

**Gold Standard for the Global Goals**  
**Stakeholder Consultation Report**



**Version 1 – July 2017**

## SECTION A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### A. 1. Title of the project

Title: PoA GS 973 – AID AFRICA CPA 1 GS 6143

Date: 24 November 2017

Version no.: 01

### A. 2. Project description and current status

>> *Provide brief technical description of the project with information on key dates like start of implementation or construction, date of commissioning etc. Also provide information on current status of the project.*

The PoA GS 973 – AID AFRICA CPA1 GS 6143 will be implemented by AID AFRICA. It is one of a number of small-scale Component Project Activities (CPAs) that will be included under the ICSEA PoA GS 973. The project is in line with the stated aims of the Gold Standard. It is also consistent with the applicable UNFCCC rules for the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).

The CDM GS small-scale project activity is an end-use energy efficiency improvement category, (Type (ii): Energy Efficiency Improvement Projects) and applies the CDM small-scale baseline and monitoring methodology AMS-II.G. Version 3, "Energy Efficiency Measures in Thermal Applications of Non-Renewable Biomass".

The gas included is carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) in the project boundary that is the physical, geographical site of the ICS. The CPA will disseminate domestic and institutional Improved Cook Stoves (ICS) over the entire territory of Uganda. Uganda is one of the African states that form the geographical boundary of the ICSEA PoA.

AID AFRICA was required to state in its application to join the ICSEA PoA how the creators of the emission reductions (those using the ICS) can receive significant benefits from the sale of these credits in the form of more affordable ICS, an annual ICS maintenance service and a fair portion of the carbon income – either to themselves or to community projects. This is a unique feature of the ICSEA PoA and demonstrates the commitment of the CME and the CPA to a fair trade ethos in the way that the communities are involved.

The agreement between the CME and AID AFRICA clearly defines the ownership of the CERs, which originates with the stove users and then passes to AID AFRICA via the Sales Agreement/Logbooks. The CME claims no ownership over the resulting CERS. They remain with AID AFRICA, and it is free to market its CERs. The CME passes the CERs onto AID AFRICA (or the purchaser) as soon as they are issued. However, AID

AFRICA may choose to use the PoA's grouped CER tender (together with other CPAs) as a way of securing a better price.

To ensure transparency in every CER transaction, and in accordance with the Gold Standard<sup>1</sup>, the transfer of the ownership of the CERs have been clearly described to the CME by AID AFRICA in the application for PoA membership of its CPA. Each year the transfer of the ownership of the CERs earned in the monitoring period must be clearly described to the CME in an annual statement. This will cover transfers along the investment chain, from the stove users who create the emissions reductions to AID AFRICA, and the transfer of reciprocal benefits provided by AID AFRICA to the stove users in return for the CERs.

The end-users of ICS have to be informed about the transfer of the ownership of CERs, and their willingness to give up their ownership of CERs, and to accept reciprocal benefits in return. This has to be confirmed and recorded. The topic of ownership of CERs and reciprocal benefits was discussed during the local stakeholder meeting and trainings in clear language, and it is clearly and visibly stated in communications and training materials and in Sales Agreements/Logbooks. Proof that end-users are aware of and are willing to give up their rights on the emission reductions is provided in the Sales Agreements/Logbooks, and in the records of discussions about the transfer of credit ownership during local stakeholder consultations.

ICSEA Ltd is also encouraging AID AFRICA to explain this transfer process to stove buyers through the use of posters, leaflets and verbal explanations.

This CPA does not claim Green or White Certificates, or any equivalent scheme.

The project has not received any Official Development Assistance (ODA) under the condition that some or all the credits coming out of the project are transferred to the ODA donor country.

PoA GS 973 – AID AFRICA CPA 1 GS 6143 will be included for a period of 21 years consisting of 3 crediting periods of 7 years each. It has never been previously announced or undergone any retroactive registration or crediting and has no parallel submission and is, therefore, a regular activity because its project start date is after the LSC submission date.

The ICSEA PoA was registered with the UNFCCC (Ref. # 7014) on 17 August 2012, and with the Gold Standard (GS ID 973) on 25 February 2014. AID AFRICA will become a Supplier Organisation (Implementer) under the PoA, with PoA GS 973 – AID AFRICA CPA1 GS 6143 being its first project to be included. The PoA was uploaded to the UNFCCC webpage for the Global Stakeholder Consultation process on 11 November 2010. A Post Registration Change application was submitted to the CDM Executive

---

<sup>1</sup> v2.1 Annex C, (Credit Ownership).

Board on 6 November 2015 requesting the addition of a second methodology (AMS-I.E) covering fuel switch from non-renewable to renewable biomass fuels by users of Improved Cook Stoves (ICS). The stakeholder consultation process as described below covers the details of the PoA 973 – AID AFRICA CPA1 GS 6143.

## **Project financing**

AID AFRICA and Uganda Carbon Bureau / GIZ provide financing for the project.

## **Geographic boundary**

AID AFRICA and its partners will distribute the ICS to users throughout Uganda, but its activities will start in the districts of greater Gulu (Gulu, Omoro, Nwoya, and Amuru) and finally other neighbouring districts. The local stakeholder consultation (LSC) has targeted stakeholders from around Uganda, and internationally.

## **Procurement of Improved Cook Stoves (ICS)**

The CPA will procure and install ICS from independent suppliers, both locally and regionally.

## **Project Implementation**

AID AFRICA CPA 1 will install improved cook stoves to households in all the target districts, and will later scale-up to groups across Uganda. Stoves for distribution over the lifespan of AID AFRICA CPA 1 will include wood and charcoal, and fixed and portable types, for both domestic and institutional users. Some of the carbon finance revenues to be shared with the stove users will include: a reduced cost of the stove; free annual maintenance; and a community benefit agreed on by the cooperative members in accordance with Fairtrade Climate Standard requirements. The remaining amount will be used to cater for overhead administrative costs of running the project.

The project will be commissioned on 1 November 2017 or the date of inclusion, whichever comes later. A variety of improved cook stove models, each of which will be tested and rated in accordance with the testing protocol of the PoA will be distributed.

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

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

#### **i. Agenda**

The following agenda was used during the Local Stakeholder Consultation that was held on Thursday 8 December 2016 at St Monica, Girls Tailoring Centre, Lagoon Road, Gulu, Uganda.

## **The agenda was adopted as follows:**

1. Registration of Participants
2. Introduction of Participants
3. Welcome and Opening Remarks
4. Presentation of the Project
  - a. Introduction to Climate Change
  - b. Introduction to Carbon Finance
  - c. Introduction to AID AFRICA Improved Cook Stoves Project
5. Discussion of the Project by Stakeholders
  - a. Question and Answer Session
6. 'Do No Harm' Assessment
7. Sustainable Development Matrix (Blind SD exercise and Discussion on monitoring SD)
8. Discussion of Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Method Selection
9. Evaluation of Meeting
10. Closure and Lunch

The consultation was conducted interactively using PowerPoint slides that were projected on the wall (final results are available in section D.2 of this report). Flip charts and markers were also used to provide detailed explanations. A sample of PowerPoint slides used during the meeting is below:

## WELCOME

LOCAL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION  
AID AFRICA IMPROVED COOK STOVES PROJECT

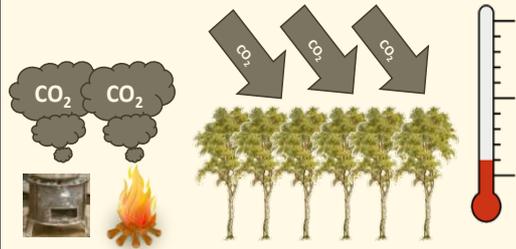


Thursday 8 December 2016, Gulu

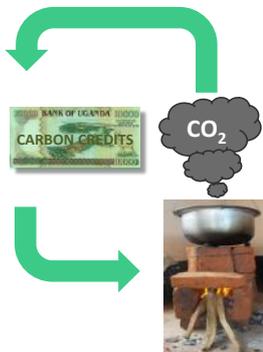
## Global Climate Change



CO<sub>2</sub> BLANKET



## THE RESULT



People can buy better stoves at affordable prices, with free annual maintenance and other benefits!



## Cost Barrier



Three stone fireplaces - no cost



... but improved cookstoves cost money to make!



New stove costs more than 40,000 UGX (full price)

## Partners in AID AFRICA Stoves Project

- Uganda Carbon Bureau's Ignition Fund - funder
- Improved Cook Stoves for East Africa – registered umbrella structure for members to earn carbon credits
- Stove users – beneficiaries of the project
- Community stove promoters – to maintain and track the use of the stoves
- Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation (CREEC) – efficiency testing
- UN auditors – verify and get the carbon credits issued

## Objectives of AID AFRICA's Improved Cook Stoves Project

- To provide access to improved cook stoves to households in the communities, installing, tracking and maintaining them at no cost
- To reduce the negative impacts of deforestation
- To generate employment opportunities for local people like the blacksmiths, stove promoters, and local leaders.

## ii. Key project information

Below is the non-technical summary that was delivered to all participants, in both English and Acholi:



### AID AFRICA IMPROVED COOK STOVES PROJECT

#### Non-Technical Summary

##### Introduction

AID AFRICA is an international charity organisation working directly with grass root people in Northern Uganda. We aim at rebuilding 1000 sustainable communities and creating a hopeful future for the poorest of the poor in Africa. AID AFRICA has got three other projects that run alongside stoves to sustain and improve on the people's health and livelihood. With this, we distribute energy efficient cook stoves at almost no cost to the poor community members. We also distribute fruit trees and other trees for firewood to help conserve for valuable natural tree species, repair and rehabilitate broken boreholes, shelter springs and creating awareness on HIV/AIDS. AID AFRICA intends to purchase, distribute and install at a subsidised rate, improved cook stoves to rural households who cannot easily access them to improve their living conditions.

In collaboration with Improved Cook Stoves for East Africa (ICSEA) Limited, AID AFRICA would like to implement a CDM/ Gold Standard project on Improved Cook Stoves. The Improved Cook Stoves will include fixed or portable, domestic or institutional stoves that use non-renewable fuel (wood, charcoal, pellets, briquettes, etc.). This project is now being prepared for inclusion under the ICSEA Programme of Activities (PoA).

##### The Project

In partnership with Improved Cook Stoves for East Africa (ICSEA) Limited, AID AFRICA will implement a new project of the distribution of improved cook stoves. The project will involve the buying, marketing, distribution and installation of improved cook stoves to households and institutions in Uganda. These stoves consume less wood fuel and emit less smoke hence reduce deforestation and respiratory diseases caused by household air pollution especially among women

and children.

The price of an improved stove is too high for the majority of households in Uganda, and they are not so readily available on the market. The project therefore, seeks to overcome the problem of affordability and accessibility by lowering the cost of the stoves. The adoption of improved cook stoves by most households in Uganda will result in a better environment, reduced cost of living (less fuel usage) and healthier families free from health problems caused by household air pollution.

The project will also recruit and train individuals who will maintain the improved cook stoves for free within the communities. The maintenance of the stoves will increase the life span of the stoves and at the same time create employment for the women.

In summary, the benefits of using an improved cook stove include:

- Use of less firewood and/or charcoal
- Reduced deforestation
- Emission of less smoke, hence less pollution
- Better health for households due to reduced household air pollution.
- •Faster cooking compared to traditional stoves saves time for women to participate in other activities
- • Saves money that would be used for buying firewood or charcoal



**LOK MAMAKO KENO ME AID AFRICA NI.**

AID AFRICA obedo dul ma pe jenge ikom gamente, ma tiyo atir atir ki lutedero me i kumalo me Uganda. AID AFRICA tye ki miti me roco gangi ma romo alip acel ki miyo gen pi anyim maber bot lucan ma cangi rac adada i kin lucan mukeneni i lobo del col. AID AFRICA bene tye ki dog tic onyo ni Project adek mukene ma woto kacel ki project man me yubo kenoni, ma weng tye meneno ni rwom me yot kom pa dano tye maber. AID AFRICA tye ka poko keno man menono ikin gangi, bene gi poko kodi nyig yen me acama ki yen ma ktiyo kwede me tedo. AID AFRICA bene yubo tangi ma obale, cweyo wang it bedo maber, tucu tangi ma pe cwalo pipo madwong, gin bene pwonyo lwak ma ikin gangi i lok me kwidi two jonyo.

Me ribe ki dul ma giyubo keno irwom ma lamali i kunyango me lobo del col, AID AFRICA obiketo itic project manyen me poko keno man. Project man obibedo ka poko ki mwono keno ma i kin gangi ki i gangi pwonye ki odi yadi me i lobo Uganda. Keno man tiyo ki yen manok adada, pe dunyo ito madwong ma weko two ma mako dano calo adwogi me ito bibedo pe.

Keno man ma ki yubu i rwom ma malo ma pe balo yen ni wele tek, Pol lutedero me lobo wa kany pe gi twero wilo ne, piman yub man neno ni keno man kipoko oromo cing lwak labongo cul mo keken. Adwogi me tic ki keno man i gangi wa obi kelo alokaloka madit i ka bedo ma orumu wa, yoto kom i gangi wa, medo lim i cing latedero. Yub man bene obi gwoko lukony kor wa ki ikin gangi ma nongo gibibedo kacwalo ngec kare ki kare i office madit me waco kit ma nongo keno acel acel tye ka tic kede. Ki dong, gwok man ma gi keto i kum keno man bi weko keno man ri labongo bale.

Me dolo dog lok man, magi aye ber pa tic ki keno man

- Jwiko balo bunga
- Tiyo ki yen manok
- Ito ne peke onyo ni nok twatwal, weko two ma mako dano macalo adwogi me yito bedo peke macalo two aona ki lit wang ki two mukene mabino calo adwogi me yito.
- Pe balo kare, dok weki wa kare mapol me timo bicara nyo tic mukene calo

tic poto.

- Poko tic ki ngec i cing lutedero

**iii. Invitation tracking table**

<b>Category Code</b>	<b>Organisation (if relevant)</b>	<b>Name of invitee</b>	<b>Way of invitation</b>	<b>Date of invitation (DD/MM/YY)</b>	<b>Confirmation received? (Yes/ No)</b>
A	Monroc Community	Alak Silvia	Phone/hand delivered	22/11/2016	Yes
A	Cuda Community	David Oceng	Phone/hand delivered	22/11/2016	Yes
A	Tegacia Community (West)	Ajok Lilly	Phone/hand delivered	22/11/2016	Yes
A	Tegacia Community (East)	Ocici Martin Ojok	Phone/hand delivered	22/11/2016	Yes
A	Corner pamola Community	Akello Jeniffer	Phone/hand delivered	22/11/2016	Yes
A	Otum Pili Community	Ayo Beatrice	Phone/hand delivered	22/12/2016	Yes
A	St. Jude Children's Home Community	Elio	Phone/hand delivered	22/12/2016	Yes
A	Aawaranga Community	Monica Acayo	Phone/hand delivered	22/11/2016	Yes
A	St. Mary's Lacor Hospital	Mary	Phone/hand delivered	22/21/2016	Yes
A	Kuli tit Community	Omara Alfred	Phone/hand delivered	22/11/2016	Yes
A	Awii mon Palwo Parish	Arach Carolina	Phone/hand delivered	22/11/2016	Yes

A	Pabwo Community	Peter Oceng	Phone/hand delivered	22/11/2016	Yes
A	Ucuka Community	Kibiru Nyeko	Phone/hand delivered	22/11/2016	No
A	Alero Community	Lamunu Judith	Phone/hand delivered	22/11/2016	Yes
A	Bbwobo Tochi Community	Modeta Okumu	Phone/hand delivered	22/11/2016	No
A	Kkati Kati Community	Latiga Valentina	Phone/hand delivered	22/11/2016	Yes
A	Owak Community	Akili Rosalva	Phone/hand delivered	22/11/2016	Yes
A	Anyomotwon Community	Adoch Christine	Phone/hand delivered	22/11/2016	No
A	Alokulum Community	Laker Filder	Phone/hand delivered	22/11/2016	Yes
A	Market Community	Kasim	Phone/hand delivered	22/11/2016	Yes
A	Unyama Community	Aye Yesu Victory	Phone/hand delivered	22/11/2016	Yes
A	Rwotobilo	Geofrey Odiki	Phone/hand delivered	22/11/2016	Yes
A	Owoo Community	Onono Patrick	Phone/hand delivered	22/11/2016	Yes
A	Pakia Community	Oneka Francis	Phone/hand delivered	22/11/2016	Yes
A	Lwala Onyona Community	Martina Arach	Phone/hand delivered	22/11/2016	Yes
A	Goro Community	Lakicia Susan	Phone/Hand delivered	22/11/2016	Yes
B	Gulu District Local	Ojara Martin Mapenduzi	Phone/hand delivered	22/11/2016	Yes

	Government				
B	Chief Administrative Officer Gulu District Local Government	Ajwang	Phone/hand delivered	22/11/2016	Yes
B	Omoro District Local Government	Odongo Damasco	Phone/hand delivered	22/11/2016	Yes
B	Nwoya District Local Government	Oryema	Phone/hand delivered	22/11/2016	Yes
B	Bardege Division Local Council	Patrick Lumumba	Phone/hand delivered	22/11/2016	Yes
B	Layibi Division Local Council	Oluba Alfred	Phone/hand delivered	22/11/2016	Yes
B	Laroo Division Local Government	Abonga Francis	Phone/hand delivered	22/11/2016	Yes
B	Gulu District Environment Office	Francisca Atoo	Phone/hand delivered	22/11/2016	Yes
B	Bobi Sub County Local Government	Ojok Isaac Newton	Phone/hand delivered	22/11/2016	Yes
B	NGO Forum	Immaculate Alanyo	Phone/hand delivered	22/11/2016	No
B	Gulu District Water Office	Patrick S Mecak	Phone/hand delivered	22/11/2016	Yes
B	Koch Lii Sub County Local Council	Lakot Susan	Phone/hand delivered	22/11/2016	No

B	Bungatira Sub County Local Council	Ojoki Amose P'LLakidi. P	Phone/hand delivered	22/11/2016	Yes
B	Ongaako Sub County Local Government	Otika Richard	Phone/hand delivered	22/11/2016	Yes
B	Patiko Sub County	Ocen Rich Maxwell	Phone/hand delivered	22/11/2016	Yes
B	Lakwana Sub County Local Council	Odongo Damasco	Phone/hand delivered	22/11/2016	Yes
B	Koch Goma Sub County Local Council	Otika Richard	Phone/hand delivered	22/11/2016	Yes
B	Unyama Sub County Local Council	Aber Hellen Uma	Phone/hand delivered	22/11/2016	Yes
B	Ministry of Local Government	Tom Butime	Email	22/11/2016	No
B	Ministry of Health	Jane Aceng	Email	22/11/2016	No
B	Ministry of Gender, Labour & Social Development	Janat Mukwaya	Email	22/11/2016	Yes
B	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development	James Banabe- Acting Director Energy Resource Development	Email	22/11/2016	No
B	Ministry of Water and	Sam Cheptoris	Email	22/11/2016	No

	Environment				
B	National Environment Management Authority	Atto Francisca Kisembo	Email	22/11/2016	No
C	Official Representative of the DNA – Uganda – Climate Change Department, Ministry of Water and Environment	Mr. Chebet Maikut	Email	22/11/2016	No
D	Child Rights Empowerment and Development Organisation (CEDO)	Byabasaija Abdallah	Email	22/11/2016	No
D	Food and Agriculture Organisation	Godfrey Ocan	Phone/hand delivered	22/11/2016	No
D	AMREF	Margaret Mugisa	Phone/hand delivered	22/11/2016	No
D	ECOTRUST	Pauline Nantongo	Email	22/11/2016	Yes
D	CBS PEWOSA SACCO	Arthur Musoke	Email	22/11/2016	No
D	UGASTOVE	Rehema Nakyazze	Email	22/11/2016	No
D	Project for the Restoration of Livelihoods of the Northern	Bismarck Peter Olanya	Email	22/11/2016	No

	Region				
D	Solar Sister	Clare Achola	Email	22/11/2016	No
D	Nyimbwa Multi-Purpose Organisation for People Living with HIV/AIDS (NYIMUPHAS)	Abdallah Musisi	Email	22/11/2016	No
D	Rural Development Inter Diocesan Service (RDIS)	Viateur Ntarindwa	<a href="#">Email</a>	22/11/2016	No
D	Mpigi District Farmers Association (MPIFA)	Ssozi Bagenda	<a href="#">Email</a>	22/11/2016	Yes
D	Conservation Through Public Health (CTPH)	Kalema Zikusoka	Email	22/11/2016	No
D	Former Seminarians in Development	John Kennedy Anyama	Email	22/11/2016	No
D	E-AIM/Rural Electrification	Till Serafimov	Email	22/11/2016	No
D	OYUBUKENY Energy Saving Stove Company	Obol Thomas	Phone/hand delivered	22/11/2016	No
D	Lutheran World Federation	Oryem Charles	Email	22/11/2016	No
E	Gold Standard	Johann Thaler	Email	22/11/2016	No
F	World Vision	Dean C	Email	22/11/2016	No

	Australia	Thomson			
F	WWF International	Bella Roscher	Email	22/11/2016	No
F	Mercy Corps	David Nicholson	Email	22/11/2016	No
F	Helio International	Helene O'Connor-Lajambe	Email	22/11/2016	No
F	REEP	Katrin Harvey	Email	22/11/2016	No
F	Green Wave (Ecoclub)	Anna Vilde	Email	22/11/2016	Yes
F	Hivos	Harry Clemens	Email	22/11/2016	No
F	Chinansi Foundation	Simplex Chithyola	Email	22/11/2016	Yes
F	Care International	Kit (Christopher) Vaughan	Email	22/11/2016	No
F	Nexus	Thomas Blackburn	Email	22/11/2016	No
F	Sustainable Travel International (STI)	Nick Peidmonte	Email	22/11/2016	No

>> Discuss how your invitation methods seek to include a broad range of stakeholders (e.g. gender, age, ethnicity).

As far as possible we tried to ensure that female stakeholders were especially encouraged to attend the meeting when we followed up with phone calls to the categories/organisations that were invited. All relevant stakeholders were invited to attend the Local Stakeholder Consultation. The invitation methods included email, telephone calls and SMS, and hand delivered letters that were followed up with telephone calls. A public advert was also published in Uganda's leading daily newspaper, the New Vision, on Tuesday 22 November 2016.

## iv. Text of individual invitations

Invitation letters in both English and Acholi for the LSC meeting held in Gulu on Thursday 8 December 2016 were hand delivered and/or emailed, and follow-up phone calls were made. Below is the invitation letter in English:



Plot 85 lower Churchill drive, P.O Box 574 Gulu, Uganda

Tel: +256 782 312 895, [www.africa.net](http://www.africa.net)

23 November 2016

Dear Sir/Madam:

**INVITATION TO A LOCAL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETING FOR A CDM/GOLD  
STANDARD IMPROVED COOK STOVES PROJECT BY AID AFRICA**

AID AFRICA is a non-governmental Organization (NGO) registered with the National NGO Board Uganda and the NGO Forum Gulu. AID AFRICA started its operation in Northern Uganda in 2007, with distribution of fuel-efficient cook stoves; distribution of fruits trees and other trees for firewood and of late it has included HIV awareness. AID AFRICA is dedicated to saving lives, rebuilding sustainable communities and creating a hopeful future for the poorest of the poor. AID AFRICA intends to purchase, distribute and install at a subsidised rate, improved cook stoves to rural households who cannot easily access them to improve their living conditions.

In collaboration with Improved Cook Stoves for East Africa (ICSEA) Limited, AID AFRICA would now like to implement a CDM / Gold Standard project on improved cook stoves. The Improved Cook Stoves project will include fixed, domestic or institutional stoves that use non-renewable or renewable fuel (wood, charcoal, pellets, briquettes, etc.). This project is now being prepared for inclusion under the ICSEA Program of Activities (PoA).

You have been identified as a key stakeholder and /or partner who will provide valuable input into the design process of this project. We are therefore inviting you for a stakeholders' consultation meeting to be held on **Thursday 8th December 2016 from 8:00 am to 2:00 pm** at **St. Monica Girls' Tailoring Centre, Lagony Road, P.O Box 669- Gulu.**

The meeting's agenda and the project's non-technical summary have been attached for your information. Please confirm your attendance with the Program Assistant Ms. Musekura Irene via +256 773 285 329 or by email [effyrene@gmail.com](mailto:effyrene@gmail.com). If you are not able to attend but would like to provide input into the design of the project, comments can be submitted via email.

We look forward to your input and participation.

Best regards,

Bongomin Robert  
**Programme Manager**



Plot 85 lower Churchill drive, P.O Box 574 Gulu, Uganda  
Tel: +256782312895, [www.africa.net](http://www.africa.net)

23 November 2016

Bot / Ladit:

**LWONGO LOLOC KI LUTEN KWOT ME TERDERO I KACOKE ME NYWAKO TAM I KUM CDM/GOLD  
STANDARD PROJECT I KOM KENO MAPE BALO YEN.**

AID AFRICA obedo dul ma pe jenge ikom gamente, ucone ite dul ma pe jenge ikom gamente ite cik me cono dul ma pe jenge ikom gamente i Uganda me mwaka 1989. Aid Africa ocalo tic imwaka 2007, ki poko keno ma pe balo yen, poko kodi yen me acama ki yen ma kityo kwede metedo, lacen AID AFRICA bene omedo project me miyo ngec i lok kom two jonyo.

AID AFRICA tye ka miyo kony me gwoko kwo ki roco kwo pa luterdero ki dwoko gen pa lucani ikin lucan. AID AFRICA tye ka tic kacel ki luten kwot mukene me kelo kony ki roco kwo pa lucan i Uganda. AID AFRICA kacel ki luten kwot mukene me kunyango me lobo del col ma gi tiyo ikom keno ma ki yubu irwom ma malo ma tiyo ki nucu pa yen ma wa tiyo kede ikeno Acoli, kombedi dong mito keto itic CDM/GOLD STANDARD Project ikom keno man ma wa yubu irwom ma malo ni. Project man me ICS project obi tiyo i keno ma ki mwono amwona iodi onyo keno ma ki tedo ki lwak calo igangi kwan gi ni, keno man ki tiyo kwede ki yen, makka, onyo cung bao ki mukene mukene ni.

Project man dong tye iyub me donyo ite yub man pa dul me ICSEA. Dong ki nongo ni itye ikin luten kwot ma pire tek adada ikin luten kwot mukeneni ma obi miyo kony Madityoo me yubu project man. **Pi man dong wa lwongi i kacoke pa luten kwot ma bibedo inino dwe 8/12/2016 cake cawa aryo me odiko ni oo cawa aboro me dye ceng i St. Monica Adel ma tye Gulu –Uganda.**

Wi lok ma dongo kidolo dok yub me project man ki diyo i nge karatac me mini ngec man. Walegi ni imini wa ngec pi oo ni bot program Assistant Ms. Irene Musekura I namba cim 0773 285329 onyo i email [effyrene@gmail.com](mailto:effyrene@gmail.com). Kace pi tyen lok mo nyo angola angola obiweko pe itwero bino ento itye ki tam me aleya kwedwa iromo tic ki email ma maloni onyo namba cim ma maloni Wabipwoyo ka iribe kedwa ikacoke man.

wan kigen

Bongomin Robert

**Programme Manager**

Above is the invitation letter in Acholi

v. Text of public invitations

Below is the invitation that was published in the New Vision newspaper on Tuesday 22 November 2016

44 NEW VISION, Tuesday November 22, 2016

ADVERTS



**USAID/Uganda Private Health Support Program REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS**

The USAID/Uganda Private Health Support Program is USAID's flagship program in the private sector in Uganda. The program objectives are: 1) expand availability of health services by private providers, 2) increase affordability of private health services and products, and 3) improve quality of private health sector facilities and services.

Under the expanded scope of work, USAID/Uganda Private Health Support Program will work with the 4 Medical Bureaus to strengthen health systems in 134 faith based health facilities (HC111s, HC1Vs, Hospitals). To achieve this, the program plans to conduct a comprehensive needs assessment of the 4 Medical Bureaus and health facilities to provide important and strategic information to inform interventions to strengthen health systems at Medical Bureau and targeted faith based facilities. Health system areas for assessment include human resources for health, governance and management, coordination, quality and infrastructure.

To undertake this task, USAID/Uganda Private Health Support Program seeks for proposals from qualified firms to carry out this assignment.

Interested firms should pick detailed Terms of Reference (TOR) from USAID/Uganda Private Health Support Program office located at Plot 28 Prince Charles Drive, and should submit hard copies of their costed proposal to the address above and a soft copy to: [Hellen.Karuhanga@ugandaphs.org](mailto:Hellen.Karuhanga@ugandaphs.org) by Friday, December 9th, 2016, 5:00 pm. Inquiries should be addressed to Deputy Chief of Party at email address: [Johnson.Masiko@ugandaphs.org](mailto:Johnson.Masiko@ugandaphs.org). Late submissions will not be accepted.

**Note:** USAID/Uganda Private Health Support Program will not be liable for any costs incurred in the course of preparation and submission of the proposal.



**USAID/Uganda Private Health Support Program**

**CALL FOR EXPRESSION OF INTEREST: COMMUNICATIONS AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT CONSULTANT**

**Introduction:**  
The USAID/Uganda Private Health Support Program (2013-18) seeks to establish a viable and cost-effective private health sector in Uganda. In addition to supporting the private health sector for quality health services, the Program also works with private companies and faith community based organizations to deliver essential services to orphans and vulnerable children and their households. The USAID/Uganda Private Health Support Program aims to strengthen, organize and mobilize the private sector to provide Ugandans with the option of obtaining high-quality health services from private health providers.

**Aim of the call:**  
The aim of this call is to invite a suitably qualified candidate to fill the position of Communications and Knowledge Management Consultant who will provide comprehensive communications and knowledge management solutions to the Program.

**Submission:**  
More information about the above positions can be obtained from [Hellen.Karuhanga@ugandaphs.org](mailto:Hellen.Karuhanga@ugandaphs.org), [Clair.Sengendo@ugandaphs.org](mailto:Clair.Sengendo@ugandaphs.org) or from the USAID/Uganda Private Health Support Program's physical office located at Plot 28, Prince Charles Drive Kololo, and P.O. Box 29628, Kampala Uganda. All CV's should be emailed to the above address. The deadline for receiving proposals is **Friday, December 2nd, 2016**





**INVITATION TO A LOCAL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION FOR AN IMPROVED COOK STOVES CDM / GOLD STANDARD COMPONENT PROJECT ACTIVITY (CPA)**

All interested members of the public are invited to provide input into the design of a Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) / Gold Standard (GS) Component Project Activity (CPA) that will install, distribute and maintain affordable improved cook stoves using income from CDM / GS carbon credits.

AID AFRICA is developing this project in conjunction with the Uganda Carbon Bureau (UCB) and Improved Cook Stoves for East Africa (ICSEA) Limited.

The meeting will be held at **St Monica, Girls Tailoring Centre, Lagony Road, Gulu Thursday 8<sup>th</sup> December 2016 at 8:00am to 2:00pm**

**ALL ARE WELCOME**  
Please note that your attendance will be important for the successful implementation of the project.

A brief non-technical description of the project is available at Aid Africa office and on our website: [www.aidfricenet.net](http://www.aidfricenet.net). For more information please contact the Program Manager Mr. Robert Bongomin.

**Email:** [bongominr@yahoo.com](mailto:bongominr@yahoo.com) or [effrene@gmail.com](mailto:effrene@gmail.com), P.O. Box 574, Gulu Lower Churchill Drive, Senior Quarter, Uganda.  
**Telephone:** +256 782312895 or +256 773285329



**CIVIL AVIATION AUTHORITY**

**ABRIDGED BID NOTICE UNDER UNDER OPEN BIDDING**

1. Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) invites sealed bids from eligible and competent bidders for the following:

NO.	REFERENCE NUMBER	DESCRIPTION OF TENDER	BID SECURITY (UGSHS)	PRE-BID MEETING PLACE AND DATE
1	CAA/ SUPLS/15-16/00428	Supply and installation of ATC consoles for Entebbe control tower at EIA	10,000,000	At CAA Headquarters on 30 <sup>th</sup> November, 2016. 11:30am
2	CAA/ SUPLS/16-17/00051/52	Lot1 Supply of Double Cabin (Two Units)	6,000,000	At CAA Headquarters on 30 <sup>th</sup> November 2016. 2:30Pm
		Lot2 Supply of Station Wagon Vehicle (One Unit)	4,500,000	
		Lot3 Supply of Ambulance (2 Units)	4,000,000	

2. Bidding documents shall be inspected and issued at the office of:  
CAA Procurement and Disposal Unit, 2<sup>nd</sup> FLOOR Terminal Building, Entebbe. P.O. BOX 5536 KAMPALA. TEL:0312352050 E-mail: [Procurement@caa.co.ug](mailto:Procurement@caa.co.ug)

3. The dead line for bid submission shall be on **Wednesday, 21<sup>st</sup> December 2016 at 11: 30 am.**

4. The detailed bid notice is available at CAA website [www.caa.co.ug](http://www.caa.co.ug) and [www.ppda.go.ug](http://www.ppda.go.ug)

**MANAGEMENT**

**Customer Service** 24/7

Our customer service team wants to hear from you.

**For any comments or queries contact us on:**

- Toll Free Line: **0800166789**
- [customerservice@newvision.co.ug](mailto:customerservice@newvision.co.ug)
- Type **FEEDBACK** <space> **Message** and send to **8338**
- [@Help\\_VisionGrp](https://twitter.com/Help_VisionGrp)
- [facebook.com/customer-service-visiongroup](https://www.facebook.com/customer-service-visiongroup)
- Live help is online; [www.newvision.co.ug](http://www.newvision.co.ug) | [www.bukedde.co.ug](http://www.bukedde.co.ug)



NATIONAL PRIDE-GLOBAL EXCELLENCE



**ABRIDGED BID NOTICE UNDER OPEN DOMESTIC BIDDING**

**BID NOTICE**

1. PostBank Uganda Ltd invites sealed bids from eligible bidders for:

No.	Proc. Reference Number	Subject matter of Procurement	Bid Security (UGX)	Bid document price (UGX)
1	PSB/INV/CGNS	Provision of Comprehensive Insurance for Electronics under framework for 2017 (Renewable)	4,200,000	100,000

Application letters shall be addressed to Head PDU prior to being issued with the bid document.

2. The Bidding document(s) shall be inspected and issued at Procurement & Disposal Unit PostBank Uganda Ltd PostBank House; 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Plot 4/6 Nkrumah Rd

3. The deadline for bid submission for the above shall be at 10:30am on Tuesday, 20<sup>th</sup> December 2016 and bid Opening on the same day at 10:45 am.

4. The detailed bid notice is available at the Entity's website [www.postbank.co.ug](http://www.postbank.co.ug) and PPDA website [www.ppda.go.ug](http://www.ppda.go.ug)

5. Any clarification or information can be obtained by mail from the Procurement Manager [christopher.kakooza@postbank.co.ug](mailto:christopher.kakooza@postbank.co.ug).

**MANAGING DIRECTOR**

PostBank Uganda Limited, P.O. Box 7189, Tel: +256 41715200 Plot 4/6 Nkrumah Road, Road, Email: [info@postbank.co.ug](mailto:info@postbank.co.ug), Web: [www.postbank.co.ug](http://www.postbank.co.ug)

The above text was used as a public announcement placed at various public notice boards as below:



INVITATION TO A LOCAL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION FOR  
AN IMPROVED COOK STOVES CDM / GOLD STANDARD  
COMPONENT PROJECT ACTIVITY (CPA)

All interested members of the public are invited to provide input into the design of a Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) / Gold Standard (GS) Component Project Activity (CPA) that will install, distribute and maintain affordable improved cook stoves using income from CDM / GS carbon credits.

**AID AFRICA Organisation** is developing this project in conjunction with the Uganda Carbon Bureau (UCB) and Improved Cook Stoves for East Africa (ICSEA) Limited.

The meeting will be held at:

**St Monica, Girls Tailoring Centre, Lagony Road**

**Thursday 8 December 2016**

**At 8:00 am to 1:00 pm**

**ALL ARE WELCOME**

Please note that your attendance will be important for the successful implementation of the project.

A brief non-technical description of the project is available at AID AFRICA office and on our website: [www.aidafrica.net](http://www.aidafrica.net).

For more information please contact the Program Manager Mr. Robert Bongomin. Email: [bongominr@yahoo.com](mailto:bongominr@yahoo.com) or [effrene@gmail.com](mailto:effrene@gmail.com). P.O. Box 574, Gulu Lower Churchill Drive Senior quarter, Uganda. Telephone: +256 782 312 895 or +256 773 285 329.

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

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

There were no other consultations used.

## SECTION C. CONSULTATION PROCESS

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

#### i. List of participants

>> *Attach original participants' list as Annex 1.*

Participants list					
Date and time: <b>8 December 2016 from 8:00am to 1:00pm</b>					
Location: <b>St. Monica Girls Tailoring Centre, Lagony Road, Gulu, Uganda</b>					
Category Code	Name of Participant	Male/ Female	Signature	Organisation (if relevant)/position in the community	Contact Details
A	SAID MAATA	MALE	See Annex 1	Representative / Stove User	0782 412342
A	OKWERA BOSCO	MALE	See Annex 1	Corner Pa Mola Community, Representative	0792 034142
A	OJOK WALTER	MALE	See Annex 1	Ongako Community, Representative	0777 361056
A	OCHENG PETER	MALE	See Annex 1	Pabwo Community, Representative	0774 593895

A	OLOK SIMON	MALE	See Annex 1	Patule Community, Representative	0773 820495
A	OCHENG DAVID	MALE	See Annex 1	Cuda Community, Representative	0777 175391
A	OCHAYA MARTIN	MALE	See Annex 1	Alero Community, Representative	0753 874888
A	ONOK RARICK	MALE	See Annex 1	Owo Community, Representative	0787 553155
A	NEKO SAMUEL	MALE	See Annex 1	Ocuka Community, Representative	0779 757204
A	ATUKU BETTY	FEMALE	See Annex 1	Ocuka Community, Representative	
A	ADOCH JACKIE	FEMALE	See Annex 1	Ocuka Community, Representative	
A	ABONGA PHILIPS	MALE	See Annex 1	Ocuka Community, Representative	
A	ONEKA KENETH	MALE	See Annex 1	Ocuka Community, Representative	
A	ODOKI GEOFFREY	MALE	See Annex 1	Rwot Obilo Community, Representative	0773 779443
A	OCITTI MARTIN OJOK	MALE	See Annex 1	Representative / Stove User	0783 448880

A	AKOT SANTA ODOCH	FEMALE	See Annex 1	Representative / Stove User	0781 558325
A	AOL JENIFER	FEMALE	See Annex 1	Kulukene Community, Representative	
A	ABER JUDITH	FEMALE	See Annex 1	Laroo Community, Representative	0779 635087
A	AJOK KATO	FEMALE	See Annex 1	Bobi Community, Representative	
A	OMARA ALFRED	MALE	See Annex 1	Bobi Community, Representative	0773 162194
A	AYAA MARY	FEMALE	See Annex 1	Lacoo Community, Representative	
A	OWOTI DAVID	MALE	See Annex 1	Lii Community, Representative	
A	OCHAYA RICHARD	MALE	See Annex 1	Aid Africa, Accountant	0779 935643
A	ACAYO MONICA	FEMALE	See Annex 1	Aawaranga Community, Representative	0777 363181
A	MUSEKURA IRENE	FEMALE	See Annex 1	Aid Africa, Assistant Manager	0773 285329
A	ACAN LILLY	FEMALE	See Annex 1	Aid Africa, Project Manager	0777 485724
A	LAKOT INNOCENT	MALE	See Annex 1	Aid Africa, Volunteer	0706 381957
A	AYO PATRICK	MALE	See Annex 1	Bobi	

A	FLOM AYO	FEMALE	See Annex 1	Representative / Stove User	
B	OKULLU MILTON	MALE	See Annex 1	Sub/county Local Govt, Chairperson LC111 Lakwana S/C	0778 828047
B	OBOI JUSTINE SIMPLEMAN	MALE	See Annex 1	District Local Govt, LCV Laroo Division	0783 933099
B	ACIRO LUCY	FEMALE	See Annex 1	Bordege Division, Vice Chairperson	0781 399147
B	ERIC OPWONYA	MALE	See Annex 1	District Local Govt, Water Officer	0773 321707
B	TOORACH JUSTINE	MALE	See Annex 1	Sub County Local Govt, LC111 Chairperson, Unyama S/C	0775 088888
B	ACEN FREDI	FEMALE	See Annex 1	District Local Govt, Environment Officer	0779 584166
B	ODONG RICHARD	MALE	See Annex 1	Sub/county Local Govt, LC111 Chairperson, Bobi S/C	0787 314975
D	OPIYO BONIFACE	MALE	See Annex 1	Gulu District NGO Forum, Prog. Associate	0778 940729
D	OKOTH SECONDO ABOK	MALE	See Annex 1	Highland High School, Director	0775 442850

## Comments accompanying Annex 1

In total, 40 participants, (24 males and 16 females), attended the Local Stakeholder Consultation. Of the 40 participants, 4 were Aid Africa staff.

There are only 37 Evaluation Forms, but of these, 1 evaluation form does not bear any name. 4 participants left the meeting before filling-in their Evaluation Forms whereas 2 participants did not fill in attendance forms.

### ii. Evaluation forms

*>>Please add at least 4-5 representative samples in English. Please attach original evaluation forms as Annex 2.*

In total, 37 evaluation forms were obtained from the participants. Below are transcripts of 5 evaluation forms chosen at random. The original evaluation forms are attached as Annex 2.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Acayo Monica – Representative, Aawaranga Community (Evaluation Form # 26)</b>
What is your impression of the meeting?	Good teaching, giving me an idea that even my family will not get hurt or burnt because of the improved cook stove.
What do you like about the project?	It does not affect our health.
What do you not like about the project?	Nothing bad about the project.
Signature	See Annex II

<b>Name</b>	<b>Aciro Lucy – Vice Chairperson, Bordege Division (Evaluation Form 22)</b>
What is your impression of the meeting?	The meeting was so interactive and the participants were given freedom of expression. Learning about new innovations by Aid Africa.
What do you like about the project?	It (the stove) is given freely to our vulnerable communities. It has low impact on human lives as well as the environment.
What do you not like about the project?	Most of the beneficiaries are still from the villages or the district neglecting the

	municipality where people consume a lot of fuel.
Signature	See Annex II

<b>Name</b>	<b>Oneka Kenneth - Representative, Ocuca Community (Evaluation Form 13)</b>
What is your impression of the meeting?	It was a good teaching
What do you like about the project?	The stove preserves fuel. Does not produce a lot of smoke hence preventing air pollution.
What do you not like about the project?	Nothing bad about the project.
Signature	See Annex II

<b>Name</b>	<b>Toorah Justine – LC111 Chairperson, Sub-county Local Govt (Evaluation Form 28)</b>
What is your impression of the meeting?	Initiative of improved cook stoves to be distributed to the local people.
What do you like about the project?	Protecting our environment and the smoke from reaching the space. Sometimes can reduce risk of burning
What do you not like about the project?	Timely replacement of saucepan it needs hard saucepan.
Signature	See Annex II

<b>Name</b>	<b>Boniface Opiyo – Chairperson, Gulu District NGO Forum (Evaluation Form 29)</b>
What is your impression of the meeting?	It is very informative and prevents a great opportunity for the community.
What do you like about the project?	Its deliverables, life span (21 years) and the wide geographical coverage. It means large impact and sufficient monitoring.

<p>What do you not like about the project?</p>	<p>It does not have any activity for training the locals to be producers themselves but only keep them consumers (no knowledge transfer).</p>
<p>Signature</p>	<p>See Annex II</p>

## **Comments accompanying Annex 2**

4 of the 40 participants, did not submit an Evaluation Form, so their comments do not appear in the original evaluation form scanned file (Annex 2)

Overall, the meeting was considered a success and was regarded by participants as being very informative. Participants were satisfied with the way the project objectives were explained and how their questions were answered. There were no expressions of dissatisfaction with any aspects of the proposed project.

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



Participants and stoves at Aid Africa CPA 1's LSC meeting held in Gulu, Uganda on 8 December 2016.

## C. 3. Outcome of consultation process

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

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

The meeting was conducted in English and Acholi

#### Facilitators:

Robert Bongomin – Programme Manager, Aid Africa  
Irene Musekura - Assistant Programme Manager, Aid Africa  
Issa Otukenne – Stoves Project Manager, Aid Africa  
Richard Ochaya – Accountant, Aid Africa  
Urbans Benywanira – Carbon Finance Specialist, ICSEA  
Sarah Kihuguru – General Manager, ICSEA

The day's agenda was adopted as follows:

#### **Agenda Item 1: Arrival and Registration of Participants – Irene Musekura & Richard Ochaya**

All participants were registered upon arrival. In total, 40 participants attended the meeting. Please refer to the participants list attached as Annex 1.

#### **Agenda Item 2: Introduction of Participants – Robert Bongomin**

The meeting started at 9.40am with Robert introducing the Aid Africa staff to the participants. All participants introduced themselves and mentioned what their expectations of the meeting were, and thereafter, Simon Olok led a prayer to start the meeting.

#### **Agenda Item 3: Welcome and Opening Remarks – Robert Bongomin**

Robert welcomed Sarah and Urbans from Improved Cook Stoves for East Africa (ICSEA), and all other participants who were in attendance. Robert then invited Obol Justin who represented the Chairman LC 5 Gulu district to officially open the meeting. Justin appreciated the work being done by Aid Africa with the objective of improving the lives of local communities. He wished all participants a fruitful meeting.

## Agenda Item 4: Presentations

### Part a): Introduction to Global Climate Change – Urbans Benywanira

Urbans gave a presentation on global warming and climate change, explaining the cycle of how the carbon dioxide is emitted into the atmosphere through the current use of traditional non-efficient cooking practices, and other human-induced processes. He explained that an increase in such activities, contributes to the thickening of the carbon dioxide blanket hence leading to global warming.

### Part b): Introduction to Carbon Finance – Sarah Kihuguru

Sarah explained what carbon finance is and what carbon standards are, demonstrating what a carbon credit is using a slide that showed 1 tonne of carbon dioxide representing 1 carbon credit or certified emission reduction.

### Part c): Aid Africa Improved Cook Stoves Project – Robert Bongomin

Robert gave a presentation about Aid Africa's Improved Cook Stoves Project, its objectives and activities.

## Agenda Item 5: Questions and Comments

**Q.1: Okullu Milton, Chairperson LC III Lakwana Sub-County:** Will this project give tree seedlings to the community members to solve climate change?

**A.1: Issa Otukenne, Stoves Project Manager Aid Africa:** Aid Africa gives seedlings (through partners like Tree Talk, trees for the future etc.). However, Issa reminded participants to focus on asking questions related to improved cook stoves.

**Q.2: Saidi, market Community:** Tree cutting is so rampant today, why can't the leaders put in place a policy or make it compulsory for each household to plant trees?

**A.2. Obol Justin, Representative Chairman LC 5 Gulu district:** Policies are already in place but the problem is implementation. He urged participants to be examples and said local leaders should play a big role in enforcing such laws.

**Q.3: Akot Santa Oketta, Rwotobilo:** Could this project be taken to other districts other than Nwoya and Gulu? The problem of climate change is also affecting other areas.

**A.3: Robert Bongomin, Aid Africa:** The financial capacity of Aid Africa at the moment cannot enable it operate in every district but future plans are to cover the entire country.

**Q.4: Ocheng Peter:** When will Aid Africa start earning carbon credits?

**A.4: Sarah Kihuguru – General Manager, ICSEA:** Aid Africa is still in the stages of fundraising for its cook stoves project to be included under the umbrella. After inclusion, it will buy stoves and distribute them to its beneficiaries, and take at least 12 months to start earning carbon credits.

**Q.5: Boniface Opiyo, Chairperson Gulu District NGO Forum:** How does the project intend to create jobs for stove promoters and local leaders?

**A.5: Bongomin, Aid Africa** - Employment comes in many forms for those people doing various activities like mixing clay, housing the stoves, promoters who monitor the state of the stoves in households, stove repairers etc.).

**Q.6: Ayaa Mary, Lacor Community:** Aid Africa installed wood stoves in Lacor Hospital. Can Aid Africa also install stoves that use charcoal?

**A.6: Sarah, ICSEA:** To make one kilogram of charcoal you need six kilograms of firewood. Sarah therefore explained that given this situation and the rate at which trees are being felled for charcoal burning, wood stoves become more cost effective because one needs small tree branches compared to cutting a log if one is to make charcoal.

**Q.7: Achan:** The stove samples on display are only for household use, can Aid Africa make stoves for institutions?

**A.7: Bongomin, Aid Africa:** The time frame for the project is 21 years, and in this period, Aid Africa intends to also include institutional cook stoves.

**Q.8: Boniface, Chairperson Gulu District NGO Forum:** If Aid Africa is distributing household stoves at a free cost, does it mean that institutional stoves will also be distributed for free?

**A.8: Issa, Aid Africa:** The cost of making institutional stoves is higher compared to household stoves. The plan therefore by Aid Africa is to distribute institutional stoves at a cost-sharing price or at a subsidized price.

**Q.9: Akot Santa Oketta from Rwotobilo Community:** Will all the sub-counties in the areas where the project will be implemented benefit or there are only a few selected sub-counties?

**A.9: Robert Bongomin, Aid Africa:** Aid Africa plans to cover each and every household in the target areas even though this requires additional funding. Currently, Aid Africa is fundraising to widen its current coverage.

**Q.10: Boniface Opiyo, Chairperson, Gulu NGO Forum:** What happens if the stoves are stolen or if a person migrates without informing Aid Africa?

**A.10: Sarah, ICSEA:** The stoves are not portable and this may guard against cases of theft. In case of migration, if the person who was using the stove leaves it behind with people in that household or a neighbour and the stove is found in use, it qualifies to earn carbon credits.

## **Agenda item 6: Tea break**

## **Agenda item 7: Do No Harm Assessment and Sustainable Development Matrix – Sarah**

The participants were taken through a “blind” exercise using live documents with blank assessment matrices. A short explanation of the Do No Harm Assessment and Sustainable

Development Matrix was given prior to discussing each item. The final table is included in item D.2.

## **Agenda Item 8: Continuous Input / Grievance Mechanism Method Selection – Sarah**

The participants were taken through an exercise of selecting a Continuous Input / Grievance Mechanism method by which stakeholders can provide regular input to Aid Africa in the course of its implementing its improved cook stoves for carbon finance project. A complete explanation of the Continuous Input / Grievance Mechanism was given with slides prior to discussing each item. The final table is included in item E.2.

## **Agenda Item 9: Evaluation – Urbans Benywanira and Richard Ochaya**

Participants were given forms to evaluate the meeting. The evaluation forms were collected from each participant before they departed. Please see section C.1.ii. of this report.

## **Agenda Item 10: Closure – Representative Chairman LC 5 Gulu District.**

The meeting was closed at 2:30pm with closing remarks by Mr. Obol Justin, the representative of Gulu LC5 Chairperson who thanked participants for attending and actively participating in the discussions. He promised them that the project would start soon. He urged Aid Africa to extend the project beyond the current areas of operation (town centres) to municipalities and villages, as this will have a wider impact.

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

No other consultation meetings were held.

### **iii. Assessment of all comments**

<b>Stakeholder comments</b>	<b>Was comment taken into account (Yes/No)?</b>	<b>Explanation (Why? How?)</b>
Which stove is better?	Yes	<p>Aid Africa can distribute any stove portable/fixed, domestic/institutional, using non-renewable/renewable biomass fuel.</p> <p>The stove selection must: 1) suit the community's cooking needs (typically firewood stoves for rural communities and charcoal stoves for peri-urban communities); and 2)</p>

		pass the thermal efficiency threshold of 20% and safety test in accordance with the ICSEA Rating Test Protocol.
Concern that this project appears to be exclusively for Aid Africa members.	Yes	<p>Aid Africa will start distributing these stoves for carbon credit earnings as a benefit to its members and those interested in earning carbon credits on their stoves can register with Aid Africa.</p> <p>It is a lot easier to track and monitor stoves that are with members because Aid Africa has each member listed in its database.</p>
Concern about the cost of the stove.	Yes	Aid Africa will distribute the stoves for free.
Will members get a copy of the report of the meeting?	Yes	Copies of the Local Stakeholder Consultation Report, the Project Design Document and the Gold Standard Passport will be made available to all participants during the Stakeholder Feedback Round. All participants will be invited to make comments on the documents. Hard copies of the documents will also be available at the Aid Africa office in Gulu.

#### iv. Revisit sustainability assessment

Are you going to revisit the SDG and safeguards assessment?	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
Please note that this is necessary when there are differences between your own assessment and feedback collected during stakeholder consultation.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

*Give reasoning behind the decision.*

There were no major sustainable development concerns raised during the stakeholder consultation process. It is therefore not necessary to change the project design, as it is not necessary to incorporate any additional measures to limit or avoid negative environmental impacts. As a whole the project is perceived to be very positive in terms of the three categories of sustainability: Environment, Society and Economy.

**v. Summary of alterations based on comments**

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

No changes to the project design were necessary.

**SECTION D. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT**

**D. 1. Own sustainable development assessment**

**i. Safeguard assessment**

The assessment was carried out by Aid Africa by answering all the questions in Annex H of the Gold Standard v2.1 toolkit and additionally raising any known concerns that had been identified during the project-planning phase. The assessment is summarised in the following table:

<b>Safeguarding principles</b>	<b>Description of relevance to the project</b>	<b>Assessment of risks breaching it</b>	<b>Mitigation Measures</b>
<b>Human Rights</b> 1 The project respects internationally proclaimed human rights including dignity, cultural property and uniqueness of indigenous people.	Uganda ratified the Rome Statute established by the Coalition for the International Criminal Court. The project respects internationally proclaimed human rights including dignity, cultural property and uniqueness of indigenous people. The	Low	N/A

Safeguarding principles	Description of relevance to the project	Assessment of risks breaching it	Mitigation Measures
The project is not complicit in Human Rights abuses.	project is not complicit in Human Rights abuses. The impact on settlement and cultural heritage is deemed to be positive, as many displaced people can return home with less scarcity of cooking fuels.		
2 The project does not involve and is not complicit in involuntary resettlement.	Uganda has ratified the OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa and the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of the Internally Displaced Persons (Kampala Convention). The project does not involve any involuntary resettlement.	Low	N/A
3 The project does not involve and is not complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage.	Uganda has ratified the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage UNESCO. No cultural heritage will be altered by the project.	Low	N/A
<b>Labour Standards</b> 4 The project respects the employees' freedom of association and their right to collective bargaining and is	Uganda has ratified the ILO convention C087 (Freedom of Association) and C098 (Right to Organise and Collective Bargain Association). Neither the PoA nor the CPA is restricting employees to these	Low	N/A.

Safeguarding principles	Description of relevance to the project	Assessment of risks breaching it	Mitigation Measures
not complicit in restrictions of these freedoms and rights.	freedoms and rights.		
5 The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labour.	Uganda has ratified the ILO convention C029 (Forced Labour) and C105 (Abolition of Forced Labour). This CPA ensures that no forced or compulsory labour occurs.	Low	N/A
6 The project does not employ and is not complicit in any form of child labour.	Uganda has ratified the ILO convention C182 (Worst Forms of Child Forced Labour). As for local factors, child labour is generally tolerated in the region and the risk of sexual harassment is real. However, given the exemplary reputation of Aid Africa, the risk of being complicit is negligible.	Low	N/A
7 The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or any other basis.	Uganda has ratified the ILO convention C100 (Equal Remuneration) and C111 (Discrimination). Neither the PoA nor the CPA are involved in discrimination. There is no such risk involved in the project.	Low	N/A
8 The project provides workers with a safe and healthy work environment and is	Aid Africa manufactures ICS. It has been assessed for compliance with the national regulations.	Medium	Workers at the brick-making factory are provided with safety gear like

Safeguarding principles	Description of relevance to the project	Assessment of risks breaching it	Mitigation Measures
not complicit in exposing workers to unsafe or unhealthy work environments.			masks, gumboots, and gloves. In case of sickness, the casualties are given treatment.
<b>Environmental Protection</b> 9 The project takes a precautionary approach in regard to environmental challenges and is not complicit in practices contrary to the precautionary principle.	The project confirms that it takes a precautionary approach in regard to environmental challenges and is not complicit in practices contrary to the precautionary principle. In fact, one of the strengths of the project is its positive impact on deforestation. The project has supported tree-planting efforts in the communities.	Medium	Regular monitoring to ensure that they comply to the national regulations
10 The project does not involve and is not complicit in significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, including those that are (a) legally protected, (b) officially proposed for protection, (c) identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation value or (d)	The project does not involve and is not complicit in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats.	Low	Regular monitoring of the ICS suppliers to ensure that they comply with the national regulations.

Safeguarding principles	Description of relevance to the project	Assessment of risks breaching it	Mitigation Measures
recognised as protected by traditional local communities			
<b>Anti-Corruption</b> 11 The project does not involve and is not complicit in corruption.	Uganda ratified the United Nations Convention against Corruption. However, corruption is prevalent at many levels in the region and is identified as one of the major project-specific risks, which are listed below.	Medium	Internal controls already in place. Regular monitoring and use of local leaders will be key.
<b>Project-Specific Risks</b> 1 The project prevents fraud and cheating.	Issuance of fake stove installation form by the supplier. This is a risk given the intangible and unconventional nature of emission reductions as a commodity and the relatively large amount of money involved.	Medium	Regular monitoring process. Unannounced visits to users. Disciplinary action and possible legal actions if fraud is encountered, or suspension of the CPA.
2 The project is supervised to detect poor quality of ICS, which could spoil the acceptance, and credibility of the project.	Inconsistency of stove manufacturing quality affecting the effective reduction of emissions. There is a risk that artisans could be tempted to “cut corners” in an effort to reduce the cost and retain higher profits.	Medium	CME lab tests on random samples taken from end users for the stove models/brands. Feedback about the results to the artisans. Progressive disciplinary actions on suppliers that produce deficient ICS.

## ii. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) outcome

>> (Specify the relevant SDG target for each of three SDGs addressed by the project. Refer most recent version of targets [here](#).)

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving SDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
Air quality	Not required	Low pollution than with a 3-stone fire.	Parameter: CO and RSPM To observe/monitor: fuel consumption (quantitative) and survey results (qualitative). Testing of stoves	+
Water quality and quantity	Not required	Low tree cutting because of reduced wood fuel usage will cause lower run-off and less soil erosion resulting in cleaner water.	Parameter: Improved Water Quality and Quantity Neither ground nor surface water will be affected in any way by the project, and both are likely to be improved over time.	+
Soil condition	Not required	The ash from the stoves will be used as a soil nutrient.	Parameter: Reduced Soil Erosion • Erosion levels will decline, as deforestation will be reduced. Nevertheless soil conditions cannot be reasonably measured • Clay extracted to	+

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving SDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
			produce the ICS might affect local soil. The project will ensure that all suppliers of ICS comply with the national regulations on environment and have clearance from the relevant environment agencies.	
Other pollutants	Not required	All airborne pollutants will be lowered.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Positive effects (e.g. the trees that are not cut down due to the project activity, are difficult to quantify.</li> </ul>	+
Biodiversity	Not required	Reduces the use of firewood and will protect the fragile environment of eastern Uganda.	Parameter: Conservation Number of affected and/or threatened plants & fauna due to deforestation should decrease, but biodiversity cannot be reasonably measured.	+
Quality of employment	Not required	Creates employment for artisans who will install the stoves and provide maintenance.	Parameter: Job Quality There will be more job opportunities for stove artisans. Better quality skills will be required for	+

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving SDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
			mass production.	
Livelihood of the poor	Not required	Reduces money and time spent on the purchase of firewood and charcoal. Reduce cost of treatment for respiratory infections.	Parameter: Poverty Alleviation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drop in household/institution cooking fuel expenditure</li> <li>Reduction of mortality for IAP</li> <li>Reduction of respiratory diseases</li> </ul>	+
Access to affordable and clean energy services	Not required	ICS will be bought at lower costs because of the use of carbon finance to make them more affordable.	Parameter: Number of disseminated ICS in use  The project is designed to provide ICS to poor households and institutions. They will replace inefficient and highly polluting stoves used by most households/institutions in Uganda.	+
Human and institutional capacity	Not required	Human capacity to make quality stoves will be improved, especially by employing present stove artisans and providing training.	Parameter: Staff Capacity Building. Improved through on the job training	+
Quantitative	Not	More people	Parameter: Job	+

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving SDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
employment and income generation	required	will get employment along the distribution chain	Creation. Employment of ICS manufacturers will rise. The durable product with annual maintenance service will reduce the recurring expense of buying replacement traditional stoves.	
Balance of payments and investment	Not required	The project is too small to make much impact on the balance of payments.	Parameter: Domestic and Foreign Investment Amount of domestic investment is minimal to include a CPA under the PoA.	+
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	Not required	The scaled up manufacturing of the ICS is the technology that is being transferred.	Parameter: Local Technology Transfer and Technology Autonomy Production knowledge will be shared with entrepreneurs interested in manufacturing ICS.	+

Comments accompanying own sustainable development matrix

The overall impact of the activity is viewed as positive. Lessons from previous projects have been incorporated to improve the design of this project. Since none of the indicators were negative, no mitigation measures are mentioned in the matrix.

## D. 2. Stakeholders' Blind sustainable development assessment

### i. Safeguard assessment

Safeguarding principles	Assessment questions	Assessment of relevance to the project (Yes/potentially/no )	Justification	Mitigation measure (if required)
<p><b>Human Rights</b> 1 The project respects internationally proclaimed human rights including dignity, cultural property and uniqueness of indigenous people. The project is not complicit in Human Rights abuses.</p>	<p>a. Do you see this project as possibly being involved in human rights abuses as defined above or any other?  b. If yes, is the risk of being involved in human right abuses Low? Medium? Or High?  c. If the risk is medium or</p>	<p>No, not relevant, low risk.</p>	<p>Uganda ratified the Rome Statute established by the Coalition for the International Criminal Court. The project respects internationally proclaimed human rights including dignity, cultural property and uniqueness of indigenous people. The project is not complicit in Human Rights</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Safeguarding principles	Assessment questions	Assessment of relevance to the project (Yes/potentially/no )	Justification	Mitigation measure (if required)
	high, what measures can the project take to mitigate this risk?		abuses. The impact on settlement and cultural heritage is deemed to be positive, as many displaced people can return home with less scarcity of cooking fuels.	
2 The project does not involve and is not complicit in involuntary resettlement.	<p>a. Do you see this project as possibly being involved or complicit in involuntary resettlement?</p> <p>b. If yes, is the risk of being involved or complicit in involuntary resettlement Low?</p>	No, not relevant, low risk.	Uganda has ratified the AU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa and the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of the Internally Displaced Persons (Kampala	N/A

Safeguarding principles	Assessment questions	Assessment of relevance to the project (Yes/potentially/no )	Justification	Mitigation measure (if required)
	<p>Medium? Or High?</p> <p>c. If the risk is medium or high, what measures can the project take to mitigate this risk?</p>		<p>Convention). The project does not involve any involuntary resettlement.</p>	
<p>3 The project does not involve and is not complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage.</p>	<p>a. Do you see this project as possibly being involved or complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical heritage?</p> <p>b. If yes, is the risk of being involved or complicit in the</p>	<p>No, not relevant, low risk.</p>	<p>Uganda has ratified the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage UNESCO. No cultural heritage will be altered by the project.</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Safeguarding principles	Assessment questions	Assessment of relevance to the project (Yes/potentially/no )	Justification	Mitigation measure (if required)
	<p>alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage</p> <p>Low? Medium? Or High?</p> <p>c. If the risk is medium or high, what measures can the project take to mitigate this risk?</p>			
<p><b>Labour Standards</b></p> <p>4 The project respects the employees' freedom of association and their right to collective bargaining and is not complicit in</p>	<p>a. Do you see this project as possibly restricting its employees' right to freedom of association and collective bargaining?</p>	<p>No, not relevant, low risk.</p>	<p>Uganda has ratified the ILO convention C087 (Freedom of Association) and C098 (Right to Organise and Collective Bargain Association). Neither the</p>	<p>N/A</p>

Safeguarding principles	Assessment questions	Assessment of relevance to the project (Yes/potentially/no )	Justification	Mitigation measure (if required)
restrictions of these freedoms and rights.	<p>b. If yes, is the risk of restricting the employees' right to freedom of association and collective bargaining Low? Medium? Or High?</p> <p>c. If the risk is medium or high, what measures can the project take to mitigate this risk?</p>		PoA nor the CPA is restricting employees to these freedoms and rights.	
5 The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory	a. Do you see this project as possibly being involved or complicit in any form of	No, not relevant, low risk.	Uganda has ratified the ILO convention C029 (Forced Labour) and C105 (Abolition of Forced	N/A

Safeguarding principles	Assessment questions	Assessment of relevance to the project (Yes/potentially/no )	Justification	Mitigation measure (if required)
labour.	<p>forced or compulsory labour?</p> <p>b. If yes, is the risk of being involved or complicit in forced or compulsory labour Low? Medium? Or High?</p> <p>c. If the risk is medium or high, what measures can the project take to mitigate this risk?</p>		Labour). This CPA ensures that no forced or compulsory labour occurs.	
6 The project does not employ and is not complicit in any form of child labour.	a. Do you see this project as possibly employing or being complicit to the	No, not relevant, low risk.	Uganda has ratified the ILO convention C182 (Worst Forms of Child Forced Labour). As for local factors, child	N/A

Safeguarding principles	Assessment questions	Assessment of relevance to the project (Yes/potentially/no )	Justification	Mitigation measure (if required)
	<p>employment of any form of child labour?</p> <p>b. If yes, is the risk of employing or being complicit in employing any form of child labour Low? Medium? Or High?</p> <p>c. If the risk is medium or high, what measures can the project take to mitigate this risk?</p>		<p>labour is generally tolerated in the region and the risk of sexual harassment is real.</p> <p>However, given the exemplary reputation of Aid Africa, the risk of being complicit is negligible.</p>	
7 The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of	a. Do you see this project as possibly involved with or complicit	No, not relevant, low risk.	Uganda has ratified the ILO convention C100 (Equal Remuneration)	N/A

Safeguarding principles	Assessment questions	Assessment of relevance to the project (Yes/potentially/no )	Justification	Mitigation measure (if required)
discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or any other basis.	<p>in any form of discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or any other basis?</p> <p>b. If yes, is the risk of being involved or complicit in any form of discrimination Low? Medium? Or High?</p> <p>c. If the risk is medium or high, what measures can the project take to mitigate this risk?</p>		and C111 (Discrimination) . Neither the PoA nor the CPA are involved in discrimination. There is no such risk involved in the project.	
8 The project	a. Do you see	Yes, it is relevant,	Aid Africa	Workers at the

<b>Safeguarding principles</b>	<b>Assessment questions</b>	<b>Assessment of relevance to the project (Yes/potentially/no )</b>	<b>Justification</b>	<b>Mitigation measure (if required)</b>
<p>provides workers with a safe and healthy work environment and is not complicit in exposing workers to unsafe or unhealthy work environments.</p>	<p>this project as possibly exposing its workers to an unsafe and unhealthy work environment?</p> <p>b. If yes, is the risk of exposing its workers to an unsafe and unhealthy work environment Low? Medium? Or High?</p> <p>c. If the risk is medium or high, what measures can the project take to mitigate this risk?</p>	<p>medium risk.</p>	<p>manufactures ICS. It has been assessed for compliance with the national regulations.</p>	<p>brick-making factory are provided with safety gear like masks, gumboots, and gloves. In case of sickness, the casualties are given treatment.</p>
<b>Environmenta</b>	a. Do you see	Yes, it is relevant,	The project	Regular

Safeguarding principles	Assessment questions	Assessment of relevance to the project (Yes/potentially/no )	Justification	Mitigation measure (if required)
<p><b>I Protection</b></p> <p>9 The project takes a precautionary approach in regard to environmental challenges and is not complicit in practices contrary to the precautionary principle.</p>	<p>this project as possibly not taking a precautionary approach to ensure potential negative environmental impacts are minimised?</p> <p>b. If yes, is the risk of not taking this precautionary approach to minimise negative environmental impacts Low? Medium? Or High?</p> <p>c. If the risk is medium or high, what measures can the project take to mitigate this</p>	<p>medium risk.</p>	<p>confirms that it takes a precautionary approach in regard to environmental challenges and is not complicit in practices contrary to the precautionary principle. In fact, one of the strengths of the project is its positive impact on deforestation. The project has supported tree-planting efforts in the communities.</p>	<p>monitoring to ensure that they comply to the national regulations</p>

Safeguarding principles	Assessment questions	Assessment of relevance to the project (Yes/potentially/no )	Justification	Mitigation measure (if required)
	risk?			
10 The project does not involve and is not complicit in significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, including those that are (a) legally protected, (b) officially proposed for protection, (c) identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation value or (d) recognised as protected by traditional local communities	<p>a. Do you see this project as possibly being involved or complicit in significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats such as the ones listed above?</p> <p>b. If yes, is the risk of being involved with or complicit in significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats Low? Medium? Or High?</p>	No, not relevant, low risk.	The project does not involve and is not complicit in any significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats.	N/A

Safeguarding principles	Assessment questions	Assessment of relevance to the project (Yes/potentially/no )	Justification	Mitigation measure (if required)
	c. If the risk is medium or high, what measures can the project take to mitigate this risk?			
<p><b>Anti-Corruption</b></p> <p>11 The project does not involve and is not complicit in corruption.</p>	<p>a. Do you see this project as possibly being involved with or complicit to corruption?</p> <p>b. If yes, is the risk of being involved with or complicit to corruption Low? Medium? Or High?</p> <p>c. If the risk is medium or high, what</p>	<p>Yes, it is relevant, medium risk.</p>	<p>Uganda ratified the United Nations Convention against Corruption.</p> <p>However, corruption is prevalent at many levels in the region and is identified as one of the major project-specific risks, which are listed below.</p>	<p>Internal controls already in place. Regular monitoring and use of local leaders will be key.</p>

Safeguarding principles	Assessment questions	Assessment of relevance to the project (Yes/potentially/no )	Justification	Mitigation measure (if required)
	measures can the project take to mitigate this risk?			
<p><b>Project-Specific Risks</b></p> <p>1 The project prevents fraud and cheating.</p>	<p>a. Do you see this project as possibly being involved with or complicit to fraud and cheating?</p> <p>b. If yes, is the risk of fraud and cheating Low? Medium? Or High?</p> <p>c. If the risk is medium or high, what measures can the project take to mitigate this risk?</p>	<p>Yes, it is relevant, medium risk.</p>	<p>Issuance of fake stove installation form by the supplier.</p> <p>This is a risk given the intangible and unconventional nature of emission reductions as a commodity and the relatively large amount of money involved.</p>	<p>Regular monitoring process. Unannounced visits to users. Disciplinary action and possible legal actions if fraud is encountered, or suspension of the CPA.</p>

<b>Safeguarding principles</b>	<b>Assessment questions</b>	<b>Assessment of relevance to the project (Yes/potentially/no )</b>	<b>Justification</b>	<b>Mitigation measure (if required)</b>
2 The project is supervised to detect poor quality of ICS, which could spoil the acceptance, and credibility of the project.	Same as Project-Specific Risk 1 above	Yes, it is relevant, medium risk.	Inconsistency of stove manufacturing quality affecting the effective reduction of emissions.  There is a risk that artisans could be tempted to “cut corners” in an effort to reduce the cost and retain higher profits.	CME lab tests on random samples taken from end users for the stove models/brands . Feedback about the results to the artisans. Progressive disciplinary actions on suppliers that produce deficient ICS.

**ii. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) outcome**

>> (Specify the relevant SDG target for each of three SDGs addressed by the project. Refer most recent version of targets [here](#) .)

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Mitigation measure</b>	<b>Relevance to achieving SDG</b>	<b>Chosen parameter and explanation</b>	<b>Preliminary score</b>
Air quality	Positive impact, mitigation measure not required	Low pollution than with a 3-stone fire.	Parameter: CO and RSPM  To observe/monitor: fuel consumption (quantitative) and survey results (qualitative).	+

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving SDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
			Testing of stoves	
Water quality and quantity	Positive impact, mitigation measure not required	Low tree cutting because of reduced wood fuel usage will cause lower run-off and less soil erosion resulting in cleaner water.	Parameter: Improved Water Quality and Quantity Neither ground nor surface water will be affected in any way by the project, and both are likely to be improved over time.	+
Soil condition	Positive impact, mitigation measure not required	The ash from the stoves will be used as a soil nutrient.	Parameter: Reduced Soil Erosion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Erosion levels will decline, as deforestation will be reduced. Nevertheless soil conditions cannot be reasonably measured</li> <li>Clay extracted to produce the ICS might affect local soil. The project will ensure that all suppliers of ICS comply with the national regulations on environment and have clearance from the relevant environment agencies.</li> </ul>	+
Other pollutants	Positive impact,	All airborne pollutants will	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Positive effects (e.g. the trees that are not</li> </ul>	+

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving SDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
	mitigation measure not required	be lowered.	cut down due to the project activity, are difficult to quantify.	
Biodiversity	Positive impact, mitigation measure not required	Reduces the use of firewood and will protect the fragile environment of eastern Uganda.	Parameter: Conservation Number of affected and/or threatened plants & fauna due to deforestation should decrease, but biodiversity cannot be reasonably measured.	+
Quality of employment	Positive impact, mitigation measure not required	Creates employment for artisans who will install the stoves and provide maintenance.	Parameter: Job Quality There will be more job opportunities for stove artisans. Better quality skills will be required for mass production.	+
Livelihood of the poor	Positive impact, mitigation measure not required	Reduces money and time spent on the purchase of firewood and charcoal. Reduce cost of treatment for respiratory infections.	Parameter: Poverty Alleviation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drop in household/institution cooking fuel expenditure</li> <li>• Reduction of mortality for IAP</li> <li>• Reduction of respiratory diseases</li> </ul>	+
Access to affordable and clean	Positive impact, mitigation	ICS will be bought at lower costs because	Parameter: Number of disseminated ICS in use	+

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving SDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
energy services	measure not required	of the use of carbon finance to make them more affordable.	The project is designed to provide ICS to poor households and institutions. They will replace inefficient and highly polluting stoves used by most households/institutions in Uganda.	
Human and institutional capacity	Positive impact, mitigation measure not required	Human capacity to make quality stoves will be improved, especially by employing present stove artisans and providing training.	Parameter: Staff Capacity Building. Improved through on the job training	+
Quantitative employment and income generation	Positive impact, mitigation measure not required	More people will get employment along the distribution chain	Parameter: Job Creation. Employment of ICS manufacturers will rise. The durable product with annual maintenance service will reduce the recurring expense of buying replacement traditional stoves.	+
Balance of	Positive	The project is	Parameter: Domestic	+

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving SDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
payments and investment	impact, mitigation measure not required	too small to make much impact on the balance of payments.	and Foreign Investment Amount of domestic investment is minimal to include a CPA under the PoA.	
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	Positive impact, mitigation measure not required	The scaled up manufacturing of the ICS is the technology that is being transferred.	Parameter: Local Technology Transfer and Technology Autonomy Production knowledge will be shared with entrepreneurs interested in manufacturing ICS.	+

## Comments accompanying the Blind sustainable development assessment

The stakeholders' blind sustainable development matrix was presented in a brainstorming session to allow all participants to make unbiased comments on the project. Each indicator was displayed on a PowerPoint slide and the participants were asked to 'score' the indicator as positive, negative or neutral giving a reason for their scoring. The participants also suggested possible ways to monitor the indicators as put in the Sustainability Monitoring Plan.

## Consolidated sustainable development assessment

Indicator	Mitigation Measure	Relevance to Achieving SDG (Referring to UN SDGs)	Chosen Parameter and Explanation	Score
<b>Environment</b>				
Air quality	Not required	As most of the disease burden due to indoor air pollution falls on children under five years of age, interventions will help achieve a significant reduction in child mortality (Goal 3)	<p>Parameter: CO and RSPM</p> <p>To observe/monitor: fuel consumption (quantitative) and survey results (qualitative).</p> <p>Explanation: The cleaner and more efficient combustion of ICS and the reduction of at least 50% in fuel consumption are directly related to indoor air pollution from other harmful emissions such as CO and Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM), which create health-threatening effects. In accordance with <i>Johnson, M., et al., Modelling indoor air pollution from cookstove emissions in developing countries using a Monte Carlo single-box model, Atmospheric Environment (2011), doi: 10.1016/j.atmosenv.2011.03.044</i> 50% reduction in fuel consumption achieved through more energy efficient design of stoves also significantly reduces CO and RSPM pollution.</p>	+

Indicator	Mitigation Measure	Relevance to Achieving SDG (Referring to UN SDGs)	Chosen Parameter and Explanation	Score
			<p>(<a href="http://ehs.sph.berkeley.edu/krsmith/publications/2011/johnson_boxmodel.pdf">http://ehs.sph.berkeley.edu/krsmith/publications/2011/johnson_boxmodel.pdf</a>).</p> <p>However, the exact reductions of CO and RSPM pollution cannot be reliably calculated or ascertained just on the basis of the reductions of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions or fuel consumption. In addition to fuel consumption, CO and RSPM pollution also depends on ICS usage patterns and the conditions at the specific place of use, which differ in each household.</p> <p>As the measurement of CO and RSPM in each household/institution is not possible, an additional reference has been introduced: a qualitative question about air quality has been included in the PoA's household/institution monitoring survey about the usage of ICS.</p>	
Water quality and quantity	Not required		<p>Parameter: Improved Water Quality and Quantity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Neither ground nor surface water will be affected in any way by the project.</li> </ul>	+
Soil conditions	Not required	Ensure environmental	Parameter: Reduced Soil Erosion	0

Indicator	Mitigation Measure	Relevance to Achieving SDG (Referring to UN SDGs)	Chosen Parameter and Explanation	Score
		sustainability (Goal 15): Proportion of land area covered by forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduced erosion as deforestation will be reduced. ICS consume at least 50% less fuel when compared to traditional stoves. Nevertheless soil condition cannot be reasonably measured</li> <li>Clay extracted to produce the ICS might affect local soil. The project will only use ICS suppliers that meet the national environment regulations.</li> <li>End of product life garbage disposal could affect soil. Stove material is neutral to water and soil. All waste metals generated from stove production will be recycled back into the production process or sold for scrap.</li> </ul>	
Other pollutants	Not required		Parameter: Noise <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The level of noise at the brick-making factory supplying the project cannot be excluded. Aid Africa will comply with the national environment regulations.</li> </ul>	0
Biodiversity	Not required	The proportion of the population relying on	Parameter: Conservation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of affected and/or threatened plants &amp; fauna due</li> </ul>	0

Indicator	Mitigation Measure	Relevance to Achieving SDG (Referring to UN SDGs)	Chosen Parameter and Explanation	Score
		solid fuels constitutes one of the indicators to monitor progress towards ensuring environmental sustainability (Goal 15)	to deforestation should decrease, but biodiversity changes cannot be reasonably measured.	
<b>Social development</b>				
Quality of Employment	Not required	The collection of fuel imposes a serious time burden on women and children and alleviating this drudgery will contribute to promoting gender equality and empowering women (Goal 5)	Parameter: Job Quality <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Although there will be more job opportunities for the artisans and stove manufacturers, the quality and job tasks will stay the same.</li> </ul>	+
Livelihood of the poor	Not required	With less time spent on fuel collection, people will have more time available for education and income	Parameter: Poverty Alleviation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drop in household/institution cooking fuel expenditure</li> <li>Reduction of mortality for IAP</li> <li>Reduction of respiratory</li> </ul>	+

Indicator	Mitigation Measure	Relevance to Achieving SDG (Referring to UN SDGs)	Chosen Parameter and Explanation	Score
		<p>generation activities that are likely to contribute to eradicating extreme poverty (Goal 1)</p> <p>Reduce child mortality (Goal 3)</p>	<p>diseases related to IAP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ICS are more durable and with the provided maintenance service require less expenditure in repairing.</li> <li>ICS use NRB; therefore people still spend time collecting fuel even if it is for free.</li> </ul>	
Access to affordable and clean energy services	Not required		<p>Parameter: Number of disseminated ICS in use</p> <p>The project is designed to provide ICS to poor households and institutions. ICS are made affordable to low-income households and institutions by using carbon finance. ICS will replace inefficient and highly polluting stoves used by the majority (+90%) of households and institutions in Uganda.</p>	+
Human and institutional capacity	Not required		<p>Parameter: Staff Capacity Building</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There will not be a significant impact in human education or schooling. Business development is addressed with other indicators</li> </ul>	+
<b>Economic and technological development</b>				
Quantitative	Not required	With less time spent on fuel	<p>Parameter: Job Creation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Household/institution</li> </ul>	+

Indicator	Mitigation Measure	Relevance to Achieving SDG (Referring to UN SDGs)	Chosen Parameter and Explanation	Score
Employment and Income generation		collection, people will have more time available for education and income generation activities that are likely to contribute to eradicating extreme poverty (Goal 1).	<p>income increases due to ICS fuel savings, providing members with capital for business creation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Employment of ICS vendors and marketing staff</li> <li>• Employment of ICS manufacturers</li> <li>• Durable product reduces the recurring expenses of buying a traditional stove.</li> <li>• Reduction of income for charcoal manufacturers / vendors; but charcoal producers did not see the project as a threat, as the stove will not completely stop the use of charcoal.</li> </ul>	
Balance of payments and investment	Not required		<p>Parameter: Domestic and Foreign Investment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Amount of domestic investment is minimal to include a CPA under the PoA</li> <li>• No foreign direct investment at scale will be required to develop CPAs</li> </ul>	+
Technology Transfer and Technological Self-reliance	Not required		<p>Parameter: Local Technology Transfer and Technology Autonomy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R&amp;D knowledge sharing for entrepreneurs interested in manufacturing ICS</li> <li>• Most materials are locally</li> </ul>	+

Indicator	Mitigation Measure	Relevance to Achieving SDG (Referring to UN SDGs)	Chosen Parameter and Explanation	Score
			available in Uganda, minor impact due to the use of sheet metal in some models, which is not locally made.	

## Justification choices, data source and provision of references

Indicator	Justification
Air quality	<p>By definition an ICS burns fuel more efficiently, reducing the emission of particulate matter. In addition, less fuel is used which directly leads to a reduction of the total emissions of cooking in households and institutions. Therefore air quality in households and institutions is improved. Reference: <a href="http://www.who.int/indoorair">http://www.who.int/indoorair</a></p> <p>Explanation: According to <i>Johnson, M., et al</i> a 50% reduction in fuel consumption achieved through more energy efficient design of stoves also significantly reduces CO/RSPM/soot air pollution. (<a href="http://ehs.sph.berkeley.edu/krsmith/publications/2011/johnson_boxmodel.pdf">http://ehs.sph.berkeley.edu/krsmith/publications/2011/johnson_boxmodel.pdf</a>).</p> <p>Research indicates reduced CO and RSPM as follows: A quantitative estimation for the reduction of CO, RSPM etc. arising from the emission reductions of the programme due to the reduced consumption of firewood or charcoal. It can be derived as follows (Reference: Modelling indoor air pollution from cook stove emissions in developing countries using a Monte Carlo single-box model, Johnson et.al)</p> <p>Wood-fuel ICS reduce CO emissions by three-fourths and PM emissions by nearly half. More</p>

Indicator	Justification
	<p>precisely for the model compared in the study (table 2, page 4) it indicates a mean reduction of PM in the range of 35% and 83% (1975 <math>\mu\text{g}</math> per cubic metre to 1266 measured in the field and 328 measured in the lab respectively). Similarly, the measured CO emissions are reduced by 50% or more (25, compared to 12 or 7 mg per cubic metre respectively). For charcoal rocket stoves, CO emissions are reduced by at least half.</p> <p>However, exact reductions of CO/RPM/soot pollution cannot be reliably calculated or ascertained only on the basis of fuel reduction or reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. In addition to fuel consumption, CO/RSPM/soot air pollution depends also on ICS usage patterns and conditions at the specific place of use, which differ in each household/institution.</p> <p>As the measurement of CO and RSPM in each household/institution is not possible, an additional qualitative reference will be introduced: a question about air quality will be included in the "Usage Survey – Household/Institution Questionnaire asking the ICS users "How do you perceive air quality when using an ICS, when compared to the old stove?" The results of this survey will be monitored and used together with the fuel savings data to confirm the improvement of air quality in the household/institution by the introduction of ICS.</p>
Water quality and quantity	There is no release of pollutants into any kind of water as part of the manufacturing and distribution process of ICS.
Soil condition	The reliance on fuel wood can put considerable pressure on forests, particularly in areas where biomass is scarce and the demand for wood outweighs natural re-growth. Depending on the environmental context, deforestation is a driving force for land degradation and desertification.

Indicator	Justification
	<p>Justification for the neutral score: requiring less fuel significantly reduces the pressure on forestry resources, contributing to reducing deforestation and therefore improving the risk of soil erosion and floods.</p> <p>Reference:  <a href="http://www.who.int/indoorair/mdg/energymdg/en/index.html">http://www.who.int/indoorair/mdg/energymdg/en/index.html</a></p> <p>Proper waste handling will be strictly followed.</p>
Other pollutants	<p>Besides the pollutants mentioned under air quality and soil condition, the noise parameter was discussed at the stakeholder consultations, but was found to have neither positive nor negative impacts and is thus rated neutral.</p>
Biodiversity	<p>Reducing the pressure on forests for wood fuel production has a positive effect on the rate of deforestation and therefore the loss of biodiversity.</p> <p>However, there could be other potential threats for habitats through the production of ICS, like clay extraction in wetlands. Aid Africa will therefore ensure that its ICS comply with all environmental regulations and have been cleared by the relevant environmental agency. The PoA was approved by the Ugandan National Environmental Management Authority as part of the process to secure a Ugandan Letter of Approval (LoA). The parameter is therefore rated as neutral.</p>
Quality of employment	<p>Through the marketing, distribution and maintenance of ICS, the Aid Africa CPA will increase ICS installations and therefore the artisans will get better job opportunities.</p> <p>However, to precisely assess the improvement of the quality of work created, it should be compared to the previous work done by the respective workers. This is not deemed feasible, as the project will create many jobs in many different areas: from construction of the ICS, through artisans involved in the maintenance of</p>

Indicator	Justification
	the ICS. The parameter is therefore rated as neutral.
Livelihood of the poor	<p>Dependence on polluting and inefficient household/institution fuels and appliances is both a cause and a result of poverty:            Poor households/institutions often do not have the resources to obtain cleaner, more efficient fuels and appliances. Conversely, reliance on simple household/institution fuels and appliances holds back economic development, continuing a vicious cycle of poverty and reliance on polluting, inefficient fuels.</p> <p>Reference:  <a href="http://www.who.int/indoorair/impacts/en/">http://www.who.int/indoorair/impacts/en/</a></p> <p>The fuel, time and money savings achieved through the use of the ICS, as well as their clean burning, is contributing to the improvement of livelihoods. However, the quantitative measurement of the improvement of livelihoods is difficult, and the parameter is therefore rated as neutral.</p>
Access to affordable and clean energy services	<p>The project is designed to provide ICS to poor households and institutions. ICS are made affordable to low-income households/institutions by using carbon finance. ICS will replace inefficient and highly polluting stoves used by the vast majority (+90%) of households in Uganda.</p> <p>In Uganda the majority of households and institutions (over 70%) use the baseline cooking devices. Stoves constructed from bricks/stone/mud constitute over 50% of households. Only 7% of households use ICS in Uganda. (UCC Presentation 2013). In the specific case of the Aid Africa CPA1, ICS will be sold all over Uganda; hence national figures can be applied as a baseline.</p> <p>The improvement of the parameter</p>

Indicator	Justification
	(number/percentage of households/institutions using ICS instead of inefficient and highly polluting stoves) will be measured based on monitoring the number of disseminated ICS in use.
Human and institutional capacity	Education is not addressed by the project although sensitisation happens at the point of sale where environmental concerns are used as a marketing tool. It is very difficult to measure. There is no direct impact on improved education or empowerment of discriminated sectors of the population. Other impacts on capacity building, like on-the-job training, are covered by other indicators.
Quantitative employment and income generation	Through the supply chain from manufacturing ICS to their distribution, sales and maintenance, more jobs will be created and incomes will increase. The CPA will distribute ICS manufactured locally and regionally. This will improve quantitative employment and income generation. The parameter chosen for monitoring is: number of people employed by the project.
Balance of payments and investment	The PoA does not require any specific investments by the CPA who can be an ICS supplier either with or without manufacturing facilities. Investment in the projects will be largely balance of payments neutral, but to the extent that imported materials will be used there may be negative effects initially but these are expected to be offset by higher export earnings and value addition from local manufacturing inputs.
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	The open access approach of the PoA offers opportunities for CPAs to engage in both stove manufacturing and distribution. Aid Africa can have an unlimited number of CPAs. It is committed to on-going product improvement that will involve further technology transfer over time. Past efforts to popularise ICS, especially by NGOs and donor organisations, have resulted in the creation of several stove manufacturing

Indicator	Justification
	companies and groups across Africa. The ICSEA PoA is not prescriptive about what stove models are used by Aid Africa, but they must all undergo a standard safety test and efficiency rating before being accepted for inclusion into the PoA.

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

Aid Africa’s own sustainable development assessment and the one resulting from the blind exercise with stakeholders, were very similar in impact and relevance of indicators. The two matrices were combined to consolidate the scores.

## SECTION E. SUSTAINABILITY MONITORING PLAN

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

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

Given that the project activity does not have any negative sustainability impacts, the main monitoring required is to ensure that the clay extraction for the stoves is within the national regulations and that the suppliers comply with any conditions required for such extraction.

It was agreed that stakeholders should be able to provide information regarding the following indicators:

- Air Quality (using the following parameter: household survey)
- Access to Affordable and Clean Energy Services (using the following parameter: household/ institution survey to determine the number of disseminated ICS in use)
- Quantitative Employment and Income Generation (using the following parameter: Aid Africa CPA1’s Employment List to determine increase in employment and household/institution survey to determine # of disseminated ICS in use which also indicates increase in household/institution income due to ICS fuel savings, providing users with more disposable income)
- Fraud and Cheating (using the following parameter: corresponding sales agreement/logbook records entered into the Aid Africa database, checked by the CME)
- ICS Quality (using the following parameter: biennial efficiency testing of a sample of 1 year & 2 year old stoves)
- Labour Standards – Sexual Harassment and Discrimination (using the following parameter: Annual Incidence Report from Aid Africa)

## Gold Standard®

- Labour Standards – Health and Safety (Aid Africa will regularly monitor suppliers and distribution partners wherever possible for compliance with national regulations concerning health and safety in the work environment).
- Environmental Protection – (Aid Africa will regularly monitor ICS suppliers for compliance with national regulations concerning environmental protection).

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

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

Continuous Input / Grievance Expression	Method Chosen (include all known details e.g. location of book, phone, number, identity of mediator)	Justification
Process Book	<p>Our books will be given to promoters /mediators in each village where stoves are distributed.</p> <p>Books placed at Aid Africa office where stove distribution is planned.</p>	Most appropriate method for target households to facilitate feedback.
Telephone access	<p><u>Acutomer community</u> Odong Jacob Tel: +256 786 062 772</p> <p>or</p> <p>Omony Bosco Tel: 256 770 543 161</p> <p><u>Anyomotwon Community</u> Opoka Simon Tel: +256 775 301 701</p> <p><u>Acutomer Game Community</u> Somali Tel: +256 773 027 512</p> <p><u>Gwengdia Community</u> Akello Jennifer Tel: +256 777 573 086</p>	For those who choose to contact Aid Africa by phone, this information is provided on the cover of each process book.
Internet/email access	<p>Issa Otuukene Email: <a href="mailto:kenneissa@gmail.com">kenneissa@gmail.com</a></p>	For those who choose to contact Aid Africa by email. This information is provided on the

	<p>Amolo Freda Email: <a href="mailto:amolo2freda@yahoo.com">amolo2freda@yahoo.com</a></p> <p>Ocaya Richard Email: <a href="mailto:ricocaya@gmail.com">ricocaya@gmail.com</a></p> <p>Aid Africa Office Email: <a href="mailto:office@aidafrica.net">office@aidafrica.net</a></p>	cover of each process book.
Nominated Independent Mediator (optional)	N/A	N/A
Other	N/A	N/A

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

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

As part of the Stakeholder Feedback Round (SFR), copies of the Local Stakeholder Consultation Report, Project Design Document and Passport will be made publicly available via email to all the stakeholders. All stakeholders who participated in the Local Stakeholder Consultation will be invited to make comments about the project. Feedback forms will be provided for stakeholders to submit their comments. The feedback forms will then be collected and assessed by the project developer to determine which comments should be considered. Other methods such as email and telephone calls will also be used to collect comments about the project from stakeholders. Those who could not attend the local stakeholder meeting will also be invited to make comments on the project.

The SFR will commence shortly after the project achieves ‘listing’ status with the Gold Standard. In order to carry out a meaningful SFR, ICSEA on behalf of Aid Africa will notify the Gold Standard once all documentation is available, uploaded and ready to be made publicly available. The necessary documentation will also be uploaded onto the Gold Standard registry and made publicly available on the Aid Africa website ([www.aidafrica.net](http://www.aidafrica.net)), with feedback mechanisms clearly explained.

<b>ANNEX 1. ORIGINAL PARTICIPANTS LIST</b>
--

>>Attached as separate pdf file.

<b>ANNEX 2. ORIGINAL EVALUATION FORMS</b>
---

>>Attached as separate pdf file