

# GOLD STANDARD LOCAL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION REPORT

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### SECTION A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

#### A. 1. Project eligibility under the Gold Standard

[See Toolkit 1.2 and Toolkit Annex C]

##### **Technology of the Project Activity:**

The project provides more efficient thermal appliances for non-renewable biomass by introducing more efficient biomass fired cook stoves. Therefore the project follows the CDM/UNFCCC methodology outlined in the small scale project activity category in Type II .G. /Version 02 EB 51 "Energy Efficiency Measures in Thermal Applications of Non-Renewable Biomass"

**Type (II):** Energy efficiency improvement projects

**Category: G.** Demand-side energy efficiency programmes for specific technologies

The latest available methodology for Type II Category G projects is described in II.G/Version 02, Sectoral scope: 03, EB 51.

The II.G/Version 02 EB 51 document states that

"This category comprises appliances involving the efficiency improvements in the thermal applications of non-renewable biomass. Examples of these technologies and measures include the introduction of high efficiency biomass fired cook stoves or ovens or dryers and/or improvement of energy efficiency of existing biomass fired cook stoves or ovens or dryers."

#### A. 2. Current project status

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

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

[See Toolkit 2.5]

The project is in a stage of final preparation of organization and dissemination of improved cook stoves. During the last year several stove builders have been recruited who were trained by AEPC or CRT/N. The stove builders installed some thousands of stoves in several districts of Nepal. For that reason the promoters are well experienced for their task. Their work was financed by donations of "Die Ofenmacher e.V." and they were employed by Swastha Culo. These already built stoves will not be included in this project.

Some months ago a memorandum of understanding was signed by Swastha Chulo and AEPC which states that Swastha Chulo has the admission to exclusively build improved cook stoves for people of the districts of Dolakha, Ramechhap und Kavre-Palanchok. (See also the special address note of AEPC below.) That was an important agreement to assure the project is an additional activity of stove building in these districts of Nepal. Some weeks ago the Kathmandu University has

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tested the two versions of improved cook stoves which will be installed by the project. The results of the stove efficiency will be integrated into the project design description.

The project is ready to start when the project is officially listed on the Gold Standard website, i.e. after approval of the Consultation report. "Die Ofenmacher e.V." will pre-finance the project during its first years. Later on it is planned to cover the expenses by carbon credits.

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### SECTION B. DESIGN OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION PROCESS

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

##### i. Agenda



## Swoshta Chulo Nepal

### Jayabageshwori, Kathmandu

**Stakeholder Consultation Meeting**  
**“Smokeless Cook Stoves for Rural Districts of Nepal”**

Sunday, May 13<sup>th</sup>, 2012  
 at  
 Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH  
 Neer Bhawan, Sanepa, Lalitpur

**Agenda**

Time	Activity	Resource Person
9:00 – 9:15	Arrival and Registration	Anita Badal
9:15 – 9:30	Welcome and Objective of the Meeting	Kul Prakash Maskey, Frank Dengler
9:30 – 9:35	A few words from distinguished guests	Sushmita Malla, GIZ
9:35 – 10:10	Presentation and Explanation of the Project	Katharina Dworschak
10:10 – 10:30	Discussion and Suggestions	Anita Badal
10:30 – 10:45	Tea	All
10:45 – 10:55	Explanation of Sustainable Development Matrix	Frank Dengler
10:55 – 11:40	Sustainable Development Exercise	Anita Badal, Kul Prakash Maskey, Frank Dengler
11:40 – 11:50	Meeting Evaluation	All
11:50 – 12:00	Closing Remarks	Anita Badal
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch	All

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### ii. Non-technical summary

The following non-technical summary was presented at the local stakeholder meeting. For people who did not speak English the description was translated into Nepali.



# Swostha Chulo Nepal

## Jayabageshwari, Kathmandu

### Stakeholder Consultation Meeting

### “Smokeless Cook Stoves for Rural Districts of Nepal”

### Non-technical Summary of the Project

#### General Description

The objective of the project is the installation of mud brick cook stoves in individual households in designated VDCs in the districts of Kavrepalanchok, Ramechhap and Dolakha in order to substitute the traditional fire places for cooking without discharge of the smoke into the environment inside the house.

The widespread energy resources of the increasing population in Nepal for cooking are fuel wood from surrounding forests in the rural area. Fuel wood is the main source of energy for almost 99 percent of the population in the mountains and 88 percent in the hills.

The traditional three-stone fire places result in high indoor air pollution with high concentration of smoke gases. Therefore they have several serious drawbacks for the families:

- The people have to live in their houses with almost permanently irritation by smoke from the fire place.
- Frequently accidents occur with open fire which often resulting in severe burns and mostly affecting children.
- Frequently chronic diseases of the respiratory system, the lungs and vessels are developed by the users
- The smoky atmosphere is a permanent irritation of the eyes and the respiratory system
- The cooking procedure is inefficient and a lot of fuel wood is needed for this.

Women and small children are mainly affected by the polluted atmosphere in the house because they stay most of the time in their houses. Women have to cook the meals for their families and take their small children with them during that procedure. Women are also concerned by sourcing of fuel wood from surrounding forests.

The project objective is to replace the traditional fire places by built-on-site mud brick cook stoves with an outlet for the firing gases directly outside the house. Therefore the atmosphere in the house

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is smokeless without pollution which prevents diseases of the household members. The second main benefit of the cooking stove is the considerable efficiency increase of the combustion of fuel wood. This leads to reduction of necessary amount of fuel wood.

The project activity will reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by replacing the traditional fire places by more efficient mud brick cooking stoves and saving therefore fuel wood from non-renewable sources.



The advantages of the smokeless cooking stoves:

- accidents with open fire are prevented, these accidents are often resulting in severe burns and mostly affecting children
- chronic diseases of the respiratory system, the lungs and vessels are prevented
- they reduce the irritation of the eyes and the respiratory system
- savings of fuel wood and savings of time to collect fire wood
- reduction of the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and preservation of the forests
- savings of the effort and time for cooking

All together the cooking stoves provide a much better living quality for every household for about 5 to 7 persons. This will also contribute to improvement in quality of lives of the targeted people through reduction of drudgery, time and money spent on fuel wood collection and through improvement of indoor environment. It is also a factor for the whole development of the rural parts of the country. And it empowers and disburdens especially women in rural areas.

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### Technology to be employed

The disseminated cook stoves are built directly in the kitchen of a house, normally at the same place as the traditional fire place has been. The stoves are made of mud bricks and have a chimney with an outlet of the firing gases outside the house. The model is called improved cooking stove (ICS) and is developed and promoted by Biomass Energy component of Energy Sector Assistance Programme under the Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPC). The improved cooking stove provides better heat transfer to the cooking pots and reduces overall cooking time. The Centre for Rural Technology, Nepal (CRT/N) has disseminated these improved cooking stoves in the past in the mid-hill areas and also in Chitawan, a district of Terai.

A video about the construction process of a cooking stove from the fabrication of the mud bricks to the finished stove is displayed on <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7lxR387dcpU>.

The built cook stoves are two pot stoves with two variants:

- with step from one pot to the other
- without step

Other models of cooking stoves are existing (one pot or three pots) but are not considered here.

The efficiency of these stoves is about 20% and fuel saving 30-50%, compared to the existing traditional stoves in use. The most frequent used model is the two pot stove which provides two heating places for cooking at a time and reduces overall cooking time. The variant with a step provides the second heating place one-brick-step above the first heating place. The most frequently demanded type of stove is the two pot stove.



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### iii. Invitation tracking table

[See Toolkit 2.6 and Toolkit Annex J]

Category Code	Organisation (if relevant)	Name of Participant	Way of Invitation	Date of Invitation	Confirmation received Y/N
A	Idrany VDC Representative	Mr. Pralad Karki	Phone	26.04.2012	Y
?	Swastha Chulo Nepal	Rabin Bista	Phone	20.04.2012	Y
A	(Promotor)	Bel Bahadur	Phone	20.04.2012	Y
A	(Promotor)	Saduram Bista	Phone	20.04.2012	Y
A	Bulung VDC Representative	Lava Khadka	Hand		Y
B	DEEU Dolakha	Shyam Kishwor Yadav	Hand		Y
B	AEPC, Alternative Energy Promotion Centre	Mr. Nawa Raj Dhakal	Email	17.04.2012	N
B	AEPC, Alternative Energy Promotion Centre	Dr. Govinda Raj Pokharel	Email	17.04.2012	Y
B	AEPC/ESAP	Ms. Karuna Bajracharya	Email	17.04.2012	N
B	Österreichisches Konsulat	Andrea Bringmann	Email	10.05.2012	Y
D	SKM Hospital	Bhola Bista	Email	17.04.2012	Y
D	SKM Hospital	Mamata Raj Singh	Email	17.04.2012	Y

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D	CRT, Centre for Rural Technology	Mr.Damodar Karki	Email+Letter	17.04.2012	Y
D	CRT, Centre for Rural Technology	Mr. Harigopal Gorkhali Director	Email+Letter	17.04.2012	Y
D	REMREC, Resource Management and Rural Empowerment Centre	Mr. Dilip Sharma	Email+Letter	17.04.2012	N
D	Indoor Air Pollution and Health Forum Nepal	Mr. Min Bikram Malla General Secretary	Email+Letter	17.04.2012	N
D	Kathmandu University, Mechanical Engineering	Prof. Bim Prasad Shrestha	Email+Letter	17.04.2012	Y
D	Namaste Eye Center, Youth Eye Service	Mr. Siddharta Ranjit	Email+Letter	17.04.2012	Y
F	WWF Nepal	Mr. Ugan Manandhar	Email+Letter	17.04.2012	Y
F	KfW Nepal	Mr. Shanker Pandey	Email	06.05.2012	Y

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F	GIZ Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit mbH	Rabin Bista	Email+Letter	17.04.2012	Y
F	GIZ Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit mbH	Thomas Labahn	Email+Letter	17.04.2012	Y
F	Namaste-Stiftung (Bolde-Freunde)	Ursula und Horst Schmel	Email	17.04.2012	Y

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

The stakeholders were selected according to the Gold Standard recommendations. Representatives of relevant interest groups, especially NGOs with activities in environmental affairs and rural energy and organisations working for improvement of gender equality and women empowerment were invited. Political stakeholders and organisations were invited as well. Another main focus were people directly involved in cook stoves like promoters already active in stove building or the target group of users of improved cook stoves. Most organisations and people were invited via email some by letters only. Some people were addressed by direct verbal communication especially promoters and local stove users mostly women who are already in contact with Swastha Chulo Nepal. All these stakeholders are relevant to the activities and objectives of the project.

The location at Lalitpur near Kathmandu was chosen because it is rather close to the projects' districts. And it is situated in a region which can be reached properly by public transportation. That is an important aspect in Nepal. In fact the organizers of the meeting had a lot of luck because in these days there were several strikes during weeks which heavily affected the public transport and just on the scheduled meeting day the strike was interrupted.

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### iv. Text of individual invitations

[See Toolkit 2.6 and Toolkit Annex J]

**Invitation per Email (example):**

nawa.dhakal@aepc.gov.np

Invitation to Stakeholder Meeting

Dear Mr. Dhakal,

Swoshta Chulo Nepal is pleased to invite you to join the Stakeholder Consultation Meeting of its Gold Standard Micro-scale Project named “Smokeless Cook Stoves for Rural Districts of Nepal” on May 13th, 2012. Please find all informations in the documents attached to this E-mail.

We would appreciate if you could confirm your participation by April 30th.

Best regards  
Anita Badal

**Invitation letter (also attached to Email (example)):**

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### Swoshta Chulo Nepal Jayabageshwori, Kathmandu

April 17<sup>th</sup>, 2012

Mr. Nawa Raj Dhakal  
Alternative Energy Promotion Centre  
GPO 26143, Khumaltar Height, Lalitpur

Dear Mr. Dhakal

Swoshta Chulo Nepal (SCN) is pleased to invite you to join the Stakeholder Consultation Meeting of its Gold Standard Micro-scale Project named "Smokeless Cook Stoves for Rural Districts of Nepal".

The meeting will be held  
from 9:00 to 13:00 on Wednesday, May 13<sup>th</sup>, 2012  
at Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit e.V. (GIZ),  
Neer Bhawan, Sanepa, Lalitpur

The intention of the project is to disseminate improved cooking stoves (ICS) in rural households to substitute the traditional indoor open fires. Activities will be spread over designated VDCs in the districts of Kavrepalanchok, Ramechhap and Dolakha.

The meeting aims to gain from your expertise and expects your comments and suggestions for the improvement of the project. The meeting results will be incorporated into the Project Design Document (PDD) and a subsequent feedback process will give you information about the exploitation.

We request for your (or your representative's) kind participation in the meeting. We highly appreciate if you could confirm your participation by April 30<sup>th</sup> via E-mail to badalanita@yahoo.com or Tel. 9841743133 (Ms. Anita Badal). Please feel free to contact Ms. Badal for any further information.

Sincerely yours

Kul Prakash Maskey, SCN President

Enclosure:

1. Agenda
2. Project non-technical summary

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### v. Text of public invitations

[See Toolkit 2.6 and Toolkit Annex J]

No public invitations were announced.

### B. 2. Description of other consultation methods used

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

Invitees of the meeting who couldn't attend were nevertheless able to comment on the first meeting report which was distributed some days after the meeting via mail, email or telephone.

In the preparation of the project a lot of discussions happened with stakeholders already familiar with the objectives of the project like stove builders and stove users. Some field visits have been conducted in non-project areas where a lot of stoves have been installed already. Relevant comments all of these discussions and conversations have been or will be integrated into the project design and activities.

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### SECTION C. CONSULTATION PROCESS

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

##### i. List of participants

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

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

Participants list				
<b>Date and time:</b> Sunday, May 13 <sup>th</sup> , 2012 from 09:00 to 13:00 o'clock				
<b>Location:</b> Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH Neer Bhawan, Sanepa, Lalitpur				
Category Code	Name of participant	Male/ Female	Signature	Organisation (if relevant)
F	Tilak Lama	m		Namaste Stiftung
A	Lava Khadka	m		Bulung VDC
A	Bel Bahadur Tamang	m		n/A
F	Frank Boemer	m		GIZ
F	Ugan Manandar	m		WWF Nepal
B	Karuna Bajracharya	f		ESAP
D	Bijendra Shrestha	m		Kathmandu University
D	Suraj Sharma	m		Indoor Air Pollution and Health Forum Nepal
B	Parbata Bhatta	f		AEPC
B	Andrea Bringmann	f		Austrian Consulate
D	Siddharta Ranjit	m		Namaste Eye Center, Youth Eye Service
D	Gyanendra Raj Sharma	m		Centre for Rural Technology (CRT/N)

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D	Roshan Adhikari	m		Centre for Rural Technology (CRT/N)
B	Nawa Raj Dhakal	m		AEPC
D	Nanda Kumar Ojha	m		REMREC, Kavre
A	Saduram Bista	m		n/A
D	Bhola Bista	m		Sushma Koirala Memorial Hospital
B	Rabin Bista	m		Swastha Chulo Nepal
D	Mamata Raj Singh	f		Sushma Koirala Memorial Hospital
F	Rolf Schiffler	m		GIZ
A	Pralad Karki	m		Idrayani VDC
B	Shyam Kishwor Yadav	m		DEEU Dolakha
F	Niraj Subedi	m		KfW Nepal

### Comments accompanying Annex 1

The conference language was both in English and in Nepali. A simultaneous translation from English to Nepali and vice versa was provided.

## ii. Evaluation forms

### [See Toolkit 2.6.1, 2.6.2 and Toolkit Annex J]

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

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

The following statements are collected from the evaluation sheets filled out by the participants. They are not assigned to individual originators. The origination can be retraced by taking the original evaluation forms in Annex 2.



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Name	See Annex 2
<p>What is your impression of the meeting?</p>	<p>Discussion</p> <p>Open discussion</p> <p>Useful for me to get more information about ovens</p> <p>It was good stakeholder consultation meeting to get and understand different views</p> <p>It is very important meeting for development of Nepal, especially for health</p> <p>It is nice to see the feedback from the stakeholders</p> <p>Good, such coordination meeting should we have for feedback, comments and suggestions from stakeholders</p> <p>Very well structured meeting</p> <p>Good management / organization; clear goals / topics →outcomes that want to be achieved were clear</p> <p>Opens discussion about project</p> <p>Meeting is quite good because all the stakeholders should interact time to time. It benefits on sharing views, ideas and suggestions.</p> <p>Good. It is very effective meeting, which bring all people's suggestion advice and experience to make good effort on project</p> <p>It has been fair regarding its objective to draw inferences about the project through discussion with stakeholders</p> <p>Liked</p>
<p>What do you like about the project?</p>	<p>Good intentions bringing additional funds to Nepal (even if indirectly)</p> <p>Reasonable cost – for the new and appointed promoters</p> <p>It is a step to support poor rural communities of Nepal and leverage carbon financing</p> <p>This is help for villager people's health</p> <p>Good that it helps rural households to build stoves / ICS</p> <p>Rural people get the technology in low cost</p> <p>Helpful to people, environment and health</p>

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	<p>That good technology is disseminated in rural areas</p> <p>Good installations of ICS in district will make users healthy and reduce the dependency on fuel</p> <p>Project seems good working on ICS targeting the poor and remote people of Nepal. Enhancing the livelihood of the poor.</p> <p>Improving lifestyle in remote village. From health sector: prevention from burn</p> <p>That it aims to promote ICS, very suitable and needed energy technology in Nepal, but often not given due priority</p> <p>Project is doing good work</p> <p>The project seems to protect the environment, improve rural health by reducing indoor pollution and save fuel.</p>
<p>What do you not like about the project?</p>	<p>High risk to market approach as favored by national stove program</p> <p>Still to know all aspects of your project to evaluate</p> <p>Based on the discussion in the meeting, the cost of the ICS seemed to be quite high</p> <p>The sustainability of the project is not clear; the lack to address the pro-poor approach</p> <p>The working modality in district. No interaction with DDC: DEES/DEEU about the working modality and details information</p> <p>It should go ahead in collaboration with the stakeholders for the betterment</p> <p>Lack of monitoring system. Lack of proper feedback from households</p> <p>None till now</p> <p>Monitoring process</p> <p>Lacking awareness program</p> <p>Nothing special</p>
<p>Signature</p>	<p>See Annex 2</p>

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### Comments accompanying Annex 2

In total 15 evaluation forms have been filled out and returned by the participants. The Stakeholders had an overall positive impression about the consultation process and the meeting. They assessed the meeting as a very good one, well structured and effective. They all welcomed the project activity and pointed out that it will make an important contribution to the improvement of the health status and the environment and will help for a better livelihood of the poor people in rural districts. They appreciated the applied technology of improved cook stove as very good and suitable for Nepal. Some comments showed that there are still some aspects which are not clear. It was mentioned that the cost of the stoves might be still too high for the very poor. And there was a lack of monitoring system assumed with a proper feedback from households.

These comments are taken into account by the project and are discussed in part C3.iii.

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

[See Toolkit 2.6 and 2.6.1]



Explanation of the project

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Discussion of stakeholders during the meeting



Exercise work of the stakeholders in groups

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Tea break



Exercise work of stakeholders

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Exercise work of stakeholders in groups



Closure of the meeting

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### C. 3. Outcome of consultation process

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

Please ensure that you include a summary of the meeting as well as all comments received.

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

#### **General Remarks**

The meeting was guided and moderated by Ms. Anita Badal, managing director of Swastha Chulo Nepal.

Meeting languages were Nepali and English. Special care was taken to allow all members to follow and participate in the meeting, independent of their knowledge of English language. Some of the participants do not speak English. Whenever possible, talks were held in Nepali. Presentations held in English were translated to Nepali simultaneously (after a few sentences each).

To ease attendance to the sustainability development exercise as much as possible for everybody, this part of the meeting was divided in two working groups, one discussing in Nepali language, the other in English. For the report, all exercise results were summarized in one protocol, the Nepali parts having been translated before. This was eased by the fact that the impacts on each individual indicator were scored the same in both groups.

#### **Welcome and Introduction**

After arrival, registration and short introductions by all participants, the audience was welcomed by Mr. Kul Prakash Maskey, president of Swastha Chulo Nepal and Dr. Frank Dengler, president of Die Ofenmacher e.V.

In a special address to the meeting, Mr. Nawa Raj Dhakal, Senior Training officer in AEPC, explained role and strategy of Alternative Energy Promotion Center in the Nepal Energy sector and emphasized on the importance of aligning the national program with the local activities by NGOs like Swastha Chulo Nepal. See protocol for discussion and further details.

#### **Presentation of project participants and the Gold Standard**

##### **Explanation of the project activity**

In the first presentation, Dr. Katharina Dworschak, member of the board of Die Ofenmacher e.V., introduced the organizations and explained the project. A short introduction on the two organizations, Swastha Chulo Nepal and Die Ofenmacher e.V. was followed by an outline of the

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cooperation of the two organizations and an introduction to the project. Special emphasize was given to the original motivation of the initiative, namely prevention of burn accidents and long term health problems like COPD etc.

The organizations will re-invest the refund from the CO<sub>2</sub> project into the ICS dissemination.

### Questions for clarification

Question: For how long are you planning the project?

Answer: 3 years for the first stage

Question: How long will the crediting period be?

Answer: about 5 years

Question: Will the project disseminate a different type of chulo than AEPC?

Answer: No

Questions: What is the price for 1 chulo?

What will the contribution from the owner be?

Who will collect the contribution?

How are you finding customers?

Answers: about 700 to 800 Rupees, depending on the conditions, e.g. remoteness

100 Rupees

the promoters

on request from the villagers

Question: A promoter gets 400 Rupees max, a chulo is 700-800. What makes the difference?

Answer: locally non available material (iron rods, pottery outlet) and transport

Question: How was the CO<sub>2</sub> reduction calculated?

Answer: According to the rules as given by Gold Standard. Efficiency of the stoves is still to be measured, Water Boiling Test (WBT) will be done by Kathmandu University end of May

Question: This type of stove was measured for the CRT/N project in Terai, why don't you use these results?

Answer: We have been using these results for the current calculation. We were informed that we would have to do a WBT on our own anyway.

Question: What is the working model for the promoters? Do they go into other VDCs?

Answer: The promoters will not be employees, but are paid per chulo. There is no decision on sending promoters to other VDCs or not.

Question: How did you measure the dropout rate?

Answer: The dropout rate is not measured yet (subject to monitoring). The current figure is



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only an estimate from experience.

Question: You have to prove that the ICS are used all over the year. How will you do that? How will you prove, that the old fireplace is not used in parallel?

Answer: Subject to the monitoring. Specific questions are dedicated to this item as well as eye witness by the field worker.

Recommendations: Install ICS exactly in the place of the old fireplace.

Total removal of traditional fire place is needed.

People should be ordered to remove traditional oven under observation.

Comment from SCN: We know that sometimes people use the traditional fireplace in parallel.

Changing people's attitude is a challenge. Change is always accompanied by fear.

There are several reasons for this. For example, some users are not able to maintain their ICS properly. There are particular problems with cleaning the chimney. In some households people are not able to do it and start the old open fire again. We are trying to find these occurrences by regular monitoring and improve awareness and skill by teaching. We cannot force people to remove the old fireplace.

Question: Where have you trained your 10-12 promoters? Have you trained people yourself?

Answer: Till now SCN has not trained any promoters but recruited the available promoters trained in the government program. In future, SCN may train people if necessary.

Question: How will you manage the finances? Will CO<sub>2</sub> revenues be sufficient to finance the ICS?

Answer: We expect that there will be two parallel sources of finance: donations (as today already) and income from CO<sub>2</sub> certificates.

Question: How will you secure the emission rights for reflow?

Answer: Household has to sign a document to transfer the emission rights to SCN

Question: Will the monitoring questionnaire be filled by locals only or will you have people to visit the places.

Answer: We will do all monitoring by visits.

Suggestion (from Bulung locals): The ICS leaves the user with some char coal when the fire has gone out. The users suggest providing small stoves to burn the char coal and making better use of the fire wood this way.

Answer: The fact of char coal production is known. We will check and discuss solutions with you.

Question: How is the risk to interfere with the normal market when offering the ICS for 100 Rupees?

Answer: Normally, there is no market in the places where we operate or the market has been

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saturated. Mostly the local promoters are in a situation where they do not get requests (any more) for the full cost ICS

Question: Your life time estimation is 5 years. What happens after that? How do you maintain sustainability?

Answer: We expect that after five years of usage most owners are able and willing to pay a new ICS on their own. We expect still to provide some subsidies for the poorest only. If the ICS turns out to be a well accepted solution, people won't like to miss this asset anymore and will be ready to buy the next one on own expenses.

### **Sustainability development exercise**

After tea and a short introduction to the sustainability matrix and the rules of the exercise by Dr. Frank Dengler, the sustainability development exercise was done in two separate groups. Discussions and results see protocol.

The two groups rejoined for the final section of the meeting and gave feedback using the Evaluation Forms.

### **Conclusion / Closure of the meeting and presenting of the Stakeholder Feedback Round**

The meeting was closed by Kul Prakash Maskey and Dr. Frank Dengler thanking the participants for their engagement and valuable input to the project.

After more than 3 hours of intensive working and engaged discussion, all participants enjoyed a well earned lunch provided by the hosting organizations.

### **Special address to the meeting of Mr. Nawa Raj Dhakal, AEPC:**

AEPC is the focal agency of the Government of Nepal for the promotion and development of renewable energy (RE) technologies in the country. The main objectives of AEPC are to popularize and promote the use of RETs to raise living standards of the rural people, to protect the environment, and to develop commercially viable RE industries in the country.

There is a big program in Nepal (Energy Sector Assistance Programme, established in 1999, supported by DANIDA, Government of Norway, KfW and DFID/UK), which, amongst other RE activities, is disseminating ICS (Improved Cooking Stoves) in most districts of Nepal. AEPC/ESAP is doing partnership with a number of government organizations, NGOs, INGOS, private companies, local bodies and user groups at various levels to implement the nationwide ICS initiatives for making ICS available to the beneficiaries throughout the country. Local residents of the respective VDCs are trained by the programme as Local Promoters, who go to the households of the beneficiaries and build ICS as per demand charging fee for their services.

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Swastha Chulo Nepal in turn, like some other NGOs, is providing subsidies to the households to allow also the poorer part of the population to become beneficiaries and to speed up dissemination of ICS.

Differences in policy like mentioned above make a careful alignment of AEPC strategy and local NGO activities necessary to avoid problems in the field and in reporting e.g. confusion in the population or double counting of ICS.

Swastha Chulo Nepal is to be seen as a component of the nationwide program and the project should be well defined within the national programme. A Memorandum of Understanding between AEPC and SCN is in preparation and close to completion<sup>1</sup>. It will assign an exclusive area to the project in the districts of Kavrepalanchok, Ramechhap and Dolakha defined by a closed cluster of VDCs.

Remark from Anita Badal: SCN has started to request a financial contribution from the household. There is no complete subsidy.

### ii. Minutes of other consultations

n/a
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### iii. Assessment of all comments

Please see also the answers to the questions in the meeting minutes above.

[See Toolkit 2.6]

Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/ No)?	Explanation (Why? How?)
Recommendations: Install ICS exactly in the place of the old fireplace. Total removal of traditional fire place is needed. People should be ordered to remove traditional oven under observation.	Yes	We know that sometimes people use the traditional fireplace in parallel. Changing people's attitude is a challenge. Change is always accompanied by fear. There are several reasons for this. For example, some users are not able to maintain their ICS properly. There are particular problems with cleaning the chimney. In

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<sup>1</sup> MoU between AEPC and SCN for cooperation was signed on May 16<sup>th</sup>, 2012

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		some households people are not able to do it and start the old open fire again. We are trying to find these occurrences by regular monitoring and improve awareness and skill by teaching. We cannot force people to remove the old fireplace.
The ICS leaves the user with some char coal when the fire has gone out. The users suggest providing small stoves to burn the char coal and making better use of the fire wood this way.	Yes	The fact of char coal production is known. We will check and discuss solutions with you.
The stakeholders recommended comparing statements to firewood consumption from users before and after installing improved cook stoves.	Yes	This will be an issue of monitoring.
High risk to market approach as favored by national stove program	Yes	The SCN approach to dissemination is different from the national stove program in the aspect of subsidies. The national program seeks to make users pay the stove to full extent, SCN subsidizes 80 to 90% of the costs. This may cause problems in areas where SCN and national program activities occur in neighbouring VDCs. Even people able to afford the full price may be reluctant to do so pointing at the SCN activities. Careful coordination of the activities will help to overcome these problems in cooperation with the VDCs and local organisations. The MoU between AEPC and SCN is an example as well as the cooperation between CRT/N and SCN in the villages around Kalikasthan in the district of Rasuwa.
Still to know all aspects of your project to evaluate.	Yes	The stakeholders will have the access to the documents of Gold Standard project, the passport and project design document, to be published. Stakeholders

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		can request these documents from Swastha Chulo too.
Based on the discussion in the meeting, the cost of the ICS seemed to be quite high.	Yes	The project decided to ask for a small contribution to the whole costs. This will help to draw the attention to the value of the cook stoves. The project will reconsider to drop it for the poorest people.
The sustainability of the project is not clear; the lack to address the pro-poor approach.	Yes	The outcome of the sustainability matrix shows this issue very clear. The improved cook stoves are a considerable improvement for the poor.
The working modality in district. No interaction with DDC: DEES/DEEU about the working modality and details information	Yes	In the meantime i.e. after the stakeholder meeting, an agreement with the DDC and DAO of Dolakha has been settled. Others will follow.
Lack of monitoring system. Lack of proper feedback from households. Lacking awareness program.	Yes	These comments will be considered for the final design of the monitoring process.

#### iv. Revisit sustainability assessment

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

Give reasoning behind the decision:

There were no negative scores or major negative comments by the stakeholders, there is no need to revisit the sustainable development assessment.

The outcome of the blind exercise was taken into account and is included into the consolidated sustainable development matrix (see Section D.3)

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### v. Summary of alterations based on comments

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

**[See Toolkit 2.6.2, 2.8]**

The stakeholders' comments and suggestions to the project are important in order to implement the project successfully. According to the assessment there is no need to make major changes to the project design. Minor changes regarding e.g. the monitoring process will be integrated into the project documents.

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### SECTION D. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT

#### D. 1. Own sustainable development assessment

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

[See Toolkit 2.4.1 and Toolkit Annex H]

Safeguarding principles	Description of relevance to my project	Assessment of my project risks breaching it (low/medium/high)	Mitigation measure
1 Human Rights	<p><b>The host country has ratified the following conventions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UN International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on the 14th of May 1991a<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• UN International Convent on Civil and Political Rights on the 14th of May 1991a<sup>3</sup></li> <li>• ILO Convention 169 (Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention) on 14<sup>th</sup> of September 2007<sup>4</sup></li> </ul>		
The project respects internationally	The project owner has committed himself to respect	Low	N/A

<sup>2</sup> [http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg\\_no=IV-3&chapter=4&lang=en](http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-3&chapter=4&lang=en)

<sup>3</sup> [http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg\\_no=IV-4&chapter=4&lang=en](http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-4&chapter=4&lang=en)

<sup>4</sup> [http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11300:0::NO:11300:P11300\\_INSTRUMENT\\_ID:312314](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11300:0::NO:11300:P11300_INSTRUMENT_ID:312314)

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<p>proclaimed human rights including dignity, cultural property and uniqueness of indigenous people. The project is not complicit in Human Rights abuses.</p>	<p>human rights including dignity, culture and cultural property and religion. An abuse of human rights cannot occur because the project is based solely on voluntary demand of the participants. And no one will be excluded due to gender, ethnic or religion. It does not force people to change their cultural habits. The new cook stoves replace simply the old fireplaces in the kitchen of houses. The cooking habits can remain the same ones.</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> Safeguarding principle is not relevant to the project, no mitigation measures are necessary.</p>		
<p>The project does not involve and is not complicit in involuntary resettlement.</p>	<p>The project does not lead to a change in settlement in any way. No one will need to move/change their living conditions/situations by using a new installed cook stove.</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> Safeguarding principle is not relevant to the project, no mitigation measures are necessary.</p>	Low	N/A
<p>The project does not involve and is not complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage</p>	<p>The project exchanges the inefficient traditional fireplaces in the kitchens of participants households by new built-in mud cook stoves. Therefore there is no change nor damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage. Traditional cultural dishes can be cooked on the improved stoves as before.</p>	Low	N/A



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	<p><b>Conclusion:</b> Safeguarding principle is not relevant to the project, no mitigation measures are necessary.</p>		
<p><b>2 Labour Standards</b></p>	<p><b>The host country has ratified the following conventions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UN Convention on the right of the child on the 14th of September 1990<sup>5</sup></li> <li>• ILO Convention 98 (Right to collective bargaining) on the 11th of November 1996<sup>6</sup></li> <li>• ILO Convention 29 (elimination of forced and compulsory labour) on the 03rd of January 2002<sup>7</sup></li> <li>• ILO Convention 105 on the 30th of August 2007<sup>8</sup></li> <li>• ILO Convention 138 (minimum age) on the 30th of May 1997<sup>9</sup></li> <li>• ILO Convention 182 (worst form of child labour) on the 03<sup>rd</sup> of January 2002<sup>10</sup></li> <li>• ILO Convention 111 (Discrimination in employment/occupation) on the 19th of September 1974<sup>11</sup></li> </ul>		

<sup>5</sup> [http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg\\_no=IV-11&chapter=4&lang=en](http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-11&chapter=4&lang=en)

<sup>6</sup> [http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11300:0::NO:11300:P11300\\_INSTRUMENT\\_ID:312243](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11300:0::NO:11300:P11300_INSTRUMENT_ID:312243)

<sup>7</sup> [http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11300:0::NO:11300:P11300\\_INSTRUMENT\\_ID:312174](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11300:0::NO:11300:P11300_INSTRUMENT_ID:312174)

<sup>8</sup> [http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11300:0::NO:11300:P11300\\_INSTRUMENT\\_ID:312250](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11300:0::NO:11300:P11300_INSTRUMENT_ID:312250)

<sup>9</sup> [http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11300:0::NO:11300:P11300\\_INSTRUMENT\\_ID:312283](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11300:0::NO:11300:P11300_INSTRUMENT_ID:312283)

<sup>10</sup> [http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11300:0::NO:11300:P11300\\_INSTRUMENT\\_ID:312327](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11300:0::NO:11300:P11300_INSTRUMENT_ID:312327)

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	Nepal is member of the International Labour Organization. <sup>12</sup>		
The project respects the employees' freedom of association and their right to collective bargaining and is not complicit in restrictions of these freedoms and rights	<p>Every employee of the involved organizations (Swastha Chulo and Die Ofenmacher e.V.) is free to associate with whomever he/she wants. The involved parties are non-profit organizations. Die Ofenmacher e.V. members commit their time and participation at the project completely voluntary. Members from Swastha Chulo and the trained stove builders are paid for their work in an appropriate manner.</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> Safeguarding principle is not relevant to the project, no mitigation measures are necessary.</p>	Low	N/A
The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labour.	<p>Swastha Chulo and Die Ofenmacher e.V. are not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labour. All employees are offering their services on a voluntary basis</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> Safeguarding principle is not relevant to the project, no mitigation measures are necessary.</p>	Low	N/A
The project does not employ and is not	No one of the participating parties is not and will not be	Low	N/A

<sup>11</sup> [http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11300:0::NO:11300:P11300\\_INSTRUMENT\\_ID:312256](http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11300:0::NO:11300:P11300_INSTRUMENT_ID:312256)

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/relm/country.htm>

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complicit in any form of child labour	involved in any form of child labour.  <b>Conclusion:</b> Safeguarding principle is not relevant to the project, no mitigation measures are necessary.		
The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or any other basis.	The project will focus on private households within the project boundary. It will be the voluntary choice of the households to participate. The project will take special care not to be involved in any form of discrimination or preference based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or any other basis.  <b>Conclusion:</b> The risk of breaching this safeguarding principle is very low, but the project pays special attention to that issue.	Low	Swastha Chulo Nepal as the project implementer is well aware of the ethnic/caste issues and its implication in project implementation and hence would ensure balanced participation and representation various ethnic/caste groups in the project activity.
The project provides workers with a safe and healthy work environment and is not complicit in exposing workers to unsafe or unhealthy work environments.	The stove technicians only work with natural harmless materials like mud, water together with iron rods and the stove ceramic outlet in the open air or in family houses. The technical activities also do not put any harm to the technicians. The risk of burning injuries for children and other users	Low	In the context of the installation of the stoves the users are instructed on the safe use of the improved cook stoves.

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	<p>through improper use of cook stove is considerable lower compared to the traditional fire places. In fact that is one of the main incentives of the project.</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> Safeguarding principle is not relevant to the project, no mitigation measures are necessary.</p>		
<b>3 Environmental Protection</b>	<p><b>The host country has ratified the following relevant conventions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o UN Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the 16th of September 2005<sup>13</sup></li> <li>o UN Convention on Biological Diversity on the 23rd of November 1993<sup>14</sup></li> <li>o UN Convention to combat Desertification on the 15th of October 1996<sup>15</sup></li> <li>o UN United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the 02nd of May 1994<sup>16</sup></li> </ul>		
The project takes a precautionary approach in	There are no harmful effects on human health or the	Low	N/A

<sup>13</sup> [http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg\\_no=XXVII-7-a&chapter=27&lang=en](http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXVII-7-a&chapter=27&lang=en)

<sup>14</sup> [http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg\\_no=XXVII-8&chapter=27&lang=en](http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXVII-8&chapter=27&lang=en)

<sup>15</sup> [http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg\\_no=XXVII-10&chapter=27&lang=en](http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXVII-10&chapter=27&lang=en)

<sup>16</sup> [http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetailsIII.aspx?&src=TREATY&mtdsg\\_no=XXVII-7&chapter=27&Temp=mtdsg3&lang=en](http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetailsIII.aspx?&src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXVII-7&chapter=27&Temp=mtdsg3&lang=en)

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<p>regard to environmental challenges and is not complicit in practices contrary to the precautionary principle. This principle can be defined as: "When an activity raises threats of harm to human health or the environment precautionary measures should be taken even if some cause and effect relationships are not fully established scientifically."</p>	<p>environment. Quite contrary there are substantial improvements on human health due to the reduction of indoor air pollution. And furthermore the pressure on the forest will be alleviated.</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> Safeguarding principle is not relevant to the project, no mitigation measures are necessary.</p>		
<p>The project does not involve and is not complicit in significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, including those that are (a) legally protected, (b) officially proposed for protection, (c) identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation value, or (d) recognized as protected by traditional local communities.</p>	<p>The demand for fuel wood will be considerably reduced by using more efficient cook stoves. Therefore the illegal harvesting of non-timber fuel wood from the unprotected government forests would decrease. The project is therefore a measure to reduce the degradation of natural habitats due to decreased deforestation.</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> Safeguarding principle is relevant to the project to a low degree. The project itself is a mitigation measure.</p>	Low	The project itself is due to the use of efficient cook stoves a mitigation measure for illegal harvesting.
<p><b>4 Anti Corruption</b></p>	<p><b>The host country has ratified the following</b></p>		

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	<p><b>conventions:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UN Convention against Corruption on the 10th of December 2003<sup>17</sup></li> </ul>		
The project does not involve and is not complicit in corruption.	<p>Corruption is a widespread problem in developing countries and it can occur in Nepal as well. As the project is implemented directly by Swastha Chulo there is great transparency. The probability of corruption during project implementation is low.</p> <p><b>Conclusion:</b> Safeguarding principle is relevant to the project.</p>	Low	Swastha Chulo Nepal and Die Ofenmacher e.V. commit themselves to a general and strict policy of no corruption. That behaviour will be checked by control of the financial outputs and by field visits of Die Ofenmacher people in Nepal.
<b>Additional relevant critical issues for my project type</b>	<b>Description of relevance to my project</b>	<b>Assessment of relevance to my project (low/medium/high)</b>	<b>Mitigation measure</b>
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

<sup>17</sup> <http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/treaties/CAC/signatories.html>

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### ii. Sustainable development matrix

[See Toolkit 2.4.2 and Toolkit Annex I]

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
Gold Standard indicators of sustainable development.	If relevant copy mitigation measure from "do no harm" –table, or include mitigation measure used to neutralise a score of ‘-‘	Check <a href="http://www.undp.or/mdg">www.undp.or/mdg</a> and <a href="http://www.mdgmonitor.org">www.mdgmonitor.org</a>  Describe how your indicator is related to local MDG goals	Defined by project developer	Negative impact: score ‘-‘ in case negative impact is not fully mitigated score 0 in case impact is planned to be fully mitigated No change in impact: score 0 Positive impact: score ‘+’
Air quality		The project activity results in a healthier indoor environment of the involved households due to the reduction of indoor air pollution by the improved cook stoves. The reason is an emission at a substantial lower level of harmful substances like PICs (products of incomplete combustion), Carbon Monoxide and	Number of efficient stoves in operation	+

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		<p>Particulate Matter as compared to traditionally used fireplaces or stoves. This will reduce smoke caused diseases like COPD (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease) or acute respiratory infection or vessel diseases in the project area. Especially children and women, who spent a lot of time in the kitchen are being protected.</p> <p>The use of built-in cook stoves is also a steady prevention of burning accidents of toddlers and infants.</p> <p><u>Relevance to MDG Goals:</u>  MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality  MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health  MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases</p>		
Water quality and quantity		<p>The installation of efficient improved cook stoves will result in a reduction of the necessary amount of firewood for cooking. This will contribute to the preservation of surrounding forests and to the long-term protection of water resources through decreasing deforestation. The effect results from a slowdown of surface runoff rain water and therefore increasing infiltration rate which helps in recharging the groundwater.</p> <p><u>Relevance to MDG Goals:</u>  MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability</p>	N/A	0



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Soil condition		<p>The contribution to the preservation of forests and to the long-term protection of water resources through decreasing deforestation will result in decreasing soil erosion.</p> <p><u>Relevance to MDG Goals:</u> MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability</p>	N/A	0
Other pollutants		<p>The project activity does not produce any other pollutants like noise or light that might be harmful.</p> <p><u>Relevance to MDG Goals:</u> MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability</p>	N/A	0
Biodiversity		<p>The reduction of usage of fire wood and the resulting protection of deforestation reduces the pressure on affected habitats.</p> <p><u>Relevance to MDG Goals:</u> MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability</p>	N/A	0
Quality of employment		<p>During the project activity many people from local communities are trained and qualified to build improved mud cook stoves. These stove builders are paid for the installation of cook stoves in the VDCs of the project area. The salaries will be adequate for their qualified work. It is aspired to train and employ at least 50% women. The qualified people will furthermore have the opportunity to work on installation, maintenance and repair of cook stove on a self employment basis.</p>	N/A	0

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		<p>However it is beyond the scope of the project to monitor the quality of employment and hence neutral score has been given.</p> <p><u>Relevance to MDG Goals:</u> MDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger</p>		
Livelihood of the poor		<p>There will be a strong improvement of the indoor air quality and hence an improved health situation and a significant reduction of burning injuries. Besides this there will be reduced expenses for providing fire wood. Either in saving time for the collection of wood or in saving money for purchasing wood.</p> <p>Saving of fuel and time and better health due to decreased level of indoor air pollution are indicators for better livelihood. As the monitoring of health status and livelihood enhancement is not within the scope of the project neutral score was assigned.</p> <p><u>Relevance to MDG Goals:</u> MDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger</p>	N/A	0
Access to affordable and clean energy services		<p>The installation of improved cook stoves makes affordable efficient and clean stoves and energy available for the people.</p> <p><u>Relevance to MDG Goals:</u> MDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability</p>	Number of efficient stoves in operation	+

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Human and institutional capacity		<p>During the project activity many people from local communities are trained to build improved mud cook stoves. These stove builders are employed for the installation of the cook stoves in the VDCs of the project area. It is aspired to train and employ at least 50% women.</p> <p>The use of efficient cook stoves will also promote gender equality as less time will be spent for acquiring fuel wood and for cooking.</p> <p>As there is no significant impact and monitoring of the human and institutional capacity is not within the scope of the project neutral score is assigned.</p> <p><u>Relevance to MDG Goals:</u> MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women</p>	N/A	0
Quantitative employment and income generation		<p>During the project activity many people from local communities are trained to build improved mud cook stoves. These stove builders are employed for the installation of the cook stoves in the VDCs of the project area. It is aspired to train and employ at least 50% women.</p> <p><u>Relevance to MDG Goals:</u> MDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger</p>	Number of trained stove builders	+
Balance of payments and		The project will have no impact on the national balance of payments.	N/A	0

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investment		<u>Relevance to MDG Goals:</u> N/A		
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance		The building of improved cook stoves is a contribution to technology transfer and technological self-reliance in local communities. The trained stove builders henceforth are able to build, maintain and repair this type of cook stove inside and outside the project activities.  <u>Relevance to MDG Goals:</u> MDG 1: Develop a Global Partnership for Development	Number of trained stove builders	+

Comments accompanying own sustainable development matrix

No comments

#### D. 2. Stakeholders Blind sustainable development matrix

[See Toolkit 2.6.1]

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

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	assessment, and include mitigation measure used to neutralise a score of '-'			fully mitigated, score '0' in case impact is planned to be fully mitigated <u>No change in impact: score '0'</u> <u>Positive impact: score '+'</u>
Air quality		Positive impact on indoor air quality; positive impact on health, especially chest and eye; mostly women and children benefit MDG: 4, 5, 6, 7	Indoor air test on PM, CO, NO <sub>x</sub> ; ARI Measure traditional fireplace vs. ICS Check wall color inside, no more black	+
Water quality and quantity		Some indirect positive impact via forest conservation		0
Soil condition				0
Other pollutants				0
Biodiversity		Some indirect positive impact via forest conservation		0
Quality of employment		Healthier workplace kitchen MDG: 6	Health improvement, less cough: public health statistics, health checkups	+
Livelihood of the poor		Reduces workload on women for firewood collecting and cooking, because less wood needed, cooking is faster. This time can be spent for other things. If firewood has to be bought, expenses are reduced. Jobs are created and this way also some income. Diseases like COPD are prevented.		+ Most stakeholders agreed that the impact is not very direct and not very strong

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		The project does improve livelihood for poor and non-poor to the same amount MDG: 1, 2, 3		
Access to affordable and clean energy sources		Amount of firewood needed is reduced and therefore dependencies on the sources. Availability of firewood is increased because of smaller demand. If forests are not degraded, wood is a cleaner energy source than fossil fuels MDG: 7	Compare statements to firewood consumption from users before and after installing ICS	+
Human and institutional capacity		Less time needed for wood collecting and cooking → more time for school and education Improves health of women mainly MDG: 2, 3		+, but rather indirect
Quantitative employment and income generation		Jobs are created for promoters Many women amongst the promoters MDG: 1, 2, 3	Number of promoters active in the project	+
Balance of payment and investment		Clean firewood cookstoves may prevent substitution of the fireplace by LPG or kerosene cookers which in turn reduces the necessity of imports of these fuels to Nepal		0
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance				0

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Comments resulting from the stakeholders blind sustainable development matrix

Sustainable development matrix was distributed and all contents and indicators were explained to the participants by a presentation. The stakeholders were asked to discuss scores and possible mitigation measures for negative scores. The score for each indicator was decided in consensus either neutral or positive.

For some indicators stakeholders found it difficult to find suitable monitoring parameters for some of the positive scores as the project has only indirect impact on some indicators which are furthermore influenced by other external factors.

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

There were only minor differences found between own sustainable development matrix and the one resulting from the blind exercise with stakeholders. There were three positive scores given in own sustainable development matrix whereas the participants have assigned positive score for six indicators. However stakeholders stated that some positive impacts are rather indirect or not very strong or difficult to monitor.

The discussion items raised in the blind exercise which were not already covered in the initial sustainable development matrix were incorporated within the consolidated sustainable development matrix below.

## Gold Standard Local Stakeholder Consultation Report

### D. 3. Consolidated sustainable development matrix

[See Toolkit 2.4.2]

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
Gold Standard indicators of sustainable development.	If relevant copy mitigation measure from "do no harm" –table, or include mitigation measure used to neutralise a score of ‘-‘	Check <a href="http://www.undp.or/mdg">www.undp.or/mdg</a> and <a href="http://www.mdgmonitor.org">www.mdgmonitor.org</a>  Describe how your indicator is related to local MDG goals	Defined by project developer	Negative impact: score ‘-‘ in case negative impact is not fully mitigated score 0 in case impact is planned to be fully mitigated No change in impact: score 0 Positive impact: score ‘+’
Air quality		The project activity results in a healthier indoor environment of the involved households due to the reduction of indoor air pollution by the improved cook stoves. The reason is an emission at a substantial lower level of harmful substances like PICs	Number of efficient stoves in operation	+



## Gold Standard Local Stakeholder Consultation Report

		<p>(products of incomplete combustion), Carbon Monoxide and Particulate Matter as compared to traditionally used fireplaces or stoves. This will reduce smoke caused diseases like COPD (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease) or acute respiratory infection or vessel diseases in the project area. Especially children and women, who spent a lot of time in the kitchen are being protected.</p> <p>The use of built-in cook stoves is also a steady prevention of burning accidents of toddlers and infants.</p> <p>The stakeholders recognized all positive impact of the project on air quality.</p> <p><u>Relevance to MDG Goals:</u>  MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality  MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health  MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases  MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability</p>		
Water quality and quantity		The installation of efficient improved cook stoves will result in a reduction of the necessary amount of firewood for cooking. This will contribute to the preservation of surrounding forests and to the long-term protection of water resources through decreasing deforestation. The effect results from a slowdown of surface run-off rain water and therefore increasing infiltration rate which helps	N/A	0

### Gold Standard Local Stakeholder Consultation Report

		<p>in recharging the groundwater. The stakeholders agreed on some indirect positive impact of the project on water quality and quantity via forest conservation.</p> <p><u>Relevance to MDG Goals:</u> MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability</p>		
Soil condition		<p>The contribution to the preservation of forests and to the long-term protection of water resources through decreasing deforestation will result in decreasing soil erosion.</p> <p><u>Relevance to MDG Goals:</u> MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability</p>	N/A	0
Other pollutants		<p>The project activity does not produce any other pollutants like noise or light that might be harmful.</p> <p><u>Relevance to MDG Goals:</u> MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability</p>	N/A	0
Biodiversity		<p>The reduction of usage of fire wood and the resulting protection of deforestation reduces the pressure on affected habitats. The stakeholders agreed on some indirect positive impact of the project on biodiversity via forest conservation.</p> <p><u>Relevance to MDG Goals:</u> MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability</p>	N/A	0

### Gold Standard Local Stakeholder Consultation Report

<p>Quality of employment</p>		<p>During the project activity many people from local communities are trained and qualified to build improved mud cook stoves. These stove builders are paid for the installation of cook stoves in the VDCs of the project area. The salaries will be adequate for their qualified work. It is aspired to train and employ at least 50% women. The qualified people will furthermore have the opportunity to work on installation, maintenance and repair of cook stove on a self employment basis.</p> <p>The stakeholders emphasized the positive impact of the project on a healthier workplace in the kitchen resulting in health improvements and less cough.</p> <p><u>Relevance to MDG Goals:</u> MDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>0</p>
<p>Livelihood of the poor</p>		<p>There will be a strong improvement of the indoor air quality and hence an improved health situation and a significant reduction of burning injuries. Besides this there will be reduced expenses for providing fire wood. Either in saving time for the collection of wood or in saving money for purchasing wood.</p> <p>Saving of fuel and time and better health due to decreased level of indoor air pollution are indicators for better livelihood. As the monitoring of health status and livelihood enhancement is not within the scope of the project neutral score was assigned.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>0</p>

### Gold Standard Local Stakeholder Consultation Report

		<p>The stakeholders found that the project will reduce workload on women for firewood collecting and cooking because less wood is need and therefore cooking is faster. This time can be spent for other things. If firewood has to be bought, expenses are reduced. Jobs are created and this way also some income. Diseases like COPD are prevented. The project does improve livelihood for poor and non-poor to the same amount. But the impact is estimated to be rather indirect and not very strong.</p> <p><u>Relevance to MDG Goals:</u> MDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women</p>		
<p>Access to affordable and clean energy services</p>		<p>The installation of improved cook stoves makes affordable efficient and clean stoves and energy available for the people. The stakeholders stated that the amount of firewood needed is reduced and therefore dependencies on the sources. Availability of firewood is increased because of smaller demand. If forests are not degraded, wood is a cleaner energy source than fossil fuels.</p> <p><u>Relevance to MDG Goals:</u> MDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability</p>	<p>Number of efficient stoves in operation</p>	<p>+</p>

### Gold Standard Local Stakeholder Consultation Report

Human and institutional capacity		<p>During the project activity many people from local communities are trained to build improved mud cook stoves. These stove builders are employed for the installation of the cook stoves in the VDCs of the project area. It is aspired to train and employ at least 50% women.</p> <p>The use of efficient cook stoves will also promote gender equality as less time will be spent for acquiring fuel wood and for cooking. The stakeholders are convinced that there is less time needed for collecting firewood and cooking. The time spent can be used for school and education which improves health of women primarily. The impact was estimated as a rather indirect one.</p> <p><u>Relevance to MDG Goals:</u> MDG 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women</p>	N/A	0
Quantitative employment and income generation		<p>During the project activity many people from local communities are trained to build improved mud cook stoves. These stove builders are employed for the installation of the cook stoves in the VDCs of the project area. It is aspired to train and employ at least 50% women.</p> <p>The stakeholders agreed on the creation of jobs for promoters. Amongst the promoters there will be many women.</p> <p><u>Relevance to MDG Goals:</u></p>	Number of trained and active stove builders in the project	+

### Gold Standard Local Stakeholder Consultation Report

		MDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women		
Balance of payments and investment		The stakeholders have the opinion that Clean firewood cook stoves may prevent substitution of the fireplace by LPG or kerosene cookers which in turn reduces the necessity of imports of these fuels to Nepal.  <u>Relevance to MDG Goals:</u> N/A	N/A	0
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance		The building of improved cook stoves is a contribution to technology transfer and technological self-reliance in local communities. The trained stove builders henceforth are able to build, maintain and repair this type of cook stove inside and outside the project activities.  <u>Relevance to MDG Goals:</u> MDG 1: Develop a Global Partnership for Development	N/A	0
<p><b>Justification choices, data source and provision of references</b></p> <p>A justification paragraph and reference source is required for each indicator, regardless of score</p>				
Air quality	<p>Justification for a positive score: The stakeholders are convinced that the project has a positive impact on indoor air quality and hence on the health status of primarily</p>			

## Gold Standard Local Stakeholder Consultation Report

	<p>women and children.</p> <p>According to the study on “Policy Research on Household Energy and Indoor Air Pollution in South Asia”<sup>18</sup> there is consistent evidence that exposure to biomass smoke increases the risk of a range of common and serious diseases of both children and adults. Chief amongst these are acute lower respiratory infections (ALRI) in childhood, particularly pneumonia. A study conducted in a hilly remote area of Nepal to find out the relations between indoor air pollution and ARI in infants and children less than 2 years showed that episodes of moderate and severe ARI increased with increments in the level of exposure to indoor air pollution. The study suggested that indoor air pollution is an important risk factor of ARI (Pandey, M. R, 2001). This is because the mobility of children less than 5 years of age is directly proportionate to that of the mother (see page 27 of the study).</p> <p><u>The project improves the air quality for two different areas:</u></p> <p>1) By installation of cook stoves which lead the smoke gases and particles into the environment the indoor air pollution is reduced substantially. The second effect for reduction is the improved efficiency of the cook stoves resulting in a reduced quantity of firewood of about 50% for cooking. The efficiency of the type of cook stoves which will be installed has been tested at Kathmandu University. Both effects lead to a reduction of indoor air pollutants like Carbon Monoxide CO, Carbon Dioxide CO<sub>2</sub>, PICs (products of incomplete combustion), Particulate Matter (PM), Nitrogen Oxide NO<sub>x</sub> and Sulfphur Dioxide SO<sub>2</sub> in the kitchen room. Studies conducted by Practical Action Nepal have shown that pollutants like PM<sub>2.5</sub>, CO were reduced by introducing stove improvement intervention (see page 58).<sup>19</sup></p> <p>2) The reduction of the combusted firewood by about one half reduces the emission of the smoke gases and particles into the environment at the same amount. This is a substantial improvement for the outdoor air quality.</p> <p>Therefore the positive score has been given for that parameter. It is sufficient to monitor the number of installed stoves in use as a parameter for the improvement of the indoor and outdoor air quality. This is the main subject of the monitoring activities of the project.</p>
Water quality and	Justification for a neutral score:

<sup>18</sup> <http://www.indoorair.org.np/Policy%20gaps%20study%20summary%20report.pdf>

<sup>19</sup> [http://practicalaction.org/energy/docs/smoke/Smoke\\_Health\\_and\\_Household\\_Energy.pdf](http://practicalaction.org/energy/docs/smoke/Smoke_Health_and_Household_Energy.pdf)

## Gold Standard Local Stakeholder Consultation Report

quantity	<p>The proposed project will not have any measurable negative impact on the quality and quantity of water compared to the initial situation over the project duration. Quite contrary there is a positive contribution to the preservation of the forest vegetation in its function to inhibit a quick run-off of rainwater. The impact, however, is an indirect and long term effect dependent on several external factors (antropogenic and environmental) that are independent from the project like watershed management, forest hydrology, forest management.</p> <p>For that reason no parameter is chosen to monitor the impact.</p>
Soil condition	<p>Justification for a neutral score:</p> <p>The proposed project will not have any measurable negative impact on the soil condition compared to the initial situation over the project duration. The project has a positive contribution to the preservation of the forest vegetation in its function to prevent soil erosion in the foothills. The impact, however, is an indirect and long term effect dependent on several external factors (antropogenic and environmental) that cannot be influenced by the project.</p> <p>For that reason no parameter is chosen to monitor the impact.</p>
Other pollutants	<p>Justification for a neutral score:</p> <p>This category is not applicable, as the project does not produce any additional noise or light “pollution” that could be harmful for the households in the project area.</p>
Biodiversity	<p>Justification for a neutral score:</p> <p>By reducing firewood consumption, the project contributes to preservation of forests and the reduction of pressure on species that live in the forest or are preferred for firewood. Therefore the conservation of habitats for flora and fauna will be improved through the implementation of the project. The impact, however, is an indirect and long term effect dependent on several external factors (anthropogenic and environmental) that cannot be influenced by the project.</p> <p>For that reason no parameter is chosen to monitor the impact.</p>
Quality of employment	<p>Justification for a neutral score:</p> <p>The project is going to create qualified employment opportunities through the training of local people. These jobs are of good standard in terms of salary and their permanent character. Besides there will be self employment opportunities for people who are trained on stove building, maintenance, repair and consulting from the project and continue to be engaged as self employed workers.</p>



## Gold Standard Local Stakeholder Consultation Report

	<p>However it is beyond the scope of the project to monitor the quality of employment and for that reason neutral score has been given.</p>
Livelihood of the poor	<p>Justification for a neutral score: The project will lead to time savings for wood collection and cooking and an improved health of stove users due to reduced indoor air pollution. It will also substantially reduce child burning injuries. Therefore the project has a positive impact on the livelihood of the people and on the health status. However it is beyond the scope of the project to monitor the health status of households and for that reason neutral score has been given.</p>
Access to affordable and clean energy services	<p>Justification for a positive score: Through the installation of efficient cook stoves at subsidized prices, the people in the project area will get a better access to affordable and clean energy services. The number of efficient cook stoves in use is chosen as parameter for monitoring of this indicator.</p>
Human and institutional capacity	<p>Justification for a neutral score: The project will train local people as stove builders (more than 50% women) for efficient stove installation. The use of efficient cook stove has an impact especially on women responsible for cooking. Therefore the project influences primarily women and will have important positive gender consequences. However it is beyond the scope of the project to monitor the human and institutional capacity and for that reason neutral score has been given.</p>
Quantitative employment and income generation	<p>Justification for a positive score: The project is going to create qualified employment opportunities in the context of the project activities and through the training of local people. These jobs are of good standard in terms of salary and their permanent character. Besides there will be self employment opportunities for people who are trained on stove building, maintenance, repair and consulting from the project and continue to be engaged as self employed workers. All these effects result in the generation of additional income for poor people in rural areas of Nepal.  The project will monitor the number of internal and external trainings carried out and it will monitor the number of employed stove builders</p>

### Gold Standard Local Stakeholder Consultation Report

	and other people.
Balance of payments and investment	<p>Justification for a neutral score:</p> <p>The national balance of payments is not affected. Material and transportation costs are paid by Die Ofenmacher e.V. in advance and later generated through the sale of carbon credits (VERs). Hence, there are no direct cash flows between Nepal and other countries in this project.</p> <p>For that reason no parameter is chosen to monitor the impact.</p>
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	<p>Justification for a neutral score:</p> <p>The project involves technological self-reliance of energy efficient cook stoves and can be therefore characterized as a project that sustains technological self-reliance in Nepal. The trained promoters will introduce a technological transfer for neighbouring VDCs and districts of the project area.</p> <p>However it is beyond the scope of the project to monitor the technological transfer or technological self-reliance and for that reason neutral score has been given.</p>

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

**SECTION E. DISCUSSION ON SUSTAINABILITY MONITORING PLAN**

[See Toolkit 2.4.3 and 2.6.1]

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

The stakeholders were convinced of the positive aspects of the projects and tried to find appropriate monitoring parameters.

For the indicator "Air Quality" they suggested the measurement of pollution substances. This measurement is rather expensive and inefficient for field monitoring. It may be conducted for few installations. As the positive effect of improved cook stoves with an outlet for the firing gases on indoor air pollution is generally accepted it will be sufficient to monitor the use and operability of the stoves. This is a straight forward parameter for the air quality.

For the indicator "Quality of employment" some parameters like public health statistics and health checkups are mentioned. This is a relationship to a healthier workplace in the kitchen. Although the local health aspect is very important and relevant for the project it will be difficult on a comprehensive basis to derive the positive influence.

For the indicators "Livelihood of the poor" and "Human institutional capacity" the stakeholders found it difficult to find relevant parameters for verification because of the rather indirect impact.

For the indicator "Access to affordable and clean energy sources" the stakeholder suggested to compare statements to firewood consumption from users before and after installing improved cook stoves. The project has the opinion that this parameter is too difficult to monitor and it would be better to monitor the use and operability of the stoves.

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

**[See Toolkit 2.11]**

Comments to the meeting minutes and results of the meeting were requested by an email letter from May, 19<sup>th</sup> 2012 sent to all participants of the stakeholder meeting. The email contained the following information:

- List of participants
- Protocol of AEPC statements
- Meeting minutes
- Minutes of the project explanation with questions and answers
- Summary of the evaluation forms
- Outcome of the blind exercise
- 

Result: There were no comments received from the meeting participants.

The final report will also be distributed to the meeting participants and to all persons who received an invitation. If the report cannot be sent via email or letter these persons will be informed by phone. They will be reminded about the Feedback Round and encouraged to give comments and suggestions on the reports and the design of the project. The feedback round will then last for 2 months.

The Stakeholder Feedback Round is expected to start on the 15<sup>th</sup> of September 2012 and end on the 15<sup>th</sup> of November 2012.



## Gold Standard Local Stakeholder Consultation Report

### ANNEX 1. ORIGINAL PARTICIPANTS LIST

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#### Participant List

Stakeholder Consultation Meeting "Smokeless Cook Stoves for Rural Districts of Nepal"  
May 13<sup>th</sup>, 2012

	Name	m/f	Organization	Address	Phone	E-Mail	Signature
1.	Suraj Sharma		Indoor Air Pollution & Health Forum	Maharaj Khatmandu	9741014021	surajsharma@gmail.com	
2.	Parbata Bhatta	F	A E P C	Khumaltar Lalitpur	9841036633	parbata.bhatta@aepc.gov.np	
3.	Andrea Bringmann	f	Austrian Consulate	Nagh Pokhari	9841075387	andreabringmann@gmail.com	
4.	Siddhanta Khatiwala	M	Namesake Centre Yuzhi Bte Serbia	TETU	9841553658 9841218355	siddhanta.khatiwala@gmail.com	
5.	Gyanendra Raj Sharma	M	Centre for Rural Technology (CRT/N)	Kumari pati	9841310737	gsharma@crtnepal.org	
6.	Roshan Achikazi	M	Centre for Rural Technology (CRT/N)	Kumari pati	9841313131	roshan@crtnepal.org	
7.							
8.							
9.							
10.							
11.							
12.							
13.							
14.							
15.							



## Gold Standard Local Stakeholder Consultation Report

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### Participant List

Stakeholder Consultation Meeting "Smokeless Cook Stoves for Rural Districts of Nepal"  
May 13<sup>th</sup>, 2012

	Name	m/f	Organization	Address	Phone	E-Mail	Signature
1.	Nawa Raj Dhakal	M	APEC	Khumaltar Lalitpur	5539390	nawa.dhakal@apcc.gov.np	<i>[Signature]</i>
2.	Nanda Kumar Digna		REMREC, ICAME	Sunilchokri, Nar Pa.	011-490021	nandakumar@gmail.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
3.	Sankhu Ram Bista			Sankhu			<i>[Signature]</i>
4.	Bhola Bista		Sushma Khatiwala Memorial Hospital	Sankhu	4450826	bbbista@memorialhospital.com.np	<i>[Signature]</i>
5.	Rabin Bista		Swastha Chulo	Rtm		@yadro.com	
6.	Manabendra Ro Singh		SKM Hospital	Sankhu	4450826	manabendra@skm.com.np	<i>[Signature]</i>
7.	Rolf Striffler	m	GIZ	Golfuter		rolf.striffler@giz.de	<i>[Signature]</i>
8.	Pranada Karki	m	VDC	Sunachokri	4450786		<i>[Signature]</i>
9.	Shyamkrishna Yadav	M	DEEU/Dokata	Dokata	9741017254	dokata@deeu.com	<i>[Signature]</i>
10.	Niraj Subedi	M	KfW, Nepal	Sanepa	9851085940	niraj.subedi@kfw.de	<i>[Signature]</i>
11.							
12.							
13.							
14.							
15.							

## Gold Standard Local Stakeholder Consultation Report

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### Participant List

Stakeholder Consultation Meeting "Smokeless Cook Stoves for Rural Districts of Nepal"  
May 13<sup>th</sup>, 2012

	Name	m/f	Organization	Address	Phone	E-Mail	Signature
1	Tilak LAMA	M	Wanaste Stiftung	Bole de Kante	4435454	tilak@tilac. winnici.com.np	
3	Lav Khadra		v.a.c	Dolacha	049-690124		Lav Khadra
4	Bal B. Tamang			cahra	9751002914		Bal B. Tamang
5	Frank Boemer	V	GIZ	KTM		frank.boemer @giz.de	Frank Boemer
6	Ujan Manandhar	M	WWF Nepal	Balunata	9841380805	ujan.manandhar @wwfnepal.org	Ujan Manandhar
7	Karna Bajracharya	P	ESAP	Khemla	9851054981	karna.bajracharya@esap.org.np	Karna Bajracharya
8	Bijendra Shrestha	M	Kathmandu University	Dhulikhel	9808340084	bijendra.shrestha22@gmail.com	Bijendra Shrestha
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## Gold Standard Local Stakeholder Consultation Report

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### **ANNEX 2. ORIGINAL EVALUATION FORMS**

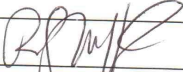





## Gold Standard Local Stakeholder Consultation Report

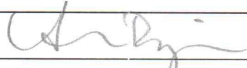
### Evaluation Form

Stakeholder Consultation Meeting "Smokeless Cook Stoves for Rural Districts of Nepal"  
May 13<sup>th</sup>, 2012

Name	Rolf Striffler
What is your impression of the meeting?	good management/organisation clear goals/topics → outcomes that want to be achieved were clear
What do you like about the project?	that I good technology is disseminated in rural areas
What do you not like about the project?	the sustainability of the project is not clear; the lack <del>of</del> address the pro-poor approach
Signature	 → 

### Evaluation Form

Stakeholder Consultation Meeting "Smokeless Cook Stoves for Rural Districts of Nepal"  
May 13<sup>th</sup>, 2012

Name	
What is your impression of the meeting?	very well structured meeting
What do you like about the project?	helpful to <del>impact</del> people, environment and health <del>house</del>
What do you not like about the project?	-
Signature	



### Gold Standard Local Stakeholder Consultation Report

⊗ specially why the users in VDCs covered by this project are getting subsidy and those in the adjoining VDCs are not getting!

#### Evaluation Form

Stakeholder Consultation Meeting "Smokeless Cook Stoves for Rural Districts of Nepal"  
May 13<sup>th</sup>, 2012

Name	Nawa Raj Dhakal
What is your impression of the meeting?	Its nice to get the feedback from the stakeholders.
What do you like about the project?	Good that it helps rural households to build stoves/ICS
What do you not like about the project?	-
Signature	<i>Nawa Raj Dhakal</i>

Suggestion: Please take special care for local coordination and get users informed about the details on project ⊗

#### Evaluation Form

Stakeholder Consultation Meeting "Smokeless Cook Stoves for Rural Districts of Nepal"  
May 13<sup>th</sup>, 2012

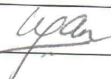
Name	
What is your impression of the meeting?	It is very important meeting for develop of Nepal. specially for health.
What do you like about the project?	This is help for villagers people health.
What do you not like about the project?	-
Signature	<i>Siddhartha Banskota</i>

- say. this project very reliable - all thing health, economic, envy etc. - so thing goes carbon for long.

## Gold Standard Local Stakeholder Consultation Report


### Evaluation Form

Stakeholder Consultation Meeting "Smokeless Cook Stoves for Rural Districts of Nepal"  
 May 13<sup>th</sup>, 2012

Name	
What is your impression of the meeting?	It was a good stakeholder consultation meeting to get and understand different views
What do you like about the project?	It is a step to support poor rural communities of Nepal and leverage carbon financing.
What do you not like about the project?	Based on the discussions in the meeting, the cost of the ICS seemed to be quite high.
Signature	

### Evaluation Form

Stakeholder Consultation Meeting "Smokeless Cook Stoves for Rural Districts of Nepal"  
 May 13<sup>th</sup>, 2012

Name	Frank Boemer
What is your impression of the meeting?	open discussion
What do you like about the project?	good intentions, bringing additional funds to Nepal (even if indirectly)
What do you not like about the project?	high risk to market approach as favored by national stove program
Signature	

## Gold Standard Local Stakeholder Consultation Report

### Evaluation Form

Stakeholder Consultation Meeting "Smokeless Cook Stoves for Rural Districts of Nepal"  
May 13<sup>th</sup>, 2012

Name	Roshan Adhikari
What is your impression of the meeting?	It has been fair regarding its objective to draw inferences regard about the project through discussion with stakeholders
What do you like about the project?	That it aims to promote SKS, very suitable & needed energy technology in Nepal. but often not given due priority
What do you not like about the project?	None till now
Signature	<i>Roshan Adhikari</i>

Stakeholder Consultation Meeting "Smokeless Cook Stoves for Rural Districts of Nepal"  
May 13<sup>th</sup>, 2012

Name	Manata Raj Singh
What is your impression of the meeting?	Good. It is very effective meeting, which bring all people suggestion, advice & experience to make good effort on project
What do you like about the project?	More informative to household. Improving lifestyle in rural village. From health sector prevention for better
What do you not like about the project?	Lack of maintaining system. Lack of proper feedback for household
Signature	SKM Hospital



## Gold Standard Local Stakeholder Consultation Report

### Evaluation Form

Stakeholder Consultation Meeting "Smokeless Cook Stoves for Rural Districts of Nepal"  
May 13<sup>th</sup>, 2012

Name	Parbata Bhatta
What is your impression of the meeting?	meeting is quite good because all the stakeholders should interact time to time. It benefits on sharing views, ideas & suggestions.
What do you like about the project?	Project seems good working on ICS targeting the poor & remote people of Nepal. Enhancing the livelihood of the poor.
What do you not like about the project?	It should go ahead in collaboration with the stakeholders for the betterment.
Signature	

### Evaluation Form

Stakeholder Consultation Meeting "Smokeless Cook Stoves for Rural Districts of Nepal"  
May 13<sup>th</sup>, 2012

Name	Nanda Lal Ojha
What is your impression of the meeting?	Good. such coordination meeting should be there for feedback, comment & suggestion from stakeholder.
What do you like about the project?	Rural people get the technology in low cost.
What do you not like about the project?	
Signature	

## Gold Standard Local Stakeholder Consultation Report

### Evaluation Form

Stakeholder Consultation Meeting "Smokeless Cook Stoves for Rural Districts of Nepal"  
May 13<sup>th</sup>, 2012

Name	
What is your impression of the meeting?	Useful for me to get more information about stoves
What do you like about the project?	Reasonable cost for the stove and supported promoters
What do you not like about the project?	Still to know all aspects of your project to evaluate
Signature	<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>

### Evaluation Form

Stakeholder Consultation Meeting "Smokeless Cook Stoves for Rural Districts of Nepal"  
May 13<sup>th</sup>, 2012

Name	Niraj Subedi
What is your impression of the meeting?	Good.
What do you like about the project?	Registering in gold standard
What do you not like about the project?	Probable duplication with AEDC activity.
Signature	<i>[Handwritten Signature]</i>



## Gold Standard Local Stakeholder Consultation Report

### Evaluation Form

Stakeholder Consultation Meeting "Smokeless Cook Stoves for Rural Districts of Nepal"  
May 13<sup>th</sup>, 2012

Name	Shyamn Kishor Yadav
What is your impression of the meeting?	open discussion about project
What do you like about the project?	good installation of ICS in district will make users healthy & reducing the dependancy on fuel.
What do you not like about the project?	The working modality in district. No interaction with <del>district</del> DDC: DEES/DEEU about the working modality & details information
Signature	



## Gold Standard Local Stakeholder Consultation Report

### Evaluation Form

Stakeholder Consultation Meeting "Smokeless Cook Stoves for Rural Districts of Nepal"  
May 13<sup>th</sup>, 2012

Name	Prakash Karki
What is your impression of the meeting?	बलुल सहा Discussion
What do you like about the project?	① वातावरण संरक्षण Environment protection ② स्वास्थ्य सुधार Health improvement ③ ऊर्जाको बचत Energy saving
What do you not like about the project?	अनुमति प्रक्रिया monitoring by process उपयोगकर्तालाई जानकारी गराउनु पर्ने। User should be made aware of participated
Signature	

### Evaluation Form

Stakeholder Consultation Meeting "Smokeless Cook Stoves for Rural Districts of Nepal"  
May 13<sup>th</sup>, 2012

Name	सधु राम शिवा Sadhu Ram Shiva
What is your impression of the meeting?	यो सिलिङ्ग धेरै नै मन पर्यो Liked
What do you like about the project?	सबै मन पर्यो Every expert was good
What do you not like about the project?	सबै मन पर्यो Everything was good
Signature	AS



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