

“Energy from Coffee Waste at Beneficio El Carmen, CISA” Project - Nicaragua

GOLD STANDARD LOCAL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION REPORT

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SECTION A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. 1. Project eligibility under the Gold Standard

The “Energy from Coffee Waste at Beneficio El Carmen, CISA” (hereafter referred to as “the Project”) is eligible under the Gold Standard with the following conditions being met:

1. Scale of the project activity

This project is a micro scale project as it will reduce below 5,000tCO₂ equivalent per annum for each year of the crediting period.

2. Host country or state

The project is located in The Republic of Nicaragua.

3. Type of project activity

The project involves the installation and operation of four (4) 250m³ anaerobic reactors (total 1,000m³) and two (2) 250m³ homogenization tanks (total 5,000m³) to treat coffee effluent and recover methane generated from the treatment process. The captured methane will be utilised in gas engines to produce electricity to meet internal power demand of the coffee processing mill (depulping machinery and pumps for recycling the wastewater) and/or to produce heat for the pre-drying of the coffee. The existing site is not subject to legislation mandating methane recovery. The purpose of the project is to avoid methane emissions from wastewater and recover biogas, a non-fossil and renewable energy source, to generate and deliver an energy service (electricity and/or heat). Therefore, the project is within the Gold Standard Guidelines and eligible under the Renewable Energy Supply category.

The project falls under the “biogas” category as mentioned in the GS Toolkit, Annex C, which states that methane recovery project activities are eligible for emission reductions from both methane avoidance and non-renewable fuel substitution under certain conditions. The project activity is expected to meet all these conditions.

4. Greenhouse gases

Among the greenhouse gases eligible under the Gold Standard, this project is reducing carbon dioxide (CO₂) and methane (CH₄).

5. Official Development Assistance (ODA)

This Project does receive a portion of ODA but not under the condition that the VERs coming out of the Project are transferred, directly or indirectly, to the donor country (the Netherlands) requirements.

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6. Project timeframe

Carbon revenue was considered during the conceptualization of the project activity. Climate Neutral Group assessed the emission reduction potential for projects in the coffee sector in September 2009.

7. Other Certification Schemes

The project is not claiming benefits from other Certification Schemes, therefore no-double counting can occur and as a result the project is eligible under the Gold Standard.

A. 2. Current project status

- Proposal for funding submitted to the Global Biomass Fund of the Dutch government in January, 2010. This subsidy provision is executed on behalf of the Ministry for Development Cooperation in mandate by Agentschap NL, an agency of the Ministry of Economic Affairs
- Subsidy approved in April, 2010
- Project Planning Phase May - July, 2010
- PIN submitted to GS-TAC on the 17th of June 2010
- Local Stakeholders Consultation conducted on the 17th of August 2010 at El Carmen-CISA coffee processing mill in Nicaragua.
- Currently at Project Design Phase
- Construction planned for late October – early November 2010 with commissioning shortly thereafter.

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SECTION B. DESIGN OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION PROCESS

B. 1. Design of physical meeting(s)

i. Agenda

Energy from Coffee Waste Project, CISA

Agenda 17 August, Diriamba

8.30-9.00	Arrival of guests
9.00-9.15	Opening of meeting and welcome of participants <i>by Guest of Honour</i>
9.15-9.45	Introduction of the Project <i>by Eng. Leonardo Sánchez</i>
9.45-10.15	Questions for clarification <i>by Eng. Leonardo Sánchez</i>
10.15-10.45	Refreshment Break
10.45-11.30	Sustainable Development evaluation
11.30-12.00	Follow-up and next steps
12.00	Closure of meeting <i>by Guest of Honour</i>

ii. Non-technical summary

Agriculture is expected to be highly vulnerable to **Climate Change**; however, at the same time, agriculture is an important contributor in creating the conditions for Climate Change. The coffee sector is no exception to this. By implementing the **UTZ CERTIFIED Code of Conduct**, coffee producers already positively address a variety of climate issues. Through the promotion of good agricultural and environmental practices, such as the prohibition of deforestation of native forests, correct and/or reduced use of fertilizer and the planting of shade trees, UTZ CERTIFIED farmers contribute to the mitigation of climate change. However, acknowledging that climate change is a threat to coffee producers and production worldwide, UTZ CERTIFIED is now looking into further measures suitable to address the problem.

Coffee processing is an energy intensive process and a potential source of contamination. Coffee **waste**, i.e. pulp, and **wastewater** that leave the coffee processing units are rich in organic matter and are a major source of pollution if not handled well. A first assessment carried out in **Central America** showed, that one of the factors in coffee production that has a negative impact on climate is the methane produced in the fermentation process. Methane is a much more damaging

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greenhouse gas (GHG) than CO₂.

The project "Energy from waste coffee in Central America" will be held in **Nicaragua, Honduras and Guatemala** from April 2010 to April 2013 in a consortium with Utz Kapeh Foundation and Climate Neutral Group. Funding is supported by the **Dutch government** fund, Global Biomass and executed on behalf of the Minister for Development Cooperation in the NL Agentschap mandate, an agency of the Ministry of Economy of the Netherlands.

The overall objective of this project is **to support** farmers in developing countries, for the production of certified biomass energy use. Farmers can then use this energy for their own convenience. The project has a **threefold** approach:

1. Avoid emissions of methane which is bad for global warming
2. The use of methane as biogas and thereby reduce consumption of fossil fuels
3. To explore whether changes in the system of production and processing that lead to the reduction of greenhouse gases can be rewarded for a climate regime.

The certification of the biogas will be held through the accreditation of carbon credits, which are implemented through a program called **"Gold Standard"**.

One of the requirements for such accreditation is **to inform and consult** the community about the project and its scope. The aim of **the consultation** is to present the project and involve people by receiving comments and suggestions to help assess and/or improve social and environmental impacts.

The processing mill El Carmen-CISA Exportadora is one of the beneficiaries of this project. The funds will be used for the design, construction and commissioning of a treatment system that allows the capture and use of biogas generated during the decomposition process of the coffee wastewater for energy uses at CISA's facility.

This project is **a concrete step** on how to deal with climate change issues into the coffee supply chain. It has a great potential for replication in other regions, once the technique is fully developed.

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iii. Invitation tracking table

Table: Invitation tracking table for the Stakeholder meeting at CISA conducted on the 17th of August 2010 concerning the "Energy from Coffee Waste at Beneficio El Carmen, CISA" project.

Category code	Organisation (if relevant)	Name	Way of invitation	Date of invitation	Confirmation received? Y/N
A	Coffee Producers (Farmers)	N/A	Radio announcement	From the 12 th until 16 th of August 2010	N/A
A	Employees of CISA	N/A	Company announcement	16/08/2010	Attending
B	Dutch Embassy	Hans Wessels	E-mail	Between 4 th and 12 th August (including reminders)	Not attending
B	Mayor of Diriamba		E-mail	Between 4 th and 12 th August (including reminders)	Not attending
B	Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry	Ma Alejandra Castillo	E-mail	Between 4 th and 12 th August (including reminders)	Attending
B	Ministry of Health (MINSA)	Guadalupe Chavez Jiron	E-mail	Between 4 th and 12 th August (including reminders)	Attending
C	The Nicaraguan National Authority for the CDM (<i>La Autoridad Nacional Designada en Nicaragua para el Mecanismo de Desarrollo Limpio</i>)	Martha Elena Ruiz Sevilla	E-mail	Between 4 th and 12 th August (including reminders)	Not attending
D	SNV Central America	Juan Francisco Martinez	E-mail	Between 4 th and 12 th August (including reminders)	Attending
D	Progreso Network	Angel Mario Marinez	E-mail	Between 4 th and 12 th August (including reminders)	Not attending
E	The Gold Standard Foundation	Ivan Hernandez	E-mail	Between 4 th and 12 th August (including reminders)	Not attending
F	Fundación MDL de Honduras	Suyapa Zelaya	E-mail	Between 4 th and 12 th August (including reminders)	Not attending
F	WWF Central America Regional Programme Office	Sylvia Marin Von Koller	E-mail	Between 4 th and 12 th August (including reminders)	Not attending

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		Lilian Marquez	E-mail	Between 4 th and 12 th August (including reminders)	Not attending
F	REEEP Regional Secretariat Latin America and Caribbean	Mark Lambrides	E-mail	Between 4 th and 12 th August (including reminders)	Not attending
F	GTZ Office Nicaragua	Dr Ricardo Gomez	E-mail	Between 4 th and 12 th August (including reminders)	Not attending

According to the Gold Standard Toolkit, stakeholders from different categories were invited proactively. Stakeholders were defined as per the GS v2.1 Toolkit Table 2.8 and the people most affected by the project will be the employees of CISA – El Carmen coffee processing mill.

The local Gold Standard expert, the Nicaragua DNA and the Gold Standard supporter NGOs were also invited as per the Gold Standard guidelines.

Invitations were sent by e-mail and individually to CISA employees. People from the surrounding community were invited through several radio announcements on Radio Diriamba from the 12th to 16th of August 2010.

iv. Text of individual invitations

**Consultation Meeting: Project “Energy from coffee waste in Central America”
Tuesday August 17th, 2010
COFFEE MILL PROCESSING PLANT, CISA EXPORTER
KM 38 1/2 Carretera Diriamba-Las Esquinas**

Dear [],

I am writing to you regarding the implementation of the project “Energy from Coffee Waste in Central America” at the *beneficio* El Carmen (CISA), located in Diriamba, Nicaragua.

The overall objective of this Project is to support farmers in developing countries in the certification of sustainable biomass for energy uses. Attached is the summary of the project and the agenda.

The certification of the biogas will be held through the accreditation of carbon credits, which are implemented through a program called **“Gold Standard”**.

One of the requirements for such accreditation is **to inform and consult** the community, organizations and government agencies about the project and its scope. The aim of **the consultation** is to present the project and involve people by receiving comments and suggestions to help assess and/or improve social and environmental impacts.

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For the above reasons, I cordially invite you to participate in this consultation meeting to be held on August 17 from 8:15 am on the premises of the El Carmen coffee mill, located at Km 38 1/2 Carretera Diriamba- Las Esquinas.

All reasonable and proportionate comments/suggestions that you can make about the project will be documented in a report, which will subsequently lead to possible changes in the project design

We would also like to facilitate a way for those not attending the public stakeholder consultation to send feedback via email certification@utzcertified.org.

I would like to thank you in advance for your valuable participation in this activity and would like to request you to confirm your attendance with Ana Gelera (ana.gelera@utzcertified.org) who would also be able to provide you with additional information.

Your sincerely,

Vera Espindola Rafael
UTZ Certified *Good Inside*

v. Text of public invitations

Local people have been invited through several radio announcements on Radio Diriamba from the 12th to 16th of August 2010. The radio clip has also been uploaded.

B. 2. Description of other consultation methods used

Individuals and other entities that were unable to attend the physical meeting on the 17th August 2010 were encouraged to give their feedback via email.

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SECTION C. CONSULTATION PROCESS

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

i. List of participants

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

Participants list					
Date and time: 17 th August 2010 at 9:00am					
Location: CISA processing mill El Carmen, Diriamba, Nicaragua					
	Cate- gory Code	Name of participant, job/ position in the community	M/ F	Organisation (if relevant)	Position (if relevant)
1		Richard S. Romero	M	Finca Los Penachos/María Auxiliadora Vigil	Operator
2		Róger A. Castro	F	Finca Los Penachos/María Auxiliadora Vigil	Operator
3		Pablo Palacios	M	Finca Los Penachos/María Auxiliadora Vigil	Operator
4		Joseph Cross Romero	M	Finca Los Penachos/María Auxiliadora Vigil	Operator
5	B	Ma Alejandra Castillo	F	Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry	Chief Plant Quarantine
6		Estela Gonzales Gailon	F	Finca Los Penachos	Personal Finca
7		Gilberto Calero Garcia	M	Finca Los Penachos	Personal Finca
8		Néstor Adolfo Navarrete	M	Finca Los Penachos	Personal Finca
9	B	Guadalupe Chávez Jirón	F	SILAIS Carazo/MINSA	Regional Health Coordinator
10		Carlos Solórzano	M	Finca Los Penachos/María Auxiliadora Vigil	Conductor de la Finca
11		Lennin Antonio Hondoy Obundo	M	N/A	Member of local community
12		Marlon Antonio Ramos Aguilar	M	N/A	Member of local community
13	A	William Rojas	M	CISA	Operario Beneficio El Carmen
14		Teresa Ampié	F		Member of local community
15		Glena Aurora Rodriguez Aguirrez	F	N/A	Member of local community

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16		Moises Aaron Rodriguez Aguirrez	M	N/A	Member of local community
17	A	Aparicio Herrera Corrales	M	CISA	Deputy Commercial Manager
18	A	Alejandro Matus López	M	CISA	Chief of Pacific Area
19	A	Marco Antonio Quintero González	M	CISA	Chief of Pacific Area
20	A	Sebastian Delgado	M	CISA	Supervisor
21	A	Luis Omar Meneses Silva	M	CISA	Chief of Pacific Area
22	A	Pedro Pablo Bonilla Canda	M	CISA Beneficio El Carmen, Diriamba	Electrician,
23	A	Everth J. Navorrete	M	CISA Beneficio El Carmen, Diriamba	Operator
24	A	Pablo Tapia Molino	M	CISA Beneficio El Carmen, Diriamba	Operator
25	A	Denis Antonio Carmona Olon	M	CISA Beneficio El Carmen, Diriamba	Operator
26	A	Walter Antonio Alvarez Velasquez	M	CISA Beneficio El Carmen, Diriamba	Operator
27	A	Oscar Jose Carda	M	CISA Beneficio El Carmen, Diriamba	Operator
28	A	Peter Castillo Espinoza	M	CISA Beneficio El Carmen, Diriamba	Operator
29	A	Teresa Ampié	F	CISA Beneficio El Carmen, Diriamba	Member of local community
30	A	Carlos García Bustos	M	CISA Beneficio El Carmen, Diriamba	Operator
31	A	Gerardo Jose Hidalgo Perez	M	CISA Beneficio El Carmen, Diriamba	Operator
32	A	Efrell Nicaragues Lopez	M	CISA Beneficio El Carmen, Diriamba	Operator
33	A	Pedro Pablo Davila	M	CISA Beneficio El Carmen, Diriamba	Operator
34	A	William Orfacho Hernandez	M	CISA Beneficio El Carmen, Diriamba	Operator
35	A	Eddy Narraev Guevara	M	CISA Beneficio El Carmen, Diriamba	Operator
36	A	Julio Cesar Mendreta Parrales	M	CISA Beneficio El Carmen, Diriamba	Operator
37	A	Juan Jose Navanete Perez	M	CISA Beneficio El Carmen, Diriamba	Operator
38	A	Francisco Javier Reyes Castro	M	CISA Beneficio El Carmen, Diriamba	Operator
39	A	Victor Manuel Lopez Barahona	M	CISA Beneficio El Carmen, Diriamba	Operator

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40	A	Jose Luis Vargas Ramos	M	CISA Beneficio El Carmen, Diriamba	Operator
41	A	Elvis Gabriel Lopez	M	CISA Beneficio El Carmen, Diriamba	Operator
42	A	Lino A. Palacios	M	CISA	Operations Manager
43	A	Gilberto A. Monterrey Fonseca	M	CISA	Quality Control
44	A	Jessica Vanessa Medina Rodriguez	F	CISA	Operations Supervisor
45	A	Carlos Manuel Garay	M	CISA	Warehouse Manager
46	A	Rosa Rivas Blanco	F	CISA	CSR Manager
47		Jose Olmedo Morales	M	Comunicación Corporativa	Journalist
48		Marlon Blanco	M	Comunicación Corporativa	Journalist

Comments accompanying Annex 1

The project partners that did not sign the original "participants list" are:

- Vera Espindola Rafael (Project Leader) from UTZ Certified
- Franz Rentel (Project Manager) and Ludwig Bergeon Breton (Project Developer) from Climate Neutral Group
- Brigitte Cerfontaine (Regional Director) and Enrique Abril (Regional Representative) from Solidaridad Central America
- Leonardo Sanchez (Engineer) from ACERES Consultores
- Juan Francisco Martinez (Regional Director) from SNV

ii. Evaluation forms

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

Name	Francisco Javier Reyes Castro (Operator at CISA Beneficio El Carmen)
What is your impression of the meeting?	It is really positive for me to learn about the operation of the project and also about the treatment of the contaminated water.
What do you like about the project?	It is how it benefit to mills in the coffee industry that use the water and its treatment for better working conditions for workers and people who live around improving the land, water, air without contamination

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What do you not like about the project?	In reality, this project is a benediction for Nicaragua and its population
Signature	

Name	Medina Rodriguez (CISA Operation Supervisor)
What is your impression of the meeting?	It has been excellent because it has a very good environmental impact, for example: costs reduction for the company, a greater care of the ecosystem, improving the health of people living in areas around the mill.
What do you like about the project?	The type of process to be implemented, as stated during the meeting, will use a good technology and best of all is that this represents a good value and estimate for the ecosystem.
What do you not like about the project?	Everything is excellent...
Signature	

Name	Alejandra Castillo (Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry)
What is your impression of the meeting?	Very good and very informative
What do you like about the project?	That it can also be implemented in other medium size mills. With the experience from CISA we can measure the environmental impact that we could get in our processing mill if we also want to implement [this technology].
What do you not like about the project?	That it is only going to treat the wastewater and not the coffee pulp.
Signature	

Name	Luis Omar Meneses Silva (Chief of Pacific Area)
What is your impression of the meeting?	It is an excellent initiative to initiate a project of this magnitude that will benefit to the community and workers. And it is a new technology that can be retransmit in other parts of the country and

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	the world.
What do you like about the project?	I liked the part on the better control of wastewater and to not contaminate the environment. - The use of biogas production - The reduction of water consumption - The job creation
What do you not like about the project?	Everything is positive
Signature	

Comments accompanying Annex 2

All comments received from Stakeholders were very positive. People were very enthusiastic about the opportunities of upgrading working conditions by avoiding odours, reducing methane emissions and generating electricity from biogas.

C. 2. Pictures from physical meeting(s)



Photo 1: General presentation of the project

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Photo 2: General presentation of the project

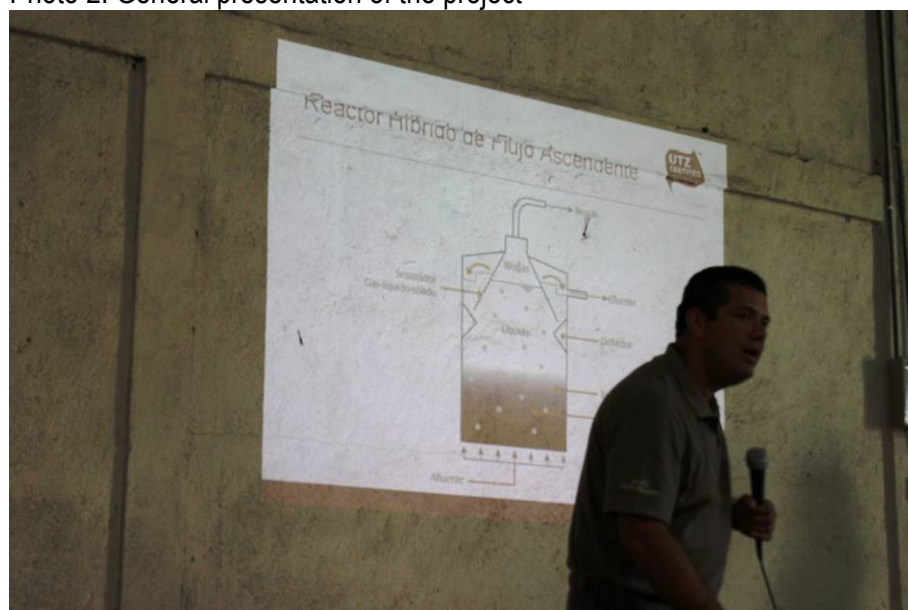


Photo 3: General presentation of the project

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Photo 4: Groups for the blind Sustainable development exercise



Photo 5: Groups for the blind Sustainable development exercise

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Photo 6: Filling in the evaluation form

C. 3. Outcome of consultation process

i. Minutes of physical meeting(s)

Project name: Energy from Coffee Waste at Beneficio El Carmen, CISA

Date: 17th August, 2010

Time: 8:30am

Location: CISA processing mill El Carmen, Diriamba, Nicaragua

Introduction:

The meeting started at around 09:45am. There were 55 participants, 44 men and 11 women. Most of the participants were employees of CISA processing mill El Carmen. The meeting was conducted in Spanish.

Welcome of participants:

Mr. Lino Palacios Perez, CISA's Operational manager, welcomed the participants to the meeting and made the opening speech by introducing the project and the facilitator, Mr. Leonardo Sanchez the General Manager of ACERES Consultores.

After the welcoming speech, the facilitator of the meeting Mr. Leonardo Sanchez introduced himself and the project partners. He briefly outlined the agenda of the stakeholder meeting and invited

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participants to raise any questions they might have during the presentation.

Presentation:

The project description and presentation was made by Mr. Sanchez including information on the coffee production in Nicaragua and worldwide, project origination, project funding, coffee certification, methane emissions from wastewater, anaerobic treatment system, electricity generation from biogas and Voluntary Emission Reductions under the Gold Standard.

Mr Leonardo Sanchez explained the importance of environmental issues from a consumer point of view. Consumers are progressively becoming more sensible to the environmental impacts of the product they purchase. They are looking for coffee that is produced in a responsible way at all levels.

Presentation Outline:

- Brief introduction of the project 'Energy from Coffee Waste':
 - How the project originated and how it is funded
 - The concept of 'responsible biomass production'
 - Objectives of certifying coffee
 - Avoiding methane emissions; uses of biogas; reduction in fossil fuel consumption; greenhouse gases reduction & possible opportunities for compensation mechanisms.
- Processes for sustainable certification:
 - 3 levels: Producer – Industry – Consumer
 - Producer has a professional awareness of responsible management & practices so that consumers know where their coffee is coming from and how it has been produced.
 - Growing trend of consumers for preferring organic products
- Geographical location of actors (producers/buyers, sponsors.)
- Data regarding production in Nicaragua and other coffee-producing countries worldwide.
- Important considerations for certification (economic, social & environmental); explanation on parts of the process including guidance for good practices.
- Environmental issues in the Coffee sector: wastewater & pulp
Importance of environmental aspects for obtaining what the consumer is looking for: coffee produced in a responsible way (not enough just selling coffee as the image also counts, it is as important as all other components in the process).
- Coffee production data: bean composition and its contribution to pollution

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- Consequences of non-compliance with certification schemes/rules
- Wastewater and its environmental impact; explanation of Carbon mechanisms and compensation schemes
- What to do with waste?
Waste management and possibilities for use; need for new technologies
- The Project:
 - Profile of the project partners
 - Objectives and scope of the project
 - Importance of farmers' participation
 - Activities related to reviewing all the different aspects of the process (executing processes in compliance with international requirements)
 - Project schedule (currently finishing preliminary activities stage)
 - Locations where the technology has already been implemented.
- Carbon credit certification
 - Requirements (the series of steps needed to reach certification following international criteria- from feasibility study until the carbon credits certificate are finally issued). This includes attention to processes, technologies, infrastructures, and wastewater treatment among others.
- The Project at CISA: Design of the proposed biogas system
 - Explanation of the process: wastewater, recirculation of water, 'feeding-sink', composting opportunities, organic fertilizers application, pH control, water phases, etc.
 - Explanation of the technology for capturing biogas produced by anaerobic processes which, if not captured, contributes to increase CO₂ and CH₄ levels.
 - Hardware: five biogas reactors will be built.
 - Capacity of each reactor: 250m³ (Total:1,250m³)
 - Explanation of each component operation,
 - Explanation of biogas reactor indicators: volume, flow, etc.

During the presentation, questions and comments were raised and answered immediately (please refer to section "Assessment of all comments" below).

Sustainable Development Evaluation:

After the questions for clarifications about the project the participants had a 30 minute break. The meeting then resumed with the Sustainability Evaluation process (see below).

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Next steps and closure of meeting:

After the Sustainable Evaluation exercise participants were told that they would be informed of the follow-up stakeholder process. The meeting closed around 13.00 hours and lunch was provided.

ii. Minutes of other consultations

No other consultations have been carried out.

iii. Assessment of all comments

Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/No)?	Explanation (Why? How?)
Ma Alejandra Castillo asked about the benefit regarding water consumption.	Yes	The benefits are mainly in reduced water consumption, despite not having accurate water records, it is assumed that the benefits are from 100L to 250L.
Mrs. Guadalupe Chavez – Regional Health Coordinator, congratulates the scope of the project. She knows pulp pollutes and asks how long will it take until the project starts functioning?	Yes	Parts of the main treatment processes should be working by the beginning of November of this year; before the harvest ends the system should be already built.
Ma Alejandra Castillo asked if sediments need to be separated from the wastewater with a strainer and then, sewage water goes to the other side where the 'feeding-sink' & bacteria are found?	Yes	YES, bigger particles have already been separated at the beginning, so what we get are tiny particles that will be separated at the end.
Ma Alejandra Castillo asked how to separate the final particles, and states that siphoning would be preferred.	Yes	It would be by means of a pumping system or through siphoning, letting water pressure itself to do the evacuation.
Ma Alejandra Castillo asked about the management of the solid particles.	Yes	Then comes the treatment by means of certain reactors. There is a post-treatment process. This is actually an important aspect in coffee legislation because they request data-values of sewage water from 35000 to 200; these are very efficient systems with high parameters that in fact, are hard to reach. The more polluted the water is, the more possibilities for re-using... removal efficiency is the capacity of a system to eliminate pollutants and they work effectively as to an 85-95%, however there are concentrations that are difficult to eliminate.
Alejandra Castillo continues: So that is for wastewater ('aguas miel') and what about pulp residues, how is treated what is left?	Yes	25% of the construction corresponds to CISA, and financially it is complicated. The infrastructure implies high costs and the project cannot take care of pulp waste and wastewater separately. It is easier to produce organic fertilizers from pulp waste, is cheaper than any other treatment and part of it could be used for composting. We expect

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		to treat leaching from pulp later-on meanwhile, we focus on residual fluids.
Mr. Gilberto Calero Garcia asked: if we put the pulp in pools, around 6 months later it would already be decaying?	Yes	The pulp needs a 'breathing process' that is air circulation. Different processes such as those residues at the coffee field, but does not need adding lime. It needs an aerobic process, actually many people do it by hand, 'stirring' it over and over. This is a management process.
A man from the audience asked if the treated wastewater is safe to drink.	Yes	No, the treatment level is not complete enough. It can be disposed into creeks and rivers without generating negative impacts on the ecosystem.
A woman from the audience asked if this water is good for irrigation of the coffee plantations.	Yes	YES, in terms of composting. We could use the brown resulting liquid which is the last product. After some time, we could create a sort of mud where the material will decompose and that could be used as an organic fertilizer. If we use non-treated water for this purpose then the plant's roots would burn, as the pH levels are quite high.
A man raised a comment on the mosquitoes that are associated with the solid waste (pulp) which affects cattle and people by threatening their health and affecting their quality of life. He asked recommendations on how to get rid of them.	Yes	There are methods for biological control such as wasps that eat the fly's eggs.
A woman asked if it is in that septic sludge where bacteria is found and what is exactly added.	Yes	Yes, you subsequently append anaerobic bacteria
The same woman continues and asked about the biogas production potential. How long does the septic sludge last for?	Yes	Around 42.000 m3/year for biogas production and with proper management, the septic sludge could last from 8-10 years. Water used for washing and removing the pulp must be efficient.
Can you carry out the treatment with different volumes or separate it into the 5 different reactors?	Yes	YES, what you should know is that all of them are at their maximum capacity, which ones need water in. So, you need to know about the organic load in each reactor. Therefore, it is essential to monitor various parameters (pH, growth, COD, etc.). Each reactor takes up the water and takes it out, and you cannot work in 'series' because it will interrupt the whole process.
How much water can you add to each reactor?	Yes	It depends on the organic load, in function of the water consumption and amount of coffee added. It is not like: the more coffee you add, the more water you will need because there is a re-circulation process that will always use the same water, it doesn't matter the time spent.
The same person continues, I don't understand how much water can you add, what is the capacity of the reactor and how is the water efficiency?	Yes	700m3 of residual water daily.
A man asked: according to the original design, what is the pressure reached when released? Doesn't it have systems for collecting gas in front? Is it a free-outlet? There are no systems for accumulating pressures?	Yes	16-20%. There is a system of emergency valves; it is a free-outlet, no accumulation of pressures.
What are the materials used for construction?	Yes	It is a fine structure made of bricks and cement. PVC tubes are used due to the sulphuric acid produced.

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iv. Revisit sustainability assessment

Are you going to revisit the sustainable development assessment?	Yes	No
	☐	X

The project was, overall, very well received by the stakeholders with no negative reactions arising from the Sustainability Evaluation process.

v. Summary of alterations based on comments

There were no negative comments received for the project activity and therefore there are no modifications to the project design carried out.

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SECTION D. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT

D. 1. Own sustainable development assessment

i. 'Do no harm' assessment

Safeguarding principles	Description of relevance to my project	Assessment of my project risks breaching it (low, medium, high)	Mitigation measure
1. The project respects internationally proclaimed human rights including dignity, cultural property and uniqueness of indigenous people. The project is not complicit in Human Rights abuses.	The aim of the project is to reduce pollution emission, improve the local environment and utilize biogas as clean energy.	Low	N/A
2. The project does not involve and is not complicit in involuntary resettlement.	No resettlement is involved	Low	N/A
3. The project does not involve and is not complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage	The construction is located at the coffee mill. No such impact is expected.	Low	N/A
4. The project respects the employees' freedom of association and their right to collective bargaining and is not complicit in restrictions of these freedoms and rights	Employees are not restrained from forming associations or collectively bargain employment conditions.	Low	N/A
5. The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labour	No forced or compulsory labor is involved in the project. People will be hired through proper channels (vacancy announcement)	Low	N/A
6. The project does not employ and is not complicit in any form of child labor	No child labor is involved in the project.	Low	N/A
7. The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or any	No discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or any other basis is involved in the project.	Low	N/A

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other basis.			
8. The project provides workers with a safe and healthy work environment and is not complicit in exposing workers to unsafe or unhealthy work environments.	Possible health hazards from wastewater and sludge handling as well as biogas usage	Medium	Training on Employee health and safety Practice will be made by a technical expert.
9. The project takes a precautionary approach in regard to environmental challenges and is not complicit in practices contrary to the precautionary principle.	The main purpose of the project is to reduce pollution, improve local environment and utilize wastewater biogas.	Low	N/A
10. The project does not involve and is not complicit in significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, including those that are (a) legally protected, (b) officially proposed for protection, (c) identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation value, or (d) recognized as protected by traditional local communities.	Not relevant as there is no 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 conservative value , or (d) recognized as protected by traditional local communities.	Low	N/A
11. The project does not involve and is not complicit in corruption.	This is not relevant as the project the project has not been considered as offering potential corruption opportunities, and the project proponent is paying special attention to the proper development of the project activity.	Low	N/A
Additional relevant critical issues for my project type	Description of relevance to my project	Assessment of relevance to my project (low, medium, high)	Mitigation measure
1			
2			
etc...			

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ii. Sustainable development matrix

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
Gold Standard indicators of sustainable development	If relevant, copy mitigation measure from 'Do No Harm' assessment, and include mitigation measure used to neutralise a score of '-'	Check www.undp.org/mdg and www.mdgmonitor.org Describe how your indicator is related to local MDG goals	Defined by project developer	<u>Negative impact:</u> score '-' in case negative impact is not fully mitigated, score '0' in case impact is planned to be fully mitigated <u>No change in impact:</u> score '0' <u>Positive impact:</u> score '+'
Air quality	None	MDG 7 (ensure environmental sustainability)	<u>Parameter:</u> Levels of odour detected at project site. In the baseline scenario, odour and methane gases are released from the existing deep open lagoon when the organic matters in the wastewater degrade. In the project scenario, methane will be captured and odour will be reduced.	+
Water quality and quantity	None	MDG 7 (ensure environmental sustainability)	<u>Parameter:</u> Levels of Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD). The project activity will improve the wastewater quality and decrease the consumption of fresh water. By improving the anaerobic conditions, the wastewater will be treated to a high level of COD removal in short amount of time before it is sent to the existing open lagoon. Thus, the COD removal efficiency	+

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			of the project activity wastewater system will be higher than the baseline scenario.	
Soil condition	None	None	<u>Parameter:</u> Chemical fertilizer use The slurry extracted from the fixed dome biodigester could be used as fertilizer instead of chemical fertilizer in the surrounding coffee plantations. To be conservative this indicator is given neutral score.	0
Other pollutants	None	None	<u>Parameter:</u> None	0
Biodiversity	None	MDG 7 (ensure environmental sustainability)	<u>Parameter:</u> Levels of COD in the treated wastewater The project activity will positively affect the biodiversity bordering the waste water reservoir at the coffee mill because wastewater will be treated before entering the lagoon. Wastewater high in COD levels is known to destroy aquatic fauna and flora.	+
Quality of employment	None	MDG 1 (eradicate extreme poverty & hunger)	<u>Parameter:</u> Skill Certificates obtained by employees ACERES is committed to provide operation and maintenance training to employees and will supervise for the first year operation. The staff will acquire technical skills and knowledge. Hence, the quality of employment will improve.	+
Livelihood of the poor	None	None	None	0
Access to affordable and clean energy	None	MDG 7 (ensure environmental sustainability)	<u>Parameter:</u> Electricity (kWh) and/or	+

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services			heat (TJ) generated from biogas Biogas will be used as an alternative clean energy source for internal use at the coffee processing mill. Dependence from national grid is lessened.	
Human and institutional capacity	None	None	<u>Parameter:</u> number of trained workers. For Operation and Maintenance of the wastewater treatment system, 2 workers will be trained by ACERES.	+
Quantitative employment and income generation	None	MDG 1 (eradicate extreme poverty & hunger)	<u>Parameter:</u> number of jobs created (number of contracts). As a result of the project activity, 10 temporary jobs will be created during construction and 2 jobs will be created for Operation and Maintenance of the wastewater treatment system.	+
Balance of payments and investment	None	MDG 8 (Global partnership for development)	<u>Parameter:</u> Funding from the Dutch government Project is partially funded by the Dutch government.	+
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	None	MDG 8 (Global partnership for development)	<u>Parameter:</u> Replication of the technology in the region due to the "UTZ Energy from Coffee Waste in Central America" Project. The fixed dome technology for treating coffee wastewater (and capturing and utilizing the biogas) is not common practice in Nicaragua. This project will serve as a useful example and lessons learned applied to the future projects.	+

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Comments accompanying own sustainable development matrix

Scores:

Environment: +3

(Air quality; Water quantity and quality ;; Biodiversity)

Social Development: +3

(Quality of employment; Access to affordable and clean energy services; Human and institutional capacity)

Economic and Technology Development: +3

(Quantitative employment and income generation; Balance of payments and investment; Technology transfer and technological self-reliance)

Beside the biogas plant, the project owner (CISA Exportadora) is setting up a timeframe to implement health and education programmes for its employees and the local communities:

- Operation Smile: CISA is an Operation Smile sponsor which recruit children with cleft lips and cleft palates from the coffee growing communities of Nicaragua to receive free surgeries.
- Adopt a School Program: The Adopt a School Program was initiated in 2001 by CISA Exportadora to improve the quality and access to education of children in the coffee growing communities. CISA will implement education activities for El Carmen employees' children.

D. 2. Stakeholders Blind sustainable development matrix

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Chosen parameter	Score given by stakeholders (by group)							Overall
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Gold Standard indicators of sustainable development	If relevant copy mitigation measure from "do no harm" – table, or include mitigation measure used to neutralize a score of "-"	Defined by project developer								
Air quality		Odour	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Water quality and quantity		COD concentration	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Soil condition		None	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Other pollutants		None	-	0	0	+	0	+	0	0
Biodiversity		None	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Quality of employment		Skill certificates	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Livelihood of the poor		None	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+

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Access to affordable and clean energy		Biogas production (m3)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Human and institutional capacity		Number of trained employees	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Quantitative employment and income generation		Number of jobs created	+	+	+	0	+	+	+	+
Balance of payments and investment		GS VERs revenues	+	0	+	0	+	+	+	+
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance		Number of training	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Comments resulting from the stakeholders blind sustainable development matrix

During the blind sustainable development exercise the participants divided themselves into seven groups of at least six per group. Each group was given a sustainable development matrix with twelve indicators of the project to discuss the possible scores for each indicator, mitigation measures for negative scores and relevance to achieving the MDG. A broad range of possible parameters were suggested to the groups.

The result of the exercise shows that 11 indicators were scored “+” and 1 indicator was scored “0”. No indicator had a total score “-”.

Discussions on each indicator can be summarized as follow:

Air quality: Participants agreed that the project will reduce levels of undesirable odour released from the open lagoon. They also mentioned that the project activity could reduce the number of flies and mosquitoes surrounding the lagoon.

Water quality and quantity: Participants agreed that the project will reduce water contamination as well as the use of fresh water. The recycling of the wastewater into the coffee processing mill was also perceived as an economic improvement.

Soil condition: In general, stakeholders agreed that the project will have a positive impact on soil condition. It was also suggested that sludge should be used for soil application as fertilizer.

Other pollutants: One group expressed concern about noise. It was explained that those issues were not relevant as the project will not result in higher noise level. Some other issues referred to the solid waste (coffee pulp) that could have been treated by the project.

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Biodiversity: All participants scored this indicator as positive. The wastewater treatment plant would improve animals (birds and livestock) and plants environment surrounding the lagoon.

Quality of employment: Participants agreed that the project will generate more jobs during construction and operation.

Livelihood of the poor: Majority of participants agreed that the project activity will enhance the livelihood of the poor as it will generate new jobs and therefore reduce poverty in the region. The project will also improve health condition by reducing air pollution and mosquitoes.

Access to affordable and clean energy services: All participants agreed that the project will provide clean energy and reduce the use of fuel and grid electricity at lower costs.

Quantitative employment and income generation: Participants agreed that the project will generate new jobs opportunities and therefore will generate more income for workers.

Balance of payments and investment: Most participants perceived the project as a good example that would enhance investment in Nicaragua.

Technology transfer and technological self-reliance: Participants agreed that the project will be a business model that could be replicated nationally and regionally.

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

The blind sustainable development exercise with stakeholders resulted in higher positive evaluation of the indicators, but to be more conservative, the own sustainable development matrix will also be used as the consolidated sustainable development matrix.

The indicators "soil condition" and "livelihood of the poor" were scored positively during the blind sustainable development exercise but to be conservative we score them neutral in our final evaluation.

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D. 3. Consolidated sustainable development matrix

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
Gold Standard indicators of sustainable development	If relevant, copy mitigation measure from 'Do No Harm' assessment, and include mitigation measure used to neutralise a score of '-'	Check www.undp.org/mdg and www.mdgmonitor.org Describe how your indicator is related to local MDG goals	Defined by project developer	<u>Negative impact:</u> score '-' in case negative impact is not fully mitigated, score '0' in case impact is planned to be fully mitigated <u>No change in impact:</u> score '0' <u>Positive impact:</u> score '+'
Air quality	None	MDG 7 (ensure environmental sustainability)	<u>Parameter:</u> Levels of odour detected at project site. In the baseline scenario, odour and methane gases are released from the existing deep open lagoon when the organic matters in the wastewater degrade. In the project scenario, methane will be captured and odour will be reduced.	+
Water quality and quantity	None	MDG 7 (ensure environmental sustainability)	<u>Parameter:</u> Levels of Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD). The project activity will improve the wastewater quality and decrease the consumption of fresh water. By improving the anaerobic conditions, the wastewater will be treated to a high level of COD removal in short amount of time before it is sent to the existing open lagoon. Thus, the COD removal efficiency of the project activity	+

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			wastewater system will be higher than the baseline scenario.	
Soil condition	None	None	<u>Parameter:</u> Chemical fertilizer use The slurry extracted from the fixed dome biodigester could be used as fertilizer instead of chemical fertilizer in the surrounding coffee plantations. To be conservative this indicator is given neutral score.	0
Other pollutants	None	None	<u>Parameter:</u> None	0
Biodiversity	None	MDG 7 (ensure environmental sustainability)	<u>Parameter:</u> Levels of COD in the treated wastewater The project activity will positively affect the biodiversity bordering the waste water reservoir at the coffee mill because wastewater will be treated before entering the lagoon. Wastewater high in COD levels is known to destroy aquatic fauna and flora.	+
Quality of employment	None	MDG 1 (eradicate extreme poverty & hunger)	<u>Parameter:</u> Skill Certificates obtained by employees ACERES is committed to provide operation and maintenance training to employees and will supervise for the first year operation. The staff will acquire technical skills and knowledge. Hence, the quality of employment will improve.	+
Livelihood of the poor	None	None	None	0
Access to affordable and clean energy services	None	MDG 7 (ensure environmental sustainability)	<u>Parameter:</u> Electricity (kWh) and/or heat (TJ) generated from	+

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			biogas Biogas will be used as an alternative clean energy source for internal use at the coffee processing mill. Dependence from national grid is lessened.	
Human and institutional capacity	None	None	<u>Parameter:</u> number of trained workers. For Operation and Maintenance of the wastewater treatment system, 2 workers will be trained by ACERES.	+
Quantitative employment and income generation	None	MDG 1 (eradicate extreme poverty & hunger)	<u>Parameter:</u> number of jobs created (number of contracts). As a result of the project activity, 10 temporary jobs will be created during construction and 2 jobs will be created for Operation and Maintenance of the wastewater treatment system.	+
Balance of payments and investment	None	MDG 8 (Global partnership for development)	<u>Parameter:</u> Funding from the Dutch government Project is partially funded by the Dutch government.	+
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	None	MDG 8 (Global partnership for development)	<u>Parameter:</u> Replication of the technology in the region due to the "UTZ Energy from Coffee Waste in Central America" Project. The fixed dome technology for treating coffee wastewater (and capturing and utilizing the biogas) is not common practice in Nicaragua. This project will serve as a useful example and lessons learned applied to the future projects.	+

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Justification choices, data source and provision of references A justification paragraph and reference source is required for each indicator, regardless of score	
Air quality	"Wastewater from coffee processing contains high concentration of organic compounds causing very bad smells". Source: <i>Navigating Bioenergy – Contributing to informed decision making on bioenergy issues</i>, UNIDO, 2009 – page 66 http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media/Publications/Pub_free/Ebook_green_industry.pdf "The principal byproduct from the anerobic decomposition of the organic matter in wastewater is methane gas". Source: <i>Wastewater engineering, Treatment and reuse – Metcalf & Eddy 2003</i> – page 70.
Water quality and quantity	"Wastewater from coffee processing contains high concentration of COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand) – up to 50,000mg/L". Source: <i>Von Enden, J.C. and Calvert, K.C. 2002, Review of coffee wastewater characteristics and approaches to treatment – GTZ</i> – page6 "The Guatemala-based Instituto Centroamericano de Investigación y Tecnología Industrial estimated that over a six month period during 1988, the processing of 547.000 tons of coffee in Central America generated 1.1 million tons of pulp and polluted 110.000 cubic meters of water per day, resulting in discharges to the region's waterways equivalent to raw sewage dumping from a city of four million people". Source: <i>Natural Resources Defense Council</i> http://www.nrdc.org/health/farming/ccc/chap4.asp The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources initiated PANic, "Plan Ambiental de Nicaragua", in 2000 through which they wanted to maintain, recuperate, and improve the quality of the environment; to reduce or to mitigate the vulnerability of the Nicaraguan environment and at the same time assuring the productivity of the resources and sustainable development. Source: <i>Nicaragua's Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources</i> www.marena.gob.ni/
Soil condition	"Intensive pesticide use within industrial coffee production often employs chemicals that present serious health and ecological concerns". Source: <i>Natural Resources Defense Council</i> http://www.nrdc.org/health/farming/ccc/chap4.asp
Other pollutants	

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Biodiversity	"Ecological impacts result from the discharge of organic pollutants from beneficos to waterways, robbing aquatic plants and wildlife of essential oxygen". Source: <i>Natural Resources Defense Council</i> http://www.nrdc.org/health/farming/ccc/chap4.asp
Quality of employment	This project received funding from the Global Sustainable Biomass Fund which aims to contribute to the realization of MDG 1 and MDG 7. In order to qualify for funding the project had to demonstrate that it conforms to the Cramer Commission's Testing framework for sustainable biomass. One of the indicators of this framework is "Prosperity & Well Being". Source: <i>Testing framework for sustainable biomass</i> http://www.lowcvp.org.uk/assets/reports/070427-Cramer-FinalReport_EN.pdf
Livelihood of the poor	
Access to affordable and clean energy services	This project received funding from the Global Sustainable Biomass Fund which aims to contribute to the realization of MDG 1 and MDG 7. In order to qualify for funding the project had to demonstrate that it contributes towards the sustainable energy utilisation (in the coffee sector). Source: <i>Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs</i> http://www.senternovem.nl/globalsustainablebiomass/index.asp
Human and institutional capacity	This project received funding from the Global Sustainable Biomass Fund which aims to contribute to the realization of MDG 1 and MDG 7. In order to qualify for funding the project had to demonstrate that it conforms to the Cramer Commission's Testing framework for sustainable biomass. One of the indicators of this framework is "Prosperity & Well Being". Source: <i>Testing framework for sustainable biomass</i> http://www.lowcvp.org.uk/assets/reports/070427-Cramer-FinalReport_EN.pdf
Quantitative employment and income generation	This project received funding from the Global Sustainable Biomass Fund which aims to contribute to the realization of MDG 1 and MDG 7. In order to qualify for funding the project had to demonstrate that it conforms to the Cramer Commission's Testing framework for sustainable biomass. One of the indicators of this framework is "Prosperity & Well Being". Source: <i>Testing framework for sustainable biomass</i> http://www.lowcvp.org.uk/assets/reports/070427-Cramer-FinalReport_EN.pdf
Balance of payments and investment	Due to the fact that this project has received a portion of grant funding

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	from the Global Sustainable Biomass Fund, there has been positive investment going into Nicaragua. Source: Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs http://www.senternovem.nl/globalsustainablebiomass/index.asp
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	This project is part of the greater "Energy from Coffee Waste in Central America" project which aims to roll out similar projects to other countries in Central America. Source: "Energy from Coffee waste in Central America" (UTZ Project Plan)

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SECTION E. DISCUSSION ON SUSTAINABILITY MONITORING PLAN

None of the Local Stakeholders Consultation participants were able to express concrete ideas on how the sustainable development indicators could effectively be monitored.

Therefore, the monitoring of the sustainable development indicators will be carried out on each indicator that scored positive (+) in the consolidated sustainable matrix.

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

The Local Stakeholder Report, PDD and Passport will be disseminated by email to all stakeholders who provided email addresses. The same documentation will be made available in hard copy to those who did not. In addition various invitees who did not attend will also be involved in the feedback round.

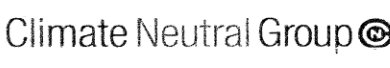
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ANNEX 1. ORIGINAL PARTICIPANTS LIST

 			
Proyecto Energía de Residuos de Café en Centroamérica Reunión de Consulta Lista de Participantes			
Fecha: 17 de agosto del 2010 Lugar: Beneficio El Carmen, Diriamba, Nicaragua Hora: 9:00 am			
Nombre y Apellidos	Identificación	Organización	Firma
Richard S. Romero		Latina	Richard Romero
Roseli A. Castro C.	043240962-0004	Mapa Quetzaltenango	Roseli Castro
Pablo Gabe Palacios	8662207	El Encanto	Pablo Gabe Palacios
Joseph Cross Ramer		Prodecar	Joseph Cross Ramer
Mrs. Alixandra Castillo	001-280771-0026	Agropecuaria de	Alixandra Castillo
Estela Gonzales Cortin	092-191266-0009	Penachos	Estela Gonzales
Gilberto Castro Gascie	043-2000462000	La Zapatecho	Gilberto Castro
Alberto Adolfo Alvarado Aguirre	001-22107900634	Los penachos	Alberto Adolfo Alvarado
Concepción Ortiz Jim	04012260000000	Silva Cerro	Concepción Ortiz
Carla Solís	201-110720000	Agroaldea	Carla Solís
Luis Antonio Hondo Obando	121 mariluz		Luis Antonio Hondo
Morán Antonio Ramos Aguirre	121 mariluz		Morán Antonio Ramos
Wilton Rojas	092-201062-00010		Wilton Rojas
Teresa Ampie			Teresa Ampie
Glenn Quiora Rodríguez Aguirre			Glenn Quiora
Hernán Aron Aguilar Aguilar	1		Hernán Aron Aguilar
Antonio Alvarado Camacho	114-020371-00000	Cisa	Antonio Alvarado
Alfonso Rojas López	041-201070-00002	Cisa	Alfonso Rojas
Morán Antonio Quintana González	001-260467-00019	CISA	Morán Antonio Quintana
Adriana Delgado M.	1082004800058	CISA	Adriana Delgado
Luis Mena Silva	041-070572-00000	CISA	Luis Mena
Pablo Pablo Bonilla Banda	041-010473-00054	CISA	Pablo Pablo Bonilla
Enrique J. Navarrete	041-141279-00064	CISA	Enrique J. Navarrete
Pablo Tejada Molina	00015-01-5915	CISA	Pablo Tejada
Denis Antonio Carmona Ucar	043-210888-00011	CISA	Denis Antonio Carmona
Walter Antonio Alvarado Velazquez		CISA	Walter Antonio Alvarado
Alfonso Fari Gorda	043-040581-00001	CISA	Alfonso Fari
Peter Castillo Espinoza	31-07-68	CISA	Peter Castillo
Teresa Ampie		CISA	T. A.
Carlos Rancina Rosta		CISA	Carlos Rancina
Gerardo Soto Hidalgo Rosta		CISA	Gerardo Soto

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ANNEX 2. ORIGINAL EVALUATION FORMS

Combatir el Cambio Climático:
Reducción de las emisiones y aumentar la energía sostenible
 En el sector de café Centro Americana

REUNIÓN DE CONSULTA Proyecto "Energía de residuos de café en CISA"
Martes 17 de Agosto 2010
BENEFICIO EL CARMEN, CISA EXPORTADORA, Km 38 ½ Carretera Diriamba-Las Esquinas

FORMULARIO DE EVALUACION Reunión de consultaría en la comunidad

Nombre <i>Francisco Javier Reyes Castro</i>	
Cuál es su impresión de esta reunión? <i>Es muy positiva de mi parte ya que he conocido en buen funcionamiento de este proyecto y Tratamiento de esta aguas que estan contaminada</i>	
Qué le gusta de este proyecto? <i>Es como beneficia tanto alos Beneficiarios de Cafe Industrias que utilizan el agua y su tratamiento dando una mejor ambiente de trabajo tanto al trabajar alos Personas que viven al su alrededor mejorando la Tierra, Agua, Aire sin contaminación</i>	
Qué no le gusta de este proyecto? <i>En realidad todo este proyecto es una bendición para Nic. y su poblaciós</i>	
Firma <i>[Signature]</i>	

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Combatir el Cambio Climático:

Reducción de las emisiones y aumentar la energía sostenible

En el sector de café Centro Americana

REUNIÓN DE CONSULTA Proyecto "Energía de residuos de café en CISA"

Martes 17 de Agosto 2010

BENEFICIO EL CARMEN, CISA EXPORTADORA, Km 38 ½ Carretera Diriamba-Las Esquinas

FORMULARIO DE EVALUACION Reunión de consultaría en la comunidad

Nombre	Derald Steve	Medina Rodriguez.
Cuál es su impresión de esta reunión?	Ha sido excelente debido a que tiene un impacto ambiental muy bueno, por ejemplo: Reducción de costos a la empresa un mayor cuidado del ecosistema, mejora de la salud de las personas que viven en áreas aledañas al beneficio.	
Qué le gusta de este proyecto?	El tipo de proceso que se utilizará, como se dijo en la reunión se utilizará buena tecnología y lo mejor de todo es que esto representará un buen valor y estima al ecosistema.	
Qué no le gusta de este proyecto?	TODO ESTÁ EXCELENTE...	
Firma		

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Combatar el Cambio Climático:

Reducción de las emisiones y aumentar la energía sostenible

En el sector de café Centro Americana

REUNIÓN DE CONSULTA Proyecto "Energía de residuos de café en CISA"

Martes 17 de Agosto 2010

BENEFICIO EL CARMEN, CISA EXPORTADORA, Km 38 ½ Carretera Diriamba-Las Esquinas

FORMULARIO DE EVALUACION Reunión de consultaría en la comunidad

Nombre	<i>M^{te} Alejandra Castillo</i>
Cuál es su impresión de esta reunión?	<i>Muy buena y muy informativa.</i>
Qué le gusta de este proyecto?	<i>Que se puede también implementar en otros beneficios de productores medianos. Que con la experiencia que tiene CISA con el mismo podemos medir el impacto ambiental que podríamos tener en nuestros beneficios si se llegara a implementar luego.</i>
Qué no le gusta de este proyecto?	<i>Que sólo va a tocar el tema de las aguas sucias, y no incluye lo de la pulpa de café.</i>
Firma	<i>Alejandra Castillo</i>

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Combatar el Cambio Climático:

Reducción de las emisiones y aumentar la energía sostenible

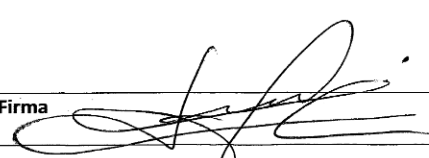
En el sector de café Centro Americana

REUNIÓN DE CONSULTA Proyecto "Energía de residuos de café en CISA"

Martes 17 de Agosto 2010

BENEFICIO EL CARMEN, CISA EXPORTADORA, Km 38 ½ Carretera Diriamba-Las Esquinas

FORMULARIO DE EVALUACION Reunión de consultaría en la comunidad

Nombre	Lois OMAR Meneses Silva
Cuál es su impresión de esta reunión?	Es una Excelente Iniciativa de Iniciar un Proyecto de esta Magnitud que va ha Beneficiar a la Comunidad a los trabajadores y es una Tecnología Nueva que se puede Retransmitir a otras Partes del País y del Mundo.
Qué le gusta de este proyecto?	Me gusta la parte de controlar Mejor las Aguas Mielaz, de no contaminar el Medio Ambiente. - la utilidad de Producir Biogas. - Reducir el Consumo Masivo de Aguas a generacion de Empleo.
Qué no le gusta de este proyecto?	- todo esta Positivo.
Firma	

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