	**Name of the participant**	**Male/ Female (M/F)**	**Organization**	**Contact details**	**Signature**
B	Isaura Mazoio	F	Chamanculo C	See the original	See the original
B	Achia Bobina	F	The Mozambican Environment Fund (FUNAB)	See the original	See the original
B	Julia Felix	F	Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA)/DNGA	See the original	See the original
A	Otilia Salomaõ	F	Head of the quarter	See the original	See the original
B	Zeferino Chico	M	Chamanculo C	See the original	See the original
A	José Americo Tafula	M	Head of the quarter	See the original	See the original
A	Antonio Rodriguez	M	Head of the quarter	See the original	See the original
A	Paulino Jaime Langa	M	Head of the quarter	See the original	See the original
A	Deolinda Felz	F	Head of 10 families	See the original	See the original
A	Joana Machava	F	Head of 10 families	See the original	See the original
B	Carla Marina D. Pereira	F	Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA)/DNGA	See the original	See the original
B	Clara Landeiro	F	Ministry for the	See the	See the

[30] Participants_firms_24-01-2014 and Participants_firms_27-01-2014

			Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA)/PNVD	original	original
D	Veronica Lapiau	F	Amandla	See the original	See the original
A	Teodorio Muianga	M	Head of the quarter	See the original	See the original
B	Antonio Armando	M	Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA)/	See the original	See the original
B	Gloria Justino Mondlane	F	Chamanculo C	See the original	See the original
D	Davide Valentino	M	AVSI	See the original	See the original
D	Norato Xerinda	M	MOZCARBON	See the original	See the original
D	Domingos Francisn	M	Khandlelo	See the original	See the original
B	Julieto Samuel Come	F	Chamanculo C	See the original	See the original
B	Edson Josè Mussalato	M	Chamanculo C	See the original	See the original
B	Rosa Fausto De Alboquequ	F	Chamanculo C	See the original	See the original
B	Dinis Sabino Macovela	M	Chamanculo C	See the original	See the original
B	Lucio Albosino Taela	M	Chamanculo C	See the original	See the original
B	Timoteo A. Nkacheugo	M	Chamanculo C	See the original	See the original
D	Micas Noa Cumbana	M	German International Cooperation (GIZ)	See the original	See the original
B	Zefanias Vianculo	M	Xipamanine	See the original	See the original
D	Felisbela Materrula	F	AVSI	See the original	See the original
D	Flavia Nhavoto	F	AVSI	See the original	See the original
D	Hèlio Manhisse	M	AVSI	See the original	See the original
D	Maria Elvira	F	Khandlelo	See the original	See the original
D	Sister Lisete M.	F	Scalabrinian Sisters	See the	See the

	Taude			original	original
A	Adriano Mazine	M	Resident	See the original	See the original
A	Lucas Muianba	M	Resident, Unita 7	See the original	See the original
B	Dina Litsu	F	Aeroporto B	See the original	See the original
D	Ayanda Duarte	F	Smart Development Stories (SNV)	See the original	See the original
D	Rui Mirira	M	Smart Development Stories (SNV)	See the original	See the original
D	Nilo Zucula	M	AVSI	See the original	See the original

Overall, the both meetings were successful, with stakeholders actively engaging with the project and participating in discussions. The stakeholders said that they found the meetings interesting, positive and clear. Also the majority of feedback concerning the project was positive.

A large percentage of positive comments concerned an improvement in the living conditions in Chamanculo C area and positive impacts of the project on the environment. Also the savings in the charcoal was considered positive.

Many of stakeholders giving feedback stated that there was nothing they didn't like about the project. Of the negative comments received, the most criticized the price to be paid for the new stove and the different shape the stove compared to the traditional ones. Moreover, some comments were raised about following themes:
- The new stoves have a shorter lifespan compared to the traditional ones
- The new stoves are not made locally
- The idea to give away the old stove was not supported
- The effects of the project on the charcoal sellers
- More and better communication with the local people was required
- The project stoves can be bought only by the persons living in the Chamanculo C area

The minutes of the meetings (both in Portuguese and English)[31] and the scanned original evaluation forms in Portuguese (98 evaluation forms)[32] are available in separate documents. Below are presented as an example few of the evaluations translated into English.

[31] Minutes of LSC meetings.
[32] Evaluation forms of LSC meetings.

Isaura Maroio, 24/01/2014	**Comment**
What is your impression of the meeting?	*"The meeting was positive, enlightening and interesting."*
What do you like about the project?	*"I like the possibility of reducing the living cost for the residents of the neighborhood Chamanculo C."*
What do you not like about the project?	*"The purchase cost of the stoves are quite high compared to the family incomes of the residents of the neighborhood."*

Pedro Alexandre Zucula, 27/01/2014	**Comment**
What is your impression of the meeting?	*"It was very important meeting."*
What do you like about the project?	*"I liked the protection of the environment."*
What do you not like about the project?	*"The symbolic value to be paid for the stove is elevated compared to the economic availabilities of the locals"*

Caterina Angelo Maculuve, 27/01/2014	**Comment**
What is your impression of the meeting?	*"Was positive, I liked."*
What do you like about the project?	*"I liked the stove project because it has a positive impact on the population of the district."*
What do you not like about the project?	*"I'm not seeing anything unpleasant, was all good."*

João Fabião Mefumo, 27/02/2014	**Comment**
What is your impression of the meeting?	*"The meeting was good"*
What do you like about the project?	*"I liked your stoves."*
What do you not like about the project?	*"Not liked the collecting of the old stoves."*

Isabel Gomende, 27/01/2014	**Comment**
What is your impression of the meeting?	*"I liked very much the meeting."*
What do you like about the project?	*"I liked a lot the impact of the stoves which they have for the families"*
What do you not like about the project?	*"There's nothing that I didn't like, I loved everything."*

C.3. Report on how due account was taken of any comments received and on measures taken to address concerns raised:

The responses to the questions and comments stated during the meetings together with the main negative comments received through the evaluation forms are discussed below.

Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/ No)?	Explanation (Why? How?)
What are the precautions to be taken with the stove and why it is more efficient?	No	It was recommend to avoid the rain and to not wash the stove with water. Like all the stoves, it's not safe to leave it on for all the night. The heat produced with the same amount of coal lasts longer because the stove is double insulated.
What are the advantages that the stove offers?	No	The main advantage is that it can save up to 50% of charcoal. Moreover significantly less smoke and CO_2 emissions are produced. The time needed for cooking is also reduced.
What is the durability of the stove?	No	The stove will lasts more than seven years if it is well maintained. The manufacture guarantees the chamber of the stove for 5 years.
The prize of the efficient stove is high and its physical size is small. Can you cook everything with it and how many litters it can support? If you can't cook everything with it, then old stove can't be abandoned.	No	It is possible to cook everything with the new stoves. The stove users told to have cooked with pots of 50 liters.
What is the value of the stove? Can you buy them currently at Chamanculo C?	No	The cost of transported stove before the duty is 27 USD. For the moment you can only buy this stove only by asking from the Producer.
How about the families that sell coal to earn their livelihood? Their business will decrease.	No	The general welfare achieved with the project is considered bigger than this possible negative impacts. Also some new job positions are created for the distribution

		of the stoves as well as for the monitoring activities.
What will be the done for the traditional stoves?	No	The material of the stoves will be recycled. Currently there are ongoing negotiations with two specialized companies in the field.
Why are you not using stoves produced in Mozambique? It would be better to uses stoves made locally.	No	This is a concern that we share. We are collaborating with the University Eduardo Mondlane, the Mozcarbon, SNV and GTZ (actors in this sector in Mozambique) to promote the design, production and certification of an improved stove produced in Mozambique.
Who will take care of the distribution of improved stoves?	No	Young person from Chamanculo C will be hired by AVSI for the distribution.
Lots of attention should be paid on teaching the correct use of the new stoves. A good communication strategy should be also made in order to make the project accessible to the residents.	No	The project pays lots of attention for the communication. Each new stove user will be guided personally on the stove use at the moment when the stove is bought. The stakeholders input is appreciated and important throughout the whole project: comments, critiques and questions can be throughout the whole project lifetime.
It's not good that project stoves can be bought only by the persons living in the Chamanculo C area. The program should be extended to other areas.	No	The project is directed only to the area of Chamanculo C. This is anyhow a good starting point and there is potential to extend the project at a later date.
How the stoves will be distributed? Can you clarify the possibility to pay the new stoves in several parts?	No	The new stove can be paid at ones or in three parts depending the preference of the buyer. By giving in exchange the traditional stove there will be a discount. The workers of AVSI will travel to homes to make the exchange of the stoves. A form with the contact information of the buyer will be filled at the time of the selling the new stove.
Why should we pay for the "distribution" costs? There should be a discount if one brings the old stove directly to AVSI at	No	The price of the new stove is the same for everybody. AVSI will visit every family which buys the new stove to take the GPS

the same moment when the new stoves is bought. This way AVSI doesn't need to travel to the house of the family.		coordinates of the house.
What if the grid or other part of the stove breaks?	No	Correct and careful use of the stoves will prevent it to brake. Some of the parts can be replaced.
Can a larger sized stove be bought as part of the project?	No	Only the presented stove model can be bought in this project. As told before, the stove model is suitable for traditional ways of cooking even from its small size. The studies to create an efficient stove model more suitable for the local conditions and produced in the area is currently under work.
What is the discount on the new stoves if one having a two-burner stove is wishing to replace it? In what conditions the old stove needs to be?	No	The discount on two new stoves (1600 MT) will be in this case 600 MT. Any traditional stove is accepted for exchange as they will be recycled.
Are there some discounts to disabled or elderly people?	No	Each single case will be evaluated separately. It is the responsibility of the heads of the quarter to evaluate and propose a solution for each case.
What is the time schedule for the distribution of the stoves?	No	The distribution is scheduled to start in March 2014.

There were no major environmental or other concerns raised during the stakeholder consultation process, therefore the project design will not be changed as it is not necessary to incorporate any additional measure to limit or avoid negative environmental/social impacts.

Overall, the project is perceived to be positive in terms of the three categories of sustainable development; environmental, economic and social.

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C.4. Report on the Continuous input mechanism selection:

	Method Chosen (include all known details e.g. location of book, phone, number, identity of mediator)	Justification
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book	The book will be placed in the Community Center of Chamanculo C (Rua de Saraiva, 154 Bairro de Chamanculo C, Maputo city, Mozambique).	The Community Center Chamanculo C is located in a central place and it is open for everybody. The location was approved by the stakeholders during the meetings.
Telephone access	+258.84.54.35.140	This number of the AVSI's local office was informed for the stakeholders during the meetings.
Internet/email access	fogoes.chamanculo@gmail.com	This email address was informed for the stakeholders during the meetings. Email send to this address will be read by AVSI worker responsible for the project.
Nominated Independent Mediator (optional)	Flávia Nhavoto and Hélio Manhisse	The named mediators are two workers of AVSI. Both of them are working in the Community Center of Chamanculo C.

Grievance can be communicated also directly to Gold standard via mail (info@goldstandard.org and johann.thaler@goldstandard.org) or via telephone (+41 (0) 22 788 7080).

All issues identified during the crediting period through any of the above Methods will be taken in consideration and consequent mitigation measures will be added to the monitoring plan.

C.5. Report on stakeholder consultation feedback round:

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The stakeholder consultation feedback round was organized between 8th of September and 10th of November 2014.

During this time the hard copy of the VPA-DD draft including the report on the Local Stakeholder Consultation was disposed in the Community Center of Chamanculo C district for consultation.

Moreover, a link for the electronic version of the project documents was communicated by email (figures 14 and 15) and published in the project Blog[33].

The email invitations for the feedback round were sent to the persons/groups who had been originally invited via mail to the stakeholder consultation meetings. The figure 14 and 15 shows the screenshots of the sent emails and the table below describes the tracking of the send mails. Moreover, AVSI's field team communicated in the project area also verbally the possibility for giving the feedback during he stakeholder consultation feedback round. The verbal communications we not tracked because they were done informally within the other meetings or telephonically discussions.

During the stakeholder consultation feedback round no comments we received from the stakeholders. Neither through the methods of the continuous input has not been received feedback by now. Therefore, no further modifications for the Local Stakeholder Consultation Report or project design in general have been made based on the stakeholders comments.

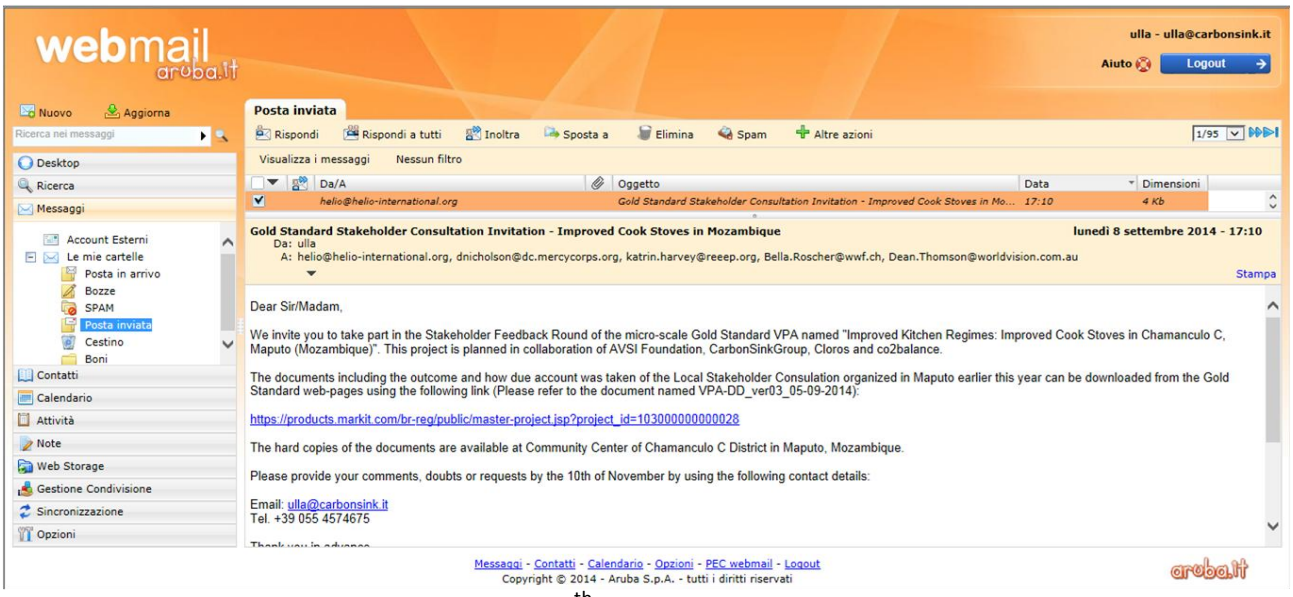

Figure 14. Screenshot of the email sent on 8th of September 2014 for the international stakeholders

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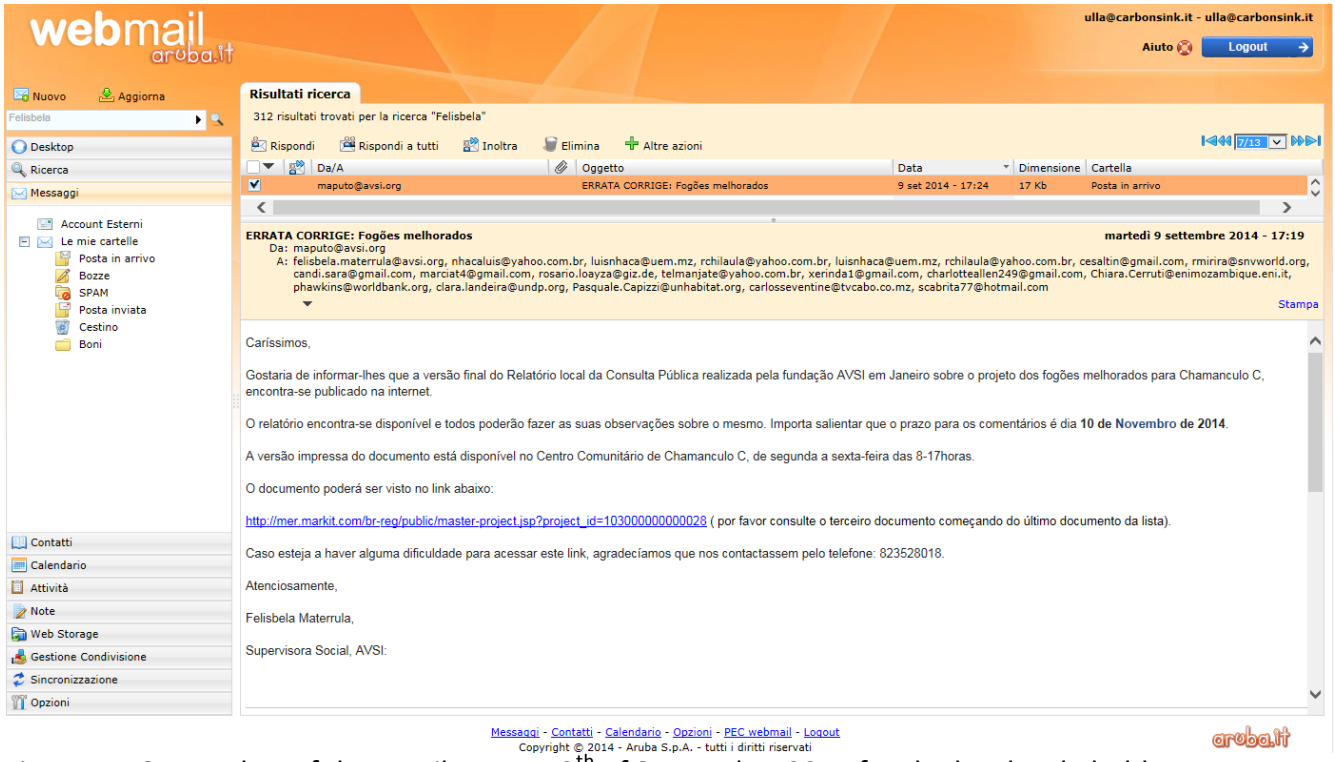

Figure 15. Screenshot of the email sent on 9th of September 2014 for the local stakeholders

A 'tracking list' of the email invitations for the Stakeholder Consultation Feedback Round was established to ensure that invitations were monitored and logged for responses.

Category Code	Organisation (if relevant)	Name of invitee	Way of invitation	Date of invitation	Feedback received? Yes/No
B	Maputo Municipal Council (CMM) - Urban planning and Environment Councillor	Luis Nhaca	Letter, Email	08/08/2014	No
B	Maputo Municipal Council (CMM) - Urban planning and Environment Councillor	R. Chilaule	Email	08/08/2014	No
B	Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA)	Mauricio Xerinda	Email	08/08/2014	No
B	The Mozambican Environment Fund (FUNAB)	Carlos Seventine	Email	08/08/2014	No
C	DNA of the host country	Rosa Cesaltina Benedito	Email	08/08/2014	No

D	Smart Development Stories (SNV)	Rui Mirira	Email	08/08/2014	No
D	Centro Mãos na Terra (CMT)	Marcia Oliveira, Sara Candiracci	Email	08/08/2014	No
D	German International Cooperation (GIZ)	Loayza Del Rosario Cortes	Email	08/08/2014	No
D	Global Environment Facility (Gef)	Marilia Telma Antonio Manjate	Email	08/08/2014	No
D	Mozambique Carbon Initiative (MOZCARBON)	Norato Xerinda	Email	08/08/2014	No
D	Climate Change Planning and Development Consultant	Charlotte Allen	Email	08/08/2014	No
D	World Bank	Peter Hawkins	Email	08/08/2014	No
D	UNDP	Clara Landeiro	Email	08/08/2014	No
D	UN HANBITAT	Pasquale Capizzi	Email	08/08/2014	No
D	ENI	Cerruti Chiara	Email	08/08/2014	No
F	HELIO International	Helene O'Connor-Lajambe	Email	09/08/2014	No
F	Mercy Corps	David Nicholson	Email	09/08/2014	No
F	REEEP	Katrin Harvey	Email	09/08/2014	No
F	World Vision	Dr. Dean C. Thomson	Email	09/08/2014	No
F	WWF International	Bella Roscher	Email	09/08/2014	No

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Annex 1

CONTACT INFORMATION ON ENTITY/INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MICRO--SCALE VPA

Organization:	co2balance UK Ltd
Street/P.O.Box:	Cook Way
Building:	1 Discovery House
City:	Taunton
State/Region:	Somerset
Postfix/ZIP:	TA2 6BJ
Country:	UK
Telephone:	01823 332233
FAX:	
E-Mail:	ethan.obrien@co2balance.com
URL:	
Represented by:	Ethan O Brien
Title:	Project Officer
Salutation:	Mr
Last Name:	O Brien
Middle Name:	
First Name:	Ethan
Department:	Projects
Mobile:	
Direct FAX:	
Direct tel:	+44 (0)1823 332233
Personal E-Mail:	ethan.obrien@co2balance.com

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Annex 2

INFORMATION REGARDING PUBLIC FUNDING

ODA declaration

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1247 Improved Kitchen Regimes Multi-Country PoA

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE DECLARATION

Date: 15/11/2012

The Gold Standard Foundation
79 Avenue Louis Casai
Geneva Cointrin, CH-1216
Switzerland

RE: Declaration of Non-Use of Official Development Assistance by Project Owner of GS1247

As Project Owner of the above-referenced project, and acting on behalf of all Project Participants, I now make the following representations:

I. The Gold Standard Documentation

I am familiar with the provisions of The Gold Standard Documentation relevant to Official Development Assistance (ODA). I understand that the above-referenced project is not eligible for Gold Standard registration if the project receives or benefits from Official Development Assistance with the condition that some, or all, of the carbon credits [CERs, ERUs, or VERs] coming out of the project are transferred to the ODA donor country. I hereby expressly declare that no financing provided in connection with the above-referenced project has come from or will come from ODA that has been or will be provided under the condition, whether express of implied, that any or all of the carbon credits issued as a result of the project's operation will be transferred directly or indirectly to the country of origin of the ODA.

II. Duty to Notify Upon Discovery

If I learn or if I am given any reason to believe at any stage of project design or implementation that ODA has been used to support the development or implementation of the project, or that an entity providing ODA to the host country may at some point in the future benefit directly or indirectly from the carbon credits generated from the project as a condition of investment, I will notify The Gold Standard immediately using the Amended ODA Declaration Form provided below.

III. Investigation

The Gold Standard reserves the right to conduct an investigation into any project it reasonably believes may be receiving ODA with the condition that some or all of the carbon credits from the project will be transferred to the ODA donor country.

IV. Sanctions

I am fully aware that the sanctions identified in The Gold Standard Terms and Conditions may be applied to me or the above-referenced project in the event that any of the information provided above is false or I fail to notify The Gold Standard of any changes to ODA in a timely manner.

I swear that all of the statements contained herein are true to the best of my knowledge.

Signed: 

Name: Suzanne Longworth

Title: Director

On behalf of: co2balance

Place: Taunton, UK