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SECTION A. DESCRIPTION of the PROGRAMME

A. 1. Title of the Programme

Title: Fuel Efficient Stoves for Ethiopia Programme of Activity

Title of CPA: Fuel Efficient Stoves for Ethiopia Programme of Activity CPA 001

Date: 15/12/2013

Version no.: 1

A. 2. Purpose and eligibility of the Programme

Assesment of CPA eligibility

| Criteria | Description | Eligibility Y/N |
|---|--|--------------------|
| Scale | CPAs under the PoA will be small-scale energy efficiency projects below 180 GWh thermal energy savings | Y |
| Host country | Ethiopia (Non-Annex 1 country) | Y |
| GHG Cap | No cap for GS CERs, Ethiopia is a non Annex I country | Y |
| Type | End-use energy efficiency improvement | Y |
| Greenhouse gases | CO2 | Y |
| Receipt of ODA in return for carbon credits | No public funding of the CPA and therefore no ODA is diverted towards this CPA, see ODA declaration Annex 1. | Y |
| Other certification schemes | No other voluntary carbon schemes are applied. | Y |
| CPA compliance with GS eligibility criteria | All CPAs under the PoA are compliant with the eligibility criteria stated above | Y |

PoA timeframe: The duration of the PoA is as per the CDM PoA crediting period and shall not exceed 28 years. This is a regular CPA/ PoA submission since a Local Stakeholder Consultation has been conducted as per Gold Standard requirements before the start of implementation.

The starting date of the PoA and the first CPA is 10.03.2014. The CPA crediting period will not exceed the PoA end date.

A. 2. Current programme status

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

[See Toolkit 2.5]

| | |
|----------------|--|
| since 2012: | General planning and testing of stoves |
| June 2013: | Test distribution of 100 efficient stoves in Ebnat Woreda |
| October 2013: | Start of CDM Project validation |
| November 2013: | Local stakeholder consultation (according to GS rules), Evaluation of the test phase and site visit of external auditors |
| 2014-2019 | Distribution of 200,000 stoves in four regions |

SECTION B. DESIGN OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION PROCESS

B. 1. Design of physical meeting(s)

Assessment of Local Stakeholder Consultation

The CME invited stakeholders invited from all over the country (please see invitation list). Stakeholders from many different parts of Ethiopia were present in the LSC meeting so that feedback from all over Ethiopia was collected during the LSC. For all persons who were not able to take part in the stakeholder consultation meeting the CME provided several other opportunities for comments during all stages of the project planning phase. From April 2012 onwards e.g. Face-to-face meetings and stakeholder consultation meetings were held:

CDM stakeholder consultation in April 2012

National, regional and local government representatives, pilot ICS users, possible future stove users, DNA representatives and international cooperation agents attended the meetings:

- Ministry of Agriculture (national, regional levels)
- Ministry of Education (national level)
- Environmental Protection Authority (DNA)
- Authority of Wildlife Protection (national level)
- Bureau of Agriculture (regional level, in Hawassa)
- Ministry of Water and energy (national, regional levels)
- Agency of Mines and Energy (regional level, in Hawassa)
- Energy coordination office of the GIZ (German technical cooperation, national level)
- KfW (German financial cooperation)
- WFP (sub-)offices (national and regional levels)
- Development Agents of the Halaba Woreda who work with the village (Kebele) level
- ICS users in the rural areas of Halaba
- Possible future ICS users in the rural areas of Halaba
- The school Udas Repae in Mareko Woreda, close to Koshe town and Butajira town

Face-to-face meetings in November 2013

- DNA representatives were met in November 2013 and already in April 2012.
- A representative of the Ministry of Water and Energy (Ato Tadesse Eskihder) at the federal level was met in Addis Ababa. He stressed that his ministry supported the PoA, that there had already been extensive coordination with the WFP regarding the PoA and that his ministry was fine with the organizational structure. He also emphasized that the PoA fitted into the government's Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) strategy.
- A representative of World Vision Ethiopia (Hailu Tefere) was also met in November 2013. World Vision has a registered PoA in Ethiopia using the same stove technology. Cooperation between WFP and World Vision was accorded where it made sense.
- In a meeting with GIZ representatives, their role in the PoA was determined to be a supporting one, especially in the field of trainings for stove producers and with technical stove testing.
- Two stove producers were met in Bahirdar. They are looking forward to the PoA which will provide an opportunity to sell many Mirt and Tikikil stoves.

Therefore we conclude that with the application of various consultation measures a broad variety of stakeholders could be reached and that therefore the stakeholders participating in the whole process were representative for all stakeholders targeted by the program. We also conclude that sufficient feedback and input was received during these meetings.

During the LSC meeting it was also discussed whether the LSC should be at CPA or at PoA level. The participants expressed their appreciation of having a meeting including so many different regions to discuss the programme countrywide. They agreed that the meeting was representative for the entire PoA and was suitable as a PoA-wide LSC.

However, since the major part of the participating stakeholders are from the core region of the project, this local stakeholder consultation shall be valid for a group of the first 5 CPAs. A new LSC will be conducted in the following cases:

- for the inclusion of the 6th CPA
- in case an area with different cooking habits should be identified and included into the PoA (such as a refugee camp with people stemming from another country)
- a new stove type is included (e.g for institutions, schools)
- stoves are distributed to other regions than the core region (Tigray, Amhara, Oromia and SNNPR)

Since the CME is operating countrywide, and works in close cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, which also has bureaus on the lowest governmental level throughout the whole country. The agreed form of continuous input/grievance mechanism was to establish the Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book in the district offices of the bureau of agriculture. This was acceptable for all stakeholders and it was agreed that new channels for continuous input/grievance will be added if this should become necessary.

The Local Stakeholder Consultations was conducted for a group of 5 CPAs. The decision of conducting one LSC for a group of CPAs was based on the facts that all CPAs will

- deploy the same technology. A combination of Mirt and Tikikil stove will be used in all CPAs covered by this LSC. The ICS deployed will reach a thermal efficiency of at least 20% and will be presented to the HH in cooking demonstrations.
- be included within and not later than 3 years after the first CPA inclusion
- fulfil the requirements of the Do No Harm Assessment of the GS Passport
- deploy the same distribution mechanism
- take place in the same project area
- address the same target population

Therefore, all CPAs need to fulfil the following inclusion criteria with evidences provided at time of CPA listing and checked at the stage of validation.

| N° | Inclusion criteria | Evidence document |
|----|---|--|
| 1 | The activity of the CPA is similar, i.e. it is the dissemination of improved cookstoves (ICS) | CPA-DD |
| 2 | The ICS deployed in the CPA has a thermal efficiency of at least 20% | The results of a water boiling test or of any other stove testing protocol which is in compliance with the applied methodology are described in the specific CPA-DD Section D.7.1. |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| 3 | The ICS type is similar i.e. combination of Mirt and Tikikil stove | Stove type, stove specifications and compliance with the technological requirements of AMS-II G is described in the specific CPA-DD Sections A.5 (stove types and specifications) and D.2. (compliance technological requirements). |
| 4 | The CPAs are close enough to each other in time | (CDM) CPA inclusion within 3 years of first (CDM) CPA inclusion of that group of CPAs |
| 5 | CPA is in line with the Do No Harm Assessment requirements as determined in the PoA Passport and does not compromise any of the safeguarding principles. | Written declaration by implementing agency/ PP |
| 6 | Documented cooking demonstrations are carried out for the HH where ICS dissemination will take place | Documentation of cooking demonstrations carried out |
| 7 | Distribution mechanism | The dissemination of ICSs to households will be the same for all CPAs of that group. It will be achieved in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and its offices at the Woreda level. The CPAs will be implemented under the institutional setting described in section C of the PoA-DD. |
| 8 | Project area | <p>The geographic boundary of the PoA is the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. All CPAs are determined by number of stoves, not by geographic boundaries. CPAs may overlap geographically, but the group of CPAs will be implemented within the core area of the project, comprised of the four regions: Tigray, Amhara, Oromia and SNNPR.</p> <p>Document: Stove distribution database</p> |

| | | |
|---|-------------------|--|
| 9 | Target population | The target population of all CPAs of this group is rural households. Rural households in Ethiopia have very similar cultural and socio-economic characteristics in terms habits related to cooking (staple food injera) and fuel wood collection. Therefore project impacts on target population will be the same all over Ethiopia. |
|---|-------------------|--|

i. Agenda

[See Toolkit 2.6.1 and Annex J]

The meeting was held on November 15th 2013 at 08:30 AM, at Bahirdar, Jacaranda Hotel, in Bahirdar, Amhara, Ethiopia.

| <i>Time</i> | <i>Agenda</i> | <i>Presented By</i> |
|-------------|--|---|
| 08:00-08:30 | Registration | Participants |
| 08:30-08:40 | Introduction | Kassu Kebede |
| 08:40-08:50 | Opening remark | Dr. Teshome Wale. Deputy head of regional Bureau of Agriculture |
| 08:50-09:10 | Presentation of the Ethiopian cook stove PoA | Kassu Kebede, WFP |
| 09:10-10:00 | Explanation of CDM, Gold Standard and Carbon Credits | Robert Müller and Katrin Wolf, atmosfair |
| 10:00-10:30 | Stove technology | Tewodros Berihun, GIZ |
| 10:30-11:00 | Tea break | Organizers |
| 11:00-11:30 | Experience of stove users | Stove user from Ebnat woreda |
| 11:30-12:00 | Questions and clarifications | All participants, discussion led by WFP |
| 12:00 | Lunch | All participants |
| 13:30 | Assessment of sustainability criteria | All participants, discussion led by atmosfair |
| 14:15 | Discussion of sustainability monitoring | All participants, discussion led by atmosfair |
| 14:45 | Continuous input/grievance mechanism | All participants |
| 15:00 | Open session for questions and comments | All participants, discussion led by WFP |

| | | |
|-------|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| 15:30 | Filling in of evaluation forms | All participants |
| 15:45 | Closure and evaluation of the meeting | All participants |

ii. Non-technical summary of the Programme

Please be aware that carbon market specific terms may not be appropriate for the readers/ audience of this summary.

[See Toolkit 2.6 and Annex J]

Fuel Efficient Stoves for Ethiopia Programme of Activity

Non-technical Summary

Cooking with firewood causes important environmental and health problems in Ethiopia. Firewood use leads to deforestation and erosion, while smoke from traditional cooking causes health problems.

The primary objective of the programme is the replacement of traditional three stone cooking stoves in rural households in Ethiopia. For this purpose, types of efficient stoves will be distributed, including Mirt stoves and Tikikil stoves.

Mirt stoves are specifically made for injera baking for which over 50% of firewood is used in Ethiopian households. Mirt stoves are closed, but the same mitad is used as for traditional injera baking.

Tikikil stoves are suitable for the other cooking tasks like preparation of sauces, coffee etc.



Tikikil stove



Mirt stove

Both stoves have a robust, maintenance free design made of durable materials to make sure long-term operation. Their design ensures complete combustion of fuel and cleaner fire (little smoke) therefore uses considerably less fuel as compare to traditional stoves. This means speedy cooking, time and fuel savings, cleaner kitchen walls and indoor air.

The project aims at distributing 200,000 efficient stoves during the next six years in Tigray, Amhara, Oromia and SNNPR regions.

Households will receive the stoves with an estimated 80% subsidy.

The programme is coordinated by the World Food Program (WFP), the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment and forest and the Ministry of Water and Energy, with support of Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and other institutions. Distribution of efficient stoves on the local level will be organized by staff of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The proposed programme seeks to generate carbon credits. If it can be shown that CO₂ emissions are reduced by saving firewood, carbon credits can be generated and funding can be obtained for them which will be used to finance the programme. Therefore, registration as a Programme of Activities (PoA) under the CDM is sought. Carbon credits will then be issued by the United Nations Climate Authority (Ex UNFCCC). Additionally, registration under the Gold Standard is pursued, enabling to obtain a label for high sustainability benefits. The local stakeholder meeting is part of the Gold Standard registration procedure. The use of efficient stoves will be monitored thoroughly, since this is a precondition for the generation of carbon credits.

Environmental benefits

The project reduces the use of non-renewable biomass thus reducing deforestation associated with firewood use. By reducing firewood consumption, the project activity reduces green house gas emissions stemming from the use of non-renewable biomass.

In terms of CO₂ reduction, the programme will save around 3 tonnes annually of CO₂ per household.

Social and economic benefits

The project activity will contribute considerably to user's economic sustainability through efficient use of firewood. Energy savings at both individual house and national levels make vital contributions to their economic competence.

World food program Ethiopia country office is coordinating and supporting the implementation of the program. It has sub offices all over the four regions for grass-roots level support of the government institutions during the implementation of the program.

The project schedule can be summarised as follows:

| | |
|----------------|--|
| since 2012: | General planning and testing of stoves |
| June 2013: | Test distribution of 100 efficient stoves in Ebnat Woreda |
| November 2013: | Local stakeholder consultation (according to GS rules), Evaluation of the test phase and site visit of external auditors |

| | |
|-----------|--|
| 2014-2019 | Distribution of 200,000 stoves in four regions |
|-----------|--|

iii. Invitation tracking table

[See Toolkit 2.6 and Annex J]

| Category code | Organisation (if relevant) | Name of invitee | Way of invitation | Date of invitation | Confirmation received? Y/N |
|---------------|---|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| A | Improved cook stove user | Sifrash Tassew | Letter | 20.10.2013 | Y |
| A | Improved cook stove user | Berhan Addis | Letter | 20.10.2013 | Y |
| A | Traditional cook stove user | Yewbdar Gete | Letter | 20.10.2013 | Y |
| A | Traditional cook stove user | Dereje Wale | Letter | 20.10.2013 | Y |
| A | Improved cook stove user | Dereje Alene | Letter | 20.10.2013 | Y |
| A | Improved cook stove user | Kes Erke Ayele | Letter | 20.10.2013 | Y |
| A | Traditional cook stove user | Eyaya Wondifraw | Letter | 20.10.2013 | Y |
| A | Improved cook stove user | Achaw Bihonegn | Letter | 20.10.2013 | Y |
| A | Traditional cook stove user | Deribe Alene | Letter | 20.10.2013 | Y |
| A | Improved cook stove user | Belta Alne | Letter | 20.10.2013 | Y |
| B | Head, Office of Agriculture, Ebnat Woreda (Government Amhara) | Ato Esubalew Mebrat | Letter | 20.10.2013 | Y |
| B | D/Head, Office of Agriculture, Ebnat Woreda (Government Amhara) | Ato Kegnazmach Alemu | Letter | 20.10.2013 | Y |
| B | Improved cook stove initiative coordinator, Ebnat Woreda (Government Amhara) | Ato Mulalem Alemu | Letter | 20.10.2013 | Y |
| B | Energy promotion Process Owner- Water & Energy Office, Ebnat Woreda (Government Amhara) | Ato Sintayehu Yimam | Letter | 20.10.2013 | Y |
| B | Energy promotion Expert, Ebnat Woreda (Government Amhara) | Ato Antenh Yismaw | Letter | 20.10.2013 | Y |
| B | Head, Health Office, Ebnat Woreda (Government Amhara) | Ato Kassa Sendeku | Letter | 20.10.2013 | Y |
| B | Head, Cooperative Promotion Office, Ebnat Woreda (Government Amhara) | Ato Gebre Biwota | Letter | 20.10.2013 | Y |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------|---|
| B | Expert, Cooperative Promotion Office, Ebnat Woreda (Government Amhara) | Ato Alebachew Shumet | Letter | 20.10.2013 | Y |
| A | Chairman, Jeman Deregha Kebele (Public Amhara) | Ato Ambaw Getnet | Letter | 20.10.2013 | Y |
| B | Kebele health extension worker (Government Amhara) | W/t Adanch Geta | Letter | 20.10.2013 | Y |
| B | Kebele health extension worker (Government Amhara) | W/t Asmaru Melese | Letter | 20.10.2013 | Y |
| B | Kebele Cluster Supervisor, Office of Agriculture (Government Amhara) | Ato Shegaw Asmare | Letter | 20.10.2013 | Y |
| B | Agricultural Development Agent, Office of Agriculture (Government Amhara) | Ato Getahun Asmamaw | Letter | 20.10.2013 | Y |
| B | Agricultural Development Agent, Office of Agriculture (Government Amhara) | Ato Berhanu Ashagre | Letter | 20.10.2013 | Y |
| B | Agricultural Development Agent, Office of Agriculture (Government Amhara) | W/t Atikilt Haile | Letter | 20.10.2013 | Y |
| C | DNA | Dereje Agonafir | E mail and letter | 28.10.2013 | N |
| B | Regional Bureau of Agriculture, (Government Amhara) | Getachew Engdayehu | E mail | 20.10.2013 | Y |
| D | Local NGO (Organization for Rehabilitation and Development in Amhara) | Dejene Miniliku | Letter | 20.10.2013 | N |
| B | Regional and Woreda Bureaus of Agriculture, Health and Energy from Tigray, Amhara, Oromia and SNNPR | 48 Participants were invited | E mail and Letter | 28.10.2013 | Y |
| E | Local Gold Standard expert Johann Thaler | Johann Thaler | E mail | 29.10.2013 | Y |
| D | WFP Sub-office focal persons | 4 focal persons were invited | E mail | 28.10.2013 | N |
| F | Climate Action Network South Africa | Dorah Lebelo | E mail | 29.10.2013 | N |
| F | Greenpeace International | Supporter Services | E mail | 29.10.2013 | N |
| F | Helio International | helio@helio-international.org | E mail | 29.10.2013 | N |
| F | Mercycorps | Jim Jarvie | E mail | 29.10.2013 | N |
| F | REEEP | Katrin Harvey | E mail | 29.10.2013 | N |
| F | World Vision | Dr. Dean C Thomson | E mail | 29.10.2013 | N |
| F | WWF | Bella Roscher | E mail | 29.10.2013 | N |

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

All the above mentioned invitees are directly or indirectly affected by the project. The World Food Programme as CME tried to include all different groups of affected people. Participant from all over Ethiopia were invited by making use of WFP's sub-offices in the four target regions.

Invitations were mainly distributed per invitation letter which is the common way of informing about meetings in Ethiopia.

Gold Standard local experts and supporter NGOs were invited through E-mail according to GS's requirement. Additionally the meeting was announced on TV in Bahirdar, public invitations were posted on different boards of information in Bahirdar and a poster was displayed at the meeting place.

The LSC report was sent to stakeholders, who could not participate in the meeting on 10th of June 2014 to receive their comments.

iv. Text of individual invitations

[See Toolkit 2.6 and Annex J]



World Food Programme

Programme Alimentaire Mondial

Programa Mundial de Alimentos

برنامج الأغذية العالمي

Ref: PSNP/0059/2013

Date: October 31, 2013

Subject: Participation on Gold Standard Stakeholders Discussion

World Food Program Ethiopia county office with the support from the head quarter is developing a program to distribute improved cook stoves to rural households in four regions including Tigray, Amhara, Oromia and SNNPR. The implementation of the first component is planned to be started in Ebnat and East Belesaa woredas of Amhara region.

The program will be supported by the generation of carbon credits and is therefore planned as a CDM PoA (Clean Development Mechanism Program of Activities). Additionally, Gold Standard registration is envisaged to generate high quality carbon credits showing high impacts to sustainable development. The first step of the Gold Standard processes a local stakeholder meeting in order to present the project and receive feedback from important stakeholders. We therefore invite you to participate on the discussion planned to be undertaken on November 15, 2013 at 08:30a.m.


A brief description of the project is attached along with this mail. Should you require any, further information, we will be most happy to provide you with further details of the project.

Sincerely,




 Hakan Tongul
 Head of Programmes
 WFP Ethiopia, Country Office

To: Participants of the Ethiopia Improved Cook Stove Initiative Training Workshop

 25584, Code 1000
 Addis Ababa
 Ethiopia

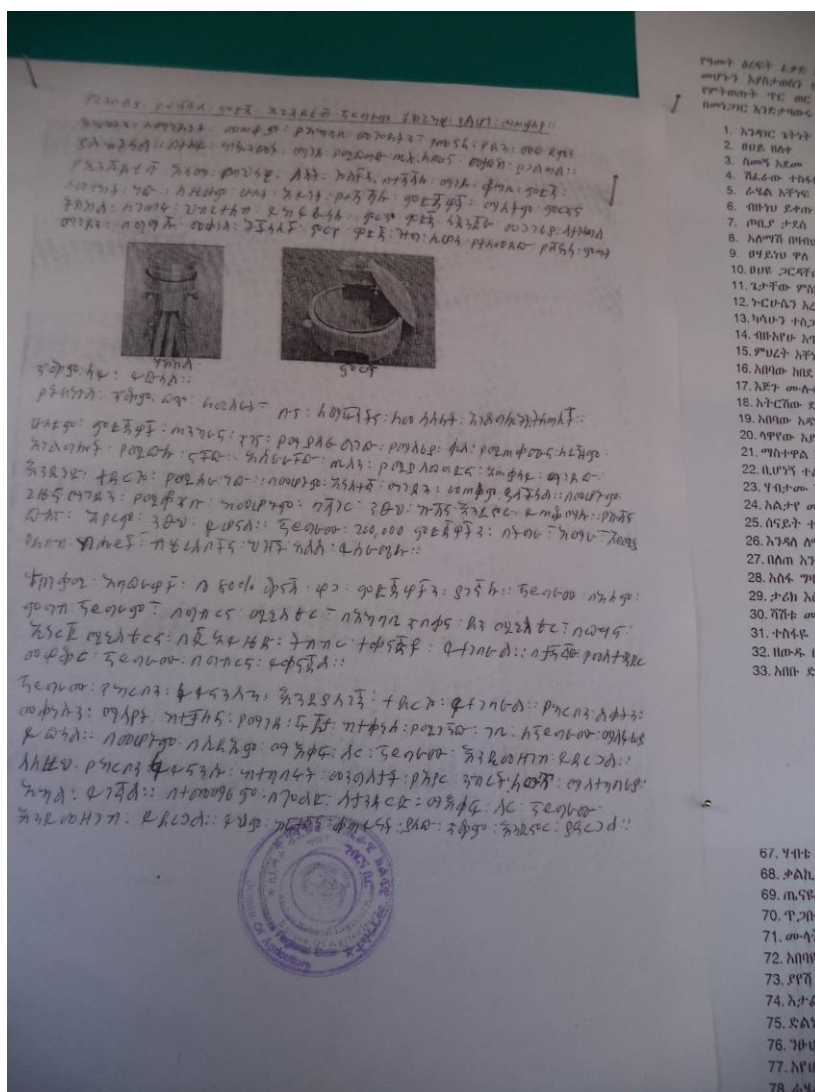
Telephone +251 (0) 551 51 88
 Fax +251 (0) 551 44 33
 Email firstname.lastname@wfp.org

v. Text of public invitations

[See Toolkit 2.6 and Annex J]

Public invitations were posted on different boards of information in Bahirdar; the original text of the invitation shown under point IV. was used in Amharic.

Additionally, invitations were diffused on television in Bahirdar on November 8th 2013. For the television announcement also the text of the invitation letter was read (see confirmation letter by TV in attachment).



Invitation on announcement board

B. 2. Description of other consultation methods used

There was a large number of additional meetings with different institutions and individuals informing about the PoA and inviting comments; details are given in the Design Consultation Report.

SECTION C. CONSULTATION PROCESS

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

i. List of participants

[See Toolkit 2.6.1 and Annex J]

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

| No | Name | Sex | | Region | Woreda | Institution | Contact Phone |
|----|---------------------|------|--------|-----------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| | | Male | Female | | | | |
| 1 | Hussein Hassen | ✓ | | Oromya | Adama | WFP-NSO | 0922309764 |
| 2 | Samson Bekele | ✓ | | Dire Dawa | Dire Dawa | WFP-DDSO | |
| 3 | Solomon G/Tsadiq | ✓ | | Tigray | Endirta | Health Office | 0914751309 |
| 4 | Mehari Fitsum | ✓ | | Tigray | Endirta | Water & Energy Office | 0914720902 |
| 5 | Andinet Alemayehu | | ✓ | Tigray | Endirta | Agriculture Office | 0914750663 |
| 6 | Gelane Taressa | | ✓ | Oromya | Deder | Agriculture Office | 0921662909 |
| 7 | Wondimneh Gezahegn | ✓ | | Oromya | Deder | Water & Energy Office | 0910778472 |
| 8 | Desalegn Tefera | ✓ | | Oromya | Deder | Health Office | 0915184809 |
| 9 | Fikremariam G/Hiwot | ✓ | | Tigray | Mekele | Water & Energy Bureau | 0928935481 |
| 10 | W/Mariam G/Selassie | ✓ | | Tigray | Mekele | Bureau of Agriculture | 0914180502 |
| 11 | Berhe G/Giorgis | ✓ | | Tigray | Nader Adet | Health Office | 0914094555 |
| 12 | Almaz Araya | | ✓ | Tigray | Nader Adet | Agriculture Office | 0914157356 |
| 13 | Zewdu Yared | ✓ | | Tigray | Nader Adet | Water & Energy Office | 0914281213 |
| 14 | Zerihun Degebasa | ✓ | | Oromya | Yaya Gulele | Health Office | 0917600465 |
| 15 | Mesfin Demissie | ✓ | | Oromya | Yaya Gulele | Agriculture Office | 0910122474 |
| 16 | Tesfaye Abera | ✓ | | Oromya | Yaya Gulele | Water & Energy Office | 0913728199 |
| 17 | Salih Debashu | ✓ | | Amhara | Sekota | Water & Energy Office | 0910080799 |
| 18 | Hagos W/Mariam | ✓ | | Amhara | Sekota | Agriculture Office | 913824782 |
| 19 | Getachew Tadesse | ✓ | | Amhara | Sekota | Health Office | 0913809002 |
| 20 | Mesfin Negede | ✓ | | Oromya | Chiro | Water & Energy Office | 0910095625 |
| 21 | Isayas Ketema | ✓ | | Oromya | Chiro | Agriculture Office | 0913373152 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------|---|---|-----------------|----------------|--------------------------|------------|
| 22 | Ahmednasir Ah | ✓ | | Oromya | Chiro | Health Office | 0911078962 |
| 23 | Amanuel Hailu | ✓ | | Oromya | A.A | Bureau of Agriculture | 0911109409 |
| 24 | Esubalew Mebrat | ✓ | | Amhara | Ebinat | Agriculture Office | 0910189590 |
| 25 | Kegnazmach Mesfin | ✓ | | Amhara | Ebinat | Agriculture Office, | 0918167048 |
| 26 | Dereje Walle | ✓ | | Amhara | Ebinat | Deregeha Kebele | non |
| 27 | Yewbdar Gete | | ✓ | Amhara | Ebinat | Deregeha Kebele | non |
| 28 | Seferash Tassew | | ✓ | Amhara | Ebinat | Deregeha Kebele | non |
| 29 | Berhan Addis | ✓ | | Amhara | Ebinat | Deregeha Kebele | non |
| 30 | Mesafint Teshome | ✓ | | Amhara | Ebinat | Development Agent | 0918214997 |
| 31 | Shegaw Asmare | ✓ | | Amhara | Ebinat | Head/Development Agent | 0918409655 |
| 32 | Araya Abera | ✓ | | Amhara | Ebinat | Agriculture Office | 0918214324 |
| 33 | Kindye Getu | ✓ | | Amhara | Ebinat | Water & Energy Office | 0918029482 |
| 34 | Getahun Asmamaw | ✓ | | Amhara | Ebinat | Agriculture Office | 0918214972 |
| 35 | Mellese Dagnaw | ✓ | | Amhara | Ebinat | Agriculture Office | 0918134961 |
| 36 | Anteneh Yismaw | ✓ | | Amhara | Ebinat | Water & Energy Office | 0918028302 |
| 37 | Sintayehu Yimam | ✓ | | Amhara | Ebinat | Water & Energy Office | 0918489985 |
| 38 | Amhaw Getinet | ✓ | | Amhara | Ebinat | Deregeha Kebele Chairman | 0924524244 |
| 39 | Mulualem Alemu | ✓ | | Amhara | Ebinat | Office of Agriculture | 0918308097 |
| 40 | Abibo Shumet | ✓ | | Amhara | Ebinat | Administration Office | 0918060049 |
| 41 | Gebrie Biwet | ✓ | | Amhara | Ebinat | Cooperative Office | 0918097505 |
| 42 | Ayalew Abegaz | ✓ | | Amhara | Raya Kobo | Water & Energy | 0913824903 |
| 43 | Melesse Abera | ✓ | | Amhara | Raya Kobo | Agriculture Office | 0913996209 |
| 44 | Tatek Dessalegn | ✓ | | Amhara | Raya Kobo | Health Office | 0913482597 |
| 45 | Yenus Muche | ✓ | | Amhara | E/Belessa | Agriculture Office | 0913514157 |
| 46 | Mulugeta Asmare | ✓ | | Amhara | E/Belessa | Water & energy Office | 0921564376 |
| 47 | Gemeda Mohammed | ✓ | | Southern Region | Alaba | Health Office | 0916009978 |
| 48 | Fedelu Yassin | ✓ | | Southern Region | Alaba | Water & Energy Office | 0916275089 |
| 49 | Tsegaye Haile | ✓ | | Southern Region | Alaba | Agriculture Office | 0913106378 |
| 50 | Mulu Mengist | ✓ | | Amhara | Bahir Dar | ANRS MERDA | 0918001926 |
| 51 | Erkeno Wossoro | ✓ | | Southern Region | Hawassa | WFP -Hawassa, South | 0916823872 |
| 52 | Firew Tadesse | ✓ | | Southern Region | Hawassa | Bureau of Agriculture | 0916407252 |
| 53 | Wondifraw Bogale | ✓ | | Southern Region | Hawassa | (MEA) | 0912005125 |
| 54 | Koyachew Muluye | ✓ | | Amhara | Dessie | WFP-DSO | 0921528565 |
| 55 | Tania Osejo | | ✓ | | | WFP HQ | |
| 56 | Adafne Chane | ✓ | | Amhara | Bahir Dar | Mines & Energy Agency | 0910515091 |
| 57 | Libawit H/Michael | | ✓ | Federal | A.A | MoE, Federal | 0911139429 |
| 58 | Muluye Meressa | ✓ | | Tigray | Mekele | WFP-MSO | 914724661 |
| 59 | Yohannes Araya | ✓ | | Tigray | Atsib Wonberta | Health Office | 0914025006 |
| 60 | Gebrehiwot Birhane | ✓ | | Tigray | Atsib Wonberta | Agriculture Office | 0914777461 |
| 61 | Atsbha Fitsum | ✓ | | Tigray | Atsib Wonberta | Water & Energy Office | 0914161330 |
| 62 | Kebebush Tadesse | | ✓ | Southern Region | Limu | Health Office | 0912243856 |
| 63 | Mulatu Goshu | ✓ | | Southern Region | Limu | W/MEO | 0913183811 |
| 64 | Solomon Kifle | ✓ | | Southern Region | Limu | Agriculture Office | 0926216371 |
| 65 | Fikremariam Ayanaw | ✓ | | Amhara | Bahir Dar | AMMA | 0921269912 |
| 66 | Yismaw Wuletaw | ✓ | | Amhara | Bahir Dar | Bureau of Agriculture | 0918702661 |
| 67 | Tewodros Berihun | ✓ | | Amhara | Bahir Dar | GIZ:ECO, Amhara | 911932985 |
| 68 | Getachew Engdayen | ✓ | | Amhara | Bahir Dar | Bureau Of Agriculture | 0921882746 |

Comments accompanying Annex 1

ii. Evaluation forms

[See Toolkit 2.6.1, 2.6.2 and Annex J]

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

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

| | What is your impression of the meeting? | What do you like about the programme? | What do you not like about the programme? |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | The meeting was very good. I have obtained good knowledge about fuel wood economic stove in a relaxed atmosphere. | It produce the products for and through the beneficiaries | It is not started for all Woredas at one time. |
| 2 | It was good | Its issue is related with climate It gives attention for burning issues | CO2 emission are not fully avoided It doesn't reach to all farmers |
| 3 | The meeting facilitator enables to create enough awareness on the addresses issue | The discussion was held in the local language for the purpose of making the project clear | The meeting hall is too small for the number of attendants |
| 4 | It was very good. | It mitigates the problems of women farmers giving in rural areas | It is only agriculture based. However it principally belongs to mine and energy; it shall be considered |

Comments accompanying Annex 2

Evaluation forms showed that the participants liked the meeting and the participatory approach; they felt well informed and appreciated the discussions. The PoA is highly welcomed, participants like the technology and the fact that it addresses energy issues at the local level. Many of the participants also mentioned that it is a suitable activity to fight climate change.

Some participants criticized that the venue was rather small for the large number of participants. They also claimed that the program should be implemented more quickly. Some also questioned the assignment of responsibilities between the ministries of Water/Energy and Agriculture. Particularly some representatives of the Ministry of Water/Energy were not satisfied with the fact that the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and its representations at the lower governmental levels will be the main responsible for stove distribution. This issue had already been discussed in former meetings at federal and regional level. Stove distribution and the necessity of providing continuous implementation support to the stoves users are critical parts of the project implementation. And although efficient stoves are a matter of energy, the Ministry of Agriculture, is most suitable for these crucial tasks, since its organizational structures reach to village (kebele) level. The discontent of the staff of the Ministry of Energy is

understandable, however, due to practical reasons, the Ministry of Agriculture will necessarily play a more important role. This has also officially been agreed with the Ministry of Water/Energy in former discussions.

The programme will take this comment into account by enabling each participating Woreda administration to decide independently on the question, who will be in charge of distributing stoves. Organisational structures will be adapted according to the specific conditions in each region and woreda.

C. 2. Pictures from physical meeting(s)

[See Toolkit 2.6 and 2.6.1]



Plenary



Group discussion



Group picture of participants

C. 3. Outcome of consultation process

i. Minutes of physical meeting(s)

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

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

The meeting was held in Amharic.

The meeting started with a formal welcome of the deputy head of the regional Bureau of Agriculture and the WFP representative as representative of the CME. It was explained that the LSC was part of the GS validation process.

Then the scope and the purpose of the PoA were presented by WFP and atmosfair. WFP focused on the explanation of administration and implementation issues, including the planned modalities of stove distribution and the plans to start the implementation of the programme in Amhara, Oromya, Tigray and South (SNNPR) regions. atmosfair explained the CDM and Gold Standard process in general and its specific implications for this cook stove PoA. After that a regional GIZ representative presented the efficient cook stove technology, with focus on the two stove models that will be distributed in the PoA, the Mirt and the Tikikil stove. He gave details about the local production of these stoves, their functioning and instructions for their usage.

After a short tea break, efficient stove users from a pilot activity in Ebnat Woreda reported their experiences. They mentioned, among others, that the 3 stone fires which they used before had considerable disadvantages due to high fuel consumption, fire hazard for children and smoke generation. They reported that with the efficient stoves they save fuel and thereby also time to collect firewood. They liked the new stoves because they also help overcome health and security issues for women and children and because they are comfortable to use, moreover they mentioned that on the long term, they expect an improvement of natural vegetation with less erosion, due to reduced firewood extraction.

The next point of the agenda consisted in a question-and-answer session. Participants were requested to ask questions on all the presentations they heard and other relevant issues. The following questions were asked:

Q: How will the revenues from carbon sales be administrated. Can it be shared with the communities?

A: The community will receive benefits in the form of efficient stoves that are given for free or against a very small fee used for local distribution only 20% of the market price (up to 50% theoretically possible under the PoA). CER revenues will be used to recover the subsidies of the stove's end user price, moreover they will be used to further extend the PoA and allow more users to benefit from efficient stoves. It was explained that users are asked to allow the CME to use carbon credits in that sense by signing the sales contract.

A short discussion followed where participants agreed on ceding their rights on emission reductions to the CME.

Q: What is the price of 1 CER and how many CERs can be expected per stove?

A: Currently, prices in the regular market have crashed and are below 1 EUR. CERs with the GS label however may obtain much better prices in the range of 4-8 EUR. We conservatively expect approximately 1 CER per stove, thus 2 CERs per household and year.

Q: Can the project also be developed as a REDD project?

A: This is not possible since it would imply double counting. Savings of unsustainable obtained fuel wood are already accounted for in the emission reductions calculation from the stoves. In fact it is also much easier to monitor reduced fuel wood consumption caused by the usage of the stoves instead of quantifying the reduced felling of trees or fuel wood extraction.

Q: If the stoves are given for free, can that be sustainable for the Woredas?

A: The woredas agreed that the beneficiaries shall pay up to 20% of the stove prices. In that way Woredas can use the 20% contribution to expand the stoves distribution and stove maintenance, and thus ensure sustainability.

Q: How is the distribution of responsibilities between ministries? Why does the ministry of finance play an important role?

A: The responsibility of the MoFED (Ministry of Finance) is to manage funds. In this Programme they will manage the cash flow from the WFP to the Ministries for e.g. project implementation and monitoring. This is the reason why they have a coordinating role. But the MoFED will integrate the Ministries of Agriculture, Water and Energy, as well as Environment and Forests.

Q: The representative of the ministry of health asks for possible health effects due to smoke reduction. Could a stove with still less smoke generation be used?

A: Mirt and Tikikil were selected based on experiences that show that they reduce smoke and also significantly reduce firewood use. They are the cleanest stoves that are both, efficient and available at reasonable prices in Ethiopia.

Q: How is the PoA related to Ethiopia's Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE)?

A: The PoA is mentioned in the program of CRGE, the government has approved the PoA and also the technologies.

Q: When will stove distribution in other than the four regions mentioned start?

A: More regions are envisioned to be added, but this is the plan to start with. Also other institutions can later make use of the PoA.

Q: How can the amount of CO₂ which is saved be measured?

A: It was explained that CO₂ savings are not directly measured, but calculated from fuel wood use of the traditional stoves and the improved stoves. The amount of CO₂ saved is calculated by applying the efficiency gain of the new stoves to the average baseline consumption of fuel wood. Therefore carbon monitoring will focus on stove usage and efficiency.

Q: Is there a mechanism to monitor other benefits than CO₂?

A: Yes, indeed, this is the core purpose of the GS certification. Details will be discussed after evaluating the SD matrix.

Q: What about other measures, like reforestation, other forest development, solar power?

A: In this PoA, the focus is only on cook stoves.

Q: Was the "Gonze" stove, which is locally produced out of clay considered for the distribution under the PoA?

A: It was tested but found not to be sufficiently durable.

Q: Is there a link between the MERET-Program and the PoA?

A: The institutional set up of the MERET Program (implemented by WFP in parts) is partly used for stove distribution and monitoring.

Q: Who is responsible for managing stoves and data?

A: The CME, WFP, is the main responsible. At the Woreda level, Woreda officers will take the data.

Q: The design of the Mirt does not allow roasting barley, is it a problem if this is still done on 3 stone fires?

A: This is true that barley cannot be roasted on the Mirt stove. However roasting is done less than once per month with no significant impacts on CO₂ emissions.

Participants discussed and agreed that it was not relevant.

Q: The ceramic part of Tikikil stoves could be damaged during transportation.

A: It will be necessary to transport them carefully. Another solution is to produce the ceramic parts locally at the beneficiaries' places; this will be done in some cases and should be extended.

Q: Carbon credits are very complex, are there alternatives?

A: It is true that carbon credits are complex, especially in terms of monitoring. However this is the source of funding that was identified for this PoA. Given the high level of organization in Ethiopia the complexity can probably be dealt with.

After the lunch break, the participants worked on the sustainability matrix. After a general explanation of the matrix and the indices, three groups were formed. Each of the groups obtained more detailed guidance on how to fill the sustainability matrix and then discussed on scores for the different indicators and justifications. At the same time, they discussed on possible monitoring of the SD indicators. Then each group presented its results to the plenary where the final scores (see D.2), as well as recommendations for SD monitoring were agreed on.

Afterwards, the continuous input and grievance mechanism was discussed. WFP suggested contact details which the participants agreed on (see E.2).

Then a short open session of comments and questions followed which centered on the administrative framework of the PoA. The role of the different institutions and ministries, which had already been discussed in the question-and-answers session, was explained again. The discussion mainly centered on the roles of the different ministries and their agents at Woreda level. It was found that there are some differences between Woredas in terms of organisational structure, but that these differences would not impact the implementation of the PoA since flexibility will be given to Woredas for the details of stove distribution. It was explained again that the PoA was planned as an "open" PoA where other institutions will be given the possibility to insert their own CPAs into the PoA in the future; and that this should be possible at low or no costs since the dissemination of clean cook stoves is a priority for the country.

Participants also agreed that the meeting had a sufficient outreach to be regarded as a stakeholder meeting at the PoA level.

Participants then filled in the feedback forms, and there was also a short evaluation of the meeting. Participants expressed their satisfaction with the meeting and with the fact that representatives of four different regions had been invited. There was also a consensus that stove dissemination should start as soon as possible.

The meeting was then closed.

ii. Minutes of other consultations

iii. Assessment of all comments

[See Toolkit 2.6]

| Stakeholder comment | Was comment taken into account (Yes/ No)? | Explanation (Why? How?) |
|--|---|--|
| Suggestion to give carbon revenues directly to the communities. | The comment was taken into account, but without changing the PoA. | The expected revenues are already needed to subsidize the stoves that will be distributed to communities nearly for free. |
| Suggestion of some stakeholders to give responsibility of stove distribution to the Ministry of Water/Energy instead of the Ministry of Agriculture. | The comment was taken into account by giving flexibility to woredas for stove distribution, working with the staff most suitable for stove distribution, independently to which ministry they would belong. | It was explained that the ministry of agriculture counts with the best network at the village level and therefore has the main responsibility in stove distribution. |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| Suggestion to extend the PoA more quickly, including other areas from the beginning. | The comment was taken into account, but without changing the PoA. | Implementation will be as quick as possible in any case; distribution of 200,000 stoves is however a huge task, it is necessary to start with some defined areas. |
| Suggestion to include other measures and methodologies (like reforestation, other forest development, solar power) in the PoA. | The comment was not taken into account. | This specific PoA is for cook stoves exclusively, therefore the efficient cookstove PoA is not designed to include other emission reduction methodologies; It is in any case, sensible to focus on a certain technology. |

iv. **Revisit sustainability assessment (to be assessed per Methodology/technology/practice)**

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

| |
|---|
| <p>Give reasoning behind the decision</p> <p>None of the indicators was scored "negative" and there are no stakeholder comments that cannot be mitigated.</p> |
|---|

v. Summary of alterations based on comments

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

[See Toolkit 2.6.2, 2.8]

Flexibility will be given to woredas for stove distribution, they may work with the staff most suitable for stove distribution, independently to which ministry they would belong.

This was however not a huge alteration and it will not change the overall implementation plan.

SECTION D. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT
(To be done per Methodology/technology/practice)

D. 1. Own sustainable development assessment (to be done per Methodology/technology/practice)

i. 'Do no harm' assessment

[See Toolkit 2.4.1 and Annex H]

| Safeguarding principles | Description of relevance to my project | Assessment of my project risks breaching it (low/medium/high) | Mitigation measure |
|--|---|---|--|
| 1. The project respects internationally proclaimed human rights including dignity, cultural property and uniqueness of indigenous people. The project is not complicit in Human Rights abuses. | Participation in the project is voluntary and project does not oblige beneficiary to change cultural lifestyle (cooking habits remain the same), it has no influence on human rights. The host country has ratified the following conventions: - UN International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights ¹ - UN International Convent on Civil and Political Rights ² | Low | No risk was perceived for this safeguarding principle, hence no mitigation measures need to be taken |
| 2. The project does not involve and is not complicit in involuntary | The project does not need or lead to resettlement; it is not related to land issues in any way. Participation of beneficiaries is | Low | No risk was perceived for this safeguarding principle, hence no mitigation measures |

¹ **United Nations Treaty Collection** (n.d.) *Human Rights*, [online] Available at: http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtsg_no=IV-3&chapter=4&lang=en [Accessed: 01th July 2014].

² **United Nations Treaty Collection** (n.d.) *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*, [online] Available at: http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtsg_no=IV-4&chapter=4&lang=en [Accessed: 01th July 2014].

| resettlement. | voluntary. | | need to be taken |
|--|--|-----|--|
| 3. The project does not involve and is not complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage. | No modification in the cooking practice or kitchen structure is required. There will be no influence on cultural heritage. | Low | No risk was perceived for this safeguarding principle, hence no mitigation measures need to be taken |
| 4. The project respects the employees' freedom of association and their right to collective bargaining and is not complicit in restrictions of these freedoms and rights | The WFP and the government of Ethiopia have high standards on working contracts. The host country has ratified the following Conventions: - ILO Convention 105 ³ - ILO Convention 100 (equal remuneration) ⁴ Ethiopia is member of the International Labour Organization | Low | No risk was perceived for this safeguarding principle, hence no mitigation measures need to be taken |
| 5. The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labour. | The WFP and partners such as GIZ will sign a voluntary and fair working agreement with the stove producers and other employees, there will be no forced or compulsory labour. The host country has ratified the ILO Convention 29 (elimination of forced and compulsory labour) ⁵ | Low | No risk was perceived for this safeguarding principle, hence no mitigation measures need to be taken |
| 6. The project does not employ and is not complicit in any form of child labour. | The WFP and the Ethiopian government agencies will ensure project does not employ and is not complicit in any form of child labour. The host country has ratified the UN Convention on the right of the child ⁶ | Low | No risk was perceived for this safeguarding principle, hence no mitigation measures need to be taken |
| 7. The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of | Project structure and developers do not endorse any form of discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation | Low | No risk was perceived for this safeguarding principle, hence no mitigation measures |

³ **ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards** (n.d.) *ILO Convention 105 (Abolition of Forced Labour Convention)*, [online] Available at: <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/convdisp1.html> [Accessed: 01th July 2014].

⁴ **ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards** (n.d.) *ILO Convention 100(equal remuneration)*, [online] Available at: <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/convdisp1.htm> [Accessed: 01th July 2014].

⁵ **ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards** (n.d.) *ILO Convention 29 (elimination of forced and compulsory labour)*, [online] Available at: <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/convdisp1.htm> [Accessed: 01th July 2014]

⁶ **United Nations Treaty Collection** (n.d.) *Convention on the Rights of the Child*, [online] Available at: http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtsg_no=IV-11&chapter=4&lang=en [Accessed: 01th July 2014]

| | | | |
|--|---|--------|---|
| discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or any other basis. | or any other basis. Main beneficiaries of the programme will be women. The host country has ratified the - ILO Convention 111 (Discrimination in employment/occupation) ⁷ | | need to be taken |
| 8. The project provides workers with a safe and healthy work environment and is not complicit in exposing workers to unsafe or unhealthy work environments. | No involvement of hazardous material in ICS construction. There will be safe working conditions as required by law. The host country has ratified the following relevant convention: -UN Convention on Occupational Safety and Health ⁸ | Medium | Mitigation measures will include working safety equipment for stove producers and safety instructions |
| 9. The project takes a precautionary approach in regard to environmental challenges and is not complicit in practices contrary to the precautionary principle. This principle can be defined as: "When an activity raises threats of harm to human health or the environment, precautionary measures should be taken even if some cause and effect relationships are not | The project's environmental impact is positive, no negative impacts are expected. The host country has ratified the following relevant conventions: - UN Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change ⁹ - UN Convention on Biological Diversity ¹⁰ - UN Convention to combat Desertification ¹¹ | Low | No risk was perceived for this safeguarding principle, hence no mitigation measures need to be taken |

⁷ **ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards** (n.d.) *ILO Convention 111 (Discrimination in employment/occupation)*, [online] Available at: <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/convdisp1.htm> [Accessed: 30th June 2014]

⁸ **ILOLEX Database of International Labour** (n.d.) *ILO Convention 161 (Occupational Safety Services)* [online] Available at: <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/english/convdisp1.htm> [Accessed: 30th June 2014]

⁹ **United Nations Treaty Collections** (n.d.) *Environment (Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change)*, [online] Available at: http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtsg_no=XXVII-7-a&chapter=27&lang=en [Accessed: 30th June 2014]

¹⁰ **United Nations Treaty Collection** (n.d.) *Environment (Convention on Biological diversity)*, [online] Available at: http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtsg_no=XXVII-8&chapter=27&lang=en [Accessed: 30th June 2014].

¹¹ **United Nations Treaty Collection** (n.d.) *Environment (United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa)*, [online] Available at: http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtsg_no=XXVII-10&chapter=27&lang=en [Accessed: 30th June 2014].

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| fully established scientifically.” | | | |
| 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 | The project is a mitigation measure; it protects natural habitats by decreasing fuelwood demand and harvesting from local forests. Therefore, it is not complicit in significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats. | Low | No risk was perceived for this safeguarding principle, hence no mitigation measures need to be taken |
| 11. The project does not involve and is not complicit in corruption. | WFP and Ethiopian government agencies have strict regulations to combat corruption. Thereby, the risk of corruption is minimized. | Low | No risk was perceived for this safeguarding principle, hence no mitigation measures need to be taken |
| Additional relevant critical issues for my project type | Description of relevance to my project | Assessment of relevance to my project (low, medium, high) | Mitigation measure |
| 12. Project activities shall provide the Gold Standard with a clear description of the transfer of credits ownership all along the investment chain, and with proof that end-users are aware of and willing to give up their rights on emission reductions. | Each beneficiary will sign a contract that states they transfer the ownership of GHG credits to the CME, in exchange for a highly subsidized price of the stove. Contracts will be stored and monitored. | low | No risk was perceived for this safeguarding principle, hence no mitigation measures need to be taken |

ii. Sustainable development matrix

[See Toolkit 2.4.2 and Annex I]

| Indicator | Mitigation measure | Relevance to achieving MDG | Chosen parameter and explanation | Preliminary score |
|---|---|--|---|---|
| Gold Standard indicators of sustainable development | If relevant, copy mitigation measure from 'Do No Harm' assessment, and include mitigation measure used to neutralise a score of '-' | Check www.undp.org/mdg and www.mdgmonitor.org Describe how your indicator is related to local MDG goals | Defined by project developer | <u>Negative impact:</u> score '-' <u>No change impact:</u> score '0' <u>Positive impact:</u> score '+' |
| Air quality | | Ensure environmental sustainability | Parameter: Number of ICSs disseminated/ in use. Explanation: The reduction of cooking smoke due to the usage of ICS will have a positive impact on the indoor air quality. | + |
| Water quality and quantity | | Ensure environmental sustainability | Parameter: Wood consumption that can be proven to be linked to decreased surface water run-off Explanation: No direct impact on water quality and quantity, thus the connection to the project activity is hard to determine. | 0 |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| | | | Parameter will not be monitored because scoring is zero. | |
| Soil condition | | Ensure environmental sustainability | <p>Parameter: Soil erosion caused by deforestation. Parameter will not be monitored because scoring is zero.</p> <p>Explanation: No direct impact on soil condition thus the connection to the project activity is hard to determine.</p> | 0 |
| Other pollutants | | Ensure environmental sustainability | <p>Parameter: Use of harmful chemicals, level of noise, light pollution. Parameter will not be monitored because scoring is zero.</p> <p>Explanation: No other pollutants issues will be involved in this project. The project does not involve any harmful chemicals. No light pollution during sleeping hours or high levels of noise are expected.</p> | 0 |
| Biodiversity | | Ensure environmental sustainability | <p>Parameter: Number of affected and/or threatened plants or animals. Parameter will not be monitored because scoring is zero.</p> <p>Explanation: No direct impact on biodiversity, thus the connection to the project activity is hard to determine.</p> | 0 |
| Quality of employment | Mitigation measures will include working safety equipment for | Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger | <p>Parameter: Trainings for stove producers.</p> <p>Explanation: Qualified jobs will be created for stove</p> | + |

| | | | | |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| | stove producers and safety instructions | | producers, they will receive trainings and supervision. | |
| Livelihood of the poor | | Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger | <p>Parameter:</p> <p>Money spent for fuel wood purchase or time spent to collect fuelwood. Parameter will not be monitored because scoring is zero.</p> <p>Explanation: The ICS will improve the livelihood of the poor because they will spend less time and money for firewood collection. Also people inside their houses will suffer less from smoke. But since these parameters are better attributable to other indicators the indicator is set neutral.</p> | 0 |
| Access to affordable and clean energy services | | Ensure environmental sustainability | <p>Parameter:</p> <p>Number of ICSs distributed</p> <p>Explanation: Access to efficient technology at a highly reduced price.</p> | + |
| Human and institutional capacity | | Promote gender equality | <p>Parameter:</p> <p>Asset of free time for women for child care or income generation. Parameter will not be monitored because scoring is zero.</p> <p>Explanation: Reduction in time needed for fuelwood collection thus freeing up time for childcare or income-generating activities. Reducing or eliminating the need to gather wood empowers women. But difficult to monitor and quantify.</p> | 0 |

| | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| | | | | |
| Quantitative employment and income generation | | Eradicate extreme poverty and Hunger | <p>Parameter: Number of jobs created by the project activity.</p> <p>Explanation: The project will generate various employment opportunities for local stove producers.</p> | + |
| Access to investment | | Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger | <p>Parameter: Amount of domestic and foreign direct investment Parameter will not be monitored because scoring is zero.</p> <p>Explanation: The fuel wood comes from local supply so the reduction of its use will have no effect on balance of payments and investment.</p> | 0 |
| Technology transfer and technological self- reliance. | | Eradicate extreme poverty and Hunger | <p>Parameter: Development of a new technology. Parameter will not be monitored because scoring is zero.</p> <p>Explanation: A new technology introduced to the region and made available for the people. But uptake outside the project area difficult to determine.</p> | 0 |

Comments accompanying own sustainable development matrix

D. 2. Stakeholders Blind sustainable development matrix

[See Toolkit 2.6.1]

| Indicator | Mitigation measure | Relevance to achieving MDG | Chosen parameter and explanation | Preliminary score |
|---|---|--|--|--|
| Gold Standard indicators of sustainable development | If relevant, copy mitigation measure from 'Do No Harm' assessment, and include mitigation measure used to neutralise a score of '-' | Check www.undp.org/mdg and www.mdgmonitor.org Describe how your indicator is related to local MDG goals | Defined by Coordinating and Managing Entity | <u>Negative impact:</u> score '-' <u>No change impact:</u> score '0' <u>Positive impact:</u> score '+' |
| Air quality | | | Improves kitchen air by smoke reduction and outside air by saving forests Parameter: Users impression about indoor air quality | + |
| Water quality and quantity | | | Forest conservation will improve water quality and quantity in dry periods Parameter: (Decreased) Fuel wood consumption influencing water household of the soil and runoff. | + |
| Soil condition | | | Forest conservation will avoid erosion, improve fertility Parameter: (Decreased) Fuel wood consumption influencing soil erosion | + |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|---|
| Other pollutants | | | Will be reduced since less kitchen smoke. Parameter: Impression of ICSs users on smell and smoke | + |
| Biodiversity | | | Forest protection, creates more habitats and better plant diversity Parameter: (Decreased) Fuel wood consumption and connected reduction in forest biodiversity | + |
| Quality of employment | | | Can create jobs in stove production, can generate medium qualified jobs Parameter: List of trainings for stove producers. | + |
| Livelihood of the poor | | | Will create jobs and income for producers, save cost and time for fuelwood gathering Parameter: qualitatively assess savings of money spent to collect fuel | + |
| Access to affordable and clean energy services | | | ICS will reduce fuel consumption and smoke Parameter: Number of ICSs distributed | + |
| Human and institutional capacity | | | Will provide training by workshops Parameter: Education in schools on the use of the ICS | + |
| Quantitative employment and income generation | | | Income for producers, fuel saving for beneficiaries | + |

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| | | | Parameter: Qualitatively assess improved income of stove producers and stove users (who will save expenses for fuelwood) by interviewing them | |
| Access to investment | | | Generally not applicable, but ICSs can be produced at low cost, so it's positive. Parameter: production cost of the ICS | + |
| Technology transfer and technological self-reliance | | | Transfer from 3 stone to ICS, can easily be repaid by beneficiaries Parameter: Number of ICSs distributed | + |

Comments resulting from the stakeholders blind sustainable development matrix

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

PPs consolidated their matrix by exchanging emails and in personal meetings held in Addis Ababa some days before the LSC.

The stakeholders discussed the matrix in groups and then exposed the results in the plenary, where decisions on final scores were taken in consensus.

The participants discussed the results of group work and found arguments for positive scorings of all indicators. The difference to the PPs view is mainly because stakeholders

took into account indirect impacts also, such as environmental impacts caused by forest conservation.

D. 3. Consolidated sustainable development matrix

[See Toolkit 2.4.2]

| Indicator | Mitigation measure | Relevance to achieving MDG | Chosen parameter and explanation | Preliminary score |
|---|---|--|--|---|
| Gold Standard indicators of sustainable development | If relevant, copy mitigation measure from 'Do No Harm' assessment, and include mitigation measure used to neutralise a score of '-' | Check www.undp.org/mdg and www.mdgmonitor.org Describe how your indicator is related to local MDG goals | Defined by Coordinating and Managing Entity | <u>Negative impact:</u> score '-' <u>No change impact:</u> score '0' <u>Positive impact:</u> score '+' |
| Air quality | | Ensure environmental sustainability | Explanation: The reduction of cooking smoke due to the usage of ICS will have a positive impact on the indoor air quality. Parameter: Number of ICSs sold disseminated/ in use. Question to ICS users during monitoring if indoor air quality has improved. | + |
| Water quality and quantity | | Ensure environmental sustainability | Parameter: (Decreased) Fuel wood consumption influencing water household of the soil and runoff. | 0 |

| | | | | |
|------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| | | | Explanation: No direct impact on water quality and quantity, thus the connection to the project activity is hard to determine. | |
| Soil condition | | Ensure environmental sustainability | Parameter: Soil erosion caused by deforestation. Parameter will not be monitored because scoring is zero. Explanation: No direct impact on soil condition thus the connection to the project activity is hard to determine. | 0 |
| Other pollutants | | Ensure environmental sustainability | Parameter: Use of harmful chemicals, level of noise, light pollution. Parameter will not be monitored because scoring is zero. Explanation: No other pollutants issues will be involved in this project. The project does not involve any harmful chemicals. No light pollution during sleeping hours or high levels of noise are expected. | 0 |
| Biodiversity | | Ensure environmental sustainability | Parameter: Number of affected and/or threatened plants or animals. Parameter will not be monitored because scoring is zero. Explanation: No direct impact on biodiversity, thus the connection to the project activity is hard to determine. | 0 |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| | | | | |
| Quality of employment | | Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger | Parameter: Trainings for stove producers. Explanation: Qualified jobs will be created for stove producers, they will receive trainings and supervision. | + |
| Livelihood of the poor | | Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger | Parameter: Money spent to collect. Parameter will not be monitored because scoring is zero. Explanation: The ICS will improve the livelihood of the poor because they will spend less time and money for firewood collection. Also people inside their houses will suffer less from smoke. But since these parameters are better attributable to other indicators the indicator is set neutral. | 0 |
| Access to affordable and clean energy services | | Ensure environmental sustainability | Parameter: Number of ICSs distributed Explanation: Access to efficient technology at a highly reduced price. | + |
| Human and institutional capacity | | Promote gender equality | Parameter: Asset of free time for women for child care or income generation. Parameter will not be monitored because scoring is zero. Explanation: Reduction in time needed for fuelwood collection thus freeing up time for childcare or income-generating activities. Reducing or | 0 |

| | | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| | | | eliminating the need to gather wood empowers women. But difficult to monitor and quantify. | |
| Quantitative employment and income generation | | Eradicate extreme poverty and Hunger | <p>Parameter: Number of jobs created by the project activity. Qualitative question in the monitoring questionnaires on the savings for fuel wood for stove users (time and/or money). Qualitative assessment improved income of stove producers by interviews.</p> <p>Explanation: The project will generate various employment opportunities for local stove producers.</p> | + |
| Access to investment | | Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger | <p>Parameter: Amount of domestic and foreign direct investment Parameter will not be monitored because scoring is zero.</p> <p>Explanation: The fuel wood comes from local supply so the reduction of its use will have no effect on balance of payments and investment.</p> | 0 |
| Technology transfer and technological self-reliance | | Eradicate extreme poverty and Hunger | <p>Parameter: Development of a new technology. Parameter will not be monitored because scoring is zero.</p> <p>Explanation: A new technology introduced to the region and made available for the people. But uptake outside the</p> | 0 |

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| | | | project area difficult to determine. | |
| Justification choices, data source and provision of references (A justification paragraph and reference source is required for each indicator, regardless of score) | | | | |
| Air quality | | <p>Air quality will be improved since ICS burn wood more efficiently with less smoke generation. Firewood savings are due to more efficient burning.</p> <p>Evidence of direct relationship between improved cook stoves and emissions of air pollutants include:</p> <p>R. Perez Padilla et al, 2010. 'Respiratory health effects of indoor air pollution' in Interntinoal Journal of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease, vol. 14 no. 9, pp1079-1086.</p> <p>WHO, 2002. World Health Report: Reducing Risks, Promoting Healthy Life. World Health Organisation, Geneva. Cited in Eduardo Carcia-Frapolli et al, 2010. 'Beyond Fuelwood Savings: Valuing the economic benefits of introducing improved biomass cookstoves in the Purechepa region of Mexico' in Ecological Economics, vol. 69, pp2298-2605.</p> <p>Technical measurements of indoor air pollution are costly and sophisticated. Since evidence shows direct links between use of improved cook stoves and reduction in exposure to harmful smoke and particulate matter, this project will monitor this indicator based on wood consumed by households and also by asking households if they perceive an improvement of indoor air.</p> | | |
| Water quality and quantity | | <p>There might be a slight indirect positive impact due to the prevention of soil erosion which typically leads to increased sedimentation wheneroded soil material is washed into rivers (see e.g. www.un.org/esa/sustdev/csd/csd15/lc/GTZ_hem.pdf and http://iahs.info/redbooks/a236/iahs_236_0531.pdf). However there is no direct impact on quality and quantity of water. There is no kind of release of pollutants into any kind of water linked to the implementation of the project. Therefore a neutral score wa chosen.</p> | | |
| Soil condition | | <p>By reducing fuelwood consumption and the pressure on the forest resources, the project can contribute to the preservation of the forest cover and hence protect against soil erosion (see e.g. www.un.org/esa/sustdev/csd/csd15/lc/GTZ_hem.pdf). But since this positive effect is only an indirect consequence of the project, a neutral scoring was chosen.</p> | | |
| Other pollutants | | <p>There is no evidence to suggest that this type of projects relates to any other pollutants. This is supported by the study referenced below:</p> <p>University of Berkeley: Smith, K.R., Dutta, K., Gusain, P.P.S., Masera, O., Berrueta, V., Edwards, R., Bailis, R., Shields, K.N. (2007). Monitoring and evaluation of improved biomass cookstove programs for indoor air quality and stove performance: conclusions fro indoor air quality and stove performance: conclusions from Household Energy and Health Project. Energy for Sustainable Development. XI (2), 5-18.</p> | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Biodiversity | By reducing fuelwood consumption and the pressure on the forest resources, the project may contribute to the preservation of the forest cover and hence biodiversity (see e.g. www.un.org/esa/sustdev/csd/csd15/lc/GTZ_hem.pdf). But since this positive effect is only an indirect consequence of the project, a neutral scoring was chosen. |
| Quality of employment | Cook stove producers working for the project will receive trainings on stove construction, including safety measures. Additionally a handbook for cookstove construction will be provided. A list and agenda of the trainings will be provided during monitoring. |
| Livelihood of the poor | The project will improve livelihoods by fuelwood savings and time savings, as well as by the creation of new jobs in stove production. Evidence can be found on: http://www.gtz.de/de/dokumente/gtz2010-en-carbon-markets-for-improved-stoves.pdf World Bank, 2011. 'Household Cookstoves, Environment, Health, and Climate Change: a New Look at an Old Problem' available at http://climatechange.worldbank.org/content/cookstoves-report Both parameters are monitored under different indicators (access to affordable and clean energy services and quantity of employment and income generation). However, since the livelihood of the poor also strongly depends on factors such as education, access to health and sanitary services etc., which cannot be influenced by the project, the indicator is scored neutral. |
| Access to affordable and clean energy services | The project is designed to provide cleaner, safer, more affordable and more efficient cooking equipment than traditional stoves to poor household by means of carbon finance. The savings of non-renewable biomass due to the project will be also be measured as part of the monitoring of ER. |
| Human and institutional capacity | The use of ICS might have a slightly positive impact on gender equality by reducing time spent cooking and the time spent to collect wood (both task made mainly by women). http://www.appropedia.org/Improved_cook_stoves However, the project does not anticipate contributing to human and institutional capacity in such a way that it can be easily attributed to the project. Gender equality, education and empowerment are not directly addressed by the project activity. Since any such impact is difficult to demonstrate, a neutral score is given. |
| Quantitative employment and income generation | The project will lead to increased economic and employment opportunities. Jobs will be created particularly for stove producers. The number of jobs created will be monitored. Furthermore we will qualitatively monitor the income generation of stove uses through savings for fuel wood for stove users (time and/or money). |
| Access to investment | There will be no significant effect on the balance of payments since only fuel wood is replaced and no imported fuels. Firewood is the common fuel in rural Ethiopia (Environmental Protection Authority (2003): State of the Environment Ethiopia. Addis Ababa: Environmental Protection Authority, Annex 4). |
| Technology transfer and technological self-reliance | The project disseminates a new technology on a larger scale in selected areas. It is however not yet possible to assess a possible uptake of the technology outside the project area – therefore a neutral score is given. |

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

SECTION E. SUSTAINABILITY MONITORING PLAN

(To be done per Methodology/technology/practice)

E. 1. Discussion on Sustainability monitoring Plan

[See Toolkit 2.4.3 and 2.6.1]

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

Possibilities of monitoring were discussed with the stakeholders for each SD indicator. They thought that indoor air quality could be assessed by asking households using the ICSs about their impression, while technical measurement would be too sophisticated and expensive. They agreed that the positive impacts of forest conservation due to reduced fuelwood consumption would also be difficult to monitor and to relate to the PoA itself. Therefore the participants agreed that no monitoring of the other environmental indicators should occur in the scope of this project. As for livelihood of the poor, participants of the LSC suggested to qualitatively assess improved income of stove producers and stove users by asking them. However, it was then decided to apply these questions for monitoring the quantitative employment and income indicator.

Access to clean and affordable energy should be measured by assessing the number of ICS distributed.

As for human and institutional capacity, it was suggested that the indicator might be applied to schools in case institutional ICS were included into the PoA, however it was also said that the relation to education was not a direct impact and that monitoring would rather not be feasible.

Quantitative employment and income generation should be assessed qualitatively by interviewing stove producers on their income and stove users on if they save expenses for fuelwood and/or time for fuel wood collection.

No monitoring should take place on balance of payments and investment. Technology

transfer should be monitored by monitoring the number of ICS distributed. It was however explained that the GS indicator referred only to diffusion of the technology outside the PoA itself which was decided not to monitor.

In addition, since the project risk of save guarding principal No.8 has been scored 'medium', the provision of working safety equipment for stove producers and safety instructions will be monitored as mitigation measure to ensure save working conditions.

E. 2. Discussion on continuous input / grievance mechanism

[See Annex W]

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

| | Method Chosen (include all known details e.g. location of book, phone, number, identity of mediator) | Justification |
|--|---|--|
| Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book | WFP suboffices in all four regions Amhara region: Desse Tigray: Mekele Oromia: Nazaret and Diredawa South: Hawassa All woredas: District offices of the bureau of agriculture | The bureau of agriculture is a central place that will be known to beneficiaries. |
| Telephone contact | Kassu Kebede WFP Country office Mobile: 0911 339116 Land line: 0115 515188 | Ato Kassu Kebede is coordinating the implementation and can directly receive input. |
| Internet/email access | Kassu Kebede WFP Country office kassu.kebede@wfp.org Johann Thaler johann.thaler@goldstandard.org +49 160 95801532 | Ato Kassu Kebede is coordinating the implementation and can directly receive input. Johann Thaler is the Africa Regional Manager at the Gold Standard Foundation. |
| Nominated Independent Mediator (optional) | n.a. | Stakeholders agreed that no mediator would be necessary since there will always be a close contact between ICS users and Kebele assistants. |

The Continuous input / grievance mechanism should be implemented for all activities within the PoA as per feedback received during PoA LSC. All issues identified at the activity level (CPA/VPA) during the crediting period through any of the Methods shall have a mitigation measure in place. The identified issue should be discussed in the revised activity Passport and the corresponding mitigation measure should be added to sustainability monitoring plan in the activity Passport.

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

[See Toolkit 2.11]

During the Stakeholder Feedback Round, atmosfair will publish the documents related to the project such as the Gold Standard Local Stakeholder Consultation Report and a PDD and GS Passport draft version on the atmosfair website (www.atmosfair.de) as well as on the GS Registry. Additionally, the report will be available as printed version at the office of the local partner WFP. All the stakeholders from the first physical meeting, the Local Stakeholder Consultation, will be informed and reminded via e-mail, phone and letters, about the Feedback Round and encouraged to give comments and suggestions on the reports and the design of the project. Furthermore additional stakeholders of the 4 core regions, who have not been invited to or who were not present at the LSC will be invited to give feedback on the project. The feedback round will then last for 2 months.

The Stakeholder Feedback Round is expected to start on the 15th of January 2015 and end on the 15th of March 2015. However, the start date is dependent on the finalization of the LSC report and the review rounds. Thus, the start date might differ.

ANNEX 1. ORIGINAL PARTICIPANTS LIST

Gold Standard Local Stakeholders Meeting and Programme of Activities (PoA)
Design Consultation

WFP Ethiopia Improved Cook Stove (ICS) Initiative Programme




Bahir Dar, 15 November, 2013

| | Name | Sex | | Signature | Institution | Contact phone/e-mail |
|----|------------------|------|--------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
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| 15 | Derse Walle | ✓ | | | at Village | — |
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| 17 | Yeabduhiet | | ✓ | | Village | — |
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| 20 | Shefaw Asmare | ✓ | | | VSA Head | 0919409611 |
| 21 | Araya Abera | ✓ | | | Agri. office | 0918214324 |

Gold Standard Local Stakeholders Meeting and Programme of Activities (PoA) Design Consultation

WFP Ethiopia Improved Cook Stove (ICS) Initiative Programme

Bahir Dar, 15 November, 2013

| | Name | Sex | | Signature | Institution | Contact phone/e-mail |
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| 3 | Ayalew Abegaz | ✓ | |  | Water Energy | 0913824903 |
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Gold Standard Local Stakeholders Meeting and Programme of Activities (PoA)

Design Consultation

WFP Ethiopia Improved Cook Stove (ICS) Initiative Programme

Bahir Dar, 15 November, 2013













| Name | Sex | | Signature | Institution | Contact phone/e-mail |
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| 10 Fikremariam Ayenaw | ✓ | |  | ANMA | 0921269912 |
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| 12 MULATU GASHU | ✓ | |  | W/ED | 0913183811 |
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| 14 Sintayehu Yimane | ✓ | |  | Eng Card | 0915489985 |
| 15 Amharu Getenet | ✓ | |  | Hebe chairman | 0924524244 |
| 16 Muralom Hana | ✓ | |  | Office of Agriculture | 0918302097 |
| 17 Abeto Shumet | ✓ | |  | Adm. Office | 0918060049 |
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| 19 Gebrehiwet Enabaw | ✓ | |  | BoA | 0921252746 |

Gold Standard Local Stakeholders Meeting and Programme of Activities (PoA)

Design Consultation

WFP Ethiopia Improved Cook Stove (ICS) Initiative Programme

Bahir Dar, 15 November, 2013

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| 5 Gelane Tareisa | | ✓ |  | Agri Dept | 0921602909 |
| 6 Wansimneh GZAHES | ✓ | |  | Agri Dept | 0910778472 |
| 7 Fikremariam G/hiwot | ✓ | |  | Tigray region | 0928935421 |
| 8 Teka Fida | ✓ | |  | OWMEB | 0916852184 |
| 9 Ahmednadir Abiye | ✓ | |  | Shimo Watto | 0911038962 |
| 10 Andenet Alemu | ✓ | |  | WFP | 0914750663 |
| 11 Fekilu Yassin | ✓ | |  | Ministry of Agriculture | 0916275089 |
| 12 Yismaw Muletaw | ✓ | |  | BoA | 0518702661 |

ANNEX 2. ORIGINAL EVALUATION FORMS

- uploaded to the registry in a separate file -