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TEMPLATE

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION REPORT

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VERSION **v. 1.1**

RELATED SUPPORT

- TEMPLATE GUIDE Stakeholder Consultation Report v. 1.1

This document contains the following Sections

[Key Project Information](#)

[SECTION A](#) - Information made available to Stakeholders

[SECTION B](#) - Invitations made to Stakeholders

[SECTION C](#) - Report of the Consultation Process

[SECTION D](#) - Continuous input / Grievance mechanism

[SECTION E](#) - Stakeholder Feedback Round

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

GS ID of Project	PoA: GS 11189 VPA 01: GS11259 VPA 02: GS11260 VPA 03: GS11261 VPA 04: GS11262 VPA 05: GS11263 VPA 06: GS11264 VPA 07: GS11265 VPA 08: GS11266 VPA 09: GS11267 VPA 10: GS11268 VPA 11: GS11269 VPA 12: GS11270 VPA 13: GS11271 VPA 14: GS11272 VPA 15: GS11273 VPA 16: GS11274 VPA 17: GS11275 VPA 18: GS11276 VPA 19: GS11277 VPA 20: GS11278 VPA 21: GS11279 VPA 22: GS11280 VPA 23: GS11281 VPA 24: GS11282 VPA 25: GS11283 VPA 26: GS11284 VPA 27: GS11285 VPA 28: GS11286 VPA 29: GS11287 VPA 30: GS11288 VPA 31: GS11289 VPA 32: GS11290 VPA 33: GS11291 VPA 34: GS11292 VPA 35: GS11293 VPA 36: GS11294 VPA 37: GS11295 VPA 38: GS11296 VPA 39: GS11297 VPA 40: GS11298 VPA 41: GS11299 VPA 42: GS11300 VPA 43: GS11301 VPA 44: GS11302 VPA 45: GS11303 VPA 46: GS11304 VPA 47: GS11305 VPA 48: GS11306
Title of Project	PoA: Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme

VPAs:

- Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Nigeria – VPA 01
- Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Nigeria – VPA 02
- Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Nigeria – VPA 03
- Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Nigeria – VPA 04
- Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Nigeria – VPA 05
- Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Nigeria – VPA 06
- Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Nigeria – VPA 07
- Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Nigeria – VPA 08
- Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Nigeria – VPA 09
- Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Nigeria – VPA 10
- Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Nigeria – VPA 11
- Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Nigeria – VPA 12
- Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Nigeria – VPA 13
- Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Nigeria – VPA 14
- Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Nigeria – VPA 15
- Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Nigeria – VPA 16
- Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Nigeria – VPA 17
- Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Nigeria – VPA 18
- Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Nigeria – VPA 19
- Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Nigeria – VPA 20
- Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Nigeria – VPA 21
- Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Nigeria – VPA 22
- Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Nigeria – VPA 23
- Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Nigeria – VPA 24
- Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Nigeria – VPA 25
- Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Nigeria – VPA 26

	<p>Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Nigeria – VPA 27</p> <p>Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Nigeria – VPA 28</p> <p>Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Nigeria – VPA 29</p> <p>Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Nigeria – VPA 30</p> <p>Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Kenya - VPA 31</p> <p>Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Kenya - VPA 32</p> <p>Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Kenya - VPA 33</p> <p>Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Kenya - VPA 34</p> <p>Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Kenya - VPA 35</p> <p>Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Kenya - VPA 36</p> <p>Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Kenya - VPA 37</p> <p>Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Kenya - VPA 38</p> <p>Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Kenya - VPA 39</p> <p>Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Kenya - VPA 40</p> <p>Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Kenya - VPA 41</p> <p>Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Kenya - VPA 42</p> <p>Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Kenya - VPA 43</p> <p>Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Kenya - VPA 44</p> <p>Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Kenya - VPA 45</p> <p>Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Kenya - VPA 46</p> <p>Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Kenya - VPA 47</p> <p>Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme – Nigeria – VPA 48</p>
Version number of the SCR	1.0
Completion date of version	17/09/2021
Time of First Submission Date	20/09/2021
Start Date of the Project	02/07/2021
Date of Meeting (s)	31/08/2021
Project Cycle:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regular for VPA 48 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Retroactive for VPA 01 to VPA 47

SECTION A. INFORMATION MADE AVAILABLE TO STAKEHOLDERS

A.1. A non-technical summary of the project

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The stated goal of proposed PoA is the widespread dissemination of improved cook stoves (ICS) and low GHG water purification technologies (WPS) to households, communities, and institutions in Nigeria and Kenya¹. The PoA will use carbon finance to support local partners engaged in the production, distribution, and maintenance of various ICS and WPS technologies.

In Nigeria, 69% of households use some type of solid fuel for cooking. In rural, 82.6% household use firewood while 2.6% use charcoal and in urban, 36.8% of household use firewood and 9.3% of households use charcoal for cooking². Exposure to cooking smoke is greater when cooking takes place inside the house rather than in a separate building or outdoors. In 40% of households, cooking is done in the house (48% in urban areas and 34% in rural areas)³. As per the Nigeria Living Standard Survey, 2018/19, only 5% of target household have access to improved biomass cookstove⁴.

In Nigeria, only 11.7% of the population have access to piped water, with only 3.5% population having access to piped water within their homes⁵.

Nationwide 54.6% and 14.6% of Kenya's household population utilize firewood and charcoal for cooking respectively thereby exerting enormous pressure on the environment⁶. 84.3% of rural and 16.1% of urban households use firewood for cooking⁷. On the other hand, 8.9% of rural and 21.9 % of urban households use charcoal for cooking⁸. The stoves used by households in Kenya at present, include primarily traditional stoves like three stone fires (46.4%) and traditional charcoal jikos (9.1%)⁹. Thus, cooking/water boiling using solid biomass fuel over traditional inefficient stoves remains the prominent cooking practice.

In Kenya, only 36.8% of the population have access to piped water, with only 22.8% population having access to piped water within their homes¹⁰.

The project ICSs and WPSs will significantly reduce non-renewable biomass / fossil fuel consumption for cooking and water boiling respectively. This will result in significant improvement in indoor air pollution associated with use of solid biomass / fossil fuel based inefficient cooking and water boiling practice which has a direct correlation with

¹ The PoA Boundary may be expanded to other countries in future via a design change.

² Table 2.4, Nigeria DHS 2018, published in October 2019,

³ Page 15, Nigeria DHS 2018, published in October 2019,

⁴ Table 7.8, Nigeria living standard 2018/2019, published in July 2020

⁵ Table 2.1.1, Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey 2018, Report, published in October 2019

⁶ Table 3.18 Basic Report Based on 2015/16 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey published in March 2018

⁷ Table 3.18 Basic Report Based on 2015/16 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey published in March 2018

⁸ Table 3.18 Basic Report Based on 2015/16 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey published in March 2018

⁹ Table 3.19 Basic Report Based on 2015/16 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey published in March 2018

¹⁰ Table 2.1, Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2014, Report, published in December 2015

respiratory illness and mortality rates, especially among women and children, worldwide. The project WPS will also result in elimination/reduction in incidence of diarrhoea and water borne diseases etc. by providing safe water for drinking hence will reduce the mortality rate attributed to unsafe water.

Implementation / Management framework of the PoA/VPAs

The CME is Impact Carbon LLC and the VPA implementer is Impact Water LLC. The VPA Implementer shall operate the VPA as per the CME management system and provide the CME with information required to include the project activity under the PoA, perform monitoring and verification of the activity, and renew the crediting period, besides other responsibilities.. Impact Carbon oversees each step of the PoA development, expansion, VPA inclusion process including developing project documents, implementation of local stakeholder consultation, developing monitoring and evaluation plan, managing VPA inclusion and ongoing verifications, and the issuance of credits. The CME works actively with local partners to improve project technologies installation and dissemination strategies to ensure the project meets estimated Verified Emission Reductions (VERs) volumes. Local partners may include but are not limited to NGOs, local entrepreneurs, government organizations, and academic institutes.

Geographic Boundary of the PoA/VPAs

The boundary for the PoA in terms of a geographical area is defined as the political boundary of Nigeria and Kenya. All the VPAs shall be implemented within the geographical boundary of the PoA.

Technological Details

The technologies/measures¹¹ employed under the PoA cover both improved cookstoves and low GHG water purification technologies.

Improved Cookstoves

A typical project ICS is composed of an insulated combustion chamber which is enclosed by a metal casing. The ICS shall have an average thermal efficiency above 20%; can reduce fuel consumption by up to 50% or more; and have an expected lifespan of up to 10 years. Examples of improved cooking technologies to be included in the PoA, not limited to, are as follows:

1. Improved biomass cookstoves (wood)
2. Improved biomass cookstoves (charcoal)
3. Improved fossil fuel cookstoves (LPG stoves)
4. Improved fossil fuel cookstoves (Induction stoves)
5. Renewable stoves (solar cookers)
6. Heat retentions cookers/devices etc.

¹¹ Technologies are developed based on potential customer demands and preferences. VPA may include ICS and WPS, new technologies, other than those listed here, in the future, provided they meet the eligibility criteria and technical requirements.

Low GHG Water Purification Technologies

Each WPS achieves the water quality defined in relevant national standards or international guidelines for drinking water quality. The proposed WPSs models under the VPAs reduce dependency on the conventional water purification technique (i.e., boiling). Examples of WPS technologies to be included in the PoA, not limited to, are as follows:

1. Water filters (ceramic, membrane, sand, activated carbon, etc.)
2. Flocculation biofiltration
3. Flocculation disinfection
4. Flocculation disinfection filtration
5. Ultraviolet (UV) disinfection
6. Solar disinfection
7. Chemical disinfection (bleach, chlorine etc.)
8. Ultrafiltration systems
9. Reverse osmosis systems etc.

Refer Annex 2 for detailed non-technical summary circulated with stakeholders

A.2. Contact details to get further technical detail and project information

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1. Name- Evan Haigler
Organization Name- Impact Carbon
Email Id- info@impactcarbon.org / admin@impactcarbon.org
2. Name- Rohit Lohia
Organization Name- Climate Secure India Private Limited
Email Id- info@climate-secure.com

A.3. Summary of economic, social and environmental impacts of the Project

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Potential Impact Assessment:

Assessment Questions/ Requirements	Justification of Relevance (Yes/ potentially/ no)	How Project will achieve Requirements through design, management or risk mitigation.	Mitigation Measures added to the Monitoring Plan (if required)
Social Impact			
Principle 1. Human Rights			
1. The Project Developer and the Project shall respect internationally proclaimed human rights and shall not be complicit in violence or human rights abuses of any kind as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights	No	The PoA and CME both respect human rights and are not complicit in violence or human rights abuses.	Not required
2. The Project shall not discriminate with regards to participation and inclusion	No	The PoA does not discriminate with regards to participation and inclusion	Not required
Principle 2. Gender Equality			
3. The Project shall not directly or indirectly lead to/contribute to	No	Not relevant	Not required

<p>adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women</p> <p>a. Sexual harassment and/or any forms of violence against women – address the multiple risks of gender-based violence, including sexual exploitation or human trafficking.</p>			
<p>b. Slavery, imprisonment, physical and mental drudgery, punishment or coercion of women and girls.</p>	No	Not relevant	Not required
<p>c. Restriction of women’s rights or access to resources (natural or economic).</p>	Yes	The stated goal of proposed PoA/VPAs is widespread dissemination of low GHG water purification technologies (WPS) to schools/Institutions where it provides safe water to all student/staff without discrimination on the basis of gender and ICSs to households where it is primarily providing benefits of its usage to women. Hence PoA/VPAs is not restricting women’s rights or access to resources.	Not required
<p>d. Recognize women’s ownership rights regardless of marital status – adopt project measures where possible to support to women’s access to inherit and own land, homes, and other assets or natural resources.</p>	No	Not relevant	Not required
<p>1. Projects shall apply the principles of non-discrimination, equal treatment, and equal pay for equal work</p> <p>a. Where appropriate for the implementation of a PoA/VPA, paid, volunteer work or community contributions will be organized to provide the conditions for equitable participation of men and women in the identified tasks/activities.</p>	Yes	CME does not discriminate on the basis of gender and ensures equal treatment and equal pay for equal work at workplace.	Not required
<p>b. Introduce conditions that ensure the participation of</p>	No	Not relevant	Not required

women or men in Project activities and benefits based on pregnancy, maternity/paternity leave, or marital status.			
c. Ensure that these conditions do not limit the access of women or men, as the case may be, to PoA/VPA participation and benefits.	No	Not relevant	Not required
4. The Project shall refer to the country's national gender strategy or equivalent national commitment to aid in assessing gender risks	Yes	No gender risks are envisaged in the PoA	Not required
5. (where required) Summary of opinions and recommendations of an Expert Stakeholder(s)	No	Not relevant	Not required
Principle 3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions			
1. The Project shall avoid community exposure to increased health risks and shall not adversely affect the health of the workers and the community	Yes	The PoA reduces exposure to indoor air pollutants and smoke levels, further reducing incidence of respiratory illness compared to cooking on traditional biomass stoves using solid biomass fuel and reduces in incidence of diarrhoea and water borne diseases etc. by providing safe water for drinking hence will reduce the mortality rate attributed to unsafe water.	Not required
Principle 4.1 Sites of Cultural and Historical Heritage			
1. Does the Project Area include sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture?	No	Not relevant	Not required
Principle 4.2 Forced Eviction and Displacement			
1. Does the Project require or cause the physical or economic relocation of peoples (temporary or permanent, full or partial)?	No	Not relevant	Not required
Principle 4.3 Land Tenure and Other Rights			
1. Does the Project require any change, or have any uncertainties related to land tenure arrangements and/or access rights, usage rights or land ownership?	No	Not relevant	Not required

Principle 5. Corruption			
1. The Project shall not involve, be complicit in or inadvertently contribute to or reinforce corruption or corrupt Projects	No	The CME does not promote / or is complicit in direct or indirect corruption.	Not required
Principle 6.1 Labour Rights			
1. The Project Developer shall ensure that all employment is in compliance with national labour occupational health and safety laws and with the principles and standards embodied in the ILO fundamental conventions	No	The PoA does not involve any forced labour and the PP ensures that all employment is in compliance with local labour regulations and laws.	Not required
2. Workers shall be able to establish and join labour organisations	No	The CME puts no constraints / limitation on employees to form a union.	Not required
3. Working agreements with all individual workers shall be documented and implemented and include: a. Working hours (must not exceed 48 hours per week on a regular basis), AND b. Duties and tasks, AND c. Remuneration (must include provision for payment of overtime), AND d. Modalities on health insurance, AND e. Modalities on termination of the contract with provision for voluntary resignation by employee, AND f. Provision for annual leave of not less than 10 days per year, not including sick and casual leave.	Yes	The CME's policies and employment contracts are compliant with the requirement	Not required
4. No child labour is allowed (Exceptions for children working on their families' property requires an Expert Stakeholder opinion)	No	The CME does not promote / or is complicit in child labour	Not required
5. The Project Developer shall ensure the use of appropriate equipment, training of workers, documentation and reporting of accidents and incidents, and emergency preparedness and response measures	No	Not relevant	Not required
Economic Impact			
Principle 6.2 Negative Economic Consequences			
1. Does the project cause negative economic consequences during and after project implementation?	No	No negative economic consequences are deemed applicable	Not required
Environmental Impact			

Principle 7.1 Emissions			
1. Will the Project increase greenhouse gas emissions over the Baseline Scenario?	Yes	The PoA reduces GHG emissions relative to baselinescenario	Not required
Principle 7.2 Energy Supply			
1. Will the Project use energy from a local grid or power supply (i.e., not connected to a national or regional grid) or fuel resource (such as wood, biomass) that provides for other local users?	Yes	The project will reduce non-renewable biomass and fossil fuel resourceconsumption instead	Not required
Principle 8.1 Impact on Natural Water Patterns/Flows			
1. Will the Project affect the natural or pre-existing pattern of watercourses, ground-water and/or the watershed(s) such as high seasonal flow variability, flooding potential, lack of aquatic connectivity or water scarcity?	No	Not applicable	Not required
Principle 8.2 Erosion and/or Water Body Instability			
1. Could the Project directly or indirectly cause additional erosion and/or water body instability or disrupt the natural pattern of erosion?	Yes	The PoA shall result in reduction in demand of biomass fuel in the region putting less pressureof forests for deforestation and will hence indirectly avoid erosion associated with tree cutting/ felling.	Not required
Principle 9.1 Landscape Modification and Soil			
1. Does the Project involve the use of land and soil for production ofcrops or other products?	No	Not applicable	Not required
Principle 9.2 Vulnerability to Natural Disaster			
1. Will the Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to wind, earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding, drought or other extreme climatic conditions?	No	Not applicable	Not required
Principle 9.3 Genetic Resources			
1. Could the Project be negatively impacted by or involve genetically modified organisms or GMOs (e.g., contamination, collection and/or harvesting, commercial development, or take place in facilities or farms that include GMOs in their processes and production)?	No	Not applicable	Not required
Principle 9.4 Release of pollutants			

1. Could the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment?	No	Not applicable	Not required
Principle 9.5 Hazardous and Non-hazardous Waste			
1. Will the Project involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/ or use of hazardous and non-hazardous chemicals and/or materials?	No	Not applicable	Not required
Principle 9.6 Pesticides & Fertilisers			
1. Will the Project involve the application of pesticides and/or fertilisers?	No	Not applicable	Not required
Principle 9.7 Harvesting of Forests			
1. Will the Project involve the harvesting of forests?	Yes	The PoA does not involve harvesting of forests. The PoA shall result in reduction in demand of biomass fuel in the region putting less pressure of forests for deforestation and will hence indirectly avoid erosion associated with tree cutting/ felling.	Not required
Principle 9.8 Food			
1. Does the Project modify the quantity or nutritional quality of food available such as through crop regime alteration or export or economic incentives?	No	Not applicable	Not required
Principle 9.9 Animal husbandry			
1. Will the Project involve animal husbandry	No	Not applicable	Not required
Principle 9.10 High Conservation Value Areas and Critical Habitats			
1. Does the Project physically affect or alter largely intact or High Conservation Value (HCV) ecosystems, critical habitats, landscapes, key biodiversity areas or sites identified?	No	Not applicable	Not required
Principle 9.11 Endangered Species			
Are there any endangered species identified as potentially being present within the Project boundary (including those that may route through the area)? AND/OR Does the Project potentially impact other areas where endangered species may be present through transboundary affects?	No	Not applicable	Not required

Anticipated Positive Impacts:

Based on potential impact assessment, the anticipated positive impacts from the project are as envisaged below:

Summary of Sustainable Development Goals Impact	
Social Impact	
<p>SDG 1: No Poverty 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.</p>	<p>Relevance: The PoA/VPA by dissemination of ICS / WPS to households, communities, and institutions avoids use of non-renewable biomass and fossil fuels. Thus, the PoA/VPA results in increased access to basic services (clean cooking and safe drinking water), new technology (improved stoves and low-carbon water purification technologies) as well as reduces poverty by reducing purchased fuel consumption.</p> <p>Parameter 1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services</p> <p>Indicator: 1.Total Number of WPS /ICS distributed / installed under the project. 2.% Users reporting money savings due to reduction in purchased fuel consumption.</p>
<p>SDG 2: Zero Hunger</p>	<p>No significant direct impact</p>
<p>SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.</p>	<p>Relevance: The PoA/VPA by dissemination of ICS results in reduction in exposure to indoor air pollutants associated with biomass fuel based traditional cooking and by dissemination of WPS results in reduction of unsafe water and lack of hygiene associated drinking of untreated water. Thus, PoA/VPA will reduce adverse health effects attributed to exposure to IAP associated with inefficient cooking and reduction in water-borne diseases associated with unsafe water consumption.</p> <p>Parameter 3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services and ambient air pollution.</p> <p>Indicator: 1. % User reporting reduction in incidence of diarrhoea and water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS. 2. % Users reporting reduction in smoke/PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS.</p>
<p>SDG 4: Quality Education</p>	<p>No significant direct impact</p>
<p>SDG 5: Gender Equality 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the</p>	<p>Relevance: The PoA/VPA by dissemination of ICS to households, communities, and institutions aids faster cooking. Thus, the PoA/VPA results in time savings from fuel collection for cooking.</p> <p>Parameter</p>

promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location Indicator: % Users reporting time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption for cooking time in project.
SDG 10: Reduced Inequality	No significant direct impact
SDG 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions	No significant direct impact
SDG 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal	No significant direct impact
Economic Impact	
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.	Relevance: The PoA/VPA results in generating employment for marketing / sales and distribution / technical / other employees. Parameter 8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities Indicator: Number of male / female numbers of employment created by project
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	No significant direct impact
Environmental Impact	
SDG 6: Clean Water and sanitation 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	Relevance: The PoA/VPA involves dissemination of WPS for treating drinking water to households, communities, and institutions, providing easy accessibility and availability of clean and safe drinking water to end users. Parameter 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services Indicator: % WPS distributed / installed providing safe drinking water quality
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.	Relevance: The PoA/VPA involves dissemination of clean, modern technology for cooking and water boiling, by using available energy sources more efficiently. Parameter 7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology Indicator: % users reporting an operational ICS / WPS in project
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	No significant direct impact
SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.	Relevance: ICS included in the PoA/VPA will reduce the consumption of non-renewable biomass in participant households by as much as 50%, depending on stove model. Parameter

	<p>12.2.2 – Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP</p> <p>Indicator: Average % Fuel savings reported by users in the project after shifting to ICS.</p>
SDG 13: Climate Action	<p>Relevance: The PoA/VPA contributes towards avoidance of GHG emissions from replacement of fossil fuel / non-renewable biomass-based cooking /water boiling.</p> <p>Parameter 13.2.1 Amount of CO₂e emissions reduced by the project per year</p> <p>Indicator: Amount of CO₂e emissions reduced by the project per year.</p>
SDG 14: Life Below Water	No significant direct impact
SDG 15: Life on Land	<p>Relevance: The PoA/VPA contributes towards Wood fuel eq savings from reduction in use of non-renewable biomass used for cooking.</p> <p>Parameter 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally</p> <p>Indicator: Wood fuel eq savings reported by user in the project after shifting to ICS</p>
<p>15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally</p>	

A.4. Other relevant information to help stakeholders understand the project

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Target audience for the use of technology

The primary target population of the distributed technology is those who use traditional cooking methods and/or conventional water purification techniques (i.e., boiling) or use untreated water owing to suppressed demand. The institutional applications may include schools, colleges, hostels etc. Community applications may include restaurants, community centers, villages, offices, or health centers, i.e., applications with daily variable users.

The PoA will also target ICS / WPS suppliers, NGOs etc. While sales representatives are a key to ensure the installation and distribution of the technology directly to the end users, institutional buyers (NGOs, social service groups, corporate or micro-finance cooperatives etc.) can assist in bridging the gap in the supply chain and making the technology more accessible.

SECTION B. INVITATIONS MADE TO STAKEHOLDERS

B.1. Invitation tracking table

Host Country: Kenya

Category Code	Stakeholder Type/Organisation (if relevant)	Name of invitee	Male/Female	Method of invitation	Date of invitation (>30 days before Meeting)
A	Self-employed	Abraham Kiprono	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Agnes Wamalwa	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Akite Shelton	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Allan Kilel	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A		Ambrose Otachi	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Amon Kipchirchir	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Amos Kipkorir	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Arnold Odongo	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Beatrice Kioko	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Ben Mutambo	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Benedict Mwakuni	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Benson Oyoo	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Bernard Otiato	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Bonface Okwere	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Brian Koech	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Byron Oginga	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Casmir Odumbe	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Unity primary school	Catherine Birir	Female	Phone call	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Catherine Kapeitui	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Charles Magoma	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Charles Mwangi	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Chrisantus Khamala	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Christanus Mabele	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Clinton Nyabuto	Male	Email	14-05-2021

A	Self-employed	Dalvin Muyoka	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Daniel Okongo	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	David Mwendia	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	David Odour	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Deborah Cherotich	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Denis Korir	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Dennis Cheruiyot	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Dickson Wanyama	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Dominic Mbithi	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Donmus Karani	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Duncan Mwamboa	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Duncan Mwamboa	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Edwin Githaka	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Edwin Njage	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	G. North & son limited.	Elijah Mugah	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Elly Omollo	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Elvis Kiprono	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Enock Mogoi	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Erick Bett	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Ezra Murangiri	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Faith Chepngatich	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Faith Kendi	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Faith Mawia Mbuvi	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Faith Ndanu	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Felix Ngar	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Festus Kipkirui	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Francis Otieno Rao	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Franklin Koome	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Franklin Malusi	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Fred Mayebei	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Fredrick Juma	Male	Email	14-05-2021

A	Self-employed	George Baraza	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Gerald Pkopus Lodie	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Grace Wairimu	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Harrison Lubamo	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Hesbon Timbe	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Hillary Kemboi Ronoh	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Ian Iragu	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Ignatius Ndirangu	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Jackline Wambui	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Jacob Otieno	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	James Gitonga	Male	Phone call	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	James Nyabuto	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Jane Otele	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Janet Moraa	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Janet Oduor	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Jefferson Ngui Musila	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Kenyatta university	John Gakunga	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	John Kiriga Morobe	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Joseph Lang'at	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Joseph Musyoka	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Joseph Wachina	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Joshua Pyeko	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Joy Kinya	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Ken Chesari	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Kennedy Muthomi	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Kenton Mutethia	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Alfabet (e.a) ltd	L. Kibet	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Lawrence Musyoka	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Leonard Kiniale	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Lihamba Fred	Male	Email	14-05-2021

A	Self-employed	Linda Serete	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Lucy Kinuthia	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	State house girls	Madame Muoti	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Maxwell Wafula	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Meledy Malala	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Melon Rosina Kenei	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Micah Nyongesa	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Mike Shaya	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Ofafu gericho s. School	Mr. Linge	Male	Phone call	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Nelson Mwenda	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Nicodemus Dana Mutia	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	(Aktive jugend)	Nichodemus Bore	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Kepsha	Nicholas Gathemia	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Ochieng Collins	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Onesmus Rungua	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Oscar Sigei	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Paul Kimani	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Paul Pertet	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Peter Jagero	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Peter Murima	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Kepsa	Peter Nodoro	Male		14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Peter Wanjohi	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Prestone Masai	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Rhoda Omollo	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Richard Musyoki	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Sammy Magara	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Samson Kipkulei	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Samuel Nyaribo	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Serah Wanyonyi	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Sidney Harun	Female	Email	14-05-2021

A	Self-employed	Silvester Kipkorir	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Sophia Wahito	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Stacy Jeruto	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Taabu Okoth	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Valentine Rono	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Bf suma pharm	Walter Alala	Male	Phone call	14-05-2021
A	Self-employed	Wilson Kisang	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Education	Adam Hussein Osman	Male	Phone call	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	Aden Bille	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Education	Ali Abdihamid Maalim	Male	Phone call	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Education	Anne Kiilu	Female	Phone call	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Education	Asano Salesa Abuno	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	Boniface Birichi	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Education	Bridget Wambua	Female	Email	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of environment and forestry	Chris K. Kiptoo	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	Cliff Barkatch	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Education	Dixon Ogonya	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Education	Dr Korio	Male	Phone call	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Education	Dr Nichodemus Anyang	Male	Phone call	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Education	Dr Salome Maina	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of environment and forestry	Dr. Pacifica Ogola	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	Duncan Osale	Male	Email	14-05-2021

C	National environment management authority	Edith Kalo	Female	Email	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	Edward Menza	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	Edward Wawire	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Education	Elizabeth Otieno	Female	Email	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	Erick Oduor	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	Ezra Nganga	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	Faniel Mosogo	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	Fatuma Barre	Female	Email	14-05-2021
C	Moe	Florence Mathai	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Education	Fredric Kiiru	Male	Phone call	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	Geoffrey Wafula	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	Hashir Muhamud	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	Hellen Mandela Kutwa	Female	Email	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Education	Hellen Ochwado	Female	Email	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	Herrony Ngira	Female	Email	14-05-2021

C	Ministry of Education	Indiatsi Isaac Mabale	Male	Phone call	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Education	Isaac Atebe	Male	Phone call	14-05-2021
C	Moe	Isaboke Elijah	Female	Email	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	Isaiah Kyengo	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Education	Jacob Onyiego	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Moe	James Kimotho	Male	Phone call	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Education	James Gachungi	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Education	James Kairu	Male	Phone call	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	James Kamula	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Education	James Nyaga	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Moe	James Ongati	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	James Siaji	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	James Siaji	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Education	Jane Njogu	Female	Email	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	Joel Rop	Female	Email	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	John Maniafu	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	Joki Muiri	Female	Email	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Education	Joseph Khamala Wamocho	Male	Email	14-05-2021

C	National environment management authority	Joseph Kopejo	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	Joseph Mwangi Kamau	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Moe	Joshua Mwangi	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	Josiah Nyandoro	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	Josio Nyandoro	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Green climate fund	Kamau Thugge	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Education	Karati Moses Njue	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Moh	kepha Ombach	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Moh	Kepha Ombacho	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Education	Khalif Hassan	Male	Phone call	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Education	Lawrence Karuntimi	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Moe	Lucy Ojoo	Female	Email	14-05-2021
C	Moe	Lydia Mutegi	Female	Email	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Education	Madame Shamsa Adan	Female	Phone call	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Education	Margaret Mwirigi	Female	Email	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	Mark Angwenyi	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Nema	Maurice Otieno	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Moe	Mburu Kimando	Male	Email	14-05-2021

C	Ministry of Education	Milton Nzioka	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Education	Moses Makori	Male	Phone call	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	Moses Morintat	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	Moses Ombogo Odhiambo	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Education	Mr Kaaga	Male	Phone call	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Education	Mr Kituyi Masibo	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Education	Mr Magiri	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Education	Mr Mbaka Stanley Gitonga	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Education	Mr Osewe	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	Mr. Jackson Muturo	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Kenya forest service	Mr. Julius Kamau	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	Mr. Tom Togo	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	Nancy Muui	Female	Email	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	Naomi Odero	Female	Email	14-05-2021
C	Moe	Ondara Evans	Male	Phone call	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	Parnewell Simitu	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	Patricia Wambua	Female	Email	14-05-2021
C	National environment	Patricia Wambua	Female	Email	14-05-2021

	management authority				
C	National environment management authority	Patrick Lekenit	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Education	Paul Mwongera	Male	Phone call	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Education	Philippe Wambua	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Education	Pius Odhiambo Ngoma	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	Protus Musawa	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Kepsha ceo	Rebecca Otieno	Female	Email	14-05-2021
C	Moe	Rhoda Wanjiru	Female	Email	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	Saisi Aura	Female	Email	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	Sally Kibos	Female	Email	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Education	Sammy Nganga	Male	Phone call	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Education	Samuel Boto	Male	Phone call	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	Samuel Lopokoiyit	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	Samuel Odeng	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Education	Sifuna Nelson Mabele	Female	Email	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	Simon Tonui	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Education	Simon Wanjohi	Male	Email	14-05-2021

C	National environment management authority	Solomon Kihiu	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	Sophie Mutemi	Female	Email	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	Stanley Ambasa	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	Stephen Kituunga	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Education	Susan Murerwa	Female	Email	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	Valentine Lala	Female	Email	14-05-2021
C	Moe	Victoria Bwika	Female	Email	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Education	Victoria Mulili	Female	Email	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	Vincent Mahiva	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	Wilfred Mboya Osumo	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority	William Odenyo	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Education	Willie Machocho	Male	Phone call	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Education	Zachary Mutuiru	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority				14-05-2021
C	National environment management authority				14-05-2021
C	National environment				14-05-2021

	management authority				
D	National environment management authority	Anne Nyatichi Omambia	Female	Email	14-05-2021
D	National environment management authority	Mamo Boru Mamo	Male	Email	14-05-2021
E	Swap	Alex Mwaki	Male	Email	14-05-2021
E	Scode	Anastacia Kamau	Female	Email	14-05-2021
E	Africa mission services	Andea Waho	Female	Email	14-05-2021
E	Public Leadership Center for Women	C. Skilalo	Male	Email	14-05-2021
E	Mothers 2 mothers	Charles Muruka	Male	Email	14-05-2021
E	Lift the Children	Emmanuel Mutoka	Male		14-05-2021
E	Project relief kenya	G. Ambelta	Male	Email	14-05-2021
E	Clean cook stoves association of kenya	Joan Sikuku	Male	Email	14-05-2021
E	Sustainable Environmental Development Watch (suswatch) Kenya / INFORSE East Africa	JUSTUS M. MUNYOKI	Male	Email	14-05-2021
E	Mpc	Kathy Kettle	Female	Email	14-05-2021
E	Stamp cleantech limited	Kenneth Ndua Mitambo	Male	Email	14-05-2021
E	Nairobi urban creators	Nick Ngatia	Male	Email	14-05-2021
E	Kenya Water for Health Organization	Patrick Alubbe	Male	Phone call	14-05-2021
E	Active youth organization	R. Aafkaa	Male	Email	14-05-2021
E	Practical action	Timothy Mwangi	Male	Email	14-05-2021
E	Rift valley volun	Williams Ndaba	Male	Email	14-05-2021

F	Hivos	Harry Clemens	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	Concern health ghana	Isaac Ampomah	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	Solidarites interational	Alberto Acquistapace	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	International organization for migration (iom)	Alberto IBANEZ	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	Iom	Alberto IBANEZ	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	International water stewardship programme	Anne Marie Ran	Female	Email	14-05-2021
F	Water.org	Anthony Githinji	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	Amref	Beverly Mademba	Female	Email	14-05-2021
F	Catholic relief services	CHARLES APPIAH	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	Safe water network	Charles Yeboah	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	Save the Children	Christabel Nguni	Female	Email	14-05-2021
F	Catholic relief service	Clayton Maring	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	Amref Health Africa in Kenya	Daniel Kurao	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	International organization for migration (iom)	DAVID KINYUA	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	Cedesol	David Whitfield	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	Water mission	Doug Lawson	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	Water mission	Douglas Lawson	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	World vision	Dr. Makoni	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	Oxfam international	Esther Agoriat	Female	Email	14-05-2021
F	Feed the Children	Esther Onyango	Female	Email	14-05-2021
F	Psi - '	Farai Chieza	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	Global water partnership	George Sanga	Male	Email	14-05-2021

F	Giz	Irene Alinga	Female	Email	14-05-2021
F	Wwf	Irene Mwaura	Female	Email	14-05-2021
F	Icrc	James Oyugi	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	Giz - kenya	James Ronoh	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	Practical action	Jechoniah Kitala	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	Clean cooking alliance	Julie Ipe	Female	Email	14-05-2021
F	Ifrc	Lawrence Lutaaya	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	United purpose	Lloyd Archer	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	Cafod	Mark Baiywoh	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	GIZ endev	Maxwell Musoka	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	Asian foundation	Meera Pandit	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	Global water partnership	Mohamed Noor	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	Unicef	Muhsin Sheriff	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	Amref health africa	Omondi David	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	S n.v	Patrick Ogodia	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	Global water partnership	Peter Macharia	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	Action against hunger	Philippe Carette	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	Save the Children	Pierre Fourcassle	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	Lean Management systems Promotions society	Raave Jain	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	Americares	Riaz Khalil	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	Ifrc	Rishi RAMRAKHA	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	Unhcr	Robin Lloyd	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	Global offset research	siddharth Yadav	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	Underdogs united	Stephen Gabauer	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	Catholic relief services	Styvers Kathuni	Male	Email	14-05-2021

F	Snv	Sussane Honsell	Female	Email	14-05-2021
F	Climatecare	Tom Morton	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	Snv	Victor Gathogo	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	World vision kenya	Wanjiku Kuria	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	Team & team international	YONG JooLEE	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	Gold Standard representative	help@goldstandard.org	N/A	Email	14-05-2021
G	Sustaincert			Email	14-05-2021
G	Sustaincert			Email	14-05-2021
G	Sustaincert	Annyta Luo	Female	Email	14-05-2021
G	Gold standard			Email	14-05-2021

Host Country: Nigeria

Category Code	Stakeholder Type/Organisation (if relevant)	Name of invitee	Male/Female	Method of invitation	Date of invitation (>30 days before Meeting)
A	SAVIOUR NUR/PRY SCHOOL	RASHEED SULAIMON	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	SCHOOL	SADE OSIFALA	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	AFRICAN CHURCH BETHEL SCHOOL	OYEDELE TITILOPE	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Individula	AKINYEMI JULIANAH	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Elim Christian Academy	MRS. OJO	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Esther Oyarinde	Esther Oyarinde	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Sunny	Sunny	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	A & G Stores	Louis	Male	Whatsapp	14-05-2021
A	Agege PHC	Akintayo	Male	Whatsapp	14-05-2021
A	EPEME PRIMARY SCHOOL, EPE	OLADEHINDE FUNMILAYO RACHEAL	Male	Whatsapp	14-05-2021
A	Ifako-ijaiye PHC	Sani FAUSAT	Male	Whatsapp	14-05-2021
A	Command Day Secondary School Ikeja	Command Day Secondary School Ikeja	Male	Letter	14-05-2021
A	Orile Agege PHC	shokoya	Male	Whatsapp	14-05-2021
A	Queens College	ALE Ale	Male	Whatsapp	14-05-2021

A	EGBEDA PRIMARY SCHOOL			Letter	14-05-2021
A	Image Makers School	Joseph joseph	Male	Letter	14-05-2021
A	O.C.C entreprise	Ugochukwu Louis	Male	Whatsapp	14-05-2021
A	ETUNRENREN PRIMARY SCHOOL	CHYTRINE NNOJIN	Female	Phone call	14-05-2021
A	CUDDLES CHILD MINDER SCHOOL	BUKOLA ODOMO	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	STARFIELD COLLEGE	MARIYA SANI	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Heritreat schools	Akanbi E.O	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Individula	TARBIYATUL ISLAMIYYAH	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	James Kadri	James Kadri	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	C.A.C KIDDIES NUR/PRY SCHOOL	Lateef SHASORE	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	SCHOOL	OLAJIDE OLUWAKUNMI	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	LEA VALLEY SCHOOL	MOGBEYI ONIMOLE	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Individula	MARK PRINCESS	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	BLOOMSVILLE SCHOOL	GBADEBO OLUSHOLA	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	OVERCOMERS SCHOOL	TEMITOPE NCHA	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	READINGTON SCHOOL	ADETOMUNI OJO	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Victor femkem Entreprises	Victor Femi	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	SCHOLARS CREST INTERNATION AL SCHOOL	RUNSEWE O	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	SCHOOL	KUDIRAT ODEWALE	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	SCHOOL	LAURA ASHIEDU	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	SCHOOL	FOLAKE OSISANYA	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Individula	ABIOLA SOREMEKUN	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Federal Government Girls' College	FGGC BWARI	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	HOMAT	ALHAJI AMUSA	Female	Email	14-05-2021

A	EVA-ADELAJA JUNIOR GIRLS SECONDARY SCHOOL	Abiodun Ibironke ADAMS	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	MOTHER'S JOY NURSERY AND RPRIMARY SCHOOL	PRINCE OGUNDIPE	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	STATE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL, OYEWOLE AGEGE	ADEWALE JAMIU	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	EVA-ADELAJA GIRLS SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL	Aduke TOFADE	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	REGAN MEMORIAL BAPTIST GIRLS SECONDARY SCHOOL	AMUNE T	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	ROSEMANAU EL DAYCARE NUR/PRY	Esther	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	FAIRMOK SCHOOLS	IYABO KASUN	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	BREAKTHROU GH ACADEMY	ADEKOYA C.O	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	BELINA COLLEGE	Olumide OLUGBENGAA	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	PRECIOUS SCHOLARS	IBORO MONDAY	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	AD-DEEN CHILDREN SCHOOL (ISLAMIC SCHOOL)	Bukola OLASUNKANMI	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	THE VALE COLLEGE	AKANBI OBALOYE	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	LABEO SECONDARY SCHOOL	Lawal	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	SCHOOL	CECELIA UNOGWU	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	WIND OF GLORY INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL	FRIDAY AMEH	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	APATA MONTESSORI SCHOOL	APATA FOLA	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	TRIPLECROSS HIGH SCHOOL, Ogba	Gesinde O.	Male	Email	14-05-2021

A	Mrs. Adebisi Arije	Adebisi ARIJE	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	DALOS COLLEGE	BOSUN OGUNRO	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Apostolic faith sec. sch	GODSON BEKEH A.	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Individula	EZEKIEL OLAJEMI	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	HOME	ALBERT ABE	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	THE VOICE INT'L SCHOOLS	CHARLES OHIKU	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	TOP ANGEL SCHOOL	OKUNLOLA TEMITOPE	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	PROVIDENCE SCHOOL	TUNDE OLUWOLE	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	KANKON SENIOR SEC SCHOOL, Kankon	Fadahunsi OLUSINA	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Individula	BHADMUS ISAAC	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	BACHEL INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL	BACHEL AYOKUNLE	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	TREASURE STARS SCHOOL	MODUPEORE ABODUNRIN	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	FLORAL SCHOOL	KOLAWOLE SANMI	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	LIFE MOULDERS SCHOOL	BANKOLE OLUSEGUN	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	B.J.Y SCHOOL	AUSTIN BUORO	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	VICTORIA INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL	ADEWUYI RACHELA	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	SCHOOL	ADELIYI TEMI	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	ST. FINBARR'S COLLEGE, AKOKA	EMMANUEL BABALOLA	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	SCHOOL	JULIANA USMAN	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	FOLIAGE SCHOOL	BAKARE MIFADIL	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Individula	ADEKUSIBE ADELEYE	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	GRACELAND HEIGHTS SCHOOL	FOLUKE OSUNKUNLE	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	SCHOOL	OLAJIDE BABAOLA	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	FERALAND NUR/PRY SCHOOL	Sunday FELIX	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	TAQWA SCHOOLS	OLALEYE	Male	Email	14-05-2021

A	Individula	KINGSLEY ABRAHAM	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	WINNERS TREASURE KIDS NUR/PRY SCHOOL	Mercy NDUKWU	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	NOEL COLLEGE	KANU CHIBUZO	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	ANGELS WING SCHOOL	EDEM HOGAN	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	SCHOOL	HABIB KANI	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	LEADCITY INT'L SCHOOL	OWOEYE TAIWO	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	HOME SCHOOL	EMMANUEL AKPADIAHA	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	SCHOOL	IMO OLUDA	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	HOME SCIENCES ASSOCIATION SCHOOL HOME SCIENCE	JOHN KEHINDE	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	SCHOOL	UGAH CATHERINE	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	ESTEEM COLLEGE	SANNI	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	DIOS WISDOW SCHOOLS	Amadi	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	SCHOOL	MINILI ABIMAZEEZ	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	LADELA SCHOOL	AMINA ADAMU	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	SCHOOL	ONIGBRUMAY E	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	LHS NURSERY AND PRIMARY SCHOOL	WALE HASAN	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Kays Nursery, primary and college	IKELE N.	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	THE AMBASSADOR S SCHOOL	SAMSON OSEWA	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	SCHOOL	FALADE KOLAPO	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	ADELAYO ACADEMY	OLADEJO MOJISOLA	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	INFANT JESUS ACADEMY	EMMANUEL UZOJI	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	CANAAN ACADEMY	FLORENCE IDOWU	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	TRINITY SCHOOL	OLAJUMOKE ROWAYE	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	PALM COURT SCHOOL	JESSIE AKPADIAHA	Female	Email	14-05-2021

A	TRIPLE CROWN COLLEGE	OWOEYE FEMI	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	ST. AUGUSTINE CATHOLIC CHAPLAINY	CHIKEZIE WISDOM	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	BRITARCH SCHOOL	PHILIPS OKECHUCKWU	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	REDEEMER'S INT'L SCHOOL ASABA	GODFREY EDEWI	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	CHURCH	PAUL SULE	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	STARCREST SCHOOLS	FATOKUN YINKA	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	HARROBS SCHOOL	OGBEDE AGNES	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	I-SCHOLARS	AGBAJE YUSUF	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	JACOB MODEL SCHOL	OKOJI ANTHONY	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	DAISIES ACADEMY	OBIOHA JOYCE	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Zinnia schools	Eboli	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	LOURDES ACADEMY	NANCY EFFA	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	MASHA ALLAH STARLIGHT SCHOOL	LAWAL ABBAS	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	DRUNET ANGELS PRIVATE SCHOOL	Rebecca EBERENDU	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	LAGOS BAPTIST SENIOR COLLEGE	OTUN ABIOLA	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	DANNY'S HOTEL	OSHO SEGUN	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Sylmeon College	Anabor .	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Assembly of His Glory Schools	Maduka	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	St. Finbarr's College	Emmanuel Babalola	Male	Letter	14-05-2021
A	LAGOS STATE POLYTECHNIC	SOGUNRO sogunro	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Ragolis Water	DOUGLAS UKAHA	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Sunday Ibrahim	Sunday Ibrahim	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Hannah Akangbe	Hannah Akangbe	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Kemi Esho	Kemi Esho	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Musa Galadima	Musa Galadima	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Esther Obialo	Esther Obialo	Male	Email	14-05-2021

A	Ahhlja Khadija	Ahhlja Khadija	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Saida mohammed	Saida mohammed	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Deborah Agbo	Deborah Agbo	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Talatu Audu	Talatu Audu	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Godiya Inusa	Godiya Inusa	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Mrs Bose Isa	Mrs Bose Isa	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Joy Akaya	Joy Akaya	Male	Whatsapp	14-05-2021
A	Mr Femi	Mr Femi	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Mrs Florence	Mrs Florence	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Mrs. Ogundipe	Mrs. Ogundipe	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Mrs Perpetual Emerionyeekwe	Mrs Perpetual Emerionyeekwe	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Gloria David	Gloria David	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Mrs Opeyemi Elizabeth	Mrs Opeyemi Elizabeth	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Miss Deborah	Miss Deborah	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Mrs Medina	Mrs Medina	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Iya Samuel	Iya Samuel	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Akaasa Opkoama	Akaasa Opkoama	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Mrs.Ugo	Mrs.Ugo	Female	Whatsapp	14-05-2021
A	Alhaji tea center and fast food	Alhaji tea center and fast food	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Jumai Isaac	Jumai Isaac	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Eka Ejima	Eka Ejima	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Yusuf	Yusuf	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Mummy twins	Mummy twins	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Kareem	Kareem	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Orji.	Orji.	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Mrs Aliu	Mrs Aliu	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Nwanyi Owerri Restaurant	Nwanyi Owerri Restaurant		Email	14-05-2021
A	Mrs Opara Ogechi	Mrs Opara Ogechi	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Mrs Goodness Agoha	Mrs Goodness Agoha	Female	Letter	14-05-2021
A	Mrs Chinyere	Mrs Chinyere	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Mrs Augustina Anyawui	Mrs Augustina Anyawui	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Florence Aniebonam	Florence Aniebonam	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Mrs. Glory Pius	Mrs. Glory Pius	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Glory Foods	Glory Foods		Email	14-05-2021
A	Hassan	Hassan	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Mama Ruka	Mama Ruka	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Hannatu	Hannatu	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Khadija	Khadija	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Rebecca	Rebecca	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Mariglom Nursery and Primary School	Mrs Oghenejiru Bezi	Female	Email	14-05-2021

A	Sign and Wonders International School	Mrs lape fajuyitan	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Captain of Host School	Mrs adeyemi	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Treasure Chest Nursery and Primary School	Mrs ihemadu priscilla	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	The Pillars Model School's Ota	Lawal Samusideen	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Silverson Private Schools,Iyana Iyesi	Mr kenny	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	De Guide Light Schools	Mrs Victoria Anigioro	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Multigrace School	Femi Akinwunmi	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Imagination Kindercare School	Anusi Chioma(Mrs)	Female	Email	14-05-2021
A	Brilliant Heritage School	Adeyeye Lawrence Ojo	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	Apples of Gold International School	Rev Fawole	Male	Email	14-05-2021
A	King's Bridge School	Omotosho Lekan	Male	Letter	14-05-2021
A	Olujuwon Heritage Model College	Mr Olujuwon	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	NAFDAC	SAMSON ADEBAYO	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Lagos Mainland Chairperson	Toyin Idowu	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Lagos State Government Water Corporation	Muminu Badmus	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Myscrip print limited	Mordecai Dada	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	9 Brigade Nigerian Army Cantonment	NAGOGO NAGOGO	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Ifako-Ijaiye Chairperson	Orolu Orolu	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Surulere Chairperson	Oyenuga Oyenuga	Male	Phone Call	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Education:	OLUSEGUN BALOGUN	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Oshodi-Isolo Chairperson	Jonathan Abiola	Male	Whatsapp	14-05-2021

C	Somolu Chairperson	Oguntolu	Male	Whatsapp	14-05-2021
C	Mushin Chairperson	Wale Wahab	Male	Whatsapp	14-05-2021
C	Ikorodu Chairperson	Kasumu S.O	Female	Whatsapp	14-05-2021
C	Agege Chairperson	Adeniji Francis	Male	Whatsapp	14-05-2021
C	Ikorodu PHC	Shotunde OLUDOLAPO	Male	Letter	14-05-2021
C	ACCESS SCHOOL	IBRAHIM ADELEKE	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Ibeju/Lekki Chairperson	Ogunsanya Ogunsanya	Male	Whatsapp	14-05-2021
C	AFED NATIONAL EXECUTIVES AND GOVERNING COMMITTEES	Esther Ifejola Dada	Female	Email	14-05-2021
C	The director Nigerian meteorological agency	sa'ad Bashir	Male	Letter	14-05-2021
C	VICE PRESIDENTS AFED	Adeyemo Micheal	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Ajeromi- Ifelodun Chairperson	Francis Ndubisi	Male	Whatsapp	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Education: Science and Technology Department	BAYO IBIYEYE	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	SUBEB	Ibiyeye Bayo	Male	Phone Call	14-05-2021
C	Kosofe Chairperson	Adesola Olajide	Female	Whatsapp	14-05-2021
C	Alimosho Chairperson	Oriola Oriola	Male	Whatsapp	14-05-2021
C	Lagos Island Chairperson	Lady Scholastica Nwanze	Female	Phone Call	14-05-2021
C	Ikeja Chairperson	Anjorin O. A.	Female	Phone Call	14-05-2021
C	Badagry Chairperson	Adesina O.	Female	Phone Call	14-05-2021
C	Ojo Chairperson	Moses Otayokhe	Male	Whatsapp	14-05-2021
C	Honourable Commissioner for the Environment	Samuel Babatunde Adejare	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Eti-Osa Chairperson	Adeseke Babatunde	Male	Phone Call	14-05-2021
C	Epe Chairperson	Alimi Abraham	Male	Phone Call	14-05-2021

C	Ministry Of The Environment			Email	14-05-2021
C	Director General of Airways	IBRAHIM IBRAHIM	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Alimosho Chairperson	Oriola Oriola	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Ikeja Local Government Chairperson	Anjorin O. A.	Female	Email	14-05-2021
C	Badagry Local Government Chairperson	Adesina O.	Female	Email	14-05-2021
C	Surulere Local Government Chairperson	Oyenuga Oyenuga	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Ikorodu Chairperson	Kasumu S.O	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Ikorodu PHC	Shotunde OLUDOLAPO	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Ibeju/Lekki Local Government Chairperson	Ogunsanya Ogunsanya	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	The director Nigerian meteorological agency	sa'ad Bashir	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Ifako-Ijaiye Local Government Chairperson	Orolu Orolu	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Kosofe Local Government Chairperson	Adesola Olajide	Female	Email	14-05-2021
C	Lagos Island Local Government Chairperson	Lady Scholastica Nwanze	Female	Email	14-05-2021
C	Oshodi-Isolo Local Government Chairperson	Jonathan Abiola	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Somolu Local Government Chairperson	Oguntolu	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Mushin Local Government Chairperson	Wale Wahab	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Agege Local Government Chairperson	Adeniji Francis	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Ajeromi-Ifelodun Local Government Chairperson	Francis Ndubisi	Male	Email	14-05-2021

C	Ojo Local Government Chairperson	Moses Otayokhe	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Eti-Osa Local Government Chairperson	Adeseke Babatunde	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Epe Local Government Chairperson	Alimi Abraham	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Nigerian Alliance for Clean Cookstoves (NACC)	Ewah Eleri	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Environment	Samuel Babatunde Adejare	Male	Phone Call	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Environment - Lagos State			Email	14-05-2021
C	Forest Research institute of Nigeria			Email	14-05-2021
C	National Biosafety management agency			Email	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	Rt. Hon. Olatunji Kehinde Ayoola	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	International Institute of Tropic Agriculture (IITA)	Robert Asiedu	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Nigerian Biological safety association			Letter	14-05-2021
C	United Purpose Nigeria			Email	14-05-2021
C	Lagos State Ministry Of Commerce, Industry & Cooperatives			Email	14-05-2021
C	Abuja Environmental Protection Board (AEPB)			Email	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Health, Niger state	Dr Gana Musa	Male	Email	14-05-2021

C	Ministry of Health, Niger state	Muhammad Makusidi,	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Environment - Niger state	Lucky Barau	Male	Email	14-05-2021
C	Ministry of Environment - Niger state	Zakaria Musa	Male	Email	14-05-2021
D	Federal Ministry of Environment	Yerima Peter Tarfa	Male	Whatsapp	14-05-2021
E	CCDRN	Yusuf Umar	Male	Email	14-05-2021
E	Oando Foundation	ADEGOKE ADEKANLA	Male	Email	14-05-2021
E	H.E.L.P Initiative	Chioma Okafor	Male	Email	14-05-2021
E	Oando Foundation	Adekanla Adegoke	Male	Letter	14-05-2021
E	Oando Foundation	Shijiade Idowu	Male	Phone Call	14-05-2021
E	Rotary club, Ikeja	KOLA SHODIPO	Male	Whatsapp	14-05-2021
E	Rotary club, Ikeja	DEMOLA JAIYEOLA	Male	Email	14-05-2021
E	ADRA	Fred Omosebi	Male	Email	14-05-2021
E	BOWDI	Fatima Askira	Female	Email	14-05-2021
E	Action Aid	Ene Obi	Male	Email	14-05-2021
E	CARE	Anna Suzanna Hidayat	Male	Email	14-05-2021
E	Dangote Foundation	Francis Aminu PhD	Male	Email	14-05-2021
E	COOPI	Waseem Solangi	Male	Email	14-05-2021
E	Nigeria INGO Forum (NIF)	Eric Batonon	Male	Email	14-05-2021
E	Save the Children	Ben Foot	Male	Email	14-05-2021
E	VICE PRESIDENTS AFED	Adeyemo Micheal	Male	Email	14-05-2021
E	ACTED	Emily Beadle	Female	Phone Call	14-05-2021
E	ACTED	Lucy Coley	Female	Email	14-05-2021
E	ACTED	Josie Karlsson	Female	Whatsapp	14-05-2021
E	CAFOD	Kelechi Emeh	Female	Whatsapp	14-05-2021
E	Damnaish Human Capacity Building Initiative (DHCBI)	Emmanuel Buba	Male	Whatsapp	14-05-2021
F	Rotary club, Ikeja	WALE OGUNBADEJO	Male	Letter	14-05-2021
F	FIRST LEGACY INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL	SAHEED BASHIRU	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	eHealth Africa, Nigeria	Evelyn Castle	Male	Email	14-05-2021

F	ACTED	Emily Beadle	Female	Email	14-05-2021
F	ACTED	Lucy Coley	Female	Email	14-05-2021
F	ACTED	Josie Karlsson	Female	Email	14-05-2021
F	Action Against Hunger (ACF)	Shashwat Saraf	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	ADRA	Fred Omosebi	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	Victor Ajieroh, Ph.D	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	CAFOD	Kelechi Emeh	Female	Email	14-05-2021
F	Catholic Relief Services	Rebecca Hallam Basse	Female	Email	14-05-2021
F	Christian Aid	Charles Usie	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	Damnaish Human Capacity Building Initiative (DHCBI)	Emmanuel Buba	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	Danish Refugee Council	Zeljko Toncic	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	International Medical Corps (IMC)	Jolene Mae Mullins	Female	Email	14-05-2021
F	International Rescue Committee	Modou Diaw	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Eric Batonon	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	Plan International	Hussaini Abdul	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	ZOA	Lauren Banner	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	UN	Edward Kallon	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	UN	Yassine Gaba	Female	Email	14-05-2021
F	UNICEF	Mohamed Moustapha Malick Fall	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	UNFPA	Eugene Kongnyuy	Female	Email	14-05-2021
F	UNESCO	Yao Ydo	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	FAO	Suffyan Koroma	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	ILO	Dennis Zulu	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	UNIDO	Jean Bakole	Female	Email	14-05-2021
F	UNODC	Oliver Stolpe	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	UNHCR	Antonio Jose Canhandula	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	WMO	Bernard Gomez	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	UNAIDS	Erasmus U. Morah	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	UNWOMEN	Comfort Lamptey	Male	Email	14-05-2021

F	IOM	Frantz Celestin	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	WFP	Paul Howe	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	OCHA	Edem Wosornu	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	IFAD	Nadine Gbossa	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	UN HABITAT	Kabir Yari	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	UNITAR	Larry Boms	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	UNIC	Ronald Kayanja	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	UNDSS	Robert Marinovic	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	CEDESOL	David Whitfield	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	Lean Management Systems Promotion Society	Raave Jain	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	United Purpose	Lloyd Archer	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	Global Offset Research	siddharth Yadav	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	Developmental Association for Renewable Energies			Email	14-05-2021
F	Concern Health Ghana	Isaac Ampomah	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	ADRA	Fred Omosabi	Male	Whatsapp	14-05-2021
F	Action Against Hunger (ACF)	Shashwat Saraf	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	Victor Ajieroh, Ph.D	Male	Letter	14-05-2021
F	Catholic Relief Services	Rebecca Hallam Bassey	Female	Email	14-05-2021
F	Christian Aid	Charles Usie	Male	Whatsapp	14-05-2021
F	Danish Refugee Council	Zeljko Tonic	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	International Medical Corps (IMC)	Jolene Mae Mullins	Female	Phone Call	14-05-2021
F	International Rescue Committee	Modou Diaw	Male	Whatsapp	14-05-2021
F	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Eric Batonon	Male	Whatsapp	14-05-2021
F	Plan International	Hussaini Abdul	Male	Phone Call	14-05-2021
F	ZOA	Lauren Banner	Female	Phone Call	14-05-2021
F	UN	Edward Kallon	Male	Phone Call	14-05-2021
F	UN	Yassine Gaba	Female	Whatsapp	14-05-2021

F	Dangote Foundation	Alhaji Aliko Dangote.	Male	Email	14-05-2021
F	Nigerian Conservation Foundation	Dr. Muhtari Aminu-Kano	Male	Phone Call	14-05-2021
F	Care Nigeria Office	Hussaini Abdu	Male	Phone Call	14-05-2021
F	United Purpose Nigeria			Email	14-05-2021
F	Eko Energy city			Email	14-05-2021
F	Greenfield group			Email	14-05-2021
F	TY Danjuma Foundation	Alhaji Danjuma	Male	Email	14-05-2021
G	Gold Standard			Email	14-05-2021
G	Sustaincert	Annyta Luo	Female	Email	14-05-2021
G	Sustaincert			Email	14-05-2021
G	Sustaincert			Email	14-05-2021

B.1.1. Appropriateness of methods

>>

Due to ongoing situation of COVID physical stakeholder meetings are currently not feasible, therefore CME has conducted a virtual stakeholder meeting combining with SFR.

To ensure maximum participation in SFR and virtual stakeholder meeting, the invitations were sent out to stakeholders via email addresses, WhatsApp number and letters with non-technical summary of the project and feedback form attached with it.

B.1.2. Gender Sensitivity

>>

While inviting the stakeholders for feedback CME has not discriminated based on gender. Refer the list of invitees given in section B.1 above.

CME, in Non-technical summary attached with the invitation email, has also explained that how the project ICS and WPS are going to benefit end users especially women and CME ensures equal treatment and equal pay for equal work at workplace for women.

B.1.3. Evidence proving invites took place as stated

>>

Nigeria:

Invitation Email

From: Impact Carbon Admin <admin@impactcarbon.org>
Date: Friday, 14 May 2021 at 6:53 PM
To: Mark Turgesen <mturgesen@impactcarbon.org>
Subject: Feedback Requested: Design consultation for new cookstove and safe drinking water program in Nigeria

Dear Stakeholders,

Greetings from Impact Carbon/ Impact Water!

Impact Carbon (IC) and Impact Water (IW) is developing a new Gold Standard (GS4GG) Programme of Activities titled: Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme, (GS ID: GS 11189). The PoA aims at disseminating improved cookstoves (ICS) and water purification devices (WPS) products to households / communities and institutions in various countries in Africa starting with Kenya and Nigeria.

The project units distributed under the PoA shall help in addressing the growing concern of affordable access to safe and clean technologies in the project countries.

As a valued stakeholder to the PoA, you are requested to participate in the Design Consultation and Stakeholder Consultation to give your kind feedback.

Please find attached the Non-Technical Summary (NTS) and Feedback form annexed to the same together in English language and local language. We welcome your thoughts and suggestions and cordially request you to fill the form to share your views on this project.

You are kindly requested to provide us with your valuable feedback within 30 days from the date of receipt of this mail / letter.

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to ask.

Regards,
Mark

Reminder Email 1:

From: Impact Carbon Admin <admin@impactcarbon.org>
Date: Friday, 20 August 2021 at 4:22 AM
To: Julie Gibson <admin@impactcarbon.org>
Cc: Mark Turgesen <mturgesen@impactcarbon.org>
Subject: Extended - Design consultation feedback for new cookstove and safe drinking water project - Nigeria

Dear Stakeholder,

This is a gentle reminder to share your valuable feedback on the subject PoA and associated VPAs as part of GS4GG Stakeholder Feedback Round (SFR).

The SFR was initiated on May 14, 2021 along with the PoA Design Consultation and it was due for closure on July 14, 2020. However, due to COVID, the CME has extended the consultation time to provide equal opportunity to various stakeholders to revert. Hence, instead of the requisite 60 days consultation period, the SFR feedback window has been extended further and is now scheduled to **close on August 31, 2021**.

You are therefore requested to kindly share your valuable feedback at the earliest possible to help us accommodate the request.

Please note that an online consultation event shall also be conducted on August 31st, 2021.

Please confirm your participation by replying to this email, should you wish to receive an invite for the event.

Regards,

Mark C. Turgesen
Director of Global Development

--

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San Francisco, CA 94104
T:+1 415 968 9087 | admin@impactcarbon.org | www.impactcarbon.org

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Reminder Email 2:

From: Impact Carbon Admin <admin@impactcarbon.org>
Date: Thursday, 26 August 2021 at 12:17 AM
To: Julie Gibson <admin@impactcarbon.org>
Cc: Mark Turgesen <mturgesen@impactcarbon.org>
Subject: Online Meeting on August 31st 2021 - Design consultation feedback for new cookstove and safe drinking water project – Nigeria

Dear Stakeholder,

As mentioned in our previous correspondence, we would like to invite you to our GS11189 online consultation event on **August 31st, 2021 at 9AM (WAT)**. Please use the following details to access the video conference via Google Meet:

Meeting ID

meet.google.com/toh-najz-kyv

Phone Numbers

(UG)+256 41 4238009

PIN: 674 689 029 2187#

Further, to those who have yet to share your valuable feedback on the subject PoA and associated VPAs as part of GS4GG Stakeholder Feedback Round (SFR), please do so at your earliest convenience. You will find attached non-technical summary documents in both English and Yoruba. For those who already provided us with feedback, we thank you for your time and effort.

The SFR was initiated on May 14, 2021 along with the PoA Design Consultation and it was due for closure on July 14, 2020. However, due to COVID, the CME has extended the consultation time to provide equal opportunity to various stakeholders to revert. Hence, instead of the requisite 60 days consultation period, the SFR feedback window has been extended further and is now scheduled to close on August 31, 2021.

You are therefore requested to kindly share your valuable feedback at the earliest possible to help us accommodate the request.

If you have any questions, please feel free to reach out to me.

Regards,

Mark C. Turgesen
Director of Global Development

--

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San Francisco, CA 94104

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Closure Email:

From: Impact Carbon Admin <admin@impactcarbon.org>
Date: Friday, 3 September 2021 at 2:47 PM
To: Julie Gibson <admin@impactcarbon.org>
Cc: Mark Turgesen <mturgesen@impactcarbon.org>
Subject: GS11189 - Design consultation feedback for new cookstove and safe drinking water program KENYA – closed

Dear Valued Stakeholder,

After extending our GS4GG Stakeholder Feedback Round (SFR) to August 31st, 2021 due to COVID, it is now considered closed. The feedback round included feedback to our non-technical summary, and hosting an online stakeholder event, held on August 31st, 2021. If you request a copy of the presentation provided during the event, please get in touch with me.

We thank you for your time and feedback. We have noted all the recommendations and suggestions. We have closed the design consultation feedback round on **31/08/2021**.

Thanks, again!

Best Regards,
Mark Turgesen
Director of Global Development

--

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San Francisco, CA 94104
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Kenya
Invitation Email

From: Impact Carbon Admin <admin@impactcarbon.org>

Date: Friday, 14 May 2021 at 11:01 PM

To: Mark Turgesen <mturgesen@impactcarbon.org>

Subject: Feedback Requested: Design consultation for new cookstove and safe drinking water program in Kenya

Dear Stakeholders,

Greetings from Impact Carbon/ Impact Water!

Impact Carbon (IC) and Impact Water (IW) are developing a new Gold Standard (GS4GG) Programme of Activities titled: Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme, (GS ID: GS 11189). The PoA aims at disseminating improved cookstoves (ICS) and water purification devices (WPS) products to households / communities and institutions in various countries in Africa starting with Kenya and Nigeria.

The project units distributed under the PoA shall help in addressing the growing concern of affordable access to safe and clean technologies in the project countries.

As a valued stakeholder to the PoA, you are requested to participate in the Design Consultation and Stakeholder Consultation to give your kind feedback.

Please find attached the Non-Technical Summary (NTS) and Feedback form annexed to the same together in English and Swahili. We welcome your thoughts and suggestions and cordially request you to fill the form to share your views on this project.

You are kindly requested to provide us with your valuable feedback within 30 days from the date of receipt of this mail / letter.

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to ask.

Regards,
Mark Turgesen
Country Director - Kenya
+254 715519678

Reminder Email 1:

From: Impact Carbon Admin <admin@impactcarbon.org>
Date: Friday, 20 August 2021 at 4:32 AM
To: Julie Gibson <admin@impactcarbon.org>
Cc: Mark Turgesen <mturgesen@impactcarbon.org>
Subject: Extended - Design consultation feedback for new cookstove and safe drinking water project – Kenya

Dear Stakeholder,

This is a gentle reminder to share your valuable feedback on the subject PoA and associated VPAs as part of GS4GG Stakeholder Feedback Round (SFR).

The SFR was initiated on May 14, 2021 along with the PoA Design Consultation and it was due for closure on July 14, 2020. However, due to COVID, the CME has extended the consultation time to provide equal opportunity to various stakeholders to revert. Hence, instead of the requisite 60 days consultation period, the SFR feedback window has been extended further and is now scheduled to **close on August 31, 2021**.

You are therefore requested to kindly share your valuable feedback at the earliest possible to help us accommodate the request.

Please note that an online consultation event shall also be conducted on August 31st, 2021.

Please confirm your participation by replying to this email, should you wish to receive an invite for the event.

Regards,

Mark C. Turgesen
Director of Global Development

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Reminder Email 2:

From: Impact Carbon Admin <admin@impactcarbon.org>
Date: Thursday, 26 August 2021 at 12:23 AM
To: Julie Gibson <admin@impactcarbon.org>
Cc: Mark Turgesen <mturgesen@impactcarbon.org>
Subject: Online Meeting on August 31st 2021 - Design consultation feedback for new cookstove and safe drinking water project – Kenya

Dear Stakeholder,

As mentioned in our previous correspondence, we would like to invite you to our GS11189 online consultation event on **August 31st, 2021 at 11AM (EAT)**. Please use the following details to access the video conference via Google Meet:

Meeting ID

meet.google.com/toh-najz-kyv

Phone Numbers

[\(UG\)+256 41 4238009](tel:+256414238009)

PIN: 674 689 029 2187#

Further, to those who have yet to share your valuable feedback on the subject PoA and associated VPAs as part of GS4GG Stakeholder Feedback Round (SFR), please do so at your earliest convenience. You will find attached non-technical summary documents in both English and Swahili. For those who already provided us with feedback, we thank you for your time and effort.

The SFR was initiated on May 14, 2021 along with the PoA Design Consultation and it was due for closure on July 14, 2020. However, due to COVID, the CME has extended the consultation time to provide equal opportunity to various stakeholders to revert. Hence, instead of the requisite 60 days consultation period, the SFR feedback window has been extended further and is now scheduled to close on August 31, 2021.

You are therefore requested to kindly share your valuable feedback at the earliest possible to help us accommodate the request.

If you have any questions, please feel free to reach out to me.

Regards,

Mark C. Turgesen
Director of Global Development

Closure Email

From: Impact Carbon Admin <admin@impactcarbon.org>
Date: Friday, 3 September 2021 at 2:51 PM
To: Julie Gibson <admin@impactcarbon.org>
Cc: Mark Turgesen <mturgesen@impactcarbon.org>
Subject: GS11189 - Design consultation feedback for new cookstove and safe drinking water program Nigeria– closed

Dear Valued Stakeholder,

After extending our GS4GG Stakeholder Feedback Round (SFR) to August 31st, 2021 due to COVID, it is now considered closed. The feedback round included feedback to our non-technical summary, and hosting an online stakeholder event, held on August 31st, 2021. If you request a copy of the presentation provided during the event, please get in touch with me.

We thank you for your time and feedback. We have noted all the recommendations and suggestions. We have closed the design consultation feedback round on **31/08/2021**.

Thanks, again!

Best Regards,
Mark Turgesen
Director of Global Development

--

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B.1.4. Sample content of invites (for each Method above)

>>

Refer above for the details.

B.1.5. Description of other Means and methods to provide feedback for those who are not able to join the consultation meeting

>>

The feedback window was extended much beyond the 60-day period to provide opportunity to those who could not respond. A virtual meeting was conducted (using google meet) such that users could participate in the consultation meeting with comfort from their home or any other location.

SECTION C. REPORT OF THE CONSULTATION PROCESS

C.1. Date of Meeting

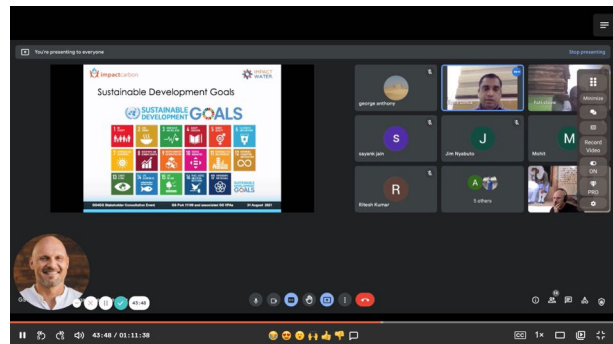
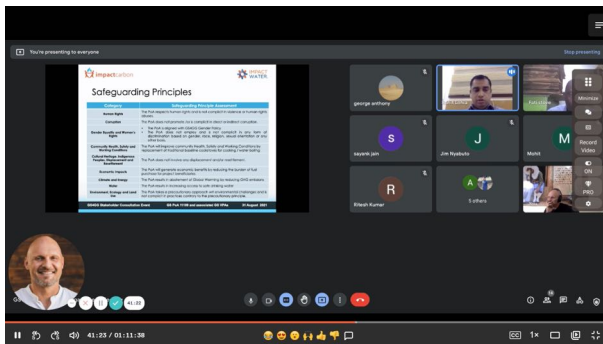
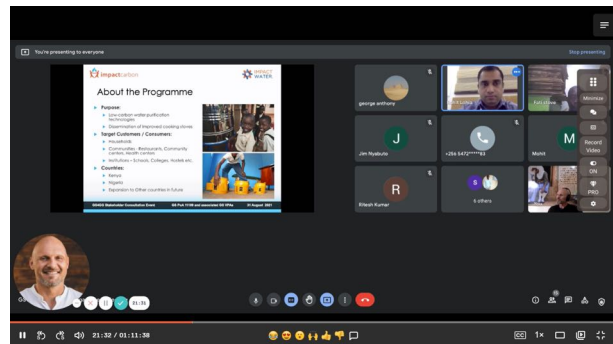
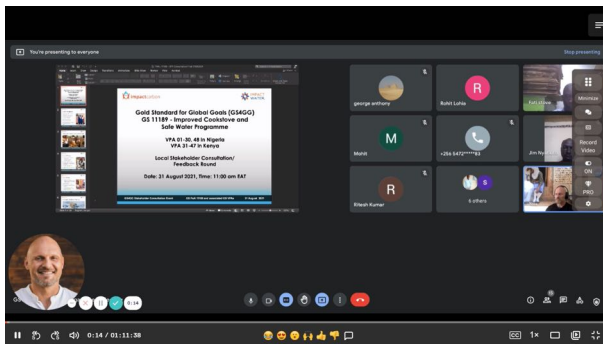
Date: 31st August 2021,11:00 am EAT

C.1.1. List of participants

Date and Time:	31st August 2021,11:00 am EAT	Location:Remote;Google Meet			
Category Code	Name of participant, job / position in the community	Male / Female	Contact details	Organisation (if relevant)	Signature
	Mark Turgesen	Male		Impact Water	NA
	Anishka Gupta	Female		Gold Standard	NA
	Rohit Lohia	Male		Climate Secure India Pvt. Ltd.	NA
	Ashutosh Tiwari	Male		Climate Secure India Pvt. Ltd.	NA
	George Anthony	Male			NA
	Harun Sidney	Male			NA
	Jim Nyabuto	Male			NA
	Lynette Korir				NA
	Mohit	Male		Climate Secure India Pvt. Ltd.	NA
	Ritesh Kumar	Male		Climate Secure India Pvt. Ltd.	NA
	Sayank Jain	Male		Climate Secure India Pvt. Ltd.	NA
	Bonface Okwero				NA
	Fati Stove	-			NA
	Mase Mwangi				NA
	Jim Nyabuto	Male			NA
	+256 5472*****83				NA

C.1.2. Pictures from physical meeting(s) (best practice)

>>



C.2. Minutes of physical meeting(s)

>>

Gold Standard stakeholder consultation/ feedback round meeting

PoA: GS 11189 - Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme
(VPA 01-30, 48 in Nigeria, VPA 31-47 in Kenya)

Date: 31st August 2021, Time: 11:00 am EAT

Meeting format: Remote; Google Meet

Meeting recording: available on request

Participants: 16 (Kenya, Nigeria and India)

Mark Turgesen (host), Rohit Lohia (co-host), Ashutosh Tiwari, George Anthony, Harun Sidney, Anshika Gupta, Jim Nyabuto, Lynette Korir, Mohit Narvariya, Ritesh Kumar, Sayank Jain, +256 5472*****83, Bonface Okwero, Fati Stove, Mase Mwangi and Jim Nyabuto

Agenda:

- Introduction to Impact Carbon / Impact Water
- Introduction to Global Warming
- Understanding the Need
- PoA / VPA Description
- Improved Cookstoves
- Water Purification Systems
- Safeguarding Principles
- Sustainable Development Indicators
- Grievance Mechanism
- Q&A

Key highlights:

Presentation by Mark C. Turgesen, Director of Global Development, Impact Water LLC (CME)

- Mark C. Turgesen, Director of Global Development, Impact Water LLC, provided an overview of the agenda, following a brief introduction to Impact Water and Impact

Carbon, noting the results to date. This includes impacting the lives of over 15 million people and saving over 10 million trees.

- Explanation about global warming was provided; how it happens and what can be done to reduce greenhouse gases (GHGs).

Presentation by Mr. Rohit Lohia, Director, Climate Secure India Pvt. Ltd. (Consultant)

- Mr. Rohit Lohia, Director, Climate Secure India Pvt. Ltd. (Consultant) provided an overview of the PoA and associated VPAs, the technologies involved, benefits of the PoA, correlated SDGs to be monitored, and how the programme mitigates the problem of global warming. The following were also explained:
 - Understanding the Need for low greenhouse gas emitting water purification technology and Improved cook stove Vs. Traditional practices (Boiling and cooking using traditional/3_stone fire stoves)
 - The health impact of using solid fuel-based solutions, resulting in indoor air pollution.
 - Highlighting health and social benefits associated with project such as reduced exposure to IAPs, reduced risk of waterborne illnesses, improved school attendance, and time savings (fuel gathering, boiling or cooking time).
 - Steps to ensure avoidance of double counting risk.
 - The management and operating framework for implementation of the PoA/VPAs
 - Technologies introduced, improved stoves and low GHG water purification systems, which offers high efficacy and positive impact.
 - CME’s zero tolerance policy on corruption, gender equality, women’s rights, and no discrimination based on gender, race, religion, or sexual orientation.
 - Impact of the project on various SDGs and related positive scores for the project.
 - Grievance mechanism to address any concern of the end users.
- The users were encouraged to provide score rating to SDGs (blind assessment) and were requested to provide feedback as per questionnaire form.

Meeting opens for discussions, questions, and answers

C.2.1. Minutes of other consultations

>>

Not applicable

C.3. Assessment of comments from all consultations above

Gender of Stakeholder	Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/No)?	Explanation (Why? How?)
Female	What consideration is in place for other cookstove projects in the countries, considering the stoves are subsidized?	Yes	the program is open to other practitioners as well. Those who want to join the program are welcomed and should contact the CME. Any external entity may be allowed to join the PoA conditional to them complying with the defined eligibility criteria, operational and management framework of the PoA and a positive rating against business due diligence conducted by CME to assess their product and liabilities associated, if any.
Female	Since the service is subsidized and currently there are other projects that are selling the stoves at	Yes	when CME looks at subsidies, it is also looking at ways to provide marketing support, create demand

market price. So, what consideration has been given? Because once you come in with a subsidized product, you'll be distorting the market

generation to avoid any market distortion.

C.3.1. Evaluation forms (best practice)

Refer Annex 1 for evaluation forms

Name	
Gender – Male/Female:	
What is your impression of the meeting?	
What do you like about the project?	
What do you not like about the project?	
Signature	

C.4. Summary of alterations based on comments

>>

Not Applicable, no alterations are deemed required based on feedback received.

SECTION D. CONTINUOUS INPUT / GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

	Method Chosen (include all known details e.g. location of book, phone, number, identity of mediator)	Justification of Choice (best practice)
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book (mandatory)	<p>Continuous input / Grievance Expression process book is available at the office at the following address:</p> <p>Kenya PO Box 1903-00606, Nairobi House #44, Muthithi Road Westlands, Nairobi PO Box: 1903-00606</p> <p>Nigeria: Plot 61, Adekunle Fajuyi Street, G.R.A. Ikeja. Lagos Nigeria.</p>	<p>In line with section 2.1 of the Annex W Expression book has been placed at office of Impact Carbon in Kenya/Nigeria. Stakeholders are free to voice their concerns via the Grievance Expression Book. By maintaining feedback book at the local office, it is ensured that stakeholders that don't have access to electronic media for expressing concerns / grievances are also able to share their concerns / feedback. Additionally, the end users always have an option to revert to the salesperson (representative of distribution/retail partners etc.) in case of any feedback / complaints with the product post distribution.</p>
GS Contact (mandatory)	help@goldstandard.org	--
Telephone access (Optional)	Kenya: +254 743 144 704 Nigeria: +234 906 346 3697	As the project is spread across a huge area hence telephone access has also

	been provisioned for in line with Annex W, section 2.3 of Gold Standard.
Internet/email access (optional), info@impactcarbon.org	As per para 2.4 of Annex W of GS, the stakeholders with internet access have an option of contacting Impact Carbon through the email id provided.
Nominated Independent Mediat- (optional)	-
Other	-

SECTION E. STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK ROUND

Please check this box if the project is retroactive and has done only 1 consultation with a physical meeting integrated into the SFR.

E.1. Length of the Feedback Round

The SFR was initiated on May 14, 2021, it was due for closure on July 13, 2021. However, due to COVID, the CME had extended the consultation time to provide equal opportunity to various stakeholders to revert. Hence, instead of the required 60 days period, the SFR feedback window had been kept open for more than 100 days and was concluded on Tuesday, August 31, 2021.

Stakeholder Feedback Round		Planned	Actual
Start Date	14/05/2021	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
End Date	13/07/2021	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
End Date	31/08/2021	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

E.1. Summarise how all stakeholders were/will be invited to provide feedback

>>

SFR has being conducted virtually by inviting the stakeholders and being sent a non-technical summary and questionnaire form to submit feedback.

E.2. Summarise Feedback received, including if any changes in project design were made

>>

In total 33 stakeholders responded to the feedback request (14 for Nigeria and 19 for Kenya) due to the comprehensive follow up efforts, reminders raised by CME and extended duration of SFR. In general, the stakeholders were appreciative of the project and its features and acknowledged the reduction in water borne diseases, Indoor air pollution and GHG emissions, employment generation and other SDG impacts of the project. The stakeholders liked the fact that the PoA sought detailed and comprehensive feedback on various features of the PoA.

For details SFR feedback forms refer Annex 1

Revision History

Version	Date	Remarks
1.1	14 October 2020	<p>Inclusion of Key Project Information</p> <p>Restructure, new headings and reorder to better match the steps a developer will follow in consultations.</p> <p>Removal of some non-mandatory template tables (Blind Sustainable Development Assessment). Clarification of best practice steps that are non mandatory processes, clarification of mandatory discussion points. Clarification regarding publishing names and that original evaluation forms (optional) and attendance lists (mandatory) should be separate documents.</p> <p>Improved clarity on Stakeholder Feedback round section and procedures for retroactive projects</p> <p>Provision of an accompanying Guide to help the user understand detailed rules and requirements</p>
1.0	14 August 2017	Initial adoption

Annex 1: Feedback Forms Kenya

Annex 2 – PoA / VPA Stakeholder Feedback Consultation Form

NAME: WINFRED KINOTI	
Organization: MEDINONICS HEALTHCARE LIMITED	Contact: WINFRED@MEDIONICS.CO.KE TEL: 0780457581

Please select the appropriate category from the table below:

Category Code	Category	✓
A	Local people, communities and or representatives directly / indirectly impacted by the project	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	Stakeholders with land-tenure rights within or adjacent to the project	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	Local policy makers and representatives of local authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>
D	DNA representative of the host country	<input type="checkbox"/>
E	Local non-governmental organizations, women groups working on topics relevant to your project	<input type="checkbox"/>
F	The local Gold Standard expert who is located closest to your project location (help@golstandard.org)	<input type="checkbox"/>
G	Relevant international Gold Standard Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) supporters, with a representation in your region and ALL GS NGO Supporters located in the host country of the project.	<input type="checkbox"/>
H	Other similar project developers in the region	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
I	Vendors / Suppliers to CME	<input type="checkbox"/>

Stakeholder Feedback – SDG Monitoring Plan

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
Environment				
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services and ambient air pollution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. % users reporting reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS 2. % users reporting reduction in smoke/PM 	<p>Reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to project ICS is a direct indicator of reduction in adverse health effects related to water-borne diseases.</p> <p>Reduction in PM/smoke emissions is a direct indicator of reduction of exposure to IAP resulting in reduced mortality rate due to pulmonary diseases.</p>	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in smoke and PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS and reduction in incidence of diarrhoea and water borne diseases etc.	<p><u>Monitoring Procedure</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An addition to the Monitoring procedure is to seek for healthcare data from the nearest healthcare clinics on the number of respiratory diseases, diarrhoea incidences, and water- borne cases reported.

	emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS.		after shifting to the project WPS.	<u>SDGs</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The implementation of the project will reduce the number of smoke – induced respiratory diseases and water borne diseases. There will be also a reduction in the mortality rate in women and children seen when the project is implemented
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	% WPS distributed / installed providing safe drinking water quality after installation.	% WPS providing safe drinking water quality is a direct indicator to measure contribution to SDG 6.1.1	Ex-post Monitoring – Water quality tests conducted on sampling basis to identify % devices providing safe drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There will be an increase in the proportion of the population using safe water.
12.2.2 - Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Average % Fuel savings reported by users in the project after shifting to project device	Fuel saving is the direct indicator of reduction in material consumption per capita	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less domestic material like fuel wood is consumed by the average household, therefore reducing indoor pollution.
13.2.1 Amount of CO2e emissions reduced by the project per year	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There will be less CO2 emissions reducing air pollution and this inturn reducing the number of smoke-induced respiratory diseases.
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	% users reporting reduced use of biomass fuel for water boiling and clean cooking after shifting to project device	% user's reporting fuel saving is the direct indicator of progress towards sustainable forest management and avoided deforestation	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture % users' reporting reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This reduces the rate at which deforestation occurring at the community level.
Social development				
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in	1. Total Number of ICS / WPS distributed / installed under the	1. The PoA/VPA results in increased access to basic services (clean cooking and safe drinking water),	CME shall maintain an ICS / WPS sales database listing the total number of units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The water purification systems increase the proportion of the population

households with access to basic services	<p>project as an indicator of providing basic service access to households and institutions</p> <p>2. % users reporting money savings due to reduction in purchased fuel consumption</p>	<p>new technology (improved stoves and low-carbon water purification technologies). The number of systems distributed is a direct indicator of the same.</p> <p>2. The PoA/VPA reduces poverty by reducing purchased fuel consumption providing options to project beneficiaries to utilize money saved for other important tasks.</p>	<p>distributed / installed under the PoA/VPA.</p> <p>Ex-post monitoring (sampling surveys) will be carried out to determine % of users reporting money savings due to reduced purchased fuel consumption.</p>	<p>that can access the basic service of clean water.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	% users reporting an operational ICS / WPS in project	Beneficiaries with working ICS / WPS is a direct indicator for population serviced with clean fuel / technology.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine proportion of operational ICS / WPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reliance on clean fuels and technology will increase.
Economic and technological development				
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	% users reporting time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption / cooking time / water boiling time in project	The qualitative assessment of reduction in cooking time/reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time is a direct indicator of reduction of time spent in unpaid work by those engaged in cooking / water boiling.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine if there has been a reduction in cooking time / reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time after shifting to ICS / WPS.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic work will reduce due to the decreased cooking/collecting fuel/water boiling time.
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Number of male / female numbers of employment created by project	Recording the number of employments generated is a direct indicator of earnings of the employee.	Recording the number of employees (male / female) in the project under administrative, sales, production and management position	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There will be an increase in the number of people employed. • There will be an increase in the average hourly earnings. • However, this does not guarantee unbiased employment, leaving uncertainty when it comes to gender equality.

Local Stakeholder Consultation – Overall Evaluation

Question: What is your impression of the Design / Stakeholder Consultation?	
Question: What do you like about the PoA / VPA?	
Question: What do you not like about the PoA / VPA?	

Annex 2 – PoA / VPA Stakeholder Feedback Consultation Form

NAME: ARNOLD ODONGO	
Organization: KISUMU COUNTY	Contact: 0707175116 arnoldodongo12@gmail.com

Please select the appropriate category from the table below:

Category Code	Category	
A	Local people, communities and or representatives directly / indirectly impacted by the project	✓
B	Stakeholders with land-tenure rights within or adjacent to the project	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	Local policy makers and representatives of local authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>
D	DNA representative of the host country	<input type="checkbox"/>
E	Local non-governmental organizations, women groups working on topics relevant to your project	<input type="checkbox"/>
F	The local Gold Standard expert who is located closest to your project location (help@golstandard.org)	<input type="checkbox"/>
G	Relevant international Gold Standard Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) supporters, with a representation in your region and ALL GS NGO Supporters located in the host country of the project.	<input type="checkbox"/>
H	Other similar project developers in the region	<input type="checkbox"/>
I	Vendors / Suppliers to CME	<input type="checkbox"/>

Stakeholder Feedback – SDG Monitoring Plan

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
Environment				
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services and ambient air pollution	1. % users reporting reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS 2. % users reporting reduction in smoke/PM	Reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to project ICS is a direct indicator of reduction in adverse health effects related to water-borne diseases. Reduction in PM/smoke emissions is a direct indicator of reduction of exposure to IAP resulting in reduced mortality rate due to pulmonary diseases.	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in smoke and PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS and reduction in incidence of diarrhoea and water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS.	POSITIVE IMPACT. REDUCED ILLNESS CASES IS A PRIORITY HENCE EFFICIENCY.

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
	emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS.			
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	% WPS distributed / installed providing safe drinking water quality after installation.	% WPS providing safe drinking water quality is a direct indicator to measure contribution to SDG 6.1.1	Ex-post Monitoring – Water quality tests conducted on sampling basis to identify % devices providing safe drinking water	REGULAR VISITS AND MONITORING ENSURES PROPER FUNCTIONING AND THE WATER TESTS ENSURES EFFICACY. POSITIVE IMPACT.
12.2.2 - Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Average % Fuel savings reported by users in the project after shifting to project device	Fuel saving is the direct indicator of reduction in material consumption per capita	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	POSITIVE IMPACT. MUCH RESOURCES SAVED.
13.2.1 Amount of CO2e emissions reduced by the project per year	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	POSITIVE IMPACT. REDUCED AIR POLLUTION.
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	% users reporting reduced use of biomass fuel for water boiling and clean cooking after shifting to project device	% user's reporting fuel saving is the direct indicator of progress towards sustainable forest management and avoided deforestation	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture % users' reporting reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	PROMOTES PRESERVATION OF TREES. +VE
Social development				
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	1. Total Number of ICS / WPS distributed / installed under the project as an indicator of providing basic service access to households and institutions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The PoA/VPA results in increased access to basic services (clean cooking and safe drinking water), new technology (improved stoves and low-carbon water purification technologies). The number of systems distributed is a direct indicator of the same. The PoA/VPA reduces poverty by reducing purchased fuel 	<p>CME shall maintain an ICS / WPS sales database listing the total number of units distributed / installed under the PoA/VPA.</p> <p>Ex-post monitoring (sampling surveys) will be carried out to determine % of users reporting money savings due to reduced</p>	REGULAR MONITORING TOTALLY WORKS. +VE

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
	2. % users reporting money savings due to reduction in purchased fuel consumption	consumption providing options to project beneficiaries to utilize money saved for other important tasks.	purchased fuel consumption.	
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	% users reporting an operational ICS / WPS in project	Beneficiaries with working ICS / WPS is a direct indicator for population serviced with clean fuel / technology.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine proportion of operational ICS / WPS	THIS WILL GIVE A TRUE PICTURE OF THE IMPACT. +VE
Economic and technological development				
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	% users reporting time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption / cooking time / water boiling time in project	The qualitative assessment of reduction in cooking time/reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time is a direct indicator of reduction of time spent in unpaid work by those engaged in cooking / water boiling.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine if there has been a reduction in cooking time / reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time after shifting to ICS / WPS.	WILL PROVE EFFICIENCY. +VE
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Number of male / female numbers of employment created by project	Recording the number of employments generated is a direct indicator of earnings of the employee.	Recording the number of employees (male / female) in the project under administrative, sales, production and management position	THIS WILL HELP REDUCE UNEMPLOYMENT. HIGHLY COMMENDABLE. +VE

Local Stakeholder Consultation – Overall Evaluation

Question: What is your impression of the Design / Stakeholder Consultation?	THE QUESTIONS ARE WELL CONSTRUCTED AND DOESNOT LIMIT VIEWS AND COVERS ALL THE IMPORTANT ISSUES. VERY OBJECTIVE.
Question: What do you like about the PoA / VPA?	THE FACT THAT IT AIMS TO IMPROVE LIVES,PROMOTE GOOD HEALTH AND REDUCE POLLUTION AT THE SAME TIME PROMOTING TREES AND VEGETATIVE CONSERVATION.
Question: What do you not like about the PoA / VPA?	THERE IS NOTHING NOT TO LIKE ABOUT THE PROGRAMME IN MY HONEST OPINION.

Annex 2 – PoA / VPA Stakeholder Feedback Consultation Form

NAME: BONFACE OKWERO		
Organization:	KIBUYE MARKET WASTE MANAGEMENT CIMUMUNITY BASED ORGANIZATIONS /Sanergy	Contact:

Please select the appropriate category from the table below:

Category Code	Category	✓
A	Local people, communities and or representatives directly / indirectly impacted by the project	✓
B	Stakeholders with land-tenure rights within or adjacent to the project	
C	Local policy makers and representatives of local authorities	
D	DNA representative of the host country	
E	Local non-governmental organizations, women groups working on topics relevant to your project	
F	The local Gold Standard expert who is located closest to your project location (help@golstandard.org)	
G	Relevant international Gold Standard Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) supporters, with a representation in your region and ALL GS NGO Supporters located in the host country of the project.	
H	Other similar project developers in the region	
I	Vendors / Suppliers to CME	

Stakeholder Feedback – SDG Monitoring Plan

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
Environment				
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services and ambient air pollution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. % users reporting reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS 2. % users reporting reduction in smoke/PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS. 	<p>Reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to project ICS is a direct indicator of reduction in adverse health effects related to water-borne diseases.</p> <p>Reduction in PM/smoke emissions is a direct indicator of reduction of exposure to IAP resulting in reduced mortality rate due to pulmonary diseases.</p>	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in smoke and PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS and reduction in incidence of diarrhoea and water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS.	This approach is positive. They gave complete results on impact of the program. This will provide enough data on importance of ICS and WPS. The target users should represent atleast a good number to develop a case study.
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	% WPS distributed / installed providing safe drinking water quality after installation.	% WPS providing safe drinking water quality is a direct indicator to measure contribution to SDG 6.1.1	Ex-post Monitoring – Water quality tests conducted on sampling basis to identify % devices providing safe drinking water	This is positive, The number of user's with access to WPS and number of devices installed that are in operation provides a complete study on new approach
12.2.2 - Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Average % Fuel savings reported by users in the project after shifting to project device	Fuel saving is the direct indicator of reduction in material consumption per capita	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	This is positive. The users feedback will help in redesigning the Programme approach
13.2.1 Amount of CO2e emissions reduced by the project per year	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	This is positive, it helps with data on amount of CO2 emissions /reduction ie carbon sequestration. It will also identify existing WPS and biomass cookstoves that are emission free.
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	% users reporting reduced use of biomass fuel for water boiling and clean cooking after shifting to project device	% user's reporting fuel saving is the direct indicator of progress towards sustainable forest management and avoided deforestation	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture % users' reporting reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	This is positive. The reduction in fuel consumption during Water boiling will encourage households shift to new technology proposed by this program

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
Social development				
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Total Number of ICS / WPS distributed / installed under the project as an indicator of providing basic service access to households and institutions % users reporting money savings due to reduction in purchased fuel consumption 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The PoA/VPA results in increased access to basic services (clean cooking and safe drinking water), new technology (improved stoves and low-carbon water purification technologies). The number of systems distributed is a direct indicator of the same. The PoA/VPA reduces poverty by reducing purchased fuel consumption providing options to project beneficiaries to utilize money saved for other important tasks. 	<p>CME shall maintain an ICS / WPS sales database listing the total number of units distributed / installed under the PoA/VPA.</p> <p>Ex-post monitoring (sampling surveys) will be carried out to determine % of users reporting money savings due to reduced purchased fuel consumption.</p>	<p>This is positive. Through data base you will be to tell number of households impacted with your clean systems, and amount of emmissions reduced.</p> <p>This is positive. Reduction in fuel cost will encourage more beneficieries ie user's to adopt the technology.</p>
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	% users reporting an operational ICS / WPS in project	Beneficiaries with working ICS / WPS is a direct indicator for population serviced with clean fuel / technology.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine proportion of operational ICS / WPS	This is positive. The questionnaire will help in collecting data on existing cookstoves and water purification systems, it will also share user's feedback on the same
Economic and technological development				
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	% users reporting time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption / cooking time / water boiling time in project	The qualitative assessment of reduction in cooking time/reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time is a direct indicator of reduction of time spent in unpaid work by those engaged in cooking / water boiling.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine if there has been a reduction in cooking time / reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time after shifting to ICS / WPS.	This is positive. It will help in identifying the user's
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Number of male / female numbers of employment created by project	Recording the number of employments generated is a direct indicator of earnings of the employee.	Recording the number of employees (male / female) in the project under administrative, sales, production and management position	This is positive . Unemployment is a challenge in Kenya. The program Will create more employment to through sale's and distributor is need be

Local Stakeholder Consultation – Overall Evaluation

<p>Question: What is your impression of the Design / Stakeholder Consultation?</p>	<p>Am impressed with the approach, target beneficiaries. The stakeholders consultation give an overview about the anticipated results, what they are aware of and if program expectations are met or addressed</p>
<p>Question: What do you like about the PoA / VPA?</p>	<p>It's addressing key issue's ie water and energy (Fuel) This is consumed every moment. Having such an improved cookstoves and WPS will reduce the rate of diseases related with cooking due to unclean mechanism and Uptake of unsafe water. The PoA is addressing key challenges. Am impressed with the target beneficiaries. Also, it's working towards achieving all sustainable development goals. You're providinga clean cookstoves with its clean fuel. The principle if double counting through clean development mechanism (CDM) is taken care of especially in system transfer at institutions.</p>
<p>Question: What do you not like about the PoA / VPA?</p>	<p>The system's that require power connection . This is another cost that's is to be added to user's. When we were doing a project on clean fuel ie charcoal briquettes we aquired some cookstoves to use during the adoption trial , some households couldn't aquire them due to lack of power connection. Maybe if they are energy saving water purification systems the better.</p>

Annex 2 – PoA / VPA Stakeholder Feedback Consultation Form

NAME: Casmir Churchill Onyango Odumbe	
Organization:	Contact:

Please select the appropriate category from the table below:

Category Code	Category	✓
A	Local people, communities and or representatives directly / indirectly impacted by the project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
B	Stakeholders with land-tenure rights within or adjacent to the project	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	Local policy makers and representatives of local authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>
D	DNA representative of the host country	<input type="checkbox"/>
E	Local non-governmental organizations, women groups working on topics relevant to your project	<input type="checkbox"/>
F	The local Gold Standard expert who is located closest to your project location (help@golstandard.org)	<input type="checkbox"/>
G	Relevant international Gold Standard Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) supporters, with a representation in your region and ALL GS NGO Supporters located in the host country of the project.	<input type="checkbox"/>
H	Other similar project developers in the region	<input type="checkbox"/>
I	Vendors / Suppliers to CME	<input type="checkbox"/>

Stakeholder Feedback – SDG Monitoring Plan

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
Environment				
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services and ambient air pollution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. % users reporting reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS 2. % users reporting reduction in smoke/PM 	<p>Reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to project ICS is a direct indicator of reduction in adverse health effects related to water-borne diseases.</p> <p>Reduction in PM/smoke emissions is a direct indicator of reduction of exposure to IAP resulting in reduced mortality rate due to pulmonary diseases.</p>	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in smoke and PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS and reduction in incidence of diarrhoea and water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS.	+

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
	emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS.			
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	% WPS distributed / installed providing safe drinking water quality after installation.	% WPS providing safe drinking water quality is a direct indicator to measure contribution to SDG 6.1.1	Ex-post Monitoring – Water quality tests conducted on sampling basis to identify % devices providing safe drinking water	+
12.2.2 - Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Average % Fuel savings reported by users in the project after shifting to project device	Fuel saving is the direct indicator of reduction in material consumption per capita	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	+
13.2.1 Amount of CO2e emissions reduced by the project per year	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	+
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	% users reporting reduced use of biomass fuel for water boiling and clean cooking after shifting to project device	% user's reporting fuel saving is the direct indicator of progress towards sustainable forest management and avoided deforestation	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture % users' reporting reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	+
Social development				
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	1. Total Number of ICS / WPS distributed / installed under the project as an indicator of providing basic service access to households and institutions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The PoA/VPA results in increased access to basic services (clean cooking and safe drinking water), new technology (improved stoves and low-carbon water purification technologies). The number of systems distributed is a direct indicator of the same. The PoA/VPA reduces poverty by reducing purchased fuel 	<p>CME shall maintain an ICS / WPS sales database listing the total number of units distributed / installed under the PoA/VPA.</p> <p>Ex-post monitoring (sampling surveys) will be carried out to determine % of users reporting money savings due to reduced</p>	+

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
	2. % users reporting money savings due to reduction in purchased fuel consumption	consumption providing options to project beneficiaries to utilize money saved for other important tasks.	purchased fuel consumption.	
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	% users reporting an operational ICS / WPS in project	Beneficiaries with working ICS / WPS is a direct indicator for population serviced with clean fuel / technology.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine proportion of operational ICS / WPS	+
Economic and technological development				
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	% users reporting time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption / cooking time / water boiling time in project	The qualitative assessment of reduction in cooking time/reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time is a direct indicator of reduction of time spent in unpaid work by those engaged in cooking / water boiling.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine if there has been a reduction in cooking time / reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time after shifting to ICS / WPS.	+
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Number of male / female numbers of employment created by project	Recording the number of employments generated is a direct indicator of earnings of the employee.	Recording the number of employees (male / female) in the project under administrative, sales, production and management position	+

Local Stakeholder Consultation – Overall Evaluation

Question: What is your impression of the Design / Stakeholder Consultation?	It is strategically inclusive.
Question: What do you like about the PoA / VPA?	The inspiration behind the idea is really thoughtful
Question: What do you not like about the PoA / VPA?	Nothing

Annex 2 – PoA / VPA Stakeholder Feedback Consultation Form

NAME: DENNIS CHERUIYOT		
Organization:	MOE	Contact: 0729315784

Please select the appropriate category from the table below:

Category Code	Category	
A	Local people, communities and or representatives directly / indirectly impacted by the project	✓
B	Stakeholders with land-tenure rights within or adjacent to the project	✓
C	Local policy makers and representatives of local authorities	
D	DNA representative of the host country	
E	Local non-governmental organizations, women groups working on topics relevant to your project	
F	The local Gold Standard expert who is located closest to your project location (help@golstandard.org)	
G	Relevant international Gold Standard Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) supporters, with a representation in your region and ALL GS NGO Supporters located in the host country of the project.	
H	Other similar project developers in the region	
I	Vendors / Suppliers to CME	

Stakeholder Feedback – SDG Monitoring Plan

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
Environment				
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water,	1. % users reporting reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc.	Reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to project ICS is a direct indicator of reduction in adverse health effects related to water-borne diseases.	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in smoke and PM emissions after shifting to project	Positive

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services and ambient air pollution	after shifting to the project WPS 2. % users reporting reduction in smoke/PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	Reduction in PM/smoke emissions is a direct indicator of reduction of exposure to IAP resulting in reduced mortality rate due to pulmonary diseases.	ICS/WPS and reduction in incidence of diarrhoea and water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS.	
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	% WPS distributed / installed providing safe drinking water quality after installation.	% WPS providing safe drinking water quality is a direct indicator to measure contribution to SDG 6.1.1	Ex-post Monitoring – Water quality tests conducted on sampling basis to identify % devices providing safe drinking water	
12.2.2 - Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Average % Fuel savings reported by users in the project after shifting to project device	Fuel saving is the direct indicator of reduction in material consumption per capita	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	Positive
13.2.1 Amount of CO2e emissions reduced by the project per year	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	Neutral
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	% users reporting reduced use of biomass fuel for water boiling and clean cooking after shifting to project device	% user's reporting fuel saving is the direct indicator of progress towards sustainable forest management and avoided deforestation	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture % users' reporting reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	
Social development				
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	1. Total Number of ICS / WPS distributed / installed under the project as an indicator of providing basic service access to	1. The PoA/VPA results in increased access to basic services (clean cooking and safe drinking water), new technology (improved stoves and low-carbon water purification technologies). The number of	CME shall maintain an ICS / WPS sales database listing the total number of units distributed / installed under the PoA/VPA.	

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
	households and institutions 2. % users reporting money savings due to reduction in purchased fuel consumption	systems distributed is a direct indicator of the same. 2. The PoA/VPA reduces poverty by reducing purchased fuel consumption providing options to project beneficiaries to utilize money saved for other important tasks.	Ex-post monitoring (sampling surveys) will be carried out to determine % of users reporting money savings due to reduced purchased fuel consumption.	
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	% users reporting an operational ICS / WPS in project	Beneficiaries with working ICS / WPS is a direct indicator for population serviced with clean fuel / technology.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine proportion of operational ICS / WPS	
Economic and technological development				
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	% users reporting time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption / cooking time / water boiling time in project	The qualitative assessment of reduction in cooking time/reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time is a direct indicator of reduction of time spent in unpaid work by those engaged in cooking / water boiling.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine if there has been a reduction in cooking time / reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time after shifting to ICS / WPS.	Positive
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Number of male / female numbers of employment created by project	Recording the number of employments generated is a direct indicator of earnings of the employee.	Recording the number of employees (male / female) in the project under administrative, sales, production and management position	

Local Stakeholder Consultation – Overall Evaluation

Question: What is your impression of the Design / Stakeholder Consultation?	
Question: What do you like about the PoA / VPA?	Its efficient and convenient to people and to sustainable development.. PoA will reduce the consumption of non-renewable biomass in participating facilities and will contribute towards reducing deforestation
Question: What do you not like about the PoA / VPA?	Null

Annex 2 – PoA / VPA Stakeholder Feedback Consultation Form

NAME:	
Organization:	Contact:

Please select the appropriate category from the table below:

Category Code	Category	✓
A	Local people, communities and or representatives directly / indirectly impacted by the project	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	Stakeholders with land-tenure rights within or adjacent to the project	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	Local policy makers and representatives of local authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>
D	DNA representative of the host country	<input type="checkbox"/>
E	Local non-governmental organizations, women groups working on topics relevant to your project	<input type="checkbox"/>
F	The local Gold Standard expert who is located closest to your project location (help@golstandard.org)	<input type="checkbox"/>
G	Relevant international Gold Standard Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) supporters, with a representation in your region and ALL GS NGO Supporters located in the host country of the project.	<input type="checkbox"/>
H	Other similar project developers in the region	<input type="checkbox"/>
I	Vendors / Suppliers to CME	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Stakeholder Feedback – SDG Monitoring Plan

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
Environment				
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services and ambient air pollution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. % users reporting reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS 2. % users reporting reduction in smoke/PM 	<p>Reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to project ICS is a direct indicator of reduction in adverse health effects related to water-borne diseases.</p> <p>Reduction in PM/smoke emissions is a direct indicator of reduction of exposure to IAP resulting in reduced mortality rate due to pulmonary diseases.</p>	<p>Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in smoke and PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS and reduction in incidence of diarrhoea and water borne diseases etc.</p>	<p>The PM/Smoke emission is very good for monitoring environment, and this is very positive.</p> <p>The monitoring captures health, which I feel should be separated then instead monitor trees cut or planted in my opinion.</p>

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
	emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS.		after shifting to the project WPS.	
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	% WPS distributed / installed providing safe drinking water quality after installation.	% WPS providing safe drinking water quality is a direct indicator to measure contribution to SDG 6.1.1	Ex-post Monitoring – Water quality tests conducted on sampling basis to identify % devices providing safe drinking water	This is incredibly positive and good. Positive
12.2.2 - Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Average % Fuel savings reported by users in the project after shifting to project device	Fuel saving is the direct indicator of reduction in material consumption per capita	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	Undertaking a baseline survey before start of the project would assist to monitor and quantify the saving in terms of amount and percentage to back up the findings. Positive
13.2.1 Amount of CO2e emissions reduced by the project per year	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	Positive
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	% users reporting reduced use of biomass fuel for water boiling and clean cooking after shifting to project device	% user's reporting fuel saving is the direct indicator of progress towards sustainable forest management and avoided deforestation	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture % users' reporting reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	Positive
Social development				
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	1. Total Number of ICS / WPS distributed / installed under the project as an indicator of providing basic service access to households and institutions	1. The PoA/VPA results in increased access to basic services (clean cooking and safe drinking water), new technology (improved stoves and low-carbon water purification technologies). The number of systems distributed is a direct indicator of the same.	CME shall maintain an ICS / WPS sales database listing the total number of units distributed / installed under the PoA/VPA. Ex-post monitoring (sampling surveys) will be carried out to determine % of users reporting money savings due to reduced	Positive

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
	2. % users reporting money savings due to reduction in purchased fuel consumption	2. The PoA/VPA reduces poverty by reducing purchased fuel consumption providing options to project beneficiaries to utilize money saved for other important tasks.	purchased fuel consumption.	
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	% users reporting an operational ICS / WPS in project	Beneficiaries with working ICS / WPS is a direct indicator for population serviced with clean fuel / technology.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine proportion of operational ICS / WPS	Positive
Economic and technological development				
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	% users reporting time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption / cooking time / water boiling time in project	The qualitative assessment of reduction in cooking time/reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time is a direct indicator of reduction of time spent in unpaid work by those engaged in cooking / water boiling.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine if there has been a reduction in cooking time / reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time after shifting to ICS / WPS.	Positive
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Number of male / female numbers of employment created by project	Recording the number of employments generated is a direct indicator of earnings of the employee.	Recording the number of employees (male / female) in the project under administrative, sales, production and management position	Positive

Local Stakeholder Consultation – Overall Evaluation

Question: What is your impression of the Design / Stakeholder Consultation?	Very impressive
Question: What do you like about the PoA / VPA?	Involving other stakeholder to listen to their opinions and feedback. Thank you so much for involving us too.
Question: What do you not like about the PoA / VPA?	Thank you so appreciating a bottom -up approach.

Annex 2 – PoA / VPA Stakeholder Feedback Consultation Form

NAME: Elizabeth Otieno	
Organization: Ministry of Education	Contact: 0723747062

Please select the appropriate category from the table below:

Category Code	Category	
A	Local people, communities and or representatives directly / indirectly impacted by the project	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	Stakeholders with land-tenure rights within or adjacent to the project	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	Local policy makers and representatives of local authorities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
D	DNA representative of the host country	<input type="checkbox"/>
E	Local non-governmental organizations, women groups working on topics relevant to your project	<input type="checkbox"/>
F	The local Gold Standard expert who is located closest to your project location (help@golstandard.org)	<input type="checkbox"/>
G	Relevant international Gold Standard Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) supporters, with a representation in your region and ALL GS NGO Supporters located in the host country of the project.	<input type="checkbox"/>
H	Other similar project developers in the region	<input type="checkbox"/>
I	Vendors / Suppliers to CME	<input type="checkbox"/>

Stakeholder Feedback – SDG Monitoring Plan

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
Environment				
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services and ambient air pollution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. % users reporting reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS 2. % users reporting reduction in smoke/PM 	<p>Reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to project ICS is a direct indicator of reduction in adverse health effects related to water-borne diseases.</p> <p>Reduction in PM/smoke emissions is a direct indicator of reduction of exposure to IAP resulting in reduced mortality rate due to pulmonary diseases.</p>	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in smoke and PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS and reduction in incidence of diarrhoea and water borne diseases etc.	The proposed monitoring procedure is sufficient and through it, the mortality rates and case of sicknesses can be determined

	emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS.		after shifting to the project WPS.	
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	% WPS distributed / installed providing safe drinking water quality after installation.	% WPS providing safe drinking water quality is a direct indicator to measure contribution to SDG 6.1.1	Ex-post Monitoring – Water quality tests conducted on sampling basis to identify % devices providing safe drinking water	Water quality tests would indicate the degree of safety of the systems
12.2.2 - Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Average % Fuel savings reported by users in the project after shifting to project device	Fuel saving is the direct indicator of reduction in material consumption per capita	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	% Users perception would indicate degree of fuel savings
13.2.1 Amount of CO2e emissions reduced by the project per year	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	% users reporting reduced use of biomass fuel for water boiling and clean cooking after shifting to project device	% user's reporting fuel saving is the direct indicator of progress towards sustainable forest management and avoided deforestation	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture % users' reporting reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	% Users perception would indicate degree of progress towards forest management.
Social development				
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Total Number of ICS / WPS distributed / installed under the project as an indicator of providing basic service access to households and institutions % users reporting money savings due to reduction in purchased fuel consumption 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The PoA/VPA results in increased access to basic services (clean cooking and safe drinking water), new technology (improved stoves and low-carbon water purification technologies). The number of systems distributed is a direct indicator of the same. The PoA/VPA reduces poverty by reducing purchased fuel consumption providing options to project beneficiaries to utilize 	<p>CME shall maintain an ICS / WPS sales database listing the total number of units distributed / installed under the PoA/VPA.</p> <p>Ex-post monitoring (sampling surveys) will be carried out to determine % of users reporting money savings due to reduced purchased fuel consumption.</p>	The proposed monitoring procedure is sufficient and through it, the extent of money savings can be determined.

		money saved for other important tasks.		
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	% users reporting an operational ICS / WPS in project	Beneficiaries with working ICS / WPS is a direct indicator for population serviced with clean fuel / technology.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine proportion of operational ICS / WPS	A greater percentage of users are benefiting from the ICS/WPS technologies
Economic and technological development				
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	% users reporting time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption / cooking time / water boiling time in project	The qualitative assessment of reduction in cooking time/reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time is a direct indicator of reduction of time spent in unpaid work by those engaged in cooking / water boiling.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine if there has been a reduction in cooking time / reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time after shifting to ICS / WPS.	Time has greatly been reduced in that, time spent boiling water and purchasing biomass fuel is eliminated or reduced.
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Number of male / female numbers of employment created by project	Recording the number of employments generated is a direct indicator of earnings of the employee.	Recording the number of employees (male / female) in the project under administrative, sales, production and management position	The project has greatly created employments for those involved in the execution of its goals.

Local Stakeholder Consultation – Overall Evaluation

Question: What is your impression of the Design / Stakeholder Consultation?	It is a good Idea
Question: What do you like about the PoA / VPA?	it is well instituted
Question: What do you not like about the PoA / VPA?	none

Annex 2 – PoA / VPA Stakeholder Feedback Consultation Form

NAME: ONDARA BEVANI

Organization: MOG - NAMDICOUNTY Contact: 0710430531

Please select the appropriate category from the table below:

Category Code	Category	✓
A	Local people, communities and or representatives directly / indirectly impacted by the project	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	Stakeholders with land-tenure rights within or adjacent to the project	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	Local policy makers and representatives of local authorities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
D	DNA representative of the host country	<input type="checkbox"/>
E	Local non-governmental organizations, women groups working on topics relevant to your project	<input type="checkbox"/>
F	The local Gold Standard expert who is located closest to your project location (help@golstandard.org)	<input type="checkbox"/>
G	Relevant international Gold Standard Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) supporters, with a representation in your region and ALL GS NGO Supporters located in the host country of the project.	<input type="checkbox"/>
H	Other similar project developers in the region	<input type="checkbox"/>
I	Vendors / Suppliers to CME	<input type="checkbox"/>

Stakeholder Feedback – SDG Monitoring Plan

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
Environment				
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services and ambient air pollution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> % users reporting reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS % users reporting reduction in smoke/PM emissions after shifting to 	<p>Reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to project ICS is a direct indicator of reduction in adverse health effects related to water-borne diseases.</p> <p>Reduction in PM/smoke emissions is a direct indicator of reduction of exposure to IAP resulting in reduced mortality rate due to pulmonary diseases.</p>	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in smoke and PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS and reduction in incidence of diarrhoea and water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS.	The monitoring process given is doing well.

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
	project ICS/WPS.			
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	% WPS distributed / installed providing safe drinking water quality after installation.	% WPS providing safe drinking water quality is a direct indicator to measure contribution to SDG 6.1.1	Ex-post Monitoring – Water quality tests conducted on sampling basis to identify % devices providing safe drinking water	The water testing monitoring process is sufficient.
12.2.2 - Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Average % Fuel savings reported by users in the project after shifting to project device	Fuel saving is the direct indicator of reduction in material consumption per capita	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	The type of fuel consumption is sufficient
13.2.1 Amount of CO2e emissions reduced by the project per year	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	The type of methods local monitoring is well
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	% users reporting reduced use of biomass fuel for water boiling and clean cooking after shifting to project device	% user's reporting fuel saving is the direct indicator of progress towards sustainable forest management and avoided deforestation	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture % users' reporting reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	The type of survey conduct is also good.
Social development				
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Total Number of ICS / WPS distributed / installed under the project as an indicator of providing basic service access to households and institutions % users reporting money savings due to reduction in purchased 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The PoA/VPA results in increased access to basic services (clean cooking and safe drinking water), new technology (improved stoves and low-carbon water purification technologies). The number of systems distributed is a direct indicator of the same. The PoA/VPA reduces poverty by reducing purchased fuel consumption providing options to 	<p>CME shall maintain an ICS / WPS sales database listing the total number of units distributed / installed under the PoA/VPA.</p> <p>Ex-post monitoring (sampling surveys) will be carried out to determine % of users reporting money savings due to reduced purchased fuel consumption.</p>	<p>The database listing is okay.</p> <p>- Sampling survey method is less expensive</p>

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
	fuel consumption	project beneficiaries to utilize money saved for other important tasks.		
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	% users reporting an operational ICS / WPS in project	Beneficiaries with working ICS / WPS is a direct indicator for population serviced with clean fuel / technology.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine proportion of operational ICS / WPS	Questionnaire Survey Sampling is good
Economic and technological development				
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	% users reporting time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption / cooking time / water boiling time in project	The qualitative assessment of reduction in cooking time/reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time is a direct indicator of reduction of time spent in unpaid work by those engaged in cooking / water boiling.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine if there has been a reduction in cooking time / reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time after shifting to ICS / WPS.	Sampling based Questionnaire Survey is okay
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Number of male / female numbers of employment created by project	Recording the number of employments generated is a direct indicator of earnings of the employee.	Recording the number of employees (male / female) in the project under administrative, sales, production and management position	Recording of the number of employees is followed.

Local Stakeholder Consultation – Overall Evaluation

Question: What is your impression of the Design / Stakeholder Consultation?	
Question: What do you like about the PoA / VPA?	
Question: What do you not like about the PoA / VPA?	

Annex 2 – PoA / VPA Stakeholder Feedback Consultation Form

NAME: Finora Manyala	
Organization: Livelihood/Smart Kenya	Contact: 0716039854

Please select the appropriate category from the table below:

Category Code	Category	
A	Local people, communities and or representatives directly / indirectly impacted by the project	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	Stakeholders with land-tenure rights within or adjacent to the project	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	Local policy makers and representatives of local authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>
D	DNA representative of the host country	<input type="checkbox"/>
E	Local non-governmental organizations, women groups working on topics relevant to your project	<input type="checkbox"/>
F	The local Gold Standard expert who is located closest to your project location (help@golstandard.org)	<input type="checkbox"/>
G	Relevant international Gold Standard Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) supporters, with a representation in your region and ALL GS NGO Supporters located in the host country of the project.	<input type="checkbox"/>
H	Other similar project developers in the region	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
I	Vendors / Suppliers to CME	<input type="checkbox"/>

Stakeholder Feedback – SDG Monitoring Plan

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
Environment				
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. % users reporting reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS 2. % users reporting reduction in smoke/PM 	<p>Reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to project ICS is a direct indicator of reduction in adverse health effects related to water-borne diseases.</p> <p>Reduction in PM/smoke emissions is a direct indicator of reduction of exposure to</p>	<p>Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in smoke and PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS and reduction in incidence of diarrhoea and water borne diseases etc.</p>	<p>The monitoring procedure is sufficient and through it, the mortality rates and case of sicknesses can be determined</p>

(WASH) services and ambient air pollution	emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	IAP resulting in reduced mortality rate due to pulmonary diseases.	after shifting to the project WPS.	
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	% WPS distributed / installed providing safe drinking water quality after installation.	% WPS providing safe drinking water quality is a direct indicator to measure contribution to SDG 6.1.1	Ex-post Monitoring – Water quality tests conducted on sampling basis to identify % devices providing safe drinking water	The monitoring procedure is sufficient and the water quality tests if conducted would indicate the degree of safety of the systems
12.2.2 - Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Average % Fuel savings reported by users in the project after shifting to project device	Fuel saving is the direct indicator of reduction in material consumption per capita	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	The monitoring procedure is sufficient. The % User perception would indicate degree of fuel savings
13.2.1 Amount of CO2e emissions reduced by the project per year	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	% users reporting reduced use of biomass fuel for water boiling and clean cooking after shifting to project device	% user's reporting fuel saving is the direct indicator of progress towards sustainable forest management and avoided deforestation	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture % users' reporting reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	The monitoring procedure is sufficient. The % Users perception would indicate degree of progress towards forest management.
Social development				
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Total Number of ICS / WPS distributed / installed under the project as an indicator of providing basic service access to households and institutions % users reporting money savings due to reduction in 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The PoA/VPA results in increased access to basic services (clean cooking and safe drinking water), new technology (improved stoves and low-carbon water purification technologies). The number of systems distributed is a direct indicator of the same. The PoA/VPA reduces poverty by reducing purchased fuel consumption providing options to project beneficiaries to utilize 	<p>CME shall maintain an ICS / WPS sales database listing the total number of units distributed / installed under the PoA/VPA.</p> <p>Ex-post monitoring (sampling surveys) will be carried out to determine % of users reporting money savings due to reduced purchased fuel consumption.</p>	The proposed monitoring procedure is sufficient and through it, the extent of money savings can be determined.

	purchased fuel consumption	money saved for other important tasks.		
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	% users reporting an operational ICS / WPS in project	Beneficiaries with working ICS / WPS is a direct indicator for population serviced with clean fuel / technology.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine proportion of operational ICS / WPS	The monitoring procedure is sufficient. The questionnaire survey would indicate the number of operational system.
Economic and technological development				
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	% users reporting time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption / cooking time / water boiling time in project	The qualitative assessment of reduction in cooking time/reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time is a direct indicator of reduction of time spent in unpaid work by those engaged in cooking / water boiling.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine if there has been a reduction in cooking time / reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time after shifting to ICS / WPS.	The monitoring procedure is sufficient. A questionnaire survey would indicate amount of time reduced for users
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Number of male / female numbers of employment created by project	Recording the number of employments generated is a direct indicator of earnings of the employee.	Recording the number of employees (male / female) in the project under administrative, sales, production and management position	The monitoring procedure proposed is sufficient..

Local Stakeholder Consultation – Overall Evaluation

Question: What is your impression of the Design / Stakeholder Consultation?	I endorse it
Question: What do you like about the PoA / VPA?	It is okay
Question: What do you not like about the PoA / VPA?	none

Annex 2 – PoA / VPA Stakeholder Feedback Consultation Form

NAME: George Baraza	
Organization: Self employed	Contact: 0718227339

Please select the appropriate category from the table below:

Category Code	Category	
A	Local people, communities and or representatives directly / indirectly impacted by the project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
B	Stakeholders with land-tenure rights within or adjacent to the project	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	Local policy makers and representatives of local authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>
D	DNA representative of the host country	<input type="checkbox"/>
E	Local non-governmental organizations, women groups working on topics relevant to your project	<input type="checkbox"/>
F	The local Gold Standard expert who is located closest to your project location (help@golstandard.org)	<input type="checkbox"/>
G	Relevant international Gold Standard Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) supporters, with a representation in your region and ALL GS NGO Supporters located in the host country of the project.	<input type="checkbox"/>
H	Other similar project developers in the region	<input type="checkbox"/>
I	Vendors / Suppliers to CME	<input type="checkbox"/>

Stakeholder Feedback – SDG Monitoring Plan

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
Environment				
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services and ambient air pollution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> % users reporting reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS % users reporting reduction in smoke/PM 	<p>Reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to project ICS is a direct indicator of reduction in adverse health effects related to water-borne diseases.</p> <p>Reduction in PM/smoke emissions is a direct indicator of reduction of exposure to IAP resulting in reduced mortality rate due to pulmonary diseases.</p>	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in smoke and PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS and reduction in incidence of diarrhoea and water borne diseases etc.	monitoring procedure is ok

	emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS.		after shifting to the project WPS.	
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	% WPS distributed / installed providing safe drinking water quality after installation.	% WPS providing safe drinking water quality is a direct indicator to measure contribution to SDG 6.1.1	Ex-post Monitoring – Water quality tests conducted on sampling basis to identify % devices providing safe drinking water	Proposed monitoring procedure is ok
12.2.2 - Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Average % Fuel savings reported by users in the project after shifting to project device	Fuel saving is the direct indicator of reduction in material consumption per capita	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	Proposed monitoring procedure is ok
13.2.1 Amount of CO2e emissions reduced by the project per year	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	% users reporting reduced use of biomass fuel for water boiling and clean cooking after shifting to project device	% user's reporting fuel saving is the direct indicator of progress towards sustainable forest management and avoided deforestation	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture % users' reporting reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	Proposed monitoring procedure is ok
Social development				
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Total Number of ICS / WPS distributed / installed under the project as an indicator of providing basic service access to households and institutions % users reporting money savings due to reduction in purchased fuel consumption 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The PoA/VPA results in increased access to basic services (clean cooking and safe drinking water), new technology (improved stoves and low-carbon water purification technologies). The number of systems distributed is a direct indicator of the same. The PoA/VPA reduces poverty by reducing purchased fuel consumption providing options to project beneficiaries to utilize 	<p>CME shall maintain an ICS / WPS sales database listing the total number of units distributed / installed under the PoA/VPA.</p> <p>Ex-post monitoring (sampling surveys) will be carried out to determine % of users reporting money savings due to reduced purchased fuel consumption.</p>	Proposed monitoring procedure is ok

		money saved for other important tasks.		
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	% users reporting an operational ICS / WPS in project	Beneficiaries with working ICS / WPS is a direct indicator for population serviced with clean fuel / technology.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine proportion of operational ICS / WPS	Proposed monitoring procedure is ok
Economic and technological development				
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	% users reporting time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption / cooking time / water boiling time in project	The qualitative assessment of reduction in cooking time/reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time is a direct indicator of reduction of time spent in unpaid work by those engaged in cooking / water boiling.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine if there has been a reduction in cooking time / reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time after shifting to ICS / WPS.	Proposed monitoring procedure is ok
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Number of male / female numbers of employment created by project	Recording the number of employments generated is a direct indicator of earnings of the employee.	Recording the number of employees (male / female) in the project under administrative, sales, production and management position	Proposed monitoring procedure is ok

Local Stakeholder Consultation – Overall Evaluation

Question: What is your impression of the Design / Stakeholder Consultation?	Nicely done
Question: What do you like about the PoA / VPA?	it covers all the important areas
Question: What do you not like about the PoA / VPA?	none

Annex 2 – PoA / VPA Stakeholder Feedback Consultation Form

NAME: HARUN SIDNEY LOCHO	
Organization:	Contact: 0700166191

Please select the appropriate category from the table below:

Category Code	Category	✓
A	Local people, communities and or representatives directly / indirectly impacted by the project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
B	Stakeholders with land-tenure rights within or adjacent to the project	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	Local policy makers and representatives of local authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>
D	DNA representative of the host country	<input type="checkbox"/>
E	Local non-governmental organizations, women groups working on topics relevant to your project	<input type="checkbox"/>
F	The local Gold Standard expert who is located closest to your project location (help@golstandard.org)	<input type="checkbox"/>
G	Relevant international Gold Standard Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) supporters, with a representation in your region and ALL GS NGO Supporters located in the host country of the project.	<input type="checkbox"/>
H	Other similar project developers in the region	<input type="checkbox"/>
I	Vendors / Suppliers to CME	<input type="checkbox"/>

Stakeholder Feedback – SDG Monitoring Plan

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
Environment				
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services and ambient air pollution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. % users reporting reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS 2. % users reporting reduction in smoke/PM 	<p>Reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to project ICS is a direct indicator of reduction in adverse health effects related to water-borne diseases.</p> <p>Reduction in PM/smoke emissions is a direct indicator of reduction of exposure to IAP resulting in reduced mortality rate due to pulmonary diseases.</p>	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in smoke and PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS and reduction in incidence of diarrhoea and water borne diseases etc.	<p>What is the Time period for Ex-post Monitoring Survey</p> <p>SDG IMPACT-mortality rates will be reduced due to provision of clean water for consumption and there will be reduction on ambient air pollution</p>

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
	emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS.		after shifting to the project WPS.	
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	% WPS distributed / installed providing safe drinking water quality after installation.	% WPS providing safe drinking water quality is a direct indicator to measure contribution to SDG 6.1.1	Ex-post Monitoring – Water quality tests conducted on sampling basis to identify % devices providing safe drinking water	Ex-post monitoring to be done on continuous basis. SDG IMPACT-Increase in proportion of population using safely managed drinking water
12.2.2 - Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Average % Fuel savings reported by users in the project after shifting to project device	Fuel saving is the direct indicator of reduction in material consumption per capita	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	SDG IMPACT-the cost/average time consumed would reduce drastically after shifting to the project ICS
13.2.1 Amount of CO2e emissions reduced by the project per year	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	SDG IMPACT-reduction in emission of CO2 leading to low mortality rates
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	% users reporting reduced use of biomass fuel for water boiling and clean cooking after shifting to project device	% user's reporting fuel saving is the direct indicator of progress towards sustainable forest management and avoided deforestation	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture % users' reporting reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	SDG IMPACT-reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to ICS
Social development				
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	1. Total Number of ICS / WPS distributed / installed under the project as an indicator of providing basic service access to households and institutions	1. The PoA/VPA results in increased access to basic services (clean cooking and safe drinking water), new technology (improved stoves and low-carbon water purification technologies). The number of systems distributed is a direct indicator of the same. 2. The PoA/VPA reduces poverty by reducing purchased fuel	CME shall maintain an ICS / WPS sales database listing the total number of units distributed / installed under the PoA/VPA. Ex-post monitoring (sampling surveys) will be carried out to determine % of users reporting money savings due to reduced	SDG IMPACT-increase access to basic services like provision of clean cooking and drinking water. Reduction in poverty level by reducing purchased fuel and using the saved money for economic gain.

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
	2. % users reporting money savings due to reduction in purchased fuel consumption	consumption providing options to project beneficiaries to utilize money saved for other important tasks.	purchased fuel consumption.	
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	% users reporting an operational ICS / WPS in project	Beneficiaries with working ICS / WPS is a direct indicator for population serviced with clean fuel / technology.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine proportion of operational ICS / WPS	SDG IMPACT-Clean energy-reduction in emission of C02 resulting to reduction of mortality rates
Economic and technological development				
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	% users reporting time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption / cooking time / water boiling time in project	The qualitative assessment of reduction in cooking time/reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time is a direct indicator of reduction of time spent in unpaid work by those engaged in cooking / water boiling.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine if there has been a reduction in cooking time / reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time after shifting to ICS / WPS.	SDG IMPACT- Increase time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption / cooking time / water boiling time in project hence using the additional time to do something more constructive
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Number of male / female numbers of employment created by project	Recording the number of employments generated is a direct indicator of earnings of the employee.	Recording the number of employees (male / female) in the project under administrative, sales, production and management position	SDG IMPACT-reduce poverty and improve livelihood of community members by getting employed and earning a living

Local Stakeholder Consultation – Overall Evaluation

Question: What is your impression of the Design / Stakeholder Consultation?	The design is well structured from the CME mandate to the monitoring plan. What is left out is the implementation activities that needs to be indicated against the targeted output for the realization of the given objective and indicator
Question: What do you like about the PoA / VPA?	The PoA are straight forward and well laid out
Question: What do you not like about the PoA / VPA?	N/A

Annex 2 – PoA / VPA Stakeholder Feedback Consultation Form

NAME: NGUGI KM. FESTUS	
Organization: KINGS BIOFUELS LTD (KBLs)	Contact: 0711444184

Please select the appropriate category from the table below:

Category Code	Category	
A	Local people, communities and or representatives directly / indirectly impacted by the project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
B	Stakeholders with land-tenure rights within or adjacent to the project	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	Local policy makers and representatives of local authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>
D	DNA representative of the host country	<input type="checkbox"/>
E	Local non-governmental organizations, women groups working on topics relevant to your project	<input type="checkbox"/>
F	The local Gold Standard expert who is located closest to your project location (help@golstandard.org)	<input type="checkbox"/>
G	Relevant international Gold Standard Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) supporters, with a representation in your region and ALL GS NGO Supporters located in the host country of the project.	<input type="checkbox"/>
H	Other similar project developers in the region	<input type="checkbox"/>
I	Vendors / Suppliers to CME	<input type="checkbox"/>

Stakeholder Feedback – SDG Monitoring Plan

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
Environment				
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services and ambient air pollution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. % users reporting reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS 2. % users reporting reduction in smoke/PM 	<p>Reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to project ICS is a direct indicator of reduction in adverse health effects related to water-borne diseases.</p> <p>Reduction in PM/smoke emissions is a direct indicator of reduction of exposure to IAP resulting in reduced mortality rate due to pulmonary diseases.</p>	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in smoke and PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS and reduction in incidence of diarrhoea and water borne diseases etc.	Monitoring Surveys would help determine if the systems are reducing mortality rate

	emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS.		after shifting to the project WPS.	
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	% WPS distributed / installed providing safe drinking water quality after installation.	% WPS providing safe drinking water quality is a direct indicator to measure contribution to SDG 6.1.1	Ex-post Monitoring – Water quality tests conducted on sampling basis to identify % devices providing safe drinking water	Water quality tests would be a sure way to know if users are consuming safe water
12.2.2 - Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Average % Fuel savings reported by users in the project after shifting to project device	Fuel saving is the direct indicator of reduction in material consumption per capita	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	Monitoring Surveys would portray average fuel savings
13.2.1 Amount of CO2e emissions reduced by the project per year	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	-
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	% users reporting reduced use of biomass fuel for water boiling and clean cooking after shifting to project device	% user's reporting fuel saving is the direct indicator of progress towards sustainable forest management and avoided deforestation	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture % users' reporting reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	Monitoring Surveys would portray how much forests are saved
Social development				
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Total Number of ICS / WPS distributed / installed under the project as an indicator of providing basic service access to households and institutions % users reporting money savings due to reduction in purchased fuel consumption 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The PoA/VPA results in increased access to basic services (clean cooking and safe drinking water), new technology (improved stoves and low-carbon water purification technologies). The number of systems distributed is a direct indicator of the same. The PoA/VPA reduces poverty by reducing purchased fuel consumption providing options to project beneficiaries to utilize 	<p>CME shall maintain an ICS / WPS sales database listing the total number of units distributed / installed under the PoA/VPA.</p> <p>Ex-post monitoring (sampling surveys) will be carried out to determine % of users reporting money savings due to reduced purchased fuel consumption.</p>	Maintaining a sales database and surveys coupled together would show how much the population is accessing basic services

		money saved for other important tasks.		
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	% users reporting an operational ICS / WPS in project	Beneficiaries with working ICS / WPS is a direct indicator for population serviced with clean fuel / technology.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine proportion of operational ICS / WPS	Questionnaire Surveys would help understand how many people rely on clean fuels and technology.
Economic and technological development				
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	% users reporting time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption / cooking time / water boiling time in project	The qualitative assessment of reduction in cooking time/reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time is a direct indicator of reduction of time spent in unpaid work by those engaged in cooking / water boiling.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine if there has been a reduction in cooking time / reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time after shifting to ICS / WPS.	sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Number of male / female numbers of employment created by project	Recording the number of employments generated is a direct indicator of earnings of the employee.	Recording the number of employees (male / female) in the project under administrative, sales, production and management position	

Local Stakeholder Consultation – Overall Evaluation

Question: What is your impression of the Design / Stakeholder Consultation?	Greatly designed
Question: What do you like about the PoA / VPA?	I like them all
Question: What do you not like about the PoA / VPA?	Nothing at all

Annex 2 – PoA / VPA Stakeholder Feedback Consultation Form

NAME: Peter Wanjohi	
Organization: Self employed	Contact: 0721858389

Please select the appropriate category from the table below:

Category Code	Category	
A	Local people, communities and or representatives directly / indirectly impacted by the project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
B	Stakeholders with land-tenure rights within or adjacent to the project	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	Local policy makers and representatives of local authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>
D	DNA representative of the host country	<input type="checkbox"/>
E	Local non-governmental organizations, women groups working on topics relevant to your project	<input type="checkbox"/>
F	The local Gold Standard expert who is located closest to your project location (help@golstandard.org)	<input type="checkbox"/>
G	Relevant international Gold Standard Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) supporters, with a representation in your region and ALL GS NGO Supporters located in the host country of the project.	<input type="checkbox"/>
H	Other similar project developers in the region	<input type="checkbox"/>
I	Vendors / Suppliers to CME	<input type="checkbox"/>

Stakeholder Feedback – SDG Monitoring Plan

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
Environment				
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services and ambient air pollution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> % users reporting reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS % users reporting reduction in smoke/PM 	<p>Reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to project ICS is a direct indicator of reduction in adverse health effects related to water-borne diseases.</p> <p>Reduction in PM/smoke emissions is a direct indicator of reduction of exposure to IAP resulting in reduced mortality rate due to pulmonary diseases.</p>	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in smoke and PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS and reduction in incidence of diarrhoea and water borne diseases etc.	monitoring procedure is ok by me

	emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS.		after shifting to the project WPS.	
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	% WPS distributed / installed providing safe drinking water quality after installation.	% WPS providing safe drinking water quality is a direct indicator to measure contribution to SDG 6.1.1	Ex-post Monitoring – Water quality tests conducted on sampling basis to identify % devices providing safe drinking water	monitoring procedure is ok by me
12.2.2 - Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Average % Fuel savings reported by users in the project after shifting to project device	Fuel saving is the direct indicator of reduction in material consumption per capita	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	monitoring procedure is ok by me
13.2.1 Amount of CO2e emissions reduced by the project per year	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	% users reporting reduced use of biomass fuel for water boiling and clean cooking after shifting to project device	% user's reporting fuel saving is the direct indicator of progress towards sustainable forest management and avoided deforestation	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture % users' reporting reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	monitoring procedure is ok by me
Social development				
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Total Number of ICS / WPS distributed / installed under the project as an indicator of providing basic service access to households and institutions % users reporting money savings due to reduction in purchased fuel consumption 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The PoA/VPA results in increased access to basic services (clean cooking and safe drinking water), new technology (improved stoves and low-carbon water purification technologies). The number of systems distributed is a direct indicator of the same. The PoA/VPA reduces poverty by reducing purchased fuel consumption providing options to project beneficiaries to utilize 	<p>CME shall maintain an ICS / WPS sales database listing the total number of units distributed / installed under the PoA/VPA.</p> <p>Ex-post monitoring (sampling surveys) will be carried out to determine % of users reporting money savings due to reduced purchased fuel consumption.</p>	monitoring procedure is ok by me

		money saved for other important tasks.		
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	% users reporting an operational ICS / WPS in project	Beneficiaries with working ICS / WPS is a direct indicator for population serviced with clean fuel / technology.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine proportion of operational ICS / WPS	monitoring procedure is ok by me
Economic and technological development				
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	% users reporting time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption / cooking time / water boiling time in project	The qualitative assessment of reduction in cooking time/reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time is a direct indicator of reduction of time spent in unpaid work by those engaged in cooking / water boiling.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine if there has been a reduction in cooking time / reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time after shifting to ICS / WPS.	monitoring procedure is ok by me
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Number of male / female numbers of employment created by project	Recording the number of employments generated is a direct indicator of earnings of the employee.	Recording the number of employees (male / female) in the project under administrative, sales, production and management position	monitoring procedure is ok by me

Local Stakeholder Consultation – Overall Evaluation

Question: What is your impression of the Design / Stakeholder Consultation?	Very good
Question: What do you like about the PoA / VPA?	it is well structured
Question: What do you not like about the PoA / VPA?	none

Annex 2 – PoA / VPA Stakeholder Feedback Consultation Form

NAME: Shaleen Munuhe	
Organization: Tetra Tech	Contact: 0728 535873

Please select the appropriate category from the table below:

Category Code	Category	
A	Local people, communities and or representatives directly / indirectly impacted by the project	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	Stakeholders with land-tenure rights within or adjacent to the project	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	Local policy makers and representatives of local authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>
D	DNA representative of the host country	<input type="checkbox"/>
E	Local non-governmental organizations, women groups working on topics relevant to your project	<input type="checkbox"/>
F	The local Gold Standard expert who is located closest to your project location (help@golstandard.org)	<input type="checkbox"/>
G	Relevant international Gold Standard Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) supporters, with a representation in your region and ALL GS NGO Supporters located in the host country of the project.	<input type="checkbox"/>
H	Other similar project developers in the region	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
I	Vendors / Suppliers to CME	<input type="checkbox"/>

Stakeholder Feedback – SDG Monitoring Plan

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
Environment				
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. % users reporting reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS 2. % users reporting reduction in smoke/PM 	<p>Reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to project ICS is a direct indicator of reduction in adverse health effects related to water-borne diseases.</p> <p>Reduction in PM/smoke emissions is a direct indicator of reduction of exposure to</p>	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in smoke and PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS and reduction in incidence of diarrhoea and water borne diseases etc.	The proposed monitoring procedure is adequate

(WASH) services and ambient air pollution	emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	IAP resulting in reduced mortality rate due to pulmonary diseases.	after shifting to the project WPS.	
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	% WPS distributed / installed providing safe drinking water quality after installation.	% WPS providing safe drinking water quality is a direct indicator to measure contribution to SDG 6.1.1	Ex-post Monitoring – Water quality tests conducted on sampling basis to identify % devices providing safe drinking water	The proposed monitoring procedure is adequate
12.2.2 - Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Average % Fuel savings reported by users in the project after shifting to project device	Fuel saving is the direct indicator of reduction in material consumption per capita	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	The proposed monitoring procedure is adequate
13.2.1 Amount of CO2e emissions reduced by the project per year	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	% users reporting reduced use of biomass fuel for water boiling and clean cooking after shifting to project device	% user's reporting fuel saving is the direct indicator of progress towards sustainable forest management and avoided deforestation	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture % users' reporting reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	The proposed monitoring procedure is adequate
Social development				
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Total Number of ICS / WPS distributed / installed under the project as an indicator of providing basic service access to households and institutions % users reporting money savings due to reduction in 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The PoA/VPA results in increased access to basic services (clean cooking and safe drinking water), new technology (improved stoves and low-carbon water purification technologies). The number of systems distributed is a direct indicator of the same. The PoA/VPA reduces poverty by reducing purchased fuel consumption providing options to project beneficiaries to utilize 	<p>CME shall maintain an ICS / WPS sales database listing the total number of units distributed / installed under the PoA/VPA.</p> <p>Ex-post monitoring (sampling surveys) will be carried out to determine % of users reporting money savings due to reduced purchased fuel consumption.</p>	The proposed monitoring procedure is adequate

	purchased fuel consumption	money saved for other important tasks.		
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	% users reporting an operational ICS / WPS in project	Beneficiaries with working ICS / WPS is a direct indicator for population serviced with clean fuel / technology.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine proportion of operational ICS / WPS	The proposed monitoring procedure is adequate
Economic and technological development				
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	% users reporting time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption / cooking time / water boiling time in project	The qualitative assessment of reduction in cooking time/reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time is a direct indicator of reduction of time spent in unpaid work by those engaged in cooking / water boiling.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine if there has been a reduction in cooking time / reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time after shifting to ICS / WPS.	The proposed monitoring procedure is adequate
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Number of male / female numbers of employment created by project	Recording the number of employments generated is a direct indicator of earnings of the employee.	Recording the number of employees (male / female) in the project under administrative, sales, production and management position	The proposed monitoring procedure is adequate

Local Stakeholder Consultation – Overall Evaluation

Question: What is your impression of the Design / Stakeholder Consultation?	Well done
Question: What do you like about the PoA / VPA?	Also well done
Question: What do you not like about the PoA / VPA?	none

Annex 1: Feedback Forms Nigeria

Annex 2 – PoA / VPA Stakeholder Feedback Consultation Form

NAME:	Oyedele Titilope		
Organization:	African Church Bethel School	Contact:	08050757591

Please select the appropriate category from the table below:

Category Code	Category	
A	Local people, communities and or representatives directly / indirectly impacted by the project	✓
B	Stakeholders with land-tenure rights within or adjacent to the project	
C	Local policy makers and representatives of local authorities	
D	DNA representative of the host country	
E	Local non-governmental organizations, women groups working on topics relevant to your project	
F	The local Gold Standard expert who is located closest to your project location (help@golstandard.org)	
G	Relevant international Gold Standard Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) supporters, with a representation in your region and ALL GS NGO Supporters located in the host country of the project.	
H	Other similar project developers in the region	
I	Vendors / Suppliers to CME	

Stakeholder Feedback – SDG Monitoring Plan

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
Environment				
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services and ambient air pollution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> % users reporting reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS % users reporting reduction in smoke/PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS. 	<p>Reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to project ICS is a direct indicator of reduction in adverse health effects related to water-borne diseases.</p> <p>Reduction in PM/smoke emissions is a direct indicator of reduction of exposure to IAP resulting in reduced mortality rate due to pulmonary diseases.</p>	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in smoke and PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS and reduction in incidence of diarrhoea and water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS.	+ve

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	% WPS distributed / installed providing safe drinking water quality after installation.	% WPS providing safe drinking water quality is a direct indicator to measure contribution to SDG 6.1.1	Ex-post Monitoring – Water quality tests conducted on sampling basis to identify % devices providing safe drinking water	+ve
12.2.2 - Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Average % Fuel savings reported by users in the project after shifting to project device	Fuel saving is the direct indicator of reduction in material consumption per capita	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	+ve
13.2.1 Amount of CO2e emissions reduced by the project per year	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	% users reporting reduced use of biomass fuel for water boiling and clean cooking after shifting to project device	% user's reporting fuel saving is the direct indicator of progress towards sustainable forest management and avoided deforestation	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture % users' reporting reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	
Social development				
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Total Number of ICS / WPS distributed / installed under the project as an indicator of providing basic service access to households and institutions % users reporting money savings due to reduction in 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The PoA/VPA results in increased access to basic services (clean cooking and safe drinking water), new technology (improved stoves and low-carbon water purification technologies). The number of systems distributed is a direct indicator of the same. The PoA/VPA reduces poverty by reducing purchased fuel consumption providing options to project beneficiaries to utilize 	<p>CME shall maintain an ICS / WPS sales database listing the total number of units distributed / installed under the PoA/VPA.</p> <p>Ex-post monitoring (sampling surveys) will be carried out to determine % of users reporting money savings due to reduced purchased fuel consumption.</p>	+ve

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
	purchased fuel consumption	money saved for other important tasks.		
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	% users reporting an operational ICS / WPS in project	Beneficiaries with working ICS / WPS is a direct indicator for population serviced with clean fuel / technology.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine proportion of operational ICS / WPS	+ve
Economic and technological development				
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	% users reporting time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption / cooking time / water boiling time in project	The qualitative assessment of reduction in cooking time/reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time is a direct indicator of reduction of time spent in unpaid work by those engaged in cooking / water boiling.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine if there has been a reduction in cooking time / reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time after shifting to ICS / WPS.	+ve
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Number of male / female numbers of employment created by project	Recording the number of employments generated is a direct indicator of earnings of the employee.	Recording the number of employees (male / female) in the project under administrative, sales, production and management position	+ve

Local Stakeholder Consultation – Overall Evaluation

Question: What is your impression of the Design / Stakeholder Consultation?	Intereshing
Question: What do you like about the PoA / VPA?	Reduces Pollution, Reduection risk of infection
Question: What do you not like about the PoA / VPA?	None

Annex 2 – PoA / VPA Stakeholder Feedback Consultation Form

NAME: <i>Akinyemi Julianah</i>		
Organization: <i>Individual</i>	Contact: <i>08099837921</i>	

Please select the appropriate category from the table below:

Category Code	Category	
A	Local people, communities and or representatives directly / indirectly impacted by the project	✓
B	Stakeholders with land-tenure rights within or adjacent to the project	
C	Local policy makers and representatives of local authorities	
D	DNA representative of the host country	
E	Local non-governmental organizations, women groups working on topics relevant to your project	
F	The local Gold Standard expert who is located closest to your project location (help@golstandard.org)	
G	Relevant international Gold Standard Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) supporters, with a representation in your region and ALL GS NGO Supporters located in the host country of the project.	
H	Other similar project developers in the region	
I	Vendors / Suppliers to CME	

Stakeholder Feedback – SDG Monitoring Plan

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
Environment				
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services and ambient air pollution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> % users reporting reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS % users reporting reduction in smoke/PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS. 	<p>Reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to project ICS is a direct indicator of reduction in adverse health effects related to water-borne diseases.</p> <p>Reduction in PM/smoke emissions is a direct indicator of reduction of exposure to IAP resulting in reduced mortality rate due to pulmonary diseases.</p>	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in smoke and PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS and reduction in incidence of diarrhoea and water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS.	<i>+ve</i>

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	% WPS distributed / installed providing safe drinking water quality after installation.	% WPS providing safe drinking water quality is a direct indicator to measure contribution to SDG 6.1.1	Ex-post Monitoring – Water quality tests conducted on sampling basis to identify % devices providing safe drinking water	fu ²
12.2.2 - Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Average % Fuel savings reported by users in the project after shifting to project device	Fuel saving is the direct indicator of reduction in material consumption per capita	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	fu ²
13.2.1 Amount of CO2e emissions reduced by the project per year	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	fu ²
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	% users reporting reduced use of biomass fuel for water boiling and clean cooking after shifting to project device	% user's reporting fuel saving is the direct indicator of progress towards sustainable forest management and avoided deforestation	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture % users' reporting reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	
Social development				
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Total Number of ICS / WPS distributed / installed under the project as an indicator of providing basic service access to households and institutions % users reporting money savings due to reduction in 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The PoA/VPA results in increased access to basic services (clean cooking and safe drinking water), new technology (improved stoves and low-carbon water purification technologies). The number of systems distributed is a direct indicator of the same. The PoA/VPA reduces poverty by reducing purchased fuel consumption providing options to project beneficiaries to utilize 	<p>CME shall maintain an ICS / WPS sales database listing the total number of units distributed / installed under the PoA/VPA.</p> <p>Ex-post monitoring (sampling surveys) will be carried out to determine % of users reporting money savings due to reduced purchased fuel consumption.</p>	fu ²

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
	purchased fuel consumption	money saved for other important tasks.		
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	% users reporting an operational ICS / WPS in project	Beneficiaries with working ICS / WPS is a direct indicator for population serviced with clean fuel / technology.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine proportion of operational ICS / WPS	+ve
Economic and technological development				
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	% users reporting time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption / cooking time / water boiling time in project	The qualitative assessment of reduction in cooking time/reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time is a direct indicator of reduction of time spent in unpaid work by those engaged in cooking / water boiling.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine if there has been a reduction in cooking time / reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time after shifting to ICS / WPS.	+ve
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Number of male / female numbers of employment created by project	Recording the number of employments generated is a direct indicator of earnings of the employee.	Recording the number of employees (male / female) in the project under administrative, sales, production and management position	+ve

Local Stakeholder Consultation – Overall Evaluation

Question: What is your impression of the Design / Stakeholder Consultation?	Impressive
Question: What do you like about the PoA / VPA?	Comprehensive
Question: What do you not like about the PoA / VPA?	None

Annex 2 – PoA / VPA Stakeholder Feedback Consultation Form

NAME:	ENGR AMOS OGUNSINA		
Organization:	AMOS DUPENGUS	Contact:	070 39367757

Please select the appropriate category from the table below:

Category Code	Category	
A	Local people, communities and or representatives directly / indirectly impacted by the project	✓
B	Stakeholders with land-tenure rights within or adjacent to the project	
C	Local policy makers and representatives of local authorities	
D	DNA representative of the host country	
E	Local non-governmental organizations, women groups working on topics relevant to your project	
F	The local Gold Standard expert who is located closest to your project location (help@golstandard.org)	
G	Relevant international Gold Standard Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) supporters, with a representation in your region and ALL GS NGO Supporters located in the host country of the project.	
H	Other similar project developers in the region	
I	Vendors / Suppliers to CME	✓

Stakeholder Feedback – SDG Monitoring Plan

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
Environment				
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services and ambient air pollution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> % users reporting reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS % users reporting reduction in smoke/PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS. 	<p>Reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to project ICS is a direct indicator of reduction in adverse health effects related to water-borne diseases.</p> <p>Reduction in PM/smoke emissions is a direct indicator of reduction of exposure to IAP resulting in reduced mortality rate due to pulmonary diseases.</p>	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in smoke and PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS and reduction in incidence of diarrhoea and water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS.	+ve

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	% WPS distributed / installed providing safe drinking water quality after installation.	% WPS providing safe drinking water quality is a direct indicator to measure contribution to SDG 6.1.1	Ex-post Monitoring – Water quality tests conducted on sampling basis to identify % devices providing safe drinking water	+ve
12.2.2 - Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Average % Fuel savings reported by users in the project after shifting to project device	Fuel saving is the direct indicator of reduction in material consumption per capita	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	+ve
13.2.1 Amount of CO2e emissions reduced by the project per year	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	+ve
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	% users reporting reduced use of biomass fuel for water boiling and clean cooking after shifting to project device	% user's reporting fuel saving is the direct indicator of progress towards sustainable forest management and avoided deforestation	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture % users' reporting reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	+ve
Social development				
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Total Number of ICS / WPS distributed / installed under the project as an indicator of providing basic service access to households and institutions % users reporting money savings due to reduction in 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The PoA/VPA results in increased access to basic services (clean cooking and safe drinking water), new technology (improved stoves and low-carbon water purification technologies). The number of systems distributed is a direct indicator of the same. The PoA/VPA reduces poverty by reducing purchased fuel consumption providing options to project beneficiaries to utilize 	<p>CME shall maintain an ICS / WPS sales database listing the total number of units distributed / installed under the PoA/VPA.</p> <p>Ex-post monitoring (sampling surveys) will be carried out to determine % of users reporting money savings due to reduced purchased fuel consumption.</p>	+ve

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
	purchased fuel consumption	money saved for other important tasks.		
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	% users reporting an operational ICS / WPS in project	Beneficiaries with working ICS / WPS is a direct indicator for population serviced with clean fuel / technology.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine proportion of operational ICS / WPS	+ve
Economic and technological development				
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	% users reporting time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption / cooking time / water boiling time in project	The qualitative assessment of reduction in cooking time/reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time is a direct indicator of reduction of time spent in unpaid work by those engaged in cooking / water boiling.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine if there has been a reduction in cooking time / reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time after shifting to ICS / WPS.	+ve
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Number of male / female numbers of employment created by project	Recording the number of employments generated is a direct indicator of earnings of the employee.	Recording the number of employees (male / female) in the project under administrative, sales, production and management position	+ve

Local Stakeholder Consultation – Overall Evaluation

Question: What is your impression of the Design / Stakeholder Consultation?	Impressive & Comprehensive enough
Question: What do you like about the PoA / VPA?	it will help to reduce pollution.
Question: What do you not like about the PoA / VPA?	None -

Annex 2 – PoA / VPA Stakeholder Feedback Consultation Form

NAME: Aregbesola Sulaimon
Organization:
Contact: 08025934866

Please select the appropriate category from the table below:

Category Code	Category	
A	Local people, communities and or representatives directly / indirectly impacted by the project	✓
B	Stakeholders with land-tenure rights within or adjacent to the project	
C	Local policy makers and representatives of local authorities	
D	DNA representative of the host country	
E	Local non-governmental organizations, women groups working on topics relevant to your project	
F	The local Gold Standard expert who is located closest to your project location (help@golstandard.org)	
G	Relevant international Gold Standard Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) supporters, with a representation in your region and ALL GS NGO Supporters located in the host country of the project.	
H	Other similar project developers in the region	
I	Vendors / Suppliers to CME	✓

Stakeholder Feedback – SDG Monitoring Plan

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
Environment				
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services and ambient air pollution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> % users reporting reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS % users reporting reduction in smoke/PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS. 	<p>Reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to project ICS is a direct indicator of reduction in adverse health effects related to water-borne diseases.</p> <p>Reduction in PM/smoke emissions is a direct indicator of reduction of exposure to IAP resulting in reduced mortality rate due to pulmonary diseases.</p>	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in smoke and PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS and reduction in incidence of diarrhoea and water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS.	Good

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	% WPS distributed / installed providing safe drinking water quality after installation.	% WPS providing safe drinking water quality is a direct indicator to measure contribution to SDG 6.1.1	Ex-post Monitoring – Water quality tests conducted on sampling basis to identify % devices providing safe drinking water	Good
12.2.2 - Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Average % Fuel savings reported by users in the project after shifting to project device	Fuel saving is the direct indicator of reduction in material consumption per capita	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	Good
13.2.1 Amount of CO2e emissions reduced by the project per year	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	Good
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	% users reporting reduced use of biomass fuel for water boiling and clean cooking after shifting to project device	% user's reporting fuel saving is the direct indicator of progress towards sustainable forest management and avoided deforestation	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture % users' reporting reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	Good
Social development				
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Total Number of ICS / WPS distributed / installed under the project as an indicator of providing basic service access to households and institutions % users reporting money savings due to reduction in 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The PoA/VPA results in increased access to basic services (clean cooking and safe drinking water), new technology (improved stoves and low-carbon water purification technologies). The number of systems distributed is a direct indicator of the same. The PoA/VPA reduces poverty by reducing purchased fuel consumption providing options to project beneficiaries to utilize 	<p>CME shall maintain an ICS / WPS sales database listing the total number of units distributed / installed under the PoA/VPA.</p> <p>Ex-post monitoring (sampling surveys) will be carried out to determine % of users reporting money savings due to reduced purchased fuel consumption.</p>	Good

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
	purchased fuel consumption	money saved for other important tasks.		
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	% users reporting an operational ICS / WPS in project	Beneficiaries with working ICS / WPS is a direct indicator for population serviced with clean fuel / technology.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine proportion of operational ICS / WPS	Good
Economic and technological development				
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	% users reporting time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption / cooking time / water boiling time in project	The qualitative assessment of reduction in cooking time/reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time is a direct indicator of reduction of time spent in unpaid work by those engaged in cooking / water boiling.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine if there has been a reduction in cooking time / reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time after shifting to ICS / WPS.	Good
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Number of male / female numbers of employment created by project	Recording the number of employments generated is a direct indicator of earnings of the employee.	Recording the number of employees (male / female) in the project under administrative, sales, production and management position	Good

Local Stakeholder Consultation – Overall Evaluation

Question: What is your impression of the Design / Stakeholder Consultation?	impressive
Question: What do you like about the PoA / VPA?	very good
Question: What do you not like about the PoA / VPA?	is fun and enlightening.

Annex 2 – PoA / VPA Stakeholder Feedback Consultation Form

NAME:	Ayodele Joshua		
Organization:	JOE OLUWATOBI	Contact:	07031219399

Please select the appropriate category from the table below:

Category Code	Category	
A	Local people, communities and or representatives directly / indirectly impacted by the project	✓
B	Stakeholders with land-tenure rights within or adjacent to the project	
C	Local policy makers and representatives of local authorities	
D	DNA representative of the host country	
E	Local non-governmental organizations, women groups working on topics relevant to your project	
F	The local Gold Standard expert who is located closest to your project location (help@golstandard.org)	
G	Relevant international Gold Standard Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) supporters, with a representation in your region and ALL GS NGO Supporters located in the host country of the project.	
H	Other similar project developers in the region	
I	Vendors / Suppliers to CME	✓

Stakeholder Feedback – SDG Monitoring Plan

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
Environment				
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services and ambient air pollution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> % users reporting reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS % users reporting reduction in smoke/PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS. 	<p>Reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to project ICS is a direct indicator of reduction in adverse health effects related to water-borne diseases.</p> <p>Reduction in PM/smoke emissions is a direct indicator of reduction of exposure to IAP resulting in reduced mortality rate due to pulmonary diseases.</p>	<p>Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in smoke and PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS and reduction in incidence of diarrhoea and water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS.</p>	<p>This monitoring procedure is adequate and will help to assess the impact of the project.</p>

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	% WPS distributed / installed providing safe drinking water quality after installation.	% WPS providing safe drinking water quality is a direct indicator to measure contribution to SDG 6.1.1	Ex-post Monitoring – Water quality tests conducted on sampling basis to identify % devices providing safe drinking water	This monitoring procedure is adequate.
12.2.2 - Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Average % Fuel savings reported by users in the project after shifting to project device	Fuel saving is the direct indicator of reduction in material consumption per capita	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	O.K
13.2.1 Amount of CO2e emissions reduced by the project per year	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	O.K
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	% users reporting reduced use of biomass fuel for water boiling and clean cooking after shifting to project device	% user's reporting fuel saving is the direct indicator of progress towards sustainable forest management and avoided deforestation	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture % users' reporting reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	It is adequate
Social development				
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Total Number of ICS / WPS distributed / installed under the project as an indicator of providing basic service access to households and institutions % users reporting money savings due to reduction in 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The PoA/VPA results in increased access to basic services (clean cooking and safe drinking water), new technology (improved stoves and low-carbon water purification technologies). The number of systems distributed is a direct indicator of the same. The PoA/VPA reduces poverty by reducing purchased fuel consumption providing options to project beneficiaries to utilize 	<p>CME shall maintain an ICS / WPS sales database listing the total number of units distributed / installed under the PoA/VPA.</p> <p>Ex-post monitoring (sampling surveys) will be carried out to determine % of users reporting money savings due to reduced purchased fuel consumption.</p>	This monitoring procedure is adequate to access the impact of the project on social development.

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
	purchased fuel consumption	money saved for other important tasks.		
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	% users reporting an operational ICS / WPS in project	Beneficiaries with working ICS / WPS is a direct indicator for population serviced with clean fuel / technology.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine proportion of operational ICS / WPS	It is O.K
Economic and technological development				
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	% users reporting time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption / cooking time / water boiling time in project	The qualitative assessment of reduction in cooking time/reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time is a direct indicator of reduction of time spent in unpaid work by those engaged in cooking / water boiling.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine if there has been a reduction in cooking time / reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time after shifting to ICS / WPS.	Time saved from cooking may not necessarily lead to economic development.
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Number of male / female numbers of employment created by project	Recording the number of employments generated is a direct indicator of earnings of the employee.	Recording the number of employees (male / female) in the project under administrative, sales, production and management position	It is O.K

Local Stakeholder Consultation – Overall Evaluation

Question: What is your impression of the Design / Stakeholder Consultation?	It is a well thought comprehensive.
Question: What do you like about the PoA / VPA?	It will impact the community where it's implemented
Question: What do you not like about the PoA / VPA?	Nothing.

Annex 2 – PoA / VPA Stakeholder Feedback Consultation Form

NAME: BINTA YAHAYA IDRIS	
Organization: GREEN LAND FATI GOLD SERVICES NIG. LTD. /08068994035	Contact: SFM BUILDING NEW BAUCHI ROAD, SAMINAKA KADUNA STATE

Please select the appropriate category from the table below:

Category Code	Category	✓
A	Local people, communities and or representatives directly / indirectly impacted by the project	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	Stakeholders with land-tenure rights within or adjacent to the project	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	Local policy makers and representatives of local authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>
D	DNA representative of the host country	<input type="checkbox"/>
E	Local non-governmental organizations, women groups working on topics relevant to your project	<input type="checkbox"/>
F	The local Gold Standard expert who is located closest to your project location (help@golstandard.org)	<input type="checkbox"/>
G	Relevant international Gold Standard Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) supporters, with a representation in your region and ALL GS NGO Supporters located in the host country of the project.	<input type="checkbox"/>
H	Other similar project developers in the region	<input type="checkbox"/>
I	Vendors / Suppliers to CME	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Stakeholder Feedback – SDG Monitoring Plan

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
Environment				
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services and ambient air pollution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. % users reporting reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS 2. % users reporting reduction in smoke/PM emissions 	<p>Reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to project ICS is a direct indicator of reduction in adverse health effects related to water-borne diseases.</p> <p>Reduction in PM/smoke emissions is a direct indicator of reduction of exposure to IAP resulting in reduced mortality rate due to pulmonary diseases.</p>	<p>Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in smoke and PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS and reduction in incidence of diarrhoea and water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS.</p>	<p>THE MONITORING PROCEDURES PUT IN PLACE ARE OKAY</p>

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
	after shifting to project ICS/WPS.			
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	% WPS distributed / installed providing safe drinking water quality after installation.	% WPS providing safe drinking water quality is a direct indicator to measure contribution to SDG 6.1.1	Ex-post Monitoring – Water quality tests conducted on sampling basis to identify % devices providing safe drinking water	OKAY
12.2.2 - Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Average % Fuel savings reported by users in the project after shifting to project device	Fuel saving is the direct indicator of reduction in material consumption per capita	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	OKAY
13.2.1 Amount of CO2e emissions reduced by the project per year	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	OKAY
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	% users reporting reduced use of biomass fuel for water boiling and clean cooking after shifting to project device	% user's reporting fuel saving is the direct indicator of progress towards sustainable forest management and avoided deforestation	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture % users' reporting reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	OKAY
Social development				
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	1. Total Number of ICS / WPS distributed / installed under the project as an indicator of providing basic service access to households and institutions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The PoA/VPA results in increased access to basic services (clean cooking and safe drinking water), new technology (improved stoves and low-carbon water purification technologies). The number of systems distributed is a direct indicator of the same. The PoA/VPA reduces poverty by reducing purchased fuel 	<p>CME shall maintain an ICS / WPS sales database listing the total number of units distributed / installed under the PoA/VPA.</p> <p>Ex-post monitoring (sampling surveys) will be carried out to determine % of users reporting money savings due to reduced</p>	OKAY

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
	2. % users reporting money savings due to reduction in purchased fuel consumption	consumption providing options to project beneficiaries to utilize money saved for other important tasks.	purchased fuel consumption.	
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	% users reporting an operational ICS / WPS in project	Beneficiaries with working ICS / WPS is a direct indicator for population serviced with clean fuel/technology.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine proportion of operational ICS / WPS	OKAY
Economic and technological development				
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	% users reporting time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption / cooking time / water boiling time in project	The qualitative assessment of reduction in cooking time/reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time is a direct indicator of reduction of time spent in unpaid work by those engaged in cooking / water boiling.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine if there has been a reduction in cooking time / reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time after shifting to ICS / WPS.	OKAY
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Number of male / female numbers of employment created by project	Recording the number of employments generated is a direct indicator of earnings of the employee.	Recording the number of employees (male / female) in the project under administrative, sales, production and management position	OKAY

Local Stakeholder Consultation – Overall Evaluation

Question: What is your impression of the Design / Stakeholder Consultation?	THIS WILL BRING ABOUT A SUSTAINABLE PROGRAM
Question: What do you like about the PoA / VPA?	THE POA & VPA ARE MOVING TOWAERDS DESIRE GOALS
Question: What do you not like about the PoA / VPA?	THE TWO, POA/VPA, ARE ESSENCIAL INGRIDIENTS NEEDED IN PROGRAM

Annex 2 – PoA / VPA Stakeholder Feedback Consultation Form

NAME:	CHRISTOPHER OBI		
Organization:	MENM STOVES	Contact:	08125529364

Please select the appropriate category from the table below:

Category Code	Category	
A	Local people, communities and or representatives directly / indirectly impacted by the project	✓
B	Stakeholders with land-tenure rights within or adjacent to the project	
C	Local policy makers and representatives of local authorities	
D	DNA representative of the host country	
E	Local non-governmental organizations, women groups working on topics relevant to your project	
F	The local Gold Standard expert who is located closest to your project location (help@golstandard.org)	
G	Relevant international Gold Standard Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) supporters, with a representation in your region and ALL GS NGO Supporters located in the host country of the project.	
H	Other similar project developers in the region	
I	Vendors / Suppliers to CME	✓

Stakeholder Feedback – SDG Monitoring Plan

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
Environment				
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services and ambient air pollution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> % users reporting reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS % users reporting reduction in smoke/PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS. 	<p>Reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to project ICS is a direct indicator of reduction in adverse health effects related to water-borne diseases.</p> <p>Reduction in PM/smoke emissions is a direct indicator of reduction of exposure to IAP resulting in reduced mortality rate due to pulmonary diseases.</p>	<p>Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in smoke and PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS and reduction in incidence of diarrhoea and water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS.</p>	neutral

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	% WPS distributed / installed providing safe drinking water quality after installation.	% WPS providing safe drinking water quality is a direct indicator to measure contribution to SDG 6.1.1	Ex-post Monitoring – Water quality tests conducted on sampling basis to identify % devices providing safe drinking water	+ve
12.2.2 - Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Average % Fuel savings reported by users in the project after shifting to project device	Fuel saving is the direct indicator of reduction in material consumption per capita	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	+ve
13.2.1 Amount of CO2e emissions reduced by the project per year	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	+ve
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	% users reporting reduced use of biomass fuel for water boiling and clean cooking after shifting to project device	% user's reporting fuel saving is the direct indicator of progress towards sustainable forest management and avoided deforestation	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture % users' reporting reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	+ve
Social development				
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Total Number of ICS / WPS distributed / installed under the project as an indicator of providing basic service access to households and institutions % users reporting money savings due to reduction in 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The PoA/VPA results in increased access to basic services (clean cooking and safe drinking water), new technology (improved stoves and low-carbon water purification technologies). The number of systems distributed is a direct indicator of the same. The PoA/VPA reduces poverty by reducing purchased fuel consumption providing options to project beneficiaries to utilize 	<p>CME shall maintain an ICS / WPS sales database listing the total number of units distributed / installed under the PoA/VPA.</p> <p>Ex-post monitoring (sampling surveys) will be carried out to determine % of users reporting money savings due to reduced purchased fuel consumption.</p>	+ve

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
	purchased fuel consumption	money saved for other important tasks.		+ve
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	% users reporting an operational ICS / WPS in project	Beneficiaries with working ICS / WPS is a direct indicator for population serviced with clean fuel / technology.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine proportion of operational ICS / WPS	+ve
Economic and technological development				
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	% users reporting time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption / cooking time / water boiling time in project	The qualitative assessment of reduction in cooking time/reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time is a direct indicator of reduction of time spent in unpaid work by those engaged in cooking / water boiling.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine if there has been a reduction in cooking time / reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time after shifting to ICS / WPS.	+ve
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Number of male / female numbers of employment created by project	Recording the number of employments generated is a direct indicator of earnings of the employee.	Recording the number of employees (male / female) in the project under administrative, sales, production and management position	+ve

Local Stakeholder Consultation – Overall Evaluation

Question: What is your impression of the Design / Stakeholder Consultation?	Effective
Question: What do you like about the PoA / VPA?	Educating
Question: What do you not like about the PoA / VPA?	—

Annex 2 – PoA / VPA Stakeholder Feedback Consultation Form

NAME: <i>DARE KATHINDE</i>	
Organization: <i>DR WATER NIG LIMITED</i>	Contact:

Please select the appropriate category from the table below:

Category Code	Category	
A	Local people, communities and or representatives directly / indirectly impacted by the project	✓
B	Stakeholders with land-tenure rights within or adjacent to the project	
C	Local policy makers and representatives of local authorities	
D	DNA representative of the host country	
E	Local non-governmental organizations, women groups working on topics relevant to your project	
F	The local Gold Standard expert who is located closest to your project location (help@golstandard.org)	
G	Relevant international Gold Standard Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) supporters, with a representation in your region and ALL GS NGO Supporters located in the host country of the project.	
H	Other similar project developers in the region	
I	Vendors / Suppliers to CME	✓

Stakeholder Feedback – SDG Monitoring Plan

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
Environment				
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services and ambient air pollution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. % users reporting reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS 2. % users reporting reduction in smoke/PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS. 	<p>Reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to project ICS is a direct indicator of reduction in adverse health effects related to water-borne diseases.</p> <p>Reduction in PM/smoke emissions is a direct indicator of reduction of exposure to IAP resulting in reduced mortality rate due to pulmonary diseases.</p>	<p>Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in smoke and PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS and reduction in incidence of diarrhoea and water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS.</p>	<i>Neutral</i>

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	% WPS distributed / installed providing safe drinking water quality after installation.	% WPS providing safe drinking water quality is a direct indicator to measure contribution to SDG 6.1.1	Ex-post Monitoring – Water quality tests conducted on sampling basis to identify % devices providing safe drinking water	+
12.2.2 - Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Average % Fuel savings reported by users in the project after shifting to project device	Fuel saving is the direct indicator of reduction in material consumption per capita	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	+
13.2.1 Amount of CO2e emissions reduced by the project per year	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	+
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	% users reporting reduced use of biomass fuel for water boiling and clean cooking after shifting to project device	% user's reporting fuel saving is the direct indicator of progress towards sustainable forest management and avoided deforestation	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture % users' reporting reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	+
Social development				
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Total Number of ICS / WPS distributed / installed under the project as an indicator of providing basic service access to households and institutions % users reporting money savings due to reduction in 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The PoA/VPA results in increased access to basic services (clean cooking and safe drinking water), new technology (improved stoves and low-carbon water purification technologies). The number of systems distributed is a direct indicator of the same. The PoA/VPA reduces poverty by reducing purchased fuel consumption providing options to project beneficiaries to utilize 	<p>CME shall maintain an ICS / WPS sales database listing the total number of units distributed / installed under the PoA/VPA.</p> <p>Ex-post monitoring (sampling surveys) will be carried out to determine % of users reporting money savings due to reduced purchased fuel consumption.</p>	+

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
	purchased fuel consumption	money saved for other important tasks.		
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	% users reporting an operational ICS / WPS in project	Beneficiaries with working ICS / WPS is a direct indicator for population serviced with clean fuel / technology.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine proportion of operational ICS / WPS	ve
Economic and technological development				
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	% users reporting time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption / cooking time / water boiling time in project	The qualitative assessment of reduction in cooking time/reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time is a direct indicator of reduction of time spent in unpaid work by those engaged in cooking / water boiling.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine if there has been a reduction in cooking time / reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time after shifting to ICS / WPS.	ve
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Number of male / female numbers of employment created by project	Recording the number of employments generated is a direct indicator of earnings of the employee.	Recording the number of employees (male / female) in the project under administrative, sales, production and management position	ve

Local Stakeholder Consultation – Overall Evaluation

Question: What is your impression of the Design / Stakeholder Consultation?	It is satisfactory
Question: What do you like about the PoA / VPA?	It will help provide employment
Question: What do you not like about the PoA / VPA?	None

Annex 2 – PoA / VPA Stakeholder Feedback Consultation Form

NAME:	
Organization:	Contact:

Please select the appropriate category from the table below:

Category Code	Category	
A	Local people, communities and or representatives directly / indirectly impacted by the project	✓
B	Stakeholders with land-tenure rights within or adjacent to the project	
C	Local policy makers and representatives of local authorities	
D	DNA representative of the host country	
E	Local non-governmental organizations, women groups working on topics relevant to your project	
F	The local Gold Standard expert who is located closest to your project location (help@golstandard.org)	
G	Relevant international Gold Standard Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) supporters, with a representation in your region and ALL GS NGO Supporters located in the host country of the project.	
H	Other similar project developers in the region	
I	Vendors / Suppliers to CME	✓

Stakeholder Feedback – SDG Monitoring Plan

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
Environment				
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services and ambient air pollution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> % users reporting reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS % users reporting reduction in smoke/PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS. 	<p>Reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to project ICS is a direct indicator of reduction in adverse health effects related to water-borne diseases.</p> <p>Reduction in PM/smoke emissions is a direct indicator of reduction of exposure to IAP resulting in reduced mortality rate due to pulmonary diseases.</p>	<p>Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in smoke and PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS and reduction in incidence of diarrhoea and water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS.</p>	+ve

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	% WPS distributed / installed providing safe drinking water quality after installation.	% WPS providing safe drinking water quality is a direct indicator to measure contribution to SDG 6.1.1	Ex-post Monitoring – Water quality tests conducted on sampling basis to identify % devices providing safe drinking water	+ve
12.2.2 - Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Average % Fuel savings reported by users in the project after shifting to project device	Fuel saving is the direct indicator of reduction in material consumption per capita	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	+ve
13.2.1 Amount of CO2e emissions reduced by the project per year	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	+ve
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	% users reporting reduced use of biomass fuel for water boiling and clean cooking after shifting to project device	% user's reporting fuel saving is the direct indicator of progress towards sustainable forest management and avoided deforestation	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture % users' reporting reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	+ve
Social development				
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Total Number of ICS / WPS distributed / installed under the project as an indicator of providing basic service access to households and institutions % users reporting money savings due to reduction in 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The PoA/VPA results in increased access to basic services (clean cooking and safe drinking water), new technology (improved stoves and low-carbon water purification technologies). The number of systems distributed is a direct indicator of the same. The PoA/VPA reduces poverty by reducing purchased fuel consumption providing options to project beneficiaries to utilize 	<p>CME shall maintain an ICS / WPS sales database listing the total number of units distributed / installed under the PoA/VPA.</p> <p>Ex-post monitoring (sampling surveys) will be carried out to determine % of users reporting money savings due to reduced purchased fuel consumption.</p>	+ve

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
	purchased fuel consumption	money saved for other important tasks.		
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	% users reporting an operational ICS / WPS in project	Beneficiaries with working ICS / WPS is a direct indicator for population serviced with clean fuel / technology.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine proportion of operational ICS / WPS	+ve
Economic and technological development				
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	% users reporting time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption / cooking time / water boiling time in project	The qualitative assessment of reduction in cooking time/reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time is a direct indicator of reduction of time spent in unpaid work by those engaged in cooking / water boiling.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine if there has been a reduction in cooking time / reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time after shifting to ICS / WPS.	+ve
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Number of male / female numbers of employment created by project	Recording the number of employments generated is a direct indicator of earnings of the employee.	Recording the number of employees (male / female) in the project under administrative, sales, production and management position	+ve.

Local Stakeholder Consultation – Overall Evaluation

Question: What is your impression of the Design / Stakeholder Consultation?	Impressive -
Question: What do you like about the PoA / VPA?	
Question: What do you not like about the PoA / VPA?	None

Annex 2 – PoA / VPA Stakeholder Feedback Consultation Form

NAME:	MATHew OLATOKUNBO		
Organization:	COMMERCIAL COOK STOVE USER	Contact:	07055656803

Please select the appropriate category from the table below:

Category Code	Category	
A	Local people, communities and or representatives directly / indirectly impacted by the project	✓
B	Stakeholders with land-tenure rights within or adjacent to the project	
C	Local policy makers and representatives of local authorities	
D	DNA representative of the host country	
E	Local non-governmental organizations, women groups working on topics relevant to your project	
F	The local Gold Standard expert who is located closest to your project location (help@golstandard.org)	
G	Relevant international Gold Standard Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) supporters, with a representation in your region and ALL GS NGO Supporters located in the host country of the project.	
H	Other similar project developers in the region	
I	Vendors / Suppliers to CME	✓

Stakeholder Feedback – SDG Monitoring Plan

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
Environment				
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services and ambient air pollution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> % users reporting reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS % users reporting reduction in smoke/PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS. 	<p>Reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to project ICS is a direct indicator of reduction in adverse health effects related to water-borne diseases.</p> <p>Reduction in PM/smoke emissions is a direct indicator of reduction of exposure to IAP resulting in reduced mortality rate due to pulmonary diseases.</p>	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in smoke and PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS and reduction in incidence of diarrhoea and water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS.	+ve

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	% WPS distributed / installed providing safe drinking water quality after installation.	% WPS providing safe drinking water quality is a direct indicator to measure contribution to SDG 6.1.1	Ex-post Monitoring – Water quality tests conducted on sampling basis to identify % devices providing safe drinking water	True
12.2.2 - Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Average % Fuel savings reported by users in the project after shifting to project device	Fuel saving is the direct indicator of reduction in material consumption per capita	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	True
13.2.1 Amount of CO2e emissions reduced by the project per year	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	% users reporting reduced use of biomass fuel for water boiling and clean cooking after shifting to project device	% user's reporting fuel saving is the direct indicator of progress towards sustainable forest management and avoided deforestation	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture % users' reporting reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	
Social development				
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Total Number of ICS / WPS distributed / installed under the project as an indicator of providing basic service access to households and institutions % users reporting money savings due to reduction in 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The PoA/VPA results in increased access to basic services (clean cooking and safe drinking water), new technology (improved stoves and low-carbon water purification technologies). The number of systems distributed is a direct indicator of the same. The PoA/VPA reduces poverty by reducing purchased fuel consumption providing options to project beneficiaries to utilize 	<p>CME shall maintain an ICS / WPS sales database listing the total number of units distributed / installed under the PoA/VPA.</p> <p>Ex-post monitoring (sampling surveys) will be carried out to determine % of users reporting money savings due to reduced purchased fuel consumption.</p>	True

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
	purchased fuel consumption	money saved for other important tasks.		
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	% users reporting an operational ICS / WPS in project	Beneficiaries with working ICS / WPS is a direct indicator for population serviced with clean fuel / technology.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine proportion of operational ICS / WPS	+
Economic and technological development				
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	% users reporting time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption / cooking time / water boiling time in project	The qualitative assessment of reduction in cooking time/reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time is a direct indicator of reduction of time spent in unpaid work by those engaged in cooking / water boiling.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine if there has been a reduction in cooking time / reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time after shifting to ICS / WPS.	+
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Number of male / female numbers of employment created by project	Recording the number of employments generated is a direct indicator of earnings of the employee.	Recording the number of employees (male / female) in the project under administrative, sales, production and management position	+

Local Stakeholder Consultation – Overall Evaluation

Question: What is your impression of the Design / Stakeholder Consultation?	It is comprehensive enough
Question: What do you like about the PoA / VPA?	It will help to reduce air borne disease
Question: What do you not like about the PoA / VPA?	None

Annex 2 – PoA / VPA Stakeholder Feedback Consultation Form

NAME:	Mrs Ojo		
Organization:	Elim Christian Academy	Contact:	08169105282

Please select the appropriate category from the table below:

Category Code	Category	
A	Local people, communities and or representatives directly / indirectly impacted by the project	✓
B	Stakeholders with land-tenure rights within or adjacent to the project	✓
C	Local policy makers and representatives of local authorities	
D	DNA representative of the host country	
E	Local non-governmental organizations, women groups working on topics relevant to your project	
F	The local Gold Standard expert who is located closest to your project location (help@golstandard.org)	
G	Relevant international Gold Standard Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) supporters, with a representation in your region and ALL GS NGO Supporters located in the host country of the project.	
H	Other similar project developers in the region	
I	Vendors / Suppliers to CME	

Stakeholder Feedback – SDG Monitoring Plan

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
Environment				
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services and ambient air pollution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> % users reporting reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS % users reporting reduction in smoke/PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS. 	<p>Reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to project ICS is a direct indicator of reduction in adverse health effects related to water-borne diseases.</p> <p>Reduction in PM/smoke emissions is a direct indicator of reduction of exposure to IAP resulting in reduced mortality rate due to pulmonary diseases.</p>	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in smoke and PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS and reduction in incidence of diarrhoea and water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS.	+ve

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	% WPS distributed / installed providing safe drinking water quality after installation.	% WPS providing safe drinking water quality is a direct indicator to measure contribution to SDG 6.1.1	Ex-post Monitoring – Water quality tests conducted on sampling basis to identify % devices providing safe drinking water	+ve
12.2.2 - Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Average % Fuel savings reported by users in the project after shifting to project device	Fuel saving is the direct indicator of reduction in material consumption per capita	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	+ve
13.2.1 Amount of CO2e emissions reduced by the project per year	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	+ve
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	% users reporting reduced use of biomass fuel for water boiling and clean cooking after shifting to project device	% user's reporting fuel saving is the direct indicator of progress towards sustainable forest management and avoided deforestation	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture % users' reporting reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	+ve
Social development				
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Total Number of ICS / WPS distributed / installed under the project as an indicator of providing basic service access to households and institutions % users reporting money savings due to reduction in 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The PoA/VPA results in increased access to basic services (clean cooking and safe drinking water), new technology (improved stoves and low-carbon water purification technologies). The number of systems distributed is a direct indicator of the same. The PoA/VPA reduces poverty by reducing purchased fuel consumption providing options to project beneficiaries to utilize 	<p>CME shall maintain an ICS / WPS sales database listing the total number of units distributed / installed under the PoA/VPA.</p> <p>Ex-post monitoring (sampling surveys) will be carried out to determine % of users reporting money savings due to reduced purchased fuel consumption.</p>	+ve

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
	purchased fuel consumption	money saved for other important tasks.		
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	% users reporting an operational ICS / WPS in project	Beneficiaries with working ICS / WPS is a direct indicator for population serviced with clean fuel / technology.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine proportion of operational ICS / WPS	+ve
Economic and technological development				
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	% users reporting time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption / cooking time / water boiling time in project	The qualitative assessment of reduction in cooking time/reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time is a direct indicator of reduction of time spent in unpaid work by those engaged in cooking / water boiling.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine if there has been a reduction in cooking time / reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time after shifting to ICS / WPS.	+ve
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Number of male / female numbers of employment created by project	Recording the number of employments generated is a direct indicator of earnings of the employee.	Recording the number of employees (male / female) in the project under administrative, sales, production and management position	+ve

Local Stakeholder Consultation – Overall Evaluation

Question: What is your impression of the Design / Stakeholder Consultation?	Impressive
Question: What do you like about the PoA / VPA?	Comprehensive, Reduces pollution
Question: What do you not like about the PoA / VPA?	None

Annex 2 – PoA / VPA Stakeholder Feedback Consultation Form

NAME:	OKEY ESSE		
Organization:	POWER STOVE	Contact:	08181987979

Please select the appropriate category from the table below:

Category Code	Category	
A	Local people, communities and or representatives directly / indirectly impacted by the project	✓
B	Stakeholders with land-tenure rights within or adjacent to the project	
C	Local policy makers and representatives of local authorities	
D	DNA representative of the host country	
E	Local non-governmental organizations, women groups working on topics relevant to your project	
F	The local Gold Standard expert who is located closest to your project location (help@golstandard.org)	
G	Relevant international Gold Standard Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) supporters, with a representation in your region and ALL GS NGO Supporters located in the host country of the project.	
H	Other similar project developers in the region	
I	Vendors / Suppliers to CME	✓

Stakeholder Feedback – SDG Monitoring Plan

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
Environment				
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services and ambient air pollution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> % users reporting reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS % users reporting reduction in smoke/PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS. 	<p>Reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to project ICS is a direct indicator of reduction in adverse health effects related to water-borne diseases.</p> <p>Reduction in PM/smoke emissions is a direct indicator of reduction of exposure to IAP resulting in reduced mortality rate due to pulmonary diseases.</p>	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in smoke and PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS and reduction in incidence of diarrhoea and water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS.	

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	% WPS distributed / installed providing safe drinking water quality after installation.	% WPS providing safe drinking water quality is a direct indicator to measure contribution to SDG 6.1.1	Ex-post Monitoring – Water quality tests conducted on sampling basis to identify % devices providing safe drinking water	
12.2.2 - Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Average % Fuel savings reported by users in the project after shifting to project device	Fuel saving is the direct indicator of reduction in material consumption per capita	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	+ve
13.2.1 Amount of CO2e emissions reduced by the project per year	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	+ve
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	% users reporting reduced use of biomass fuel for water boiling and clean cooking after shifting to project device	% user's reporting fuel saving is the direct indicator of progress towards sustainable forest management and avoided deforestation	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture % users' reporting reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	
Social development				
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Total Number of ICS / WPS distributed / installed under the project as an indicator of providing basic service access to households and institutions % users reporting money savings due to reduction in 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The PoA/VPA results in increased access to basic services (clean cooking and safe drinking water), new technology (improved stoves and low-carbon water purification technologies). The number of systems distributed is a direct indicator of the same. The PoA/VPA reduces poverty by reducing purchased fuel consumption providing options to project beneficiaries to utilize 	<p>CME shall maintain an ICS / WPS sales database listing the total number of units distributed / installed under the PoA/VPA.</p> <p>Ex-post monitoring (sampling surveys) will be carried out to determine % of users reporting money savings due to reduced purchased fuel consumption.</p>	+ve

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
	purchased fuel consumption	money saved for other important tasks.		
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	% users reporting an operational ICS / WPS in project	Beneficiaries with working ICS / WPS is a direct indicator for population serviced with clean fuel / technology.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine proportion of operational ICS / WPS	+ve
Economic and technological development				
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	% users reporting time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption / cooking time / water boiling time in project	The qualitative assessment of reduction in cooking time/reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time is a direct indicator of reduction of time spent in unpaid work by those engaged in cooking / water boiling.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine if there has been a reduction in cooking time / reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time after shifting to ICS / WPS.	+ve
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Number of male / female numbers of employment created by project	Recording the number of employments generated is a direct indicator of earnings of the employee.	Recording the number of employees (male / female) in the project under administrative, sales, production and management position	+ve

Local Stakeholder Consultation – Overall Evaluation

Question: What is your impression of the Design / Stakeholder Consultation?	—
Question: What do you like about the PoA / VPA?	Good
Question: What do you not like about the PoA / VPA?	—

Annex 2 – PoA / VPA Stakeholder Feedback Consultation Form

NAME:	OSundairo Ayomide		
Organization:	OFB Nigeria Enterprises	Contact:	07057903128

Please select the appropriate category from the table below:

Category Code	Category	
A	Local people, communities and or representatives directly / indirectly impacted by the project	✓
B	Stakeholders with land-tenure rights within or adjacent to the project	
C	Local policy makers and representatives of local authorities	
D	DNA representative of the host country	
E	Local non-governmental organizations, women groups working on topics relevant to your project	
F	The local Gold Standard expert who is located closest to your project location (help@golstandard.org)	
G	Relevant international Gold Standard Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) supporters, with a representation in your region and ALL GS NGO Supporters located in the host country of the project.	
H	Other similar project developers in the region	
I	Vendors / Suppliers to CME	✓

Stakeholder Feedback – SDG Monitoring Plan

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
Environment				
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services and ambient air pollution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> % users reporting reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS % users reporting reduction in smoke/PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS. 	<p>Reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to project ICS is a direct indicator of reduction in adverse health effects related to water-borne diseases.</p> <p>Reduction in PM/smoke emissions is a direct indicator of reduction of exposure to IAP resulting in reduced mortality rate due to pulmonary diseases.</p>	<p>Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in smoke and PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS and reduction in incidence of diarrhoea and water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS.</p>	It is adequate

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	% WPS distributed / installed providing safe drinking water quality after installation.	% WPS providing safe drinking water quality is a direct indicator to measure contribution to SDG 6.1.1	Ex-post Monitoring – Water quality tests conducted on sampling basis to identify % devices providing safe drinking water	It is adequate
12.2.2 - Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Average % Fuel savings reported by users in the project after shifting to project device	Fuel saving is the direct indicator of reduction in material consumption per capita	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	It is adequate
13.2.1 Amount of CO2e emissions reduced by the project per year	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	It is adequate
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	% users reporting reduced use of biomass fuel for water boiling and clean cooking after shifting to project device	% user's reporting fuel saving is the direct indicator of progress towards sustainable forest management and avoided deforestation	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture % users' reporting reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	It is adequate
Social development				
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Total Number of ICS / WPS distributed / installed under the project as an indicator of providing basic service access to households and institutions % users reporting money savings due to reduction in 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The PoA/VPA results in increased access to basic services (clean cooking and safe drinking water), new technology (improved stoves and low-carbon water purification technologies). The number of systems distributed is a direct indicator of the same. The PoA/VPA reduces poverty by reducing purchased fuel consumption providing options to project beneficiaries to utilize 	<p>CME shall maintain an ICS / WPS sales database listing the total number of units distributed / installed under the PoA/VPA.</p> <p>Ex-post monitoring (sampling surveys) will be carried out to determine % of users reporting money savings due to reduced purchased fuel consumption.</p>	It is adequate

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
	purchased fuel consumption	money saved for other important tasks.		
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	% users reporting an operational ICS / WPS in project	Beneficiaries with working ICS / WPS is a direct indicator for population serviced with clean fuel / technology.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine proportion of operational ICS / WPS	It is adequate
Economic and technological development				
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	% users reporting time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption / cooking time / water boiling time in project	The qualitative assessment of reduction in cooking time/reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time is a direct indicator of reduction of time spent in unpaid work by those engaged in cooking / water boiling.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine if there has been a reduction in cooking time / reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time after shifting to ICS / WPS.	it is adequate
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Number of male / female numbers of employment created by project	Recording the number of employments generated is a direct indicator of earnings of the employee.	Recording the number of employees (male / female) in the project under administrative, sales, production and management position	It is adequate

Local Stakeholder Consultation – Overall Evaluation

Question: What is your impression of the Design / Stakeholder Consultation?	It is OK
Question: What do you like about the PoA / VPA?	I like everything
Question: What do you not like about the PoA / VPA?	Nothing.

Annex 2 – PoA / VPA Stakeholder Feedback Consultation Form

NAME:	Rasheed Sulaimon		
Organization:	Saviour MUR & Primary School	Contact:	Head teacher 08038304911

Please select the appropriate category from the table below.

Category Code	Category	✓
A	Local people, communities and or representatives directly / indirectly impacted by the project	✓
B	Stakeholders with land-tenure rights within or adjacent to the project	
C	Local policy makers and representatives of local authorities	
D	DNA representative of the host country	
E	Local non-governmental organizations, women groups working on topics relevant to your project	
F	The local Gold Standard expert who is located closest to your project location (help@golstandard.org)	
G	Relevant international Gold Standard Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) supporters, with a representation in your region and ALL GS NGO Supporters located in the host country of the project.	
H	Other similar project developers in the region	
I	Vendors / Suppliers to CME	

Stakeholder Feedback – SDG Monitoring Plan

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
Environment				
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services and ambient air pollution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> % users reporting reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS % users reporting reduction in smoke/PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS. 	<p>Reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to project ICS is a direct indicator of reduction in adverse health effects related to water-borne diseases.</p> <p>Reduction in PM/smoke emissions is a direct indicator of reduction of exposure to IAP resulting in reduced mortality rate due to pulmonary diseases.</p>	<p>Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in smoke and PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS and reduction in incidence of diarrhoea and water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS.</p>	Positive

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	% WPS distributed / installed providing safe drinking water quality after installation.	% WPS providing safe drinking water quality is a direct indicator to measure contribution to SDG 6.1.1	Ex-post Monitoring – Water quality tests conducted on sampling basis to identify % devices providing safe drinking water	Positive
12.2.2 - Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Average % Fuel savings reported by users in the project after shifting to project device	Fuel saving is the direct indicator of reduction in material consumption per capita	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	Positive
13.2.1 Amount of CO2e emissions reduced by the project per year	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	Positive
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	% users reporting reduced use of biomass fuel for water boiling and clean cooking after shifting to project device	% user's reporting fuel saving is the direct indicator of progress towards sustainable forest management and avoided deforestation	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture % users' reporting reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	Positive
Social development				
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Total Number of ICS / WPS distributed / installed under the project as an indicator of providing basic service access to households and institutions % users reporting money savings due to reduction in 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The PoA/VPA results in increased access to basic services (clean cooking and safe drinking water), new technology (improved stoves and low-carbon water purification technologies). The number of systems distributed is a direct indicator of the same. The PoA/VPA reduces poverty by reducing purchased fuel consumption providing options to project beneficiaries to utilize 	<p>CME shall maintain an ICS / WPS sales database listing the total number of units distributed / installed under the PoA/VPA.</p> <p>Ex-post monitoring (sampling surveys) will be carried out to determine % of users reporting money savings due to reduced purchased fuel consumption.</p>	Positive

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
	purchased fuel consumption	money saved for other important tasks.		
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	% users reporting an operational ICS / WPS in project	Beneficiaries with working ICS / WPS is a direct indicator for population serviced with clean fuel / technology.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine proportion of operational ICS / WPS	Positive
Economic and technological development				
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	% users reporting time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption / cooking time / water boiling time in project	The qualitative assessment of reduction in cooking time/reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time is a direct indicator of reduction of time spent in unpaid work by those engaged in cooking / water boiling.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine if there has been a reduction in cooking time / reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time after shifting to ICS / WPS.	Positive
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Number of male / female numbers of employment created by project	Recording the number of employments generated is a direct indicator of earnings of the employee.	Recording the number of employees (male / female) in the project under administrative, sales, production and management position	Positive

Local Stakeholder Consultation – Overall Evaluation

Question: What is your impression of the Design / Stakeholder Consultation?	is going to help a lot of people
Question: What do you like about the PoA / VPA?	is good to go.
Question: What do you not like about the PoA / VPA?	is okay.

Annex 2 – PoA / VPA Stakeholder Feedback Consultation Form

NAME: <i>Sicle Osifala</i>
Organization: <i>Min. of Education</i> Contact: <i>CEO, 08023055581</i>

Please select the appropriate category from the table below:

Category Code	Category	
A	Local people, communities and or representatives directly / indirectly impacted by the project	✓
B	Stakeholders with land-tenure rights within or adjacent to the project	
C	Local policy makers and representatives of local authorities	
D	DNA representative of the host country	
E	Local non-governmental organizations, women groups working on topics relevant to your project	
F	The local Gold Standard expert who is located closest to your project location (help@golstandard.org)	
G	Relevant international Gold Standard Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) supporters, with a representation in your region and ALL GS NGO Supporters located in the host country of the project.	
H	Other similar project developers in the region	
I	Vendors / Suppliers to CME	

Stakeholder Feedback – SDG Monitoring Plan

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
Environment				
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services and ambient air pollution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> % users reporting reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS % users reporting reduction in smoke/PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS. 	<p>Reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to project ICS is a direct indicator of reduction in adverse health effects related to water-borne diseases.</p> <p>Reduction in PM/smoke emissions is a direct indicator of reduction of exposure to IAP resulting in reduced mortality rate due to pulmonary diseases.</p>	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in smoke and PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS and reduction in incidence of diarrhoea and water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS.	<i>Negative</i>

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	% WPS distributed / installed providing safe drinking water quality after installation.	% WPS providing safe drinking water quality is a direct indicator to measure contribution to SDG 6.1.1	Ex-post Monitoring – Water quality tests conducted on sampling basis to identify % devices providing safe drinking water	Positive
12.2.2 - Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Average % Fuel savings reported by users in the project after shifting to project device	Fuel saving is the direct indicator of reduction in material consumption per capita	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	Positive
13.2.1 Amount of CO2e emissions reduced by the project per year	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	Positive
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	% users reporting reduced use of biomass fuel for water boiling and clean cooking after shifting to project device	% user's reporting fuel saving is the direct indicator of progress towards sustainable forest management and avoided deforestation	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture % users' reporting reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	Positive
Social development				
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Total Number of ICS / WPS distributed / installed under the project as an indicator of providing basic service access to households and institutions % users reporting money savings due to reduction in 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The PoA/VPA results in increased access to basic services (clean cooking and safe drinking water), new technology (improved stoves and low-carbon water purification technologies). The number of systems distributed is a direct indicator of the same. The PoA/VPA reduces poverty by reducing purchased fuel consumption providing options to project beneficiaries to utilize 	<p>CME shall maintain an ICS / WPS sales database listing the total number of units distributed / installed under the PoA/VPA.</p> <p>Ex-post monitoring (sampling surveys) will be carried out to determine % of users reporting money savings due to reduced purchased fuel consumption.</p>	Positive

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
	purchased fuel consumption	money saved for other important tasks.		
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	% users reporting an operational ICS / WPS in project	Beneficiaries with working ICS / WPS is a direct indicator for population serviced with clean fuel / technology.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine proportion of operational ICS / WPS	Positive
Economic and technological development				
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	% users reporting time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption / cooking time / water boiling time in project	The qualitative assessment of reduction in cooking time/reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time is a direct indicator of reduction of time spent in unpaid work by those engaged in cooking / water boiling.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine if there has been a reduction in cooking time / reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time after shifting to ICS / WPS.	Positive
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Number of male / female numbers of employment created by project	Recording the number of employments generated is a direct indicator of earnings of the employee.	Recording the number of employees (male / female) in the project under administrative, sales, production and management position	Positive

Local Stakeholder Consultation – Overall Evaluation

Question: What is your impression of the Design / Stakeholder Consultation?	Is very good
Question: What do you like about the PoA / VPA?	Time consuming and educative
Question: What do you not like about the PoA / VPA?	stressless

Annex 2 – PoA / VPA Stakeholder Feedback Consultation Form

NAME:	Sunny		
Organization:	Commercial Cook stove user	Contact:	02032996857

Please select the appropriate category from the table below:

Category Code	Category	
A	Local people, communities and or representatives directly / indirectly impacted by the project	✓
B	Stakeholders with land-tenure rights within or adjacent to the project	✓
C	Local policy makers and representatives of local authorities	
D	DNA representative of the host country	
E	Local non-governmental organizations, women groups working on topics relevant to your project	
F	The local Gold Standard expert who is located closest to your project location (help@golstandard.org)	
G	Relevant international Gold Standard Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) supporters, with a representation in your region and ALL GS NGO Supporters located in the host country of the project.	
H	Other similar project developers in the region	
I	Vendors / Suppliers to CME	

Stakeholder Feedback – SDG Monitoring Plan

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
Environment				
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services and ambient air pollution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> % users reporting reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS % users reporting reduction in smoke/PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS. 	<p>Reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to project ICS is a direct indicator of reduction in adverse health effects related to water-borne diseases.</p> <p>Reduction in PM/smoke emissions is a direct indicator of reduction of exposure to IAP resulting in reduced mortality rate due to pulmonary diseases.</p>	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in smoke and PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS and reduction in incidence of diarrhoea and water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS.	+ve

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	% WPS distributed / installed providing safe drinking water quality after installation.	% WPS providing safe drinking water quality is a direct indicator to measure contribution to SDG 6.1.1	Ex-post Monitoring – Water quality tests conducted on sampling basis to identify % devices providing safe drinking water	+ve
12.2.2 - Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Average % Fuel savings reported by users in the project after shifting to project device	Fuel saving is the direct indicator of reduction in material consumption per capita	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	+ve
13.2.1 Amount of CO2e emissions reduced by the project per year	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	+ve
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	% users reporting reduced use of biomass fuel for water boiling and clean cooking after shifting to project device	% user's reporting fuel saving is the direct indicator of progress towards sustainable forest management and avoided deforestation	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture % users' reporting reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	+ve
Social development				
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Total Number of ICS / WPS distributed / installed under the project as an indicator of providing basic service access to households and institutions % users reporting money savings due to reduction in 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The PoA/VPA results in increased access to basic services (clean cooking and safe drinking water), new technology (improved stoves and low-carbon water purification technologies). The number of systems distributed is a direct indicator of the same. The PoA/VPA reduces poverty by reducing purchased fuel consumption providing options to project beneficiaries to utilize 	<p>CME shall maintain an ICS / WPS sales database listing the total number of units distributed / installed under the PoA/VPA.</p> <p>Ex-post monitoring (sampling surveys) will be carried out to determine % of users reporting money savings due to reduced purchased fuel consumption.</p>	+ve

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
	purchased fuel consumption	money saved for other important tasks.		
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	% users reporting an operational ICS / WPS in project	Beneficiaries with working ICS / WPS is a direct indicator for population serviced with clean fuel / technology.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine proportion of operational ICS / WPS	ve
Economic and technological development				
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	% users reporting time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption / cooking time / water boiling time in project	The qualitative assessment of reduction in cooking time/reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time is a direct indicator of reduction of time spent in unpaid work by those engaged in cooking / water boiling.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine if there has been a reduction in cooking time / reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time after shifting to ICS / WPS.	ve
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Number of male / female numbers of employment created by project	Recording the number of employments generated is a direct indicator of earnings of the employee.	Recording the number of employees (male / female) in the project under administrative, sales, production and management position	ve

Local Stakeholder Consultation – Overall Evaluation

Question: What is your impression of the Design / Stakeholder Consultation?	It is a welcome development
Question: What do you like about the PoA / VPA?	It will help reduce pollution
Question: What do you not like about the PoA / VPA?	None

Annex 2 – PoA / VPA Stakeholder Feedback Consultation Form

NAME:	TIMI TORE OLOGUNOYE		
Organization:	GREEN ENERGY BIO FUELS	Contact:	08109064824

Please select the appropriate category from the table below:

Category Code	Category	
A	Local people, communities and or representatives directly / indirectly impacted by the project	✓
B	Stakeholders with land-tenure rights within or adjacent to the project	
C	Local policy makers and representatives of local authorities	
D	DNA representative of the host country	
E	Local non-governmental organizations, women groups working on topics relevant to your project	
F	The local Gold Standard expert who is located closest to your project location (help@golstandard.org)	
G	Relevant international Gold Standard Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) supporters, with a representation in your region and ALL GS NGO Supporters located in the host country of the project.	
H	Other similar project developers in the region	
I	Vendors / Suppliers to CME	✓

Stakeholder Feedback – SDG Monitoring Plan

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
Environment				
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services and ambient air pollution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> % users reporting reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS % users reporting reduction in smoke/PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS. 	<p>Reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to project ICS is a direct indicator of reduction in adverse health effects related to water-borne diseases.</p> <p>Reduction in PM/smoke emissions is a direct indicator of reduction of exposure to IAP resulting in reduced mortality rate due to pulmonary diseases.</p>	<p>Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in smoke and PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS and reduction in incidence of diarrhoea and water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS.</p>	+ve

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	% WPS distributed / installed providing safe drinking water quality after installation.	% WPS providing safe drinking water quality is a direct indicator to measure contribution to SDG 6.1.1	Ex-post Monitoring – Water quality tests conducted on sampling basis to identify % devices providing safe drinking water	+ve.
12.2.2 - Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Average % Fuel savings reported by users in the project after shifting to project device	Fuel saving is the direct indicator of reduction in material consumption per capita	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	+ve
13.2.1 Amount of CO2e emissions reduced by the project per year	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	+ve
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	% users reporting reduced use of biomass fuel for water boiling and clean cooking after shifting to project device	% user's reporting fuel saving is the direct indicator of progress towards sustainable forest management and avoided deforestation	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture % users' reporting reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	
Social development				
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Total Number of ICS / WPS distributed / installed under the project as an indicator of providing basic service access to households and institutions % users reporting money savings due to reduction in 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The PoA/VPA results in increased access to basic services (clean cooking and safe drinking water), new technology (improved stoves and low-carbon water purification technologies). The number of systems distributed is a direct indicator of the same. The PoA/VPA reduces poverty by reducing purchased fuel consumption providing options to project beneficiaries to utilize 	<p>CME shall maintain an ICS / WPS sales database listing the total number of units distributed / installed under the PoA/VPA.</p> <p>Ex-post monitoring (sampling surveys) will be carried out to determine % of users reporting money savings due to reduced purchased fuel consumption.</p>	+ve.

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
	purchased fuel consumption	money saved for other important tasks.		
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	% users reporting an operational ICS / WPS in project	Beneficiaries with working ICS / WPS is a direct indicator for population serviced with clean fuel / technology.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine proportion of operational ICS / WPS	+ve.
Economic and technological development				
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	% users reporting time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption / cooking time / water boiling time in project	The qualitative assessment of reduction in cooking time/reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time is a direct indicator of reduction of time spent in unpaid work by those engaged in cooking / water boiling.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine if there has been a reduction in cooking time / reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time after shifting to ICS / WPS.	+ve
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Number of male / female numbers of employment created by project	Recording the number of employments generated is a direct indicator of earnings of the employee.	Recording the number of employees (male / female) in the project under administrative, sales, production and management position	+ve.

Local Stakeholder Consultation – Overall Evaluation

Question: What is your impression of the Design / Stakeholder Consultation?	It's O.K
Question: What do you like about the PoA / VPA?	It will reduce mortality rate
Question: What do you not like about the PoA / VPA?	nothing.

Annex 2 – PoA / VPA Stakeholder Feedback Consultation Form

NAME:	UMAR FAROUK ABULRASHEED		
Organization:	BAFIA STOVES	Contact:	08156586766

Please select the appropriate category from the table below:

Category Code	Category	
A	Local people, communities and or representatives directly / indirectly impacted by the project	✓
B	Stakeholders with land-tenure rights within or adjacent to the project	
C	Local policy makers and representatives of local authorities	
D	DNA representative of the host country	
E	Local non-governmental organizations, women groups working on topics relevant to your project	
F	The local Gold Standard expert who is located closest to your project location (help@golstandard.org)	
G	Relevant international Gold Standard Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) supporters, with a representation in your region and ALL GS NGO Supporters located in the host country of the project.	
H	Other similar project developers in the region	
I	Vendors / Suppliers to CME	✓

Stakeholder Feedback – SDG Monitoring Plan

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
Environment				
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services and ambient air pollution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> % users reporting reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS % users reporting reduction in smoke/PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS. 	<p>Reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to project ICS is a direct indicator of reduction in adverse health effects related to water-borne diseases.</p> <p>Reduction in PM/smoke emissions is a direct indicator of reduction of exposure to IAP resulting in reduced mortality rate due to pulmonary diseases.</p>	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in smoke and PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS and reduction in incidence of diarrhoea and water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS.	

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	% WPS distributed / installed providing safe drinking water quality after installation.	% WPS providing safe drinking water quality is a direct indicator to measure contribution to SDG 6.1.1	Ex-post Monitoring – Water quality tests conducted on sampling basis to identify % devices providing safe drinking water	
12.2.2 - Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Average % Fuel savings reported by users in the project after shifting to project device	Fuel saving is the direct indicator of reduction in material consumption per capita	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	+ve
13.2.1 Amount of CO2e emissions reduced by the project per year	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	% users reporting reduced use of biomass fuel for water boiling and clean cooking after shifting to project device	% user's reporting fuel saving is the direct indicator of progress towards sustainable forest management and avoided deforestation	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture % users' reporting reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	
Social development				
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Total Number of ICS / WPS distributed / installed under the project as an indicator of providing basic service access to households and institutions % users reporting money savings due to reduction in 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The PoA/VPA results in increased access to basic services (clean cooking and safe drinking water), new technology (improved stoves and low-carbon water purification technologies). The number of systems distributed is a direct indicator of the same. The PoA/VPA reduces poverty by reducing purchased fuel consumption providing options to project beneficiaries to utilize 	<p>CME shall maintain an ICS / WPS sales database listing the total number of units distributed / installed under the PoA/VPA.</p> <p>Ex-post monitoring (sampling surveys) will be carried out to determine % of users reporting money savings due to reduced purchased fuel consumption.</p>	+ve

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
	purchased fuel consumption	money saved for other important tasks.		
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	% users reporting an operational ICS / WPS in project	Beneficiaries with working ICS / WPS is a direct indicator for population serviced with clean fuel / technology.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine proportion of operational ICS / WPS	+ve
Economic and technological development				
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	% users reporting time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption / cooking time / water boiling time in project	The qualitative assessment of reduction in cooking time/reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time is a direct indicator of reduction of time spent in unpaid work by those engaged in cooking / water boiling.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine if there has been a reduction in cooking time / reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time after shifting to ICS / WPS.	+ve
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Number of male / female numbers of employment created by project	Recording the number of employments generated is a direct indicator of earnings of the employee.	Recording the number of employees (male / female) in the project under administrative, sales, production and management position	+ve

Local Stakeholder Consultation – Overall Evaluation

Question: What is your impression of the Design / Stakeholder Consultation?	Impactful
Question: What do you like about the PoA / VPA?	Comprehensive.
Question: What do you not like about the PoA / VPA?	None

Annex 2 – PoA / VPA Stakeholder Feedback Consultation Form

NAME:	Yusuf Umar		
Organization:	CCDRN	Contact:	08035989767

Please select the appropriate category from the table below:

Category Code	Category	
A	Local people, communities and or representatives directly / indirectly impacted by the project	✓
B	Stakeholders with land-tenure rights within or adjacent to the project	
C	Local policy makers and representatives of local authorities	
D	DNA representative of the host country	
E	Local non-governmental organizations, women groups working on topics relevant to your project	✓
F	The local Gold Standard expert who is located closest to your project location (help@golstandard.org)	
G	Relevant international Gold Standard Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) supporters, with a representation in your region and ALL GS NGO Supporters located in the host country of the project.	
H	Other similar project developers in the region	
I	Vendors / Suppliers to CME	

Stakeholder Feedback – SDG Monitoring Plan

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
Environment				
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services and ambient air pollution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> % users reporting reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS % users reporting reduction in smoke/PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS. 	<p>Reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to project ICS is a direct indicator of reduction in adverse health effects related to water-borne diseases.</p> <p>Reduction in PM/smoke emissions is a direct indicator of reduction of exposure to IAP resulting in reduced mortality rate due to pulmonary diseases.</p>	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in smoke and PM emissions after shifting to project ICS/WPS and reduction in incidence of diarrhoea and water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS.	Positive

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	% WPS distributed / installed providing safe drinking water quality after installation.	% WPS providing safe drinking water quality is a direct indicator to measure contribution to SDG 6.1.1	Ex-post Monitoring – Water quality tests conducted on sampling basis to identify % devices providing safe drinking water	Positive
12.2.2 - Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Average % Fuel savings reported by users in the project after shifting to project device	Fuel saving is the direct indicator of reduction in material consumption per capita	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	Positive
13.2.1 Amount of CO2e emissions reduced by the project per year	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	Positive
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	% users reporting reduced use of biomass fuel for water boiling and clean cooking after shifting to project device	% user's reporting fuel saving is the direct indicator of progress towards sustainable forest management and avoided deforestation	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture % users' reporting reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS/WPS.	Positive
Social development				
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Total Number of ICS / WPS distributed / installed under the project as an indicator of providing basic service access to households and institutions % users reporting money savings due to reduction in 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The PoA/VPA results in increased access to basic services (clean cooking and safe drinking water), new technology (improved stoves and low-carbon water purification technologies). The number of systems distributed is a direct indicator of the same. The PoA/VPA reduces poverty by reducing purchased fuel consumption providing options to project beneficiaries to utilize 	<p>CME shall maintain an ICS / WPS sales database listing the total number of units distributed / installed under the PoA/VPA.</p> <p>Ex-post monitoring (sampling surveys) will be carried out to determine % of users reporting money savings due to reduced purchased fuel consumption.</p>	Positive

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
	purchased fuel consumption	money saved for other important tasks.		
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology	% users reporting an operational ICS / WPS in project	Beneficiaries with working ICS / WPS is a direct indicator for population serviced with clean fuel / technology.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine proportion of operational ICS / WPS	Positive
Economic and technological development				
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	% users reporting time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption / cooking time / water boiling time in project	The qualitative assessment of reduction in cooking time/reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time is a direct indicator of reduction of time spent in unpaid work by those engaged in cooking / water boiling.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine if there has been a reduction in cooking time / reduction in fuel collection time / water boiling time after shifting to ICS / WPS.	Positive
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Number of male / female numbers of employment created by project	Recording the number of employments generated is a direct indicator of earnings of the employee.	Recording the number of employees (male / female) in the project under administrative, sales, production and management position	Positive

Local Stakeholder Consultation – Overall Evaluation

Question: What is your impression of the Design / Stakeholder Consultation?	It helps economic area of health and household economic.
Question: What do you like about the PoA / VPA?	It ensures safe access to safe water
Question: What do you not like about the PoA / VPA?	It's not adequate because people cannot just rely on what we are bringing.

Annex 2: Non-Technical Summary - English

GS PoA 11189: “Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme”

Non-Technical Summary / Project Information Note

Introduction

The purpose of proposed PoA is dissemination of improved cooking stoves and low-carbon water purification technologies to households, communities, and institutions in Nigeria and Kenya.

In Nigeria, only 11.7% of the population have access to piped water, with only 3.5% population having access to piped water within their homes¹.

In Nigeria, 69% of households use some type of solid fuel for cooking. In rural, 82.6% household use firewood while 2.6% use charcoal and in urban, 36.8% of household use firewood and 9.3% of households use charcoal for cooking². Exposure to cooking smoke is greater when cooking takes place inside the house rather than in a separate building or outdoors. In 40% of households, cooking is done in the house (48% in urban areas and 34% in rural areas)³. As per the Nigeria Living Standard Survey, 2018/19, only 5% of target household have access to improved biomass cookstove⁴.

In Kenya, only 36.8% of the population have access to piped water, with only 22.8% population having access to piped water within their homes.

Nationwide 54.6% and 14.6% of Kenya’s household population utilize firewood and charcoal for cooking respectively thereby exerting enormous pressure on the environment⁵. 84.3% of rural and 16.1% of urban households use firewood for cooking⁶. On the other hand, 8.9% of rural and 21.9 % of urban households use charcoal for cooking⁷. Thus, cooking/water boiling using solid biomass fuel over traditional inefficient stoves remains the prominent cooking practice.

The project ICSs will significantly reduce non-renewable biomass fuel / fossil fuel consumption for cooking. The project water purification system (WPS) will result in elimination/reduction of non-renewable biomass and fossil fuels usage for water boiling. This will result in significant improvement in indoor air pollution associated with use of solid biomass / fossil fuel based inefficient cooking which has a direct correlation with respiratory illness and mortality rates, especially among women and children, worldwide.

For further details on the PoA-DD and associated VPA-DDs, please refer to the following:

Document	Web-link
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PoA-DD• VPA-DD (WPS)<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Nigeria - VPA 01 - 30○ Kenya - VPA 31 – 47• VPA-DD (ICS)<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Nigeria – VPA 48	https://www.dropbox.com/sh/fd0au1j4yoiqy32/AADYdReC-BORBVMn6kj9tQ110a?dl=0

Please note that these documents are public only for 60 days period. Please copy past the link in your browser and allow firewall permissions, if any.

¹ Table 2.1.1, Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey 2018, Report, published in October 2019

² Table 2.4, Nigeria DHS 2018, published in October 2019,

³ Page 15, Nigeria DHS 2018, published in October 2019,

⁴ Table 7.8, Nigeria living standard 2018/2019, published in July 2020

⁵ Table 3.18 Basic Report Based on 2015/16 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey published in March 2018

⁶ Table 3.18 Basic Report Based on 2015/16 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey published in March 2018

⁷ Table 3.18 Basic Report Based on 2015/16 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey published in March 2018

Implementation / Management framework of the PoA/VPAs

Impact Carbon is the Coordinating/Managing Entity for the PoA and is responsible for overall Programme execution and management, raising awareness, technological promotion, quality control, extension services, general monitoring and reporting.

The responsibility of the CME is as follows, but not limited to the following:

- Communication with VPA implementors, operating partners and other stakeholders; overall project coordination.
- Implement management and procedural changes, if any, as deemed necessary.
- Reviewing and continually improving performance of the PoA
- Assessment and Addressal of Grievances received, a applicable

The responsibility of the VPA Implementer (VPAI) is as follows, but not limited to the following:

- Coordinating the responsibilities of all entities involved (local sales and distribution partner (SDP), suppliers, field measurement personnel etc.) in the implementation of VPAs
- Ensure that end users (institutions) are aware of, and have agreed, that their WPS unit is being subscribed to the PoA through informational material, trainings, social media and in contractual agreements.
- Applying provisions to ensure that there is no double counting of any unit /VPA.
- Providing training/guidance/instructions to local sales and distribution partners (SDP) regarding the operation of the VPA and document management process
- Manage Field measurement personnel training
- Coordinating ex-post monitoring activities as directed by CDM, collecting monitoring data accurately and sharing monitored data with the CME

The responsibility of the local sales and distribution partner (SDP) is as follows, but not limited to following:

- Sales and distribution of project devices
- Compiling the list of units installed / distributed along with other required information and transfer the same to VPAI
- Conduct ex-post monitoring as per the guidance/training provided by the VPAI

For each ICS / WPS installation/distribution, the end user signs an agreement/sales receipts transferring the ownership of credits to CME.

Baseline Scenario

In the absence of the project activity, the baseline scenario would be the use of non-renewable biomass / fossil fuels for meeting equivalent thermal energy needs (for cooking and/or water boiling) using traditional cookstoves.

Geographic Boundary of the PoA/VPAs

The boundary for the PoA in terms of a geographical area is defined as the political boundary of Nigeria and Kenya. All the VPAs shall be implemented within the geographical boundary of the PoA.

Technological Details

A typical project ICS is composed of an insulated combustion chamber which is enclosed by a metal casing. The ICS shall have an average thermal efficiency above 20%; can reduce fuel consumption by >50%; and have an expected lifespan of up to 10 years. Examples of improved cooking technologies to be included in the PoA, not limited to, are as follows:

1. Improved woodfuel biomass cookstoves
2. Improved charcoal biomass cookstoves

3. LPG stoves
4. Induction stoves
5. Renewable stoves (solar cookers, heat retentions devices)

Each WPS achieves the water quality defined in relevant national standards or international guidelines for drinking water quality. The proposed WPSs models under the VPAs reduce dependency on the conventional water purification technique (i.e., boiling). Examples of WPS technologies to be included in the PoA, not limited to, are as follows:

1. Water filters: ceramic, membrane, sand, activated carbon, etc. filter types
2. Solar disinfection devices
3. Chemical disinfection: use chemical(s) to disinfect water, such as chlorination
4. Ultrafiltration systems: filtration through semipermeable membrane
5. Ultraviolet (UV) disinfection devices (may require external power supply)
6. Reverse osmosis systems (may require external power supply)

Summary of Sustainable Development Goals Impacts

Sustainable Development Goals Targeted	Relevance	SDG Impact Parameter
13 Climate Action (mandatory)	The PoA/VPA contributes towards avoidance of GHG emissions from replacement of fossil fuel / non-renewable biomass-based cooking /water boiling.	13.2.1 Amount of CO ₂ e emissions reduced by the project per year
SDG: 1 No Poverty 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	The PoA/VPA by dissemination of ICS / WPS to households, communities, and institutions avoids use of non-renewable biomass and fossil fuels. Thus, the PoA/VPA results in increased access to basic services (clean cooking and safe drinking water), new technology (improved stoves and low-carbon water purification technologies) as well as reduces poverty by reducing purchased fuel consumption.	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services Indicator: 1. Total number of premises with at least one WPS distributed / installed and Total number of ICS distributed / installed under the project as an indicator of providing basic service access to households and institutions 2. % Users reporting money savings due to reduction in purchased fuel consumption
SDG: 3 Good Health and Well-Being 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.	The PoA/VPA by dissemination of ICS results in reduction in exposure to indoor air pollutants associated with biomass fuel based traditional cooking and by dissemination of WPS results in reduction of unsafe water and lack of hygiene associated drinking of untreated water.	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services and ambient air pollution Indicator:

	Thus, PoA/VPA will reduce adverse health effects attributed to exposure to IAP associated with inefficient cooking and reduction in water-borne diseases associated with unsafe water consumption.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. % Sampled beneficiaries reporting reduction in incidence of diarrhoea and water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS 2. % Users reporting reduction in smoke/PM emissions after shifting to project ICS.
5 Gender Equality 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.	The PoA/VPA by dissemination of ICS / WPS to households, communities, and institutions aids faster cooking. Thus, the PoA/VPA results in time savings from fuel collection for cooking.	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location Indicator: % Users reporting time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption for cooking
SDG: 6 Clean Water and sanitation 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	The PoA/VPA involves dissemination of WPS for treating drinking water to households, communities, and institutions, providing easy access to clean and safe drinking water to end users.	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services Indicator: % WPS distributed / installed providing safe drinking water quality
SDG: 7 Affordable and Clean Energy 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	The PoA/VPA involves dissemination of clean, modern technology for cooking and water boiling, by using available energy sources more efficiently.	7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology Indicator: % users reporting an operational ICS / WPS in project
SDG: 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	The PoA/VPA results in generating employment for marketing / sales and distribution / technical / other employees.	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities Indicator: Number of male / female numbers of employment created by project
GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	ICS included in the PoA/VPA will reduce the consumption of non-renewable biomass in participant households by as much as 50%, depending on stove model.	12.2.2 – Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP

<p>GOAL 15: Life on Land 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally</p>	<p>ICS included in the PoA will reduce the consumption of non-renewable biomass in participating facilities and will contribute towards reducing deforestation.</p>	<p>Indicator: Average % Fuel savings reported by users in the project after shifting to project device</p> <p>15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management</p> <p>Indicator: Wood fuel eq savings reported by user in the project after shifting to ICS</p>
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For GOAL 2: Zero Hunger, GOAL 4: Quality Education, GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, GOAL 10: Reduced Inequality, GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, GOAL 14: Life Below Water, GOAL 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions, GOAL 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal – no significant direct impact is envisaged.

Target audience for the use of technology

The primary target population of the distributed technology is those who use traditional cooking methods and/or conventional water purification techniques (i.e., boiling) or use untreated water owing to suppressed demand. The institutional applications may include schools, colleges, hostels etc. Community applications may include restaurants, community centers, villages, offices, or health centers, i.e., applications with daily variable users.

The PoA will also target ICS / WPS suppliers, NGOs etc. While sales representatives are a key to ensure the installation and distribution of the technology directly to the end users, institutional buyers (NGOs, social service groups, corporate or micro-finance cooperatives etc.) can assist in bridging the gap in the supply chain and making the technology more accessible.

Continuous Input/ Grievance Mechanism

Method	Include all details of Chosen Method (s) so that they may be understood and, where relevant, used by readers.
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book	The grievance mechanism is in place as per the table shown below. Impact Carbon engages office-based staff to collect feedback from existing customers on a regular basis. End users / stakeholders with no access to internet, may reach the designated contact person in the country offices to record their Continuous input / Grievance in the Continuous input / Grievance Expression process book placed at head office. This is expected to be the most effective input/grievance mechanism.
Telephone access	In order to facilitate the flow of information stakeholders can use the following <u>local phone number of the country offices:</u> Impact Carbon (Kenya): +254 71551 9678 Impact Carbon (Nigeria): +234 90634 63697
Internet/email access	People will also be able to provide feedback via the below email address: info@impactcarbon.org , feedback@impactcarbon.org , Gold Standard general info email address: help@goldstandard.org

Contact Details

In case of any queries or need for further technical detail and project information, please contact:

Evan Haigler

Impact Carbon

ehaigler@impactcarbon.org

Rohit Lohia

Climate Secure India Private Limited

info@climate-secure.com

Annex 1 – PoA Design Consultation Feedback form

Please provide your kind responses against each question

Feedback from stakeholders

NAME:

Organization:

Contact:

Please select the appropriate category that describes you or your organization from the table below:

Category Code	Category	✓
A	Local people, communities and or representatives directly / indirectly impacted by the project	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	Stakeholders with land-tenure rights within or adjacent to the project	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	Local policy makers and representatives of local authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>
D	DNA representative of the host country	<input type="checkbox"/>
E	Local non-governmental organizations, women groups working on topics relevant to your project	<input type="checkbox"/>
F	The local Gold Standard expert who is located closest to your project location (help@goldstandard.org)	<input type="checkbox"/>
G	Relevant international Gold Standard Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) supporters, with a representation in your region and ALL GS NGO Supporters located in the host country of the project.	<input type="checkbox"/>
H	Other similar project developers in the region	<input type="checkbox"/>
I	Vendors / Suppliers to CME	<input type="checkbox"/>

1. Are you already aware of improved biomass cook stove and low-carbon water purification technologies as a technology? If yes, please mention the source of information.

2. Kindly provide feedback, if any, on the design of the proposed programme and suggestions towards an improvement.

3. Kindly provide feedback, if any, on the expected impacts of the programme.

4. Kindly provide feedback, if any, if the proposed programme's is in line with the national or regional sustainable development goals or priorities.

5. Would you recommend any group/institution to be involved in the programme? If yes, please provide name of the institution and why it may be included in the programme?

6. Kindly provide a feedback on implementation/institutional framework of the proposed programme.

7. Kindly provide feedback, if any, on the programmes' interaction with other similar initiatives in the region/within the programme boundary and any anticipated potential conflict of interest. Please give details of any interaction identified.

8. Please suggest at which level should the stakeholders be conducted i.e., at programme (PoA) level or activity (VPA) level. Kindly explain your choice.

9. Any other feedback (technology, geographical spread/ location etc)?

Annex 2 – PoA / VPA Stakeholder Feedback Consultation Form

NAME:	
Organization:	Contact:

Please select the appropriate category from the table below:

Category Code	Category	✓
A	Local people, communities and or representatives directly / indirectly impacted by the project	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	Stakeholders with land-tenure rights within or adjacent to the project	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	Local policy makers and representatives of local authorities	<input type="checkbox"/>
D	DNA representative of the host country	<input type="checkbox"/>
E	Local non-governmental organizations, women groups working on topics relevant to your project	<input type="checkbox"/>
F	The local Gold Standard expert who is located closest to your project location (help@golstandard.org)	<input type="checkbox"/>
G	Relevant international Gold Standard Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) supporters, with a representation in your region and ALL GS NGO Supporters located in the host country of the project.	<input type="checkbox"/>
H	Other similar project developers in the region	<input type="checkbox"/>
I	Vendors / Suppliers to CME	<input type="checkbox"/>

Stakeholder Feedback – SDG Monitoring Plan

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
Environment				
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene	1. % Sampled beneficiaries reporting reduction in incidence of diarrhoea and water	Reduction in incidence of diarrhoea / water borne diseases etc. after shifting to project WPS is a direct indicator of reduction in adverse health effects related to water-borne diseases.	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in smoke and	

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
(exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services and ambient air pollution	borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS 2. % Of users reporting reduction in smoke, PM, soot emissions after shifting to the project ICS	After shifting to project WPS Reduction in PM/smoke emissions is a direct indicator of reduction of exposure to IAP resulting in reduced mortality rate due to pulmonary diseases.	PM emissions after shifting to project ICS and reduction in incidence of diarrhea and water borne diseases etc. after shifting to the project WPS.	
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	% WPS distributed / installed providing safe drinking water quality	% WPS providing safe drinking water quality is a direct indicator to measure contribution to SDG 6.1.1	Ex-post Monitoring – Water quality tests conducted on sampling basis to identify % devices providing safe drinking water	
12.2.2 - Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP	Average % fuel savings reported by users in the PoA after shifting to ICS	Fuel saving is the direct indicator of reduction in material consumption per capita	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to capture information on users' perception on reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS.	
13.2.1 Amount of CO2e emissions reduced by the project per year	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	As per GS methodology applied	

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management	Wood fuel eq savings reported by user in the project after shifting to ICS	Wood fuel eq savings reported by user is the direct indicator of progress towards sustainable forest management and avoided deforestation	Ex-post Monitoring Surveys conducted to reduction in fuel consumption after shifting to project ICS.	
Social development				
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Total number of premises with at least one WPS distributed / installed and Total number of ICS distributed / installed under the project as an indicator of providing basic service access to households and institutions % Users reporting money savings due to reduction in purchased fuel consumption 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The PoA/VPA results in increased access to basic services (clean cooking and safe drinking water), new technology (improved stoves and low-carbon water purification technologies). The number of systems distributed is a direct indicator of the same. The PoA/VPA reduces poverty by reducing purchased fuel consumption providing options to project beneficiaries to utilize money saved for other important tasks. 	<p>CME shall maintain an ICS / WPS sales database listing the total number of units distributed / installed under the PoA/VPA.</p> <p>Ex-post monitoring (sampling surveys) will be carried out to determine % of users reporting money savings due to reduced purchased fuel consumption.</p>	
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on	% Users reporting an operational ICS / WPS in project	Beneficiaries with working ICS / WPS is a direct indicator for population serviced with clean fuel / technology.	Ex-post sampling-based survey to determine proportion of operational ICS / WPS	

GS SDG Indicator	Possible parameter	Chosen Parameter and Justification	Monitoring procedure	Please provide comments, if any on adequacy of monitoring procedure and comment on the SDG impact (+ve / neutral / -ve)
clean fuels and technology				
Economic and technological development				
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	% Users reporting time saving due to reduction in collected fuel consumption for cooking	The qualitative assessment of reduction in cooking time/reduction in fuel collection time is a direct indicator of reduction of time spent in unpaid work by those engaged in cooking.	Ex-post sampling-based questionnaire survey to determine if there has been a reduction in cooking time / reduction in fuel collection time after shifting to ICS.	
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	Number of male / female numbers of employment created by project	Recording the number of employments generated is a direct indicator of earnings of the employee.	Recording the number of employees (male / female) in the project under administrative, sales, production and management position	

Local Stakeholder Consultation – Overall Evaluation

Question: What is your impression of the Design / Stakeholder Consultation?	
Question: What do you like about the PoA / VPA?	
Question: What do you not like about the PoA / VPA?	

Annex 2: Non-Technical Summary - Swahili

GS PoA 11189: “Improved Cookstove and Safe Water Programme”

Muhtasari usio wa kifundi/Ufahamu kuhusu mradi.

Utangulizi

Kusudi kuu la PoA inayotarajiwa ni kusambaza jiko zinazozingatia mazingara na teknolojia ya kusafisha maji yenye viwango vya chini vya kaboni kwa nyumba, jamii, na taasisi nchini Nigeria na Kenya.

Nchini Nigeria, ni asilimia (%) 11.7 wanapata maji ya mfereji na asilimia (%) 3.5 ya idadi ya watu wakipata maji hayo manyumbani mwao. Nchini Nigeria, asilimia (%) 69 ya nyumba mbali mbali hutumia aina moja au nyingine ya kawi imara kwa kupika. Mashambani, asilimia (%) 82.6 ya nyumba hutumia kuni ilihali asilimia (%) 2.6 hutumia makaa na mijini, asilimia (%) 36.8 ya nyumba hutumia kuni na 9.3 (%) ya nyumba hutumia makaa kwa kupika. Kuathirika na moshi wa kupika ni mkubwa upishi ukifanyika ndani ya nyumba bali na jengo tofauti au inje. Katika nyumba asilimia (%) 40, upishi unafanyika katika nyumba (48% sehemu za mijini na 34% mashambani). Kulingana na utafiti wa hali ya maisha kule Nigeria, 2018/19, ni asilimia (%) 5 ya nyumba zilizolengwa wameweza kupata jiko la kawi la kisasa.

Nchini Kenya, ni asilimia (%) 36.8 ya idadi ya watu wanoweza kupata maji ya mfereji, asilimia (%) 22.8 ikiwa inawezakupata maji ya mfereji katika nyumba zao. Katika taifa lote ni asilimia (%) 54.6 na 14.6% ya idadi ya watu nchini Kenya inayotumia kuni na makaa kwa kupika kwa mpigo, basi kuweka msukumo mkubwa kwa mazingira. Asilimia (%) 84.3 ya nyumba mashambani na asilimia (%) 16.1 ya nyumba za mjini hutumia kuni kwa kupika. Upande mwingine, asilimia (%) 8.9 of rural and asilimia (%) 21.9 ya nyumba za mjini hutumia makaa kwa kupika. Kwa hivyo, kupika/kuchemsha maji kwa kutumia kawi thabiti ya majani.

1. Taswira 2.1.1. Utafiti wa Demographia na afya 2018-Nigeria, reporti iliyochapishwa Oktoba 2019.
2. Taswira 2.4, Nigeria DHS 2018, iliyochapishwa Oktoba 2019.
3. Taswira 2.4, Nigeria DHS 2018, iliyochapishwa Oktoba 2019
4. Ukurasa 15, viwango vya maisha Nigeria 2018/2019, iliyochapishwa July, 2020.
5. Taswira 3.18. Ripoti ya kimsingi 2015/16- utafiti wa jumla wa mipangilio ya matumizi (bageti) iliyochapishwa Machi, 2018.
6. Taswira 3.18. Ripoti ya kimsingi 2015/16- utafiti wa jumla wa mipangilio ya matumizi (bageti) iliyochapishwa Machi, 2018.
7. Taswira 3.18. Ripoti ya kimsingi 2015/16- utafiti wa jumla wa mipangilio ya matumizi (bageti) iliyochapishwa Machi, 2018.

Mradi huuwa ICS utapunguza pakubwa kawi isiyoweza kutumika tena ya utumizi wa mafuta kwa kupikaa. Mradi wa kusafisha maji (WPS) utaweza kutoa/kupunguza kawi isiyoweza kutumika tena ya mafuta kwa kuchemsha maji. Hii italeti manufaa makubwa katika hali ya kuchafua mazingira ya angaa ya ndani inayotokana na kawi za mafuta ambazo sio nzuri na zinaathiri moja kwa moja magonjwa ya kupumuwa na vifo vya watoto wachanga, haswa kati ya wanawake na watoto, kote duniani.

Document	Web-Link
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• POA-DD• VPA-DD (WPS)<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Nigeria – VPA 01-30○ Kenya – VPA 31-47• VPA-DD (ICS)<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Nigeria – VPA 48	https://www.dropbox.com/sh/fd0au1j4yoiqy32/AADYdReCBORBVMn6kj9tQ110a?dl=0

[Tafadhali kumbuka ya kwamba stakabadhi hizi ziko kwa upande wa uma kwa muda wa siku 60 pekee yake. Tafadhali chapisha mwelekeo huo na uruhusu kinga \(firewall\) za kimtandao, kama zipo.](#)

Utekelezaji/Usimamizi wa PoA/VPAs

Impact Carbon ndio taasisi inayoelekeza/chombo simamizi cha PoA na ndio itakayosimamia utekelezaji na usimamizi, ufahamu, kuhusiha teknolojia, kudhibiti viwango, huduma za kuongezea, uelekevu na uandalizi wa ripoti.

Jukumu la CME ni kama ifuatavyo, lakini hazimalizikii hapa;

- Mawasiliano na watekelezi wa VPA, watendakazi wengine na wadau; usimamizi wa jumla wa mradi huu.
- Kutekeleza mabadiliko ya usimamizi na uelekevu, kama yatahitajika.
- Kuhakiki na kuboresha mara kwa mara utendakazi wa PoA.
- Kupima na kutatua matatizo yanayo ibuka inavyo paswa.

Majukumu ya mtekelezaji wa VPA (VPAI) ni kama ifwatavyo, lakini hazimalizikii hapa;

- Kuhamasisha majukumu ya wahusika wote (Wauzaji na wasambazaji wa mashinani (SDP), Muuzaji wa jumla, watendakazi wan je n.k.) katika ketekeleza VPA.
- Kuhakikisha ya kwamba wanaotumia (taasisi) wanaelewa na kukubali kwamba chombo chao cha WPS kimeandikishwa na PoA kupitia stakabadhi zisizo rasmi, mafundisho, mitandao ya kijamii na kuzingatia kandarasi zilizo afikiwa.
- Kutumia utoaji wa vile vilioko kuhakikisha chombo (VPA) chochote kile hakihesabiwi mara mbili.
- Kutoa mafunzo/uelekezaji/maagizo kwa wauzaji na wasambazaji tunaofanya na wao (SDP) kuhusu oparesheni ya VPA na usimamizi wa stakabadhi.
- Usimamizi wa mafundisho wa wafanyikazi za mashinani.
- Kuelekeza kazi na kuhakiki kazi jinsi anavyoelekezwa na CDM, kukusanya takwimu kwa ufasaha na kushiriki na CME.

Jukumu la wauzaji na wasambazaji wa mashinani (SDP) ni kama ifuatavyo, lakini hazimaliziiki hapa ni:

- Mauzo na usamabazaji wa vifaa vya mradi.
- Kuorodhesha vyombo vilivyo ekezwa/samabazwa pamoja na ufahamu wowote unaohitajika na kushiriki haya na VPAI.
Kufanya mafunzo ya uhakiki kwa wale walioko kulingana na maagizo/mafunzo yanayotolewa na VPAI.

Kwa kila ICS/WPS inayowekwa/sambazwa, mwenye kutumia anaweka sahihi makubaliano/resiti za mauzo akiweka umiliki kwa CME.

Mtizamo wa kimsingi

Pasipokuweco mipango ya mradi, mtizamo wa kimsingi utakuwa matumizi ya kawi ya mafuta isiyotumika tena kwa kutosheleza mahitaji ya kawi mbadala (kwa kupika na/au kuchemsha maji) kwa kutumia stovu za kitamaduni.

Mipaka ya kiasili ya PoA/VPAs

Mipaka ya PoA kulingana sehemu za kiasili inaelezwa kulingana na mipaka ya kisiasa ya Nigeria na Kenya. VPA zote zitatekelezwa kulingana na mipaka ya kiasili ya PoA.

Maelezo ya kiteknologia

Mradi wa ICS wa kawaida una chumba cha moto kilicho na haliya kudhibiti moto kikiwa ndani ya chombo cha chuma.. ICS itakuwa na nyusi za uhakika juu ya asilimia (%) 20; inaweza kupunguza

matumizi ya kawi ya mafuta kwa kiwango cha asilimia (%) 50; na kueza kutumika vizuri hadi miaka kumi (10). Mifano ya teknolojia iliyoimarika inatakojumuishwa kwa PoA, pasipo kumaliza hapa ni;

1. Jiko za kuni zilizo na matumizi bora zaidi.
2. Jiko za makaa zilizo imarika zaidi.
3. Jiko za gesi. (LPG)
4. Jiko zenye matumizi ya kawi ya chini.
5. Jiko za kawi ya kutumika tena (jiko za solar, vyombo vya kuhifadhi joto)

Kila WPS inahitimu kiwango cha maji kinachohitajika kulingana na mwongozo wa kitaifa na kimataifa za viwango vya maji ya kunywa. Vigezo vya WPS chini ya VPA itapunguza hali ya kutegemea njia zinazojulikana za kutibu maji (kuchemsha). Mifano ya teknolojia ya WPS itakayotumika kwa PoA, lakini sio hii tu, ni kama ifuatavyo;

1. Vichungi vya maji, kauri, utando, changarawe, kabon tekelezi, n.k. Aina ya vichungi.
2. Vifaa vya kutoa uchafu na maambukizi kutoka kwa solar.
3. Kusafisha kwa njia ya kemikali: tumia kemikali kutoa uchafu kwa maji.
4. Mbinu za kusafisha kwa kugawanya vitu kwa kuruhusu zingine kupita na kuzuia zingine. Kugawanisha kwa kupitia utando.
5. Kusafisha kwa kutumia miale. (itahitaji matumizi ya stima).
6. Kubadilisha mtiririko wa maji. (unaweza hitaji stima)

Muhutajari wa lengo ya maendeleo na athiri yake.

Lengo ya maendeleo yanayotarajiwa	Umuhimu	SDG Kipimo cha athiri
13 Hatua ya tabianchi (Ya lazima)	PoA/VPA inachangia kuepuka uchafu wa CHG tokana na kubadilisha mafuta/kawi isiyoweza tumika tena /kuchemsha maji.	13.2.1 Kiasi cha uchafu wa Kabon inayopunguzwa na mradi kwa mwaka.
SDG: 1 Kutoa umasikini 1.4 kufikia mwaka 2030, kuhakikisha ya kwamba wanawake na wanaume wote, haswa masikini na wapweke, wana haki sawa za rasilimali za kiuchumi, pamoja na kupata huduma za kimsingi, umiliki na kuelekeza juu ya ardhi na mali ya aina nyingine, urithi, rasilimali asili, na teknolojia ya kisasa na huduma za fedha, ikijumuisha taasisi ndogo za kukopesha pesa.	PoA/VPA kwa kusambaza ICS/WPS kwa nyumba, jamii, na taasisi inazuia matumizi ya kawi isiyoweza tumika tena na mafuta ya kawaida. Matokeo ya PoA/VPA ni kuongezeka kupatikana kwa huduma za kimsingi (kupika kusafi na maji masafi ya kunywa), teknolojia mpya (jiko bora zaidi na teknolojia ya kabon ya kutibu maji) pamoja na kupunguza umasikini kwa kupunguza ununuzi wa kawi ya mafuta inayotumika.	1.4.1 Kipimo cha idadi ya watu wanaoishi kwa nyumba wakiweza kunufaika na huduma za kimsingi. Kiashiria: 1. Idadi jumla ya angalau WPS moja zilizosambaza/kuwekwa na nambari jumla ya ICS iliyosambazwa/kuwekwa chini ya mradi huu kama kiashiria cha kutoa huduma za kimsingi kwa nyumba na taasisi. 2. Asilimia ya wanaotumia wakipeana habari za kuhifadhi pesa sababu ya matumizi ya chini ya ununuzi wa kawi.
SDG: 3 Afya nzuri na wema 3.9 Kufikia mwaka wa 2030, kupunguza kwa njia kuu idadi ya vifo na magonjwa kutokana na kemikali hatari na hewa	PoA/VPA kwa kusambaza ICS matokeo ni kupunguza utambulizi wa kuadhiriwa na uchafu wa hewa ya ndani	3.9.2 Vifo vinavyotokana maji chafu, ukosefu wa usafi, {matumizi ya maji chafu, usafi kwa wote

chafu, maji na kuchafua mchanga. Na najisi.

unaoambatanishwa na kawi ya kitamaduni ya upishi wa kitamaduni na msambao wa WPS matokeo yake maji yasiyo safi na unywaji wa maji yasiyo safi sababu ya kutotibiwa.

Basi, PoA/VPA itapunguza madhara makubwa ya kiafya yanayotokana na IAP kwa sababu ya mbinu duni za kupunguza magonjwa yanayotokana na unywaji wa maji ambayo hayajatibiwa.

(WASH)), na uharibifu wa hewa.

Kiashiria:

1. Asilimia (%) iliyojaribiwa ya wanaonufaika habari za upungufu wa kipindupindu/ magonjwa yanayotokana na maji n.k. baada ya kuingia kwenye mradi wa WPS.
2. Asilimia (%) huripoti upungufu wa moshi/Uchafu wa PM baada ya kuhamia kwa mradi huu wa IC.

5 Usawa wa kijinsia
5.4 Tambua na kudhamini kazi za utunzi na za nyumbani pasipo malipo kupitia kwa huduma za uma, miundo msingi na kanuni ulinzi wa kijamii na kuhimiza kusaidiana majukumu kijamii inavofaa kitaifa.

PoA/VPA kwa kusambaza ICS / WPS kwa nyumba, jamii, na taasisi inasaidia upishi wa hara. Kumaanisha, PoA/VPA inaleta hali ya kuokoa wakati kutokana na kukusanya kawi na kupika.

5.4.1 Idadi ya muda unaotumika kwa kazi ya nyumbani na utunzi bila malipo, kwa jinsia, miaka na sehemu za makao.

Kiashiria:

Asilimia (%) wanaotumia wanapeana ripoti ya kuokoa wakati kutokana na upungufu wa kawi inayokusanywa ya kupika.

SDG: 6 Maji masafi usafi
6.1 Kufikia mwaka wa 2030, timiva matakwa ya kupeana maji masafi ya kunywa kote kwa usalama na nafuu kwa wote.

PoA/VPA inahusisha usambazaji wa ICS/WPS kwa nyumba, jamii na taasisi inasaidia kwa kupika haraka. Kwa hivyo, matokeo ya POA/VPA ni kukomboa wakati kutokana na kukusanya kawi ya kupika.

6.1.1 Idadi ya watu wanaotumia huduma ya maji ya kunywa yanayo simamiwa vizuri.

Kiashiria: Asilimia ya WPS imesambazwa/kuwekwa ikitoa maji safi ya kunywa yenye kiwango cha juu.

SDG: 7 Kawi safi na nafuu
7.1 Kufikia mwaka 2030, hakikisha wote wanapata kutumia kawi kwa bei nafuu, ya kutegemewa na huduma za kisasa za kawi.

PoA/VPA inahusisha kusambaza teknolojia safi, ya kisasa kwa kupika na kuchemsha maji, kwa kutumia chanzo cha kawi vema.

7.1.2 Idadi ya watu wenyi kutegemea kawi safi kimsingi na teknolojia.

Kiashiria: Asilimia ya wanaotumia wanaripoti utenedeti wa ICS/WPS kwenye mradi.

SDG: 8 Kazi mwafaka na kukuza uchumi.
8.5 Kufikia mwaka wa 2030, timiza upataji wa kazi na kuandikwa kwenye matokeo na kazi mwafaka kwa wote waume kwa wanawake., pamoja na vijana na wenye ulemavu, na malipo sawa kwa kazi yenye thamana sawa.

PoA/VPA inazaalisha kubuni kazi kwa uuzaji/usambazaji/ufundi/wafanyikazi wengine.

8.5.1 Mapato sawa kwa saa kwa wafanyikazi wa kike na wakiume, kulingana na kazi, miaka, na watu wanaoishi na ulemavu.

Kiashiria: Idadi za kazi za wanawake na wanaume zitakazobuniwa na mradi huu.

GOAL 12: Kuwajibika kwa Matumizi na Matoleo.

ICS ikijumuishwa kwa PoA/VPA itapunguza matumizi ya kawi

12.2.2 – Matumizi ya nyenzo nyumban, matumizi

12.2 Kufikia mwaka wa 2030, kuhitimu usimamizi wa kudumu na wa rsilimali za kiasili.

isiyo tumika tena katika nyumba zinazoshiriki kwa karibu asilimia (%) 50 kulingana na aina ya jiko.

ya nyenzo kulingana na mapato binafsi, na matumizi ya nyenzo kulingana na mapato ya nchi.

Indicator: Akiba imepatikana na wanaotumia baada ya kuhamia mradi huu.

GOAL 15: Maisha kwenye ardhi.

15.2 Kufikia mwaka wa 2020, hakikisha kufanyika kwa usimamizi wa kudumu wa aina zote za misitu, kusitisha uharibifu wa misitu, , rejesha misitu iliyo haribiwa, na kukuza upandaji miti na urejesho wa misitu kote ulimwenguni.

ICS pamoja PoA itapunguza matumizi ya kawi isiyo tumika tena katika taasisi zinazoshiriki na itachangia kupunguza uharibi

15.2.1 Maendeleo kuelekea usimamizi wa kudumu wa misitu.

Kiashiria: Wanaotumia wanaripoti akiba inayotokana na matumizi ya kawi ya kuni baada ya kuhamia ICS.

Lengo no. 2: Kuondoa njaa, Lengo no. 4: Elimu bora, Lengo no. 9: Industry, ubunifu na miundo msingi, Lengo no. 10: Kupunguza ukosefu wa usawa, Lengo no. 11: Miji na jamii za kudumu, Lengo no. 14: Maisha, Chini ya maji, Lengo la 16: Amani na haki, taasisi zenye nguvu. Lengo la 17: Utendakazi pamoja kutimiza lengo- hakuna athiri ya moja kwa moja inayotarajiwa.

Wanaolengwa kwa matumizi ya teknolojia.

Waliolengwa kimsingi kwenye jamii ni wale wanaotumia njia za kitamaduni kupika au njia mbadala za kusafisha maji (yaani kuchemsha) au hutumia maji ambayo hayasafishwa kwa ajili ya matumizi kidogo. Taasisi zitakazotumika ni shule, vywo, mabweni ya kuishi n.k. Kutumika kijamii itahusisha hoteli, makao ya kijamii, vijiji, afisi, au vituo vya afya yaani sehem zenye watu tofauti wenye matumizi.

PoA pia italenga wauzaji wa ICS/WPS, mashirika yasiyo ya kiserekali n.k. Japokuwa wauzaji ni wa muhimu kuhakikisha kuwekwa na kusambazwa kwa teknolojia ile kwa wenye kutumia, taasisi zinazonunua (Mashirika yasiyo ya kiserekali, makundi ya kijamii, taasisi za kibiashara na mashirika n.k) yanaweza kusaidia kutoa vizuizi na kufanya teknolojia hii iwafikie watu.

Kuendelea kuwekeza/ Hali ya kusuluhisha mambo

Mbinu	Weka habari zote za mbinu iliyochaguliwa ili ziweze kueleweka na, panapo faa, kutumika na wenye kusoma.
Kuchangia kila wakati/ Kitabu cha kunakili tatizo.	Mbinu ya kutatua mzozo unaonekan hapo chini. Kabon uhusisha wafanikazi wa ofisini kupata maoni kutoka kwa wateja walioko mara kwa mara. Watumizi/Wadau wasio na uweza wa mtandao, wanaweza kuwasiliana na afisa aliyepangiwa katika afisi ya taifa kusajili lalamishi zao/kitabu cha kunakili tatizo kwa afisi ya makao makuu. Hii inatarajiwa kuwa njia mwafaka ya kuchangia/kusajili tatizo.
Nambari za simu	Ili kuweza kusaidia mtiririko wa habari, wadau wanawza kutumia nambari zinazofuatia za afisi ya nchi; Impact Carbon (Kenya): +254 71551 9678 Impact Carbon (Nigeria): +234 90634 63697
Mtandao/Barua pepe	Watu pia wanaweza kutoa maoni kupitia anwani hizi ya barua pepe; info@impactcarbon.org , feedback@impactcarbon.org , Gold Standard general info email address: help@goldstandard.org

Anwani za mawasiliano

Kwa minajili ya swali lolote au hitaji la habari za ufundi zaidi na za mradi, tafadhali wasiliana na;

Evan Haigler

Impact Carbon

ehaigler@impactcarbon.org

Rohit Lohia

Climate Secure India Private Limited

info@climate-secure.com

Annex 1 – PoA Muundo wa fomu ya majibu.

Tafadhali peana majibu yako kulingana na kila swali.

Majibu kwa wadau.

Jina:

Kikundi/Taasisi:

Anwani:

Tafadhali chagua sehemu inayofaa inayo kuonyesha au kikundi chako kutoka kwa ratiba hii:

Ishara ya kiwango	Kiwango	✓
A	Watu wa mashinani, jamii na/au mwakilishi wa moja kwa moja/ au aliyefaidika kwa njia moja au nyingine na mradi.	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	Wadau wenye haki za umiliki wa shamba karibu au kando ya mradi.	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	Wanaotengenezasera mashinani na wakilishi wa serikali za wilaya/gatuzi.	<input type="checkbox"/>
D	Wa-akilishi wa DNA katika nchi inayo andaa.	<input type="checkbox"/>
E	Mashirika yasiyo ya kiserekali, Vikundi vya akina mama vinavyo fanya kazi inayoambatana na mradi.	<input type="checkbox"/>
F	Mwakilishi wa Gold Standard ambaye yuko karibu na mradi. (help@golstandard.org)	<input type="checkbox"/>
G	Mashirika yasiyo ya Kiserekali chini ya Gold Standard wanaosaidia, wakiwa na mwakilishi sehemu yenu na wote wa GS NGO anbao wako katika taifa linaloandaa.	<input type="checkbox"/>
H	Wengine wenye mipango ya uwekezaji sehemu hiyo	<input type="checkbox"/>
I	Wanunuzi/Wauzaji wa CME.	<input type="checkbox"/>

1. Je tayari unajua jiko bora Zaidi la kabon ya chini yenye teknolojia ya kusafisha maj? Kama jibu lako ni ndio tafadhali taja ulikotoa habari hizi.

2. Tafadhali tupe maelezo, yeyote yale kwa muundo wa mpangilio huu na maoni ya jinsi tunavyoweza kuboresha.

3. Tafadhali tupe maoni yako yeyote, kuhusu matarajio ya jinsi mpango hou utaadhiri jamii.

4. Tafadhali tupe maoni kama mpangilio huu uko sambamba na malengo ya maendeleo kitaifa au kimataifa.

5. Unaweza kupeana jina la kikundi/taasisi kuhusika kwa mradi huu? Kama jibu lako ni ndio peana jina la taasisi na kwanini ihusishwe?

6. Tafadhali tupe maoni kuhusu utendakazi/sera ya kitaasisi za mradi huu unaotarajiwa.

7. Tafadhali tupe maoni yeyote yale kuhusu mawasiliano wa mradi huu na zingine katika/ndani ya mipaka na chochote ambacho kinaweza kuleta utata wa kutekeleza. Tafadhali peana habari kwa utendeti.

8. Tafadhali tueleze ni kwa kiwango gani wadau wanapaswa kuingizwa. Wakati wa mradi (PoA) au utendaji. Tafadhali eleza jibu lako.

9. Maoni yeyote (Teknologia, Kusambaa kwa kigographia/sehemu n.k).

Annex 2 – PoA / VPA Fomu ya maoni na kusemazana na wadau.

Jina:	
Kikundi/Taasisi:	Anwani:

Tafadhali chagua sehemu inayofaa kwa ratibe hii;

Ishara ya kiwango	Kiwango	✓
A	Watu wa mashinani, Jamii na/au waakilishi moja kwamoja/au wenye kufaidika na mradi huu.	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	Wadau wenye haki za mashamba karibu na au kando ya mradi huu.	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	Waekaji sera na wakilishi wa serikaly za ugatuzi.	<input type="checkbox"/>
D	Wa-akilishi waDNA katika taifa linalo andaa.	<input type="checkbox"/>
E	Mashirika yasiyo ya kiserekali, Vikundi vya kinamama zenye zinahusika na kazi karibu na mradi huu.	<input type="checkbox"/>
F	Mata-alam wa Gold Standard aliye karibu na ulipo. (help@goldstandard.org)	<input type="checkbox"/>
G	Mashirika yasiyo ya Kiserekali chini ya Gold Standard wanaosaidia, wakiwa na mwakilishi sehemu yenu na wote wa GS NGO anbao wako katika taifa linaloandaa.	<input type="checkbox"/>
H	Wengine wenye mipango ya uwekezaji sehemu hiyo	<input type="checkbox"/>
I	Wanunuzi/Wauzaji wa CME.	<input type="checkbox"/>

Maoni ya wadau- Mpango wa SDG wa kufuatilia

GS SDG Kiashiria	Upana wa mpaka	Upana uliochaguliwa na sababu zake	Mbinu za usimamizi	Tafadhali toa maoni kuhusu ukamilifu wa mbinu za usimamizi na uzungumuzie athiriya SDG. (Ongeza/Kati/Kutoa)
Mazingira				
3.9.2 Vifo vinalinganishwa na maji chafu, usafi, usafi wa kibinafs (kapatikana kati ya maji machafu, vifaa na usafi wa kibinafsi (WASH) huduma, hewa safi na uharibifu wa hewa.	Asilimia (%) ya wananaotumia wanaripoti kupungua kwa tukio za kipindupindu na magonjwa yanayotokana na maji n.k. baada ya kuhamia mradi wa WPS.	Upungufu wa ugonjwa wa kipindupindu/magonjwa yanayotokana na maji n.k. baada ya kuhamia mradi wa WPS ni kiashiria cha moja kwa moja ya upungufu wa madhara yanayohushishwa na magonjwa yanayo tokana na maji baada ya kuhamia mradi huu.	Kutumia maoni ya usimamamizi kuhusu mtazamo wao na kupata habari juu ya wanaotumia kuhusu upungufu wa moshi na uchafu wa PM baada ya kujiunga na mradi huu wa ICS/WPS na tukio za kipindupinduEUUta	

GS SDG Kiashiria	Upana wa mpaka	Upana uliochaguliwa na sababu zake	Mbinu za usimamizi	Tafadhali toa maoni kuhusu ukamilifu wa mbinu za usimamizi na uzungumuzie athiriya SDG. (Ongeza/Kati/Kutoa)
	Asilimia (%) ya wanaotumia waliripoti kupungua kwa moshi, PM masizi ya moshi baada ya kuhamia kwa mradi huu wa ICS/WPS.	<p>Upungufu kwa tukio la kipindupindu/magonjwa yanayosababishwa na maji n.k. baada ya kuhamia kwa mradi wa WPS ni kiashiria cha moja kwa moja ya upungufu wa adhiri ya ki afya inayolingana na madhara ya magonjwa yanayotokana na maji baada ya kuhamia mradi wa WPS.</p> <p>Upungufu wa PM/moshi ni kiashiria cha moja kwa moja kwa madhara ya IAP matokeo yakiwa kupungua kwa magonjwa ya moyo.</p>	Utafiti wa kufatilia matokeo utafanywa kuwezakupata maoni ya wanotumia juu ya upungufu wa moshi na PM baada ya kuhamia kwa ICS na upungufu wa tukio za kipindupindu na magonjwa yanayotokana na maji baada ya kuhamia mradi wa WPS.	
6.1.1 Idadi ya watu wanaotumia huduma za maji safi inayosimamiwa vizuri.	Asilimia (%) WPS ilisambazwa/kuweka kwa kutoa maji safi yeny kiwango cha juu.	Kiwango cha WPS kutoa maji safi ya kunywa ni kiashiria cha mchango wa moja kwa moja kwa SDG 6.1.1	Kufuatilia usimamizi wa uchunguzi wa kiwango cha usawa wa maji inayofanywa kwa njia ya sampuli ku tambua asilimia ya vyombo vinavyo toa maji masafi ya kutumia.	
12.2.2 – Matumizi ya nyenzo nyumbani, matumizi ya nyenzo nyumabni kulingana na mapato ya kibinafsi, matumizi ya nyenzo nyumabni kulingana na mapato ya taifa.	Uokoaji wa matumizi wa kawi unaripotiwa na watumizi katika mradi baada ya kuhamia mradi wa ICS	Uhifadhi wa kawi ni kiashiria cha moja kwa moja ya matumizi ya nyenzo kutokana na mapato ya kibinafsi.	Utafiti wa kufatilia matokeo utafanywa kuwezakupata maoni ya wanotumia juu ya upungufu wa moshi na PM baada ya kuhamia kwa ICS na upungufu wa tukio za kipindupindu na magonjwa yanayotokana na maji baada ya kuhamia mradi wa ICS.	
13.2.1 Idai ya uchafu wa kabon unaopunguzwa na mradi kila mwaka.	Kulingana na mbinu ya GS inayotumika.	Kulingana na mbinu ya GS inayotumika.	Kulingana na mbinu ya GS inayotumika.	
15.2.1 Hatua kulingana na usimamizi wa kudumu wa misitu.	Kawi ya kuni k.m. akiba imeripotiwa na wenye kutumia baada ya kuhamia mradi wa ICS.	Kawi ya kuni k.m. wanaotumia wanaripoti kuhifadhi kawi ishara ya kuelekea usimamizi wa kudumu wa misitu na kuzuia ukataji wa miti.	Matokeo ya kufuatilia utafiti kupata ripoti ya watumizi wakielezea kupungua kwa matumizi ya kawi baada ya kujiunga na mradi huu wa ICS.	

GS SDG Kiashiria	Upana wa mpaka	Upana uliochaguliwa na sababu zake	Mbinu za usimamizi	Tafadhali toa maoni kuhusu ukamilifu wa mbinu za usimamizi na uzungumuzie athiriya SDG. (Ongeza/Kati/Kutoa)
Maendeleo ya kijamii				
1.4.1 Idai ya watu wanaoishi kwa nyumba na uweza wa kupata huduma za kimsingi.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Idadi kamili ya nyumba na angalau WPS moja iliyosambazwa /kuwekwa na idadi ya ICS kwa jumla iliyosambazwa/kuwekwa chini ya mradi huu kama kiashiria cha kutoa huduma za kimsingi kwa nyumba na taasisi. Idadi ya wanaotumia wanaoripoti akiba ya pesa kutokana na kupunguza ununuzi wa kawi. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> PoA/VPA itaongeza uwezo wa kupata huduma za kimsingi (kupika kwa usafi na maji masafi ya kunywa), teknolojia mpya (jiko bora Zaidi na teknolojia ya kabon ya kusafisha maji). Idadi ya vyombo vilivyo sambazwa moja kwa moja ni kiashiria cha jambo hilo. PoA/VPA inapunguza umasikini kwa kupunguza kawi inayonunuliwa ikipeana mbinu mbadala kwa waliofaidika keulekeza pesa zao kwa matumizi mengine ya muhimu. 	<p>CME itaweka ripoti ya mauzo kwa ICS / WPS s ikiorodhesha idadi kamili zilizosambazwa/kuwekwa chini ya PoA/VPA.</p> <p>Kufuatilia (kwa sampuli) zitafanyika kudhibitisha idadi ya wale wanaoripoti akiba ya fedha kutokana na kupungua kwa matumizi ya kawi.</p>	
7.1.2 Idadi ya watu wanaotegemea kimsingi kawi safi na teknolojia	Wanaotumia kuripoti utenda kazi wake kwa ICS/WPS kwa mradi huu.	Wanaofaidika kwa kufanya kazi na ICS/WPS ni kiashiria cha watu waliohudumiwa na kawi safi/teknologia.	Sampuli za utafiti baadaye kulingana na maswali yaliyowekwa kuonyesha hali ya utendakazi wa ICS/WPS.	
Maendeleo ya kiuchumi na teknolojia				
5.4.1 Idadi ya muda unaotumika kwa wafanyikazi wa kinyumbani wasiolipwa, kwa jinsia, miaka na sehemu.	Watumizi wanaripoti kuhifadhi wakati kutokana na kupungua kwa muda wa kukusanya kawi na matumizi kwa kupika.	Vipimo vya muda unaotumika kwa kupika/kupunguza ukusanyaji wa kawi ini kiashiria cha muda kupunguzwa kwa wale wanaohusika na kazi isiyo na malipo kwa kupika.	Sampuli ya maswali kuonyesha kama kumekuwa na kupungua kwa muda wa kupika/wa kukusanya kawi baada ya kujiunga na ICS.	
8.5.1 Maoato ya saa kwa wafanyikazi wa kike na wa kiume kwa kazi ,	Idadi ya kazi kwa wanaume/wanawake zilizobuniwa na mradi huu.	Kusajili idadi ya kazi zinazobuniwa kama kiashiria cha mapato ya muajiriwa.	Kusajili idadi ya wafanyikazi (wake kwa waume) katika mradi chini ya usimamizi,	

GS SDG Kiashiria	Upana wa mpaka	Upana uliochaguliwa na sababu zake	Mbinu za usimamizi	Tafadhali toa maoni kuhusu ukamilifu wa mbinu za usimamizi na uzungumuzie athiriya SDG. (Ongeza/Kati/Kutoa)
miaka na watu wanaoishi na ulemavu.			mauzo, utengenezaji na uelekevu.	

– Udadisi wa kijumla

Swali: Maoni yako juu ya muundo/Kusemezana kwa washikadau?	
Swali: Ni nini unachopenda kuhusu PoA / VPA?	
Swali: Ni nini haupendi kuhusu PoA / VPA?	

Annex 2: Non-Technical Summary - Yoruba

**GS PoA 11189: “Adogan tabi adiro Igbalode ti o dara ju, ati Eto Omi ti o dara”
Lakotan ti kii še imọ-ẹrọ / Akọsilẹ Alaye Işẹ**

Ifaara

Idi ti a dabaa PoA yi ni lati şe itankale awon adiro sise ti o ni ilọsiwaju ati awon imọ-ẹrọ isodomo omi kekere-erogba si awon idile, awon agbegbe, ati awon ile-işẹ ni Nigeria ati Kenya.

Ni orile -ede Naijiria, awon eniyan 11.7% pere ni won ni omi ero ti ijoba. 3.5% l’oni omi ero ni inu ile won.¹

Ni orile -ede Naijiria, 69% ni awon idile tin lo eedu tabi igi lati fi dana. Ni igberiko, 82.6% ile lo igi idana nigba ti 2.6% lo eedu ati ni igboro. 36.8% ni ile lo igi idana ati 9.3% ni awon idile ti o nlo eedu fun sise.² Eşfin ti o maa nkosi ni loju tasbi ara maa npo ti aba ndana ninu ile ju igbati a ba ndana ni ile keji tabi ita gbangba. Bii 40% awon idile lo maa n dana ninu ile (48% ni awon agbegbe ilu ati 34% ni awon agbegbe igberiko)³. Gegebi Iwadii Ibeere Igbesi aye Nigeria, 2018/19, 5% nikan ni ile ti o fojusi ni iwole si ibi idana ounje ti won nlo eedu tabi igi igbalode fun ilọsiwaju.⁴

Ni Kenya, nikan 36.8% ti olugbe ni iwole si omi ero, pelu 22.8% olugbe nikan ni iwole si omi ero laarin awon ile won.

Ni gbogbo orile -ede 54.6% ati 14.6% ni olugbe ile Kenya lo igi ina ati eedu fun sise ni leşese nitorina ni ipa nla lori ayika⁵. 84,3% ti igberiko ati 16.1% ti awon idile ilu lo igi ina fun sise⁶. Ni ida keji, 8.9 % ti igberiko ati 21.9 % ti awon idile ilu lo eedu fun sise⁷. Nitorinaa, sise/sise omi nipa lilo idana biomass ti o lagbara lori awon adiro aisekoşe ti aşı je ise sise sise olokiki.

ICSs akanşe naa yoo dinku idana biomass ti kii şe isodotun / agbara idana fosaili fun sise. Eto isodomo omi işe akanşe (WPS) yoo ja si imukuro/idinku ti baomasi ti ko şe sodotun ati lilo awon epo fosaili fun sise omi. Eyi yoo ja si ilọsiwaju pataki ni idoti afefe inu ile ti o ni nkan şe pelu lilo biomass / idana fosaili ti o da lori sise aisekoşe eyiti o ni ibamu taara pelu aisan ategun ati awon oşuwon iku, ni pataki laarin awon obinrin ati awon omode, ni kariaye.

Fun awon alaye siwaju lori PoA-DD ati awon VPA-DD ti o somo, jowo toka si atele naa:

Iwe	Oju opo weşbu
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PoA-DD • VPA-DD (WPS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Nigeria - VPA 01 - 30 ○ Kenya - VPA 31 – 47 • VPA-DD (ICS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Nigeria – VPA 48 	https://www.dropbox.com/sh/fd0au1j4yoiqy32/AADYdReCBORBVMn6kj9tQ110a?dl=0

Jowo şe akiyesi pe awon iwe aşe wonyi je ti gbogbo eniyan fun akoko ojo 60. Jowo daako ona asopo ti o koja ninu ero aşawakiri re ki o gba awon igbanilaaye ogiriina, ti o ba je eyikeyi.

Ilana imuse / Isakoso ti PoA / VPAsErogba lpa je Işakojopo/Şişakoso nkan fun PoA ati pe o je iduro fun ipaniyan Eto gbogbogbo ati işakoso, igbega igbega, imo -ero, işakoso didara, awon işe itesiwaju, ibojuwu gbogbogbo ati ijabo.

¹ Table 2.1.1, Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey 2018, Report, published in October 2019

² Table 2.4, Nigeria DHS 2018, published in October 2019,

³ Page 15, Nigeria DHS 2018, published in October 2019,

⁴ Table 7.8, Nigeria living standard 2018/2019, published in July 2020

⁵ Table 3.18 Basic Report Based on 2015/16 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey published in March 2018

⁶ Table 3.18 Basic Report Based on 2015/16 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey published in March 2018

⁷ Table 3.18 Basic Report Based on 2015/16 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey published in March 2018

Ojuse CME jẹ atẹle, şugbõn kii şe opin si atẹle naa:

☒ Ibaraenisõrõ pẹlu awõn onişẹ VPA, awõn alabaşiseşõ işe ati awõn alabaşepõ miiran; apapõ işe akanşẹ.

Şe imuse işakoso ati awõn iyipada ilana, ti o ba jẹ eyikeyi, bi o ti şe pataki.

Atunyewo ati imudarasi işe şise ti PoA nigbagbogbo

☒ Igbeyewo ati atunse / idajo laarin awõn t'õ ba ni ede koyede

Ojuse ti Imuse VPA (VPAI) jẹ atẹle yii, şugbõn kii şe opin si atẹle naa:

☒ Şişakoşo awõn ojuse ti gbogbo awõn nkan ti o kan (titaja agbegbe ati alabaşiseşõ pinpin (SDP), awõn olupese, oşise wiwõn aaye ati bẹbẹ lõ) ninu imuse awõn VPA

S Rii daju pe awõn olumulo ipari (awõn ile -işe) mõ, ati pe o ti gba, pe apakan WPS wõn şe alabapin si PoA nipase ohun elo alaye, awõn ikekõ, media awujõ ati ninu awõn adehun adehun.

Fifi awõn ipese silẹ lati rii daju pe ko si işiro ilõpo meji ti eyikeyi işõkan /VPA.

☒ Pese ikekõ/itõşona/awõn itõnisona si awõn tita agbegbe ati awõn alabaşiseşõ pinpin (SDP) nipa işe ti VPA ati ilana işakoso iwe.

☒ Şakoso ikekõ awõn oşise wiwõn aaye

☒ Şişakoşo awõn işe ibojuwõ ifiweranşẹ telẹ bi a ti şe itõşona nipase CDM, gbigba data ibojuwõ ni deede ati pinpin data abojuto pẹlu CME

Ojuse ti awõn tita agbegbe ati alabaşiseşõ pinpin (SDP) jẹ atẹle, şugbõn kii şe opin si atẹle:

- Titaja ati pinpin awõn ẹrõ akanşẹ

- İşakojõ atokõ ti awõn ẹrõ ti o fi sii / pin kaakiri pẹlu alaye miiran ti o nilo ati gbe kannã si VPAI

-Şe abojuto ibojuwõ ifiweranşẹ telẹ geşebi fun itõşona/ikekõ ti a pese nipase VPAI

Fun fifi sori ẹrõ/pinpin ICS/WPS kõkan, olumulo ipari fowo si adehun kan/awõn owo tita tita gbigbe gbigbe awõn kirediti si CME. **Ipilẹ Ipilẹ** Ni isansa ti işe akanşẹ, oju işelẹ ipilẹ yoo jẹ lilo ti epo-ilẹ biomass / fosaili ti kii şe isõdõtun fun ipade awõn iwulo agbara igbona deede (fun sise ati / tabi sise omi) ni lilo awõn ibi idana ibile. **Àl`l` Agbègbè ti PoA/VPAs** Aala fun PoA ni awõn ofin ti agbegbe agbegbe jẹ asoye bi aala işelẹ ti Nigeria ati Kenya. Gbogbo awõn VPA yoo wa ni imuse laarin ala -ilẹ ti PoA. **Awõn alaye imõ -erõ** ICS işe akanşẹ kan jẹ ti iyewu ijona ti o ya sõtõ eyiti o wa ni pipade nipase casing irin. ICS naa yoo ni şise şise igbona alabõde loke 20%; le dinku agbara idana nipase > 50%; ati pe igbesi aye ti a nireti ti o to õdun 10. Awõn apẹẹẹ ti awõn imõ -erõ sise ti ilõşiwaju lati wa ninu PoA, ko ni opin si, jẹ bi atẹle:

1. Awõn igbaradi igbomikana biomass ti ilõşiwaju

2. Dara si eedu baomasi cookstoves

3. Awõn adiro LPG

4. Awõn adiro fifa

5. Awõn adiro isõdõtun (awõn oluşeto oorun, awõn ẹrõ imupadabõ oorun)

WPS kõkan şe aşeyõri didara omi ti a şalaye ni awõn ajahunşẹ ti orilẹ -ede ti o yẹ tabi awõn ilana kariaye fun didara omi mimu. Awõn awoşẹ WPS ti a dabaa labẹ awõn VPA dinku igbèkẹle lori ilana isõdõtun omi deede (iyen, sise). Awõn apẹẹẹ ti awõn imõ -erõ WPS lati wa ninu PoA, ko ni opin si, jẹ atẹle naa ::

1. Awõn aşẹ omi: seramiki, awo ilu, iyanrin, erogba ti a mu şise, ati bẹbẹ lõ awõn iru àlẹmõ

2. Awõn ẹrõ disinfection oorun

3. Imukuro kemikali: lo kemikali (awõn) lati wẹ omi, geşẹ bi chlorination

4. Awõn õna şise isõdõtun: sise nipase awo -ara alabõde kan

5. Awõn ẹrõ disinfection Ultraviolet (UV) (le nilo ipese agbara ita)

6. Awõn õna osmosis yiyipada (le nilo ipese agbara ita) **Akopõ Awõn Ipa Awõn ibi -afẹde Idagbasoke Alagbero**

**Awõn ibi -afẹde
Idagbasoke Alagbero ti**

**Awõn ibi -afẹde
Idagbasoke Alagbero ti**

**Awõn ibi -afẹde
Idagbasoke Alagbero ti**

Ifojusi Ibaramu Ipa Ipa SDG	Ifojusi Ibaramu Ipa Ipa SDG	Ifojusi Ibaramu Ipa Ipa SDG
Iṣe Afefe 13 (dandan)	PoA /VPA ṣe alabapin si yago fun awon itujade GHG lati riripo idana fosaili /sise ti o da lori baomasi /sise omi.	13.2.1 Iye awon itujade CO2e dinku nipase iṣe akanṣe fun odun kan
SDG: 1 Kosi Osi 1.4 Ni odun 2030, rii daju pe gbogbo awon okunrin ati awon obinrin, ni pataki talaka ati alailagbara, ni awon eto dogba si awon orisun eto -oro -aje, bi iraye si awon iṣe ipile, nini ati iṣakoso lori ile ati awon iru ohun -ini miiran, ogun, awon orisun aye, imo -ero tuntun ti o ye, ati awon iṣe inonwo, pelu microfinance	PoA / VPA nipase itankale ICS / WPS si awon idile, awon agbegbe, ati awon ile-iṣe yago fun lilo biomass ti ko ṣe sodoṣun ati awon epo fosaili. Nitorinaa, awon abajade PoA/VPA ni iraye si alekun si awon iṣe ipile (sise mimo ati omi mimu mimu), imo-ero tuntun (awon adiro ti o ni ilosiwaju ati awon imo-ero isomo omi-erogba kekere) bakanna bi o ṣe dinku osi nipa idinku agbara idana ti o ra.	1.4.1 Iwon ti olugbe ti ngbe ni awon ile pelu iraye si awon iṣe ipile Atoka: 1. Nomba lapapo ti awon agbegbe pelu o kere ju WPS kan ti o pin/ti fi sii ati Nomba Lapapo ti ICS ti pin/ti fi sii labẹ iṣe naa bi olufihan ti ipese iraye iṣe ipile si awon ile ati awon ile -iṣe 1. 2. % Awon ifowopamo owo awon olumulo nitori idinku ninu agbara idana ti o ra
SDG: Ilera ti o dara ati Alaafia 3.9 Ni odun 2030, dinku nomba awon iku ati awon aarun lati awon kemikali eewu ati afefe, omi, ati idoti ile ati kontaminesonu.	PoA/VPA nipase itankale awon abajade ICS ni idinku ninu ifihan si awon idoti afefe inu ile ti o ni nkan ṣe pelu idana ibile ti o da lori baomasi ati nipa itankale awon abajade WPS ni idinku omi ti ko ni aabo ati aini imototo ti o ni nkan ṣe pelu mimu omi ti a ko toju. Nitorinaa, PoA/VPA yoo dinku awon ipa ilera ti ko dara ti a fa si ifihan si IAP ti o ni nkan ṣe pelu sise aisekoṣe ati idinku ninu awon arun ti omi ti o ni nkan ṣe pelu agbara omi ti ko lewu.	3.9.2 Oṣuwon iku ti a so si omi ti ko ni aabo, imototo ti ko ni aabo ati aini imototo (ifihan si Omi ti ko ni aabo, Imototo ati Imototo fun Awon iṣe Gbogbo (WASH) ati idoti afefe ibaramu. Atoka: 1. 1. % Awon alanfani ti a ṣe apeere ṣe ijabo idinku ninu isele ti igbe gbuuru ati awon arun ti o fa omi ati bebe lo lehin iyipada si iṣe akanṣe WPS 2. 2. % Ijabo ijabo Users ninu efin/itujade PM lehin iyipada si ICS akanṣe.
5 Idogba Iwa 5.4 Ṣe idanimoo ati idiyele itoju ti a ko sanwo ati iṣe inu ile nipase ipese awon iṣe ilu, awon amayederun, ati awon ilana aabo awujo ati igbega ojuse pinpin laarin idile ati ebi bi o ti ye ni ti orile -ede.	PoA / VPA nipase itankale ICS / WPS si awon idile, awon agbegbe, ati awon ile -iṣe ṣe iranlowo sise yarayara. Nitorinaa, awon abajade PoA/VPA ni awon ifipamo akoko lati idana gbigba fun sise.	5.4.1 Pipin akoko ti a lo lori iṣe ile ati itoju ti a ko sanwo, nipase ibalopo, ojo -ori, ati ipo Atoka: % Awon olumulo ṣe ijabo igbala akoko nitori idinku ninu agbara idana ti a gba fun sise
SDG: 6 Omi mimoo ati imototo	PoA/VPA pelu itankale WPS fun atoju omi mimu si awon idile, awon agbegbe, ati awon ile-iṣe, n pese	6.1.1 Iwon ti olugbe nipa lilo lailewu ṣakoso lati mu awon iṣe omi

	iraye si irorun si omi mimu ati ailewu si awon olumulo ipari.	Atoka: % WPS pin/fi sori eroti n pese didara omi mimu toni aabo
6.1 Ni odun 2030, saseyori gbogbo agbaye ati dogbadogba si omi mimu ailewu ati ti ifarada fun gbogbo eniyan		7.1.2 Iwon awon olugbe pelu igbekele akoko lori awon epo mimo ati imo -ero Atoka: % awon olumulo se ijabo ICS / WPS isise kan ninu isese akanse naa
SDG: 7 Ti ifarada ati Agbara mimo	PoA/VPA pelu itankale mimo, imo -ero igbalode fun sise ati sise omi, nipa lilo awon orisun agbara to wa daradara siwaju sii.	8.5.1 Awon owo -ise apapo wakati ti awon oshise obinrin ati okunrin, nipase ise, ojo -ori, ati awon eniyan ti o ni ailera
7.1 Ni 2030, rii daju iraye si gbogbo agbaye si ti ifarada, igbekele ati awon ise agbara igbalode		
GOAL 15: Igbesi aye lori Ile 15.2 Ni odun 2020, se agbega imuse ti isakoso alagbero ti gbogbo awon iru igbo, da igbo duro, mu awon igbo ti o ti baje pada ati mu ilosoke igbo ati imugboroosi po si ni kariaye	ICS ti o wa ninu PoA yoo dinku agbara ti biomass ti ko se sodotun ni awon ohun elo ti o kopa ati pe yoo se alabapin si idinku ipagborun.	15.2.1 Ilowajuru si isakoso igbo igbo alagbero Atoka: Awon ifipamo eq idana igi ti o royin nipase olumulo ninu isese akanse lehin iyipada si ICS

Fun GOAL 2: Ebi Ebi, Erongba 4: Eko Didara, GOAL 9: Ile -ise, Innovation, ati Awon amayederun, GOAL 10: Dinku Aidogba, GOAL 11: Awon ilu alagbero ati Awon agbegbe, GOAL 14: Igbesi aye Ni isale Omi, GOAL 16: Alaafia ati Idajo Awon ile -ise ti o lagbara, GOAL 17: Awon ajosepo lati saseyori ibi -afede -ko si ipa taara taara ti a pinnu. **Awon olugbo ibi -afede fun lilo imo -ero** Olugbe ibi -afede akoko ti imo -ero ti o pin kaakiri ni awon ti o lo awon ona sise ibile ati/tabii awon ilana isodomo omi deede (iyen, sise) tabi lo omi ti ko ni itoju nitori ibeere ti a temole. Awon ohun elo igbekale le pelu awon ile -iwe, awon koleji, awon ile ayagbe, abbl Awon ohun elo agbegbe le pelu awon ile onunje, awon ile -ise agbegbe, awon abule, awon ofiisi, tabi awon ile -ise ilera, iyen, awon ohun elo pelu awon olumulo oniyipada ojojumọ.

PoA naa yoo tun fojusi awon olupese ICS / WPS, Awon NGO, ati bebe lo Lakoko ti awon asoju tita je botini lati rii daju fifi sori ero ati pinpin imo-ero taara si awon olumulo ipari, awon olura igbekale (Awon NGO, awon egbe ise awujo, ajo tabi micro-Finance) awon ifowosowopo, ati bebe lo) le se iranlowo ni didari aafon ninu pq ipese ati sise imo -ero ni irorun. **Ilowajuru Ilowajuru/ Ilana Edun**

Ona	Safikun gbogbo awon alaye ti Ona (yian) ti a ti yan ki won le ni oye ati, nibiti o ba wulo, ti awon oluka lo.
Tesiwaju Itewole Ibanisoro / Ibanuje Edun Iwe ilana	Ilana edun wa ni ipo bi fun tabili ti o han ni isale. Erogba Ipa se awon oshise ti o da lori ofiisi lati gba esi lati odo awon alabara to wa ni ipile igbagbogbo. Awon olumulo ipari / awon alabasepo ti ko ni iwole si intaneti le de odo eni olubasoro ti a yan ni awon ofiisi orile -ede lati se igbasile titesiwaju won / Ibanuje ninu iwe ilana Itesiwaju / Ibanuje Edun ti a gbe si ofiisi akoko. Eyi ni a nireti lati je ilana igbewole/edun ti o munadoko julọ.
Wiwole telfoonu	<u>Lati dero sisan ti awon alabasepo alaye le lo nombafoonu agbegbe ti atele ti awon ofiisi orile -ede:</u>

	<u>Erogba Ipa (Kenya): +254 71551 9678</u> <u>Erogba Ipa (Nigeria): +234 90634 63697</u>
Wiwọle Ayelujara/imeeli	Awọn eniyan yoo tun ni anfani lati pese esi nipasẹ adiresi imeeli ni isalẹ: info@impactcarbon.org, feedback@impactcarbon.org, Adiresi imeeli alaye gbogbogbo ti Gold Standard: help@goldstandard.org

Awọn alaye olubasọrọ Ni ọran eyikeyi awọn ibeere tabi iwulo fun awọn alaye imọ -ẹrọ siwaju ati alaye işe akanşe, jọwọ kan si:

Evan Haigler

Erogba Ipa

ehaigler@impactcarbon.org

Rohit Lohia

Afe Secure India Private Limited

info@climate-secure.com

Afikun 1 - Fọ́mú Idahun Işeduro Apẹ́rẹ́ PoA *Jọwọ pese awọn idahun oninurere rẹ lodi si ibeere kọọkan* **Idahun lati ọdọ awọn alabaşepọ**

ORUKO:Agbari:Olubasọrọ: *Jọwọ yan ẹka ti o ye ti o şe apejuwe rẹ tabi agbari rẹ lati tabili ni isale:*

Koodu Isori	Ẹka	✓
A	Awọn eniyan agbegbe, awọn agbegbe ati tabi awọn aşoju taara / lona aişe -taara nipasẹ işe naa	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	Awọn onigbọwọ pẹlu awọn ẹtọ akoko-ilẹ laarin tabi nitosi işe naa	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	Awọn oluşe imulo agbegbe ati awọn aşoju ti awọn alaşe agbegbe	<input type="checkbox"/>
D	Aşoju DNA ti orilẹ -ede ti o gbalejo	<input type="checkbox"/>
E	Awọn ẹgbẹ ti kii şe ijoba agbegbe, awọn ẹgbẹ awọn obinrin ti n şişe lori awọn akọle ti o ni ibatan si işe akanşe rẹ	<input type="checkbox"/>
F	Onimọran Ipele Gold ti agbegbe ti o wa nitosi si ipo akanşe rẹ (help@golstandard.org)	<input type="checkbox"/>
G	Awọn olufowosi ti Orilẹ-ede Gold Standard ti kii şe Ijoba (Awọn NGO), pẹlu aşoju ni agbegbe rẹ ati GBOGBO Awọn Olufowosi NGO ti GS ti o wa ni orilẹ-ede ti o gbalejo ti işe naa.	<input type="checkbox"/>
H	Awọn olupilẹşe işe akanşe miiran ni agbegbe naa	<input type="checkbox"/>
I	Awọn olutaja / Awọn olupese si CME	<input type="checkbox"/>

1. Njẹ o ti mọ tẹlẹ ti idana ounjẹ baomasi ti ilọsiwaju ati awọn imọ-ẹrọ iwenumọ omi kekere-erogba bi imọ-ẹrọ kan? Ti o ba jẹ bẹ, jọwọ darukọ orisun alaye. _____

2.1. Fi inu rere pese esi, ti o ba jẹ eyikeyi, lori apẹrẹ ti eto ti a dabaa ati awọn imọran si ilọsiwaju. _____

3.1. Fi inu rere pese esi, ti o ba jẹ eyikeyi, lori awọn ipa ti o nireti ti eto naa. _____

4.1. Fi inu rere pese esi, ti eyikeyi ba wa, ti eto ti a dabaa ba wa ni ila pẹlu awọn ibi -afẹde idagbasoke alagbero ti orilẹ -ede tabi agbegbe tabi awọn pataki. _____

5.1. Şe iwọ yoo şeduro eyikeyi ẹgbẹ/igbekalẹ lati kopa ninu eto naa? Ti bẹni, jọwọ pese orukọ ti igbekalẹ ati idi ti o le wa ninu eto naa? _____

6.1. Fi inu rere pese esi lori imuse/ilana igbekalẹ ti eto ti a dabaa. _____

7.1. Fi inu rere pese esi, ti o ba jẹ eyikeyi, lori ibaraenisepo awon eto pelu awon ipilese miiran ti o jora ni agbegbe/laarin aala eto ati eyikeyi rogbodyan ti o nireti ti iwulo. Jowo fun awon alaye ti eyikeyi ibaraenisepo ti a damo. _____

8.1. Jowo daba ni ipele wo ni o ye ki o se awon onigbowo ie, ni ipele eto (PoA) tabi ipele (VPA) ipele. Jowo se alaye yian re. _____

9.1. Eyikyi esi miiran (imo -ero, itankale agbegbe/ ipo ati be be lo)? _____

Afikun 2 - Fọomu Ijumọsọrọ Idahun Idahun PoA / VPA

ORUKO:
Agbari: Olubasọrọ:

Jọwọ yan ẹka ti o yẹ lati tabili ni isalẹ:

Koodu Isori	Ẹka	✓
A	Awọn eniyan agbegbe, awọn agbegbe ati tabi awọn aṣoju taara / lona aiṣe -taara nipasẹ iṣẹ naa	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	Awọn onigbawọ pẹlu awọn ẹtọ akoko-ilẹ laarin tabi nitosi iṣẹ naa	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	Awọn oluṣe imulo agbegbe ati awọn aṣoju ti awọn alaṣẹ agbegbe	<input type="checkbox"/>
D	Aṣoju DNA ti orilẹ -ede ti o gbalejo	<input type="checkbox"/>
E	Awọn ẹgbẹ ti kii ṣe iṣẹ agbegbe, awọn ẹgbẹ awọn obinrin ti n ṣiṣẹ lori awọn akọle ti o ni ibatan si iṣẹ akanṣe rẹ	<input type="checkbox"/>
F	Onimọran Ipele Gold ti agbegbe ti o wa nitosi si ipo akanṣe rẹ (help@golstandard.org)	<input type="checkbox"/>
G	Awọn olufowosi ti Orilẹ-ede Gold Standard ti kii ṣe Iṣẹ (Awọn NGO), pẹlu aṣoju ni agbegbe rẹ ati GBOGBO Awọn Olufowosi NGO ti GS ti o wa ni orilẹ-ede ti o gbalejo ti iṣẹ naa.	<input type="checkbox"/>
H	Awọn olupilẹṣẹ iṣẹ akanṣe miiran ni agbegbe naa	<input type="checkbox"/>
I	Awọn olutaja / Awọn olupese si CME	<input type="checkbox"/>

Idahun Olukopa - Eto Abojuto SDG

Atọka GSG SDG	Ti ṣee paramita	Paramita ti a yan ati Idalare	Ilana abojuto	Jọwọ pese awọn aṣoye, ti eyikeyi ba wa lori ilana ilana ibojuto ati aṣoye lori ipa SDG (+ve / neutral / -ve)
Ayika				
3.9.2 Iwọn iku ti a sọ si omi ti ko ni aabo, imototo ti ko lewu, ati aito imototo (ifihan si Omi ti ko ni aabo, Imototo ati Imototo fun Awọn iṣẹ	1. 1. % awọn alanfani ti a ṣe aṣeyọri ṣe iṣẹ idinku ninu iselẹ ti igbe gbuuru ati awọn arun ti o fa omi ati	Idinku ninu iselẹ ti igbe gbuuru/awọn aarun omi ati bẹbẹ lọ lehin iyipada si iṣẹ akanṣe WPSt ICS jẹ itọkasi taara ti idinku ninu awọn ipa ilera ti ko ni ibatan ti o ni ibatan si awọn arun omi.	Awọn Iwadi Abojuto tẹlẹ-tẹlẹ ni a ṣe lati mu alaye lori iwoye awọn olumulo lori idinku ninu ẹfin ati awọn itujade PM lehin iyipada si ICS	

Atọka GSG SDG	Ti ẹee paramita	Paramita ti a yan ati Idalare	Ilana abojuto	Jowo pese awon asoye, ti eyikeyi ba wa lori ilana ilana ibojuwu ati asoye lori ipa SDG (+ve / neutral / -ve)
Gbogbo (WASH) ati idoti afefe ibaramu.	<p>bẹbẹ lo lehin iyipada si işe akanşe WPS</p> <p>2. 1. % awon alanfani ti a şe apeere şe ijabo idinku ninu işele ti igbe gbuuru ati awon arun ti o fa omi ati bẹbẹ lo lehin iyipada si işe akanşe WPS ICS</p>	<p>Lehin iyipada si işe akanşe WPS Idinku ninu awon itujade PM/eefin je itokasi taara ti idinku ifihan si IAP eyiti o yori si oşuwon iku ti o dinku nitori awon arun edoforo.</p>	<p>akanşe ati idinku ninu işele ti gbuuru ati awon arun ti omi ati bẹbẹ lo lehin iyipada si WPS akanşe.</p>	
	<p>% WPS pin / fi sori eroti n pese didara omi mimu ailewu</p>	<p>% WPS n pese didara omi mimu ailewu je itokasi taara lati wiwon ilowosi si SDG 6.1.1</p>	<p>Abojuto ifiweranşe tele-awon idanwo didara omi ti a şe lori ipile işapeere lati şe idanimi % awon eroti n pese omi mimu ailewu</p>	
<p>12.2.2 - Lilo ohun elo inu ile, agbara ohun elo ile fun okoowo, ati agbara ohun elo ile fun GDP</p>	<p>Apapo % awon ifowopamo idana ti o royin nipase awon olumulo ninu PoA lehin iyipada si ICS</p>	<p>Fifipamo epo je afihan taara ti idinku ninu agbara ohun elo fun okoowo</p>	<p>Awon lwadi abojuto tele-tele ni a şe lati mu alaye lori oye awon olumulo lori idinku ninu agbara idana lehin iyipada si ICS akanşe.</p>	
<p>13.2.1 lye awon itujade CO2e dinku nipase işe akanşe fun odun kan</p>	<p>Gegebi ilana GS ti a lo</p>	<p>As per GS methodology applied</p>	<p>As per GS methodology applied</p>	
<p>15.2.1 Ilosiwaju si işakoso igbo igbo alagbero</p>	<p>Awon ifipamo eq idana igi ti o royin nipase olumulo ninu işe akanşe lehin iyipada si ICS</p>	<p>Awon ifipamo eq idana igi ti a royin nipase olumulo % ifipamo idana olumulo je itokasi taara ti ilosiwaju si işakoso igbo alagbero ati yago fun ipagborun</p>	<p>Awon lwadi abojuto tele-tele ti a şe si idinku ninu agbara idana lehin iyipada si ICS akanşe.</p>	

Atọka GSG SDG	Ti ẹee paramita	Paramita ti a yan ati Idalare	Ilana abojuto	Jọwọ pese awọn asọye, ti eyikeyi ba wa lori ilana ilana ibojuwọ ati asọye lori ipa SDG (+ve / neutral / -ve)
Idagbasoke awujo				
1.4.1 Iwọn ti olugbe ti ngbe ni awọn ile pẹlu iraye si awọn işe ipile	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nọmba lapapọ ti awọn agbegbe pẹlu o kere ju WPS kan ti o pin / ti fi sii ati Nọmba Lapapọ ti ICS ti pin / fi sii labẹ işe naa bi olufihan ti ipese iraye işe ipile si awọn ile ati awọn ile -işe 2. % Awọn olumulo ijabọ awọn ifipamọ owo nitori idinku ninu agbara idana ti o ra 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Awọn abajade PoA/VPA ni iraye si iraye si awọn işe ipile (sise mimọ ati omi mimu mimu), imọ-erọ tuntun (awọn adiro ti ilọsiwaju ati awọn imọ-erọ isọdọmọ omi kekere-erogba). Nọmba awọn ọna şişe ti o pin jẹ itọkasi taara ti kanna. 2. PoA/VPA dinku osi nipa idinku agbara idana ti o ra ti n pese awọn aşayan si awọn anfani akanşe lati lo owo ti o fipamọ fun awọn işe şişe pataki miiran. 	<p>CME yoo şetọju ibi ipamọ data ICS / WPS ti nşe atokọ nọmba lapapọ ti awọn ipin ti o pin / ti fi sori erọ labẹ PoA / VPA.</p> <p>Iboju işaaju-ifiweranşe (awọn iwadi işapeşere) yoo ẹee şe lati pinnu % ti awọn olumulo şe ijabọ awọn ifowopamọ owo nitori idinku idana ti o ra.</p>	
7.1.2 Iwọn awọn olugbe pẹlu igbẹkẹle akọkọ lori awọn epo mimọ ati imọ -erọ	Awọn olumulo şe ijabọ ICS / WPS işişe kan ninu işe akanşe	Awọn alanfani pẹlu ICS / WPS ti n şişe jẹ itọkasi taara fun işe olugbe ti o wa pẹlu idana / imọ -erọ mimọ.	Iwadi işapeşere işapeşere tẹlẹ lati pinnu ipin ti ICS / WPS işişe	
Idagbasoke ọrọ -aje ati imọ -erọ				
5.4.1 Pipin akoko ti a lo lori işe ile ati itọju ti a ko sanwo, nipasẹ ibalopọ, ọjọ -ori ati ipo	% Awọn olumulo şe ijabọ akoko fifipamọ nitori idinku ninu agbara idana ti a gba fun sise	Iyẹwo didara ti idinku ni akoko sise/idinku ninu akoko ikojopọ idana jẹ itọkasi taara ti idinku akoko ti a lo ninu işe ti a ko sanwo nipasẹ awọn ti n şişe ni sise.	Ibeere ibeere ibeere ti o da lori işapeşere tẹlẹ lati pinnu boya idinku ti wa ni akoko sise/idinku ninu akoko ikojopọ	

Atọka GSG SDG	Ti ẹee paramita	Paramita ti a yan ati Idalare	Ilana abojuto	Jọwọ pese awọn asọye, ti eyikeyi ba wa lori ilana ilana ibojuwo ati asọye lori ipa SDG (+ve / neutral / -ve)
			idana/akoko sise omi lehin iyipada si ICS/WPS.	
8.5.1 Apapọ owo oya wakati ti awọn oṣiṣẹ obinrin ati ọkunrin, nipasẹ iṣẹ, ọjọ -ori ati awọn eniyan ti o ni ailera	Nọmba ti awọn nọmba akọ / obinrin ti oojo ti o ẹda nipasẹ iṣẹ akanṣe	Gbigbasilẹ nọmba awọn oojo ti ipilẹṣẹ je itokasi taara ti awọn dukia ti oṣiṣẹ.	Gbigbasilẹ nọmba awọn oṣiṣẹ (ọkunrin / obinrin) ninu iṣẹ akanṣe labẹ iṣakoso, tita, iṣelọpọ ati ipo iṣakoso	

Ijumọsọrọ Olutoju Agbegbe - Igbelewon Lapapọ

Ibeere: Kini iwoye re ti Ijumọsọrọ Oniru / Oluse?	
Ibeere: Kini o fẹran nipa PoA / VPA?	
Ibeere: Kini o ko fẹran nipa PoA / VPA?	