

THE GOLD STANDARD MICRO-SCALE SCHEME PROJECT DESIGN DOCUMENT FORM - Version 2.2

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SECTION A. General description of micro-scale project activity

A.1 Title of the micro-scale project activity:

>> Kakamega Stove Project (KSP)

>> 31 March 2017, version 9.0

A.2 Project participants:

>> Ivakale e.V., Jena/Germany as project proponent (PP)

A.3 Description of the micro-scale project activity:

The Kakamega Stove Project aims to disseminate 1000 fuel wood saving ceramic stoves, so called Upesi-Stoves, in forest adjacent rural communities around Kakamega Forest in Western Kenya. The targeted beneficiaries are all households inside the project boundary which are still using a traditional 3-stone-stove. According to several studies, this traditional 3-stone-stove technology is used by about 80-99% of the households (Habermehl 1994¹, Myclimate 2011²), despite a very low efficiency of about 10%. As a result, huge amounts of firewood are being wasted and the more efficient ceramic stoves have a great potential to reduce the destructive extraction of firewood in Kakamega and its neighbouring forests Kisere, Bunyala, Kibiri and Malava, where most of the firewood is collected.

1

¹ HABERMEHL, H. 1994. Microeconomic and macroeconomic benefits of household energy conservation measures in rural areas of Kenya. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH. Household Energy Program (HEP). Germany.

2

² MYCLIMATE 2011: CDM-PDD, version 2.6, december 2011, https://products.markit.com/br-reg/PublicReport.action?getDocumentById=true&document_id=103000000010161

This project aims on installing Upesi stoves (stoves with 1 or 2 fireplaces) in about 50 households per month. We aim on an 80/20 % ratio of Double/Single stoves. Stoves with 2 fireplaces allow simultaneous cooking with 2 pots, and therefore discourage the further usage of 3-stone stoves even more. The project activities have already started on October 1st 2013. A retroactive project cycle is anticipated. The installations should be completed by December 2016. The project could potentially be up-scaled to approximately 2000 stoves, totalling in about 10.000 tons of CO₂eq.

Damaged liners will be repaired or substituted so that the lifespan of each stove is at least 10 years (same as project duration). The core component of an Upesi stove, the so called “liner” is produced by five local potteries, namely Vamla Group (joint former Valongji and Mlachake Women Group), Munasio Youth Group (former Ilesi pottery), Lusomo pottery, Machina pottery and Peter Musee Pottery.

The implementation of the project is carried out by the local NGO *Kakamega Environmental Education Programme (KEEP)*. A first Memorandum of Understanding between Ivakale e.V. and KEEP was signed after an intensive consultation process on May 15th 2012 in Isecheno in order to kickstart the project. A revised second MoU was signed on November 10th 2014 in Isecheno as part of the LSC process. A team of KEEP members was elected for certain organizational tasks such as project coordination, monitoring, stove purchase and treasury. The technicians who will install the stoves originate from 5 different branches of KEEP in Isecheno, Kisere, Buyango, Ikuywa and Kibiri. Responsibilities of the local staff are currently subject to changes and will be reported on request.

All activities which are directly related to the stove project, such as the production, delivery and installation of stoves as well as the project administration and sensitization campaigns are exclusively funded by carbon revenues issued to Ivakale e.V. and/or other funds of Ivakale e.V. (e.g. donations) respectively.

The proposed activities will reduce the pressure on forest resources and mitigate global warming, while at the same time providing significant social and economical co-benefits.

The reduced need for firewood also minimizes the time and work load for women to collect firewood, which is usually a serious burden (time and health due to labor intensive work) to them. In this way it helps to generate extra time for other economical activities (“shadow wages”), education or more leisure time. Furthermore, harmful indoor smoke is reduced due to a cleaner burning of the Upesi stoves which prevents women and children from respiratory diseases. The project also provides income opportunities for project participants like technicians, stove makers and other stakeholders. In this way, the project also has a strong social and economic value and is truly sustainable.

Sustainability criteria as required by Gold Standard rules were thoroughly assessed in a LSC meeting on November 14th 2014, mitigation measures agreed and most of them already implemented.

A baseline study about fuel wood consumption patterns in the project area was undertaken by a joint study of the Kenya Wildlife Service Kakamega and Ivakale e.v. in January/February 2016. The applied methodology was a household survey of 110 randomly chosen households in the project region. The exact methodology is described in the baseline study uploaded in the registry.

A.3.1 Location of the micro-scale project activity:

>> The stove installations as the main project activity will take place in households located within the project

area which is defined by a list of 147 distinct administrative sublocations as shown in figure 2 and listed in table 1 below. The selection of this project area is a result of intensive consultations with stakeholders during the stakeholder consultation process.

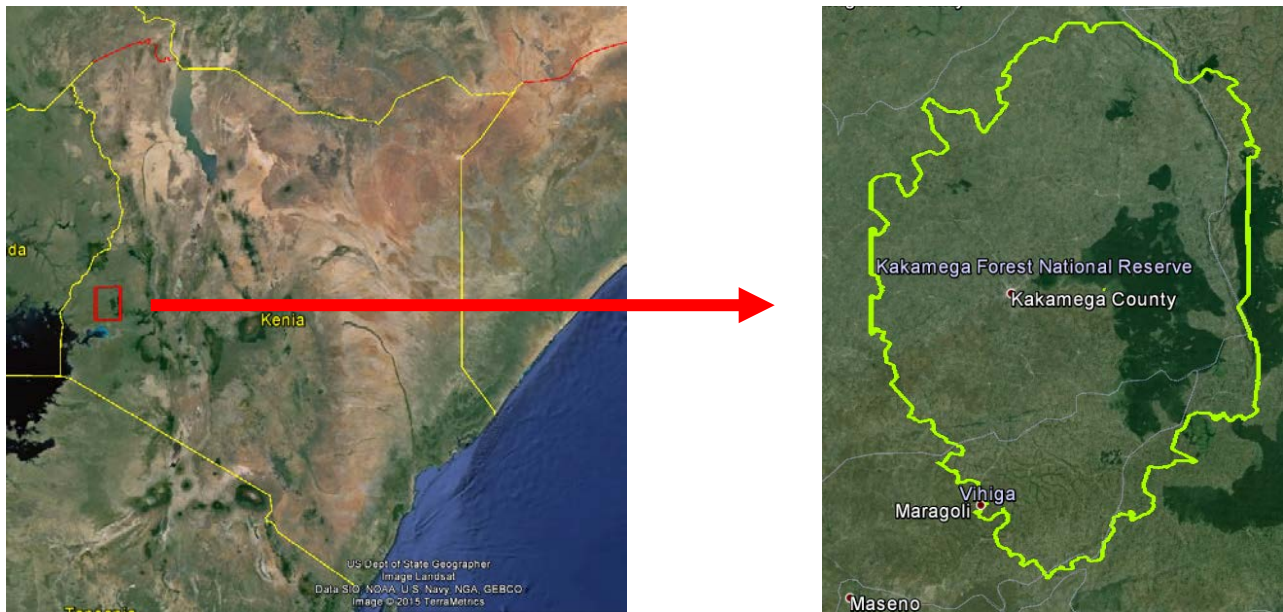


Figure 1: Project region (left) and project boundary (right, green color)

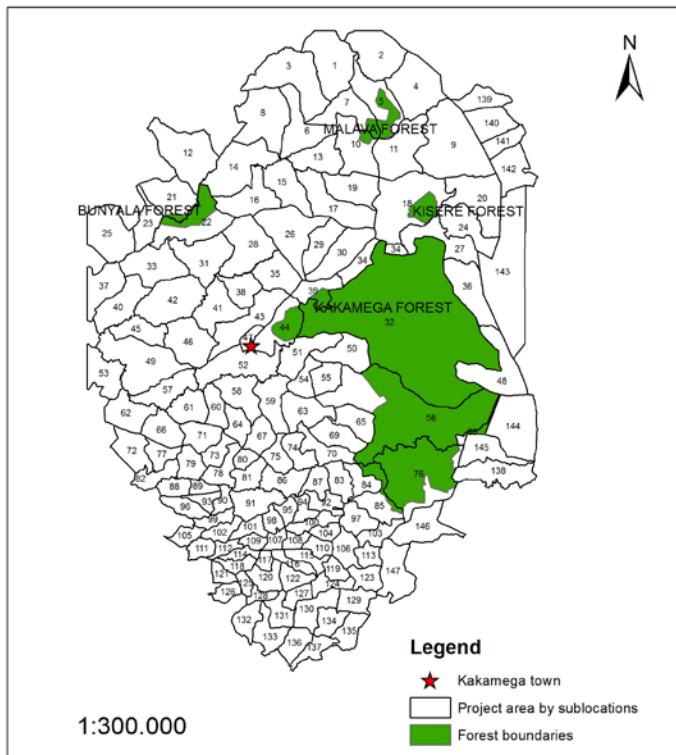


Figure 2: Administrative boundaries of sublocations inside the project boundary. Each number relates to a sublocation listed in table 1 below.

Table 1: Administrative sublocations inside the project boundary (see also figure 2)

No	Sublocation	No	Sublocation	No	Sublocation
1	MATSAKHA	56	VIRHEMBE	111	IGUNGA
2	SHIVANGA	57	SHIMANYIRO	112	WALODEYA
3	CHEGULO	58	MUKHONJE	113	KISASI
4	FUVUYE	59	SHIDODO	114	BUKULUNYA
5	TANDE	60	MALIMILI	115	GAVUDIA
6	MALEKHA	61	SHISESO	116	GAIGEDI
7	MATIOLI	62	MUTAHO	117	DIGULA
8	SAMITSI	63	SHING'ONDO	118	MUNOYWA
9	CHIMUCHE	64	MAGOMARI	119	KALWANI
10	SHIVIKHWA	65	MUKANGO	120	KIGAMA
11	MUSINGU	66	SHIKULU	121	MBALE
12	NAMIRAMA	67	SHITACHI	122	MAMBAI
13	MUGAI	68	IKUYWA	123	SEREM
14	BURUNDU	69	SHIASABA	124	SELENDE
15	SHIKUTSE	70	LUGOSE	125	MULUNDU
16	LUKUME	71	SHIVAGALA	126	KEGOYE
17	MWERA	72	MUSOLI	127	GAVUDUNYI
18	KAKUNGA	73	MALINYA	128	KIVAGALA
19	MAHIRA	74	SHIRULU	129	KAPSOTIK
20	IKOLI	75	MUSENO	130	KIPCHEKWEN
21	NAMBACHA	76	SHIRU	131	GAMOI
22	SIRIGOI	77	MUKONGOLO	132	GIMAMOI
23	MUKHWESO	78	SHITOLI	133	GALONA
24	BULLOVI	79	LUNERERE	134	GIVOGI
25	LUSUMU	80	LIRHEMBE	135	GASIANGA
26	SHIANDA	81	MAKHOKHO	136	IVOLA
27	IVAKALE	82	SHIBUNAME	137	MWEMBE
28	MATIHA	83	KAPTECH	138	TINDINYO
29	CHEVOSO	84	MUHUDU	139	KOIBAN
30	SHAMBERERE	85	MAKUCHI	140	KAPSABAOT
31	INGOTSE	86	SAVANE	141	KAPTICH
32	KAKAMEGA FOR	87	SHIVEYE	142	KAMUNGEI
33	SHINOYI	88	SHABWALI	143	KAMWEGA
34	BUYANGU	89	LUKOSE	144	KIBORGOK
35	INDANGALASIA	90	SHANJETSO	145	CHEPSONOI
36	LUKUSI	91	IVONDA	146	KOIBARAK
37	ISONGO	92	CHAVOGERE	147	CHEBARA
38	SHIRAKALU	93	SHISEJERI		
39	LUBAO	94	CHAMAKANGA		
40	SHIKOMARI	95	BUDAYWA		
41	MURUMBA	96	MADIVINI		
42	ESUMEYIA	97	MULUNDU		
43	SICHILAYI	98	BUGINA		
44	MAHIAKALO	99	KEGONDI		
45	ESHISIRU	100	ITEGERO		
46	SHIYUNZU	101	KISATIRU		
47	KAKAMEGA TOWN	102	SOLONGO		
48	LUNYU	103	JEPTULU		
49	ESHIBULI	104	KEDOLI		
50	MUKULUSU	105	HAMUYUNDI		

51	SHISWA	106	JIVOVOLI		
52	SHIRERE	107	MUDETE		
53	ESHIBEYE	108	VOKOLI		
54	SHISEMBE	109	EVOJO		
55	ITENYI	110	LUSENGELI		

For details on how the digital map and respective sublocations of the project area were defined, please compare chapter B.3. "Description of the project boundary"

The Upesi stoves will be installed in kitchens of rural households which are usually built as separate houses inside each compound. The final spatial dissemination of liners is determined by a multitude of criteria: An even spatial distribution over the project area, transportation of liners from producers to central storage points and further to end users, storage capacities, location of the KEEP branches as well as the actual willingness of households and communities to take part in the project.

All project related sites such as the potteries, KEEP branch offices and the fuel wood collection areas are located inside the project boundary.



Figure 3: Typical house (left) with smaller kitchen building (right)

A.3.1.1 Host Country:

>> Kenya

A.3.1.2 Region/State/Province etc.:

>> The project area intersects with 4 districts, as Kakamega (1244 km², 75%) Vihiga (257 km², 15%) and Butere/Mumias (11 km², 1 %) in Western Province and Nandi District (148 km², 9 %) in Rift Valley Province.

A.3.1.3 City/Town/Community etc:

>> Administrative center and biggest city in the project area is Kakamega with the following coordinates:

UTM 36 N 694966 m E / 31264 m N.

The distribution of stoves will be carried out in the rural areas around Kakamega which are inside the project boundary as described and listed in A.3.1.

A.3.1.4 Details of physical location, including information allowing the unique identification of this micro-scale project activity:

>>1. Identification of beneficiary households: Each household which received a project stove can be identified by a distinct Household ID. Additional information of the beneficiary and the location obtained during the 1st technical check ensures its unique identification. Following household data are recorded in a stove protocol and included in the household database:

1. Household ID
2. IVA (serial) numbers of the installed liners
3. Date of installation
4. town/village/community
5. location of the kitchen by GPS (UTM system)
6. personal data of the beneficiary (name, phone number, email, if available)

All geographical and personal data are recorded using a standardized stove protocol as shown below. The carbon waiver agreement is part of this stove protocol. For the completion of the stove protocol, the end user will be asked for 3 signatures on the stove protocol. In order to ensure a true understanding and the implications of these signatures, the monitoring manager is obliged to explain all details in the local language of the beneficiary (in most cases Swahili or Luya).

1. Confirming the correctness of the data
2. Agreeing/disagreeing the public use of personal data
3. Waiving their carbon rights in favor of Ivakale e.V.

Kakamega Stove Project	Household ID	IVA numbers	Date of installation	Location/village	GPS UTM 36N	
Beneficiary data	Name		HH size (Adult + Kids)	Mobile number	Other contact (neighbor, email etc.)	
Fireplace	Old stove type	Firewood usage (woodlots, in kg, time for collection, money spent for fuel, charcoal.....) Old stove:			Pictures	
		New stove				
Checkboxes	New stove properly installed and in use?	3-stone stove still in use?	Liners have scratch label?	HH door marking?	Installer was paidKsh for transport?	Beneficiary agreed to use and publish data?
Signatures	Name/ signature installer		Signature beneficiary	Signature project coordinator	Signature KEEP representative	
<p>Carbon emission waiver agreement as required for Gold Standard Efficient Cook Stove Projects</p> <p><i>The beneficiary receives this Upesi stove from Kakamega Stove Project at a reduced price of only 100 KSh instead of 600 KSh per liner. This subsidy is financed and only possible through the sale of carbon credits generated by this stove project. Thus, beneficiaries are requested to exclusively use the new stove and to waive their emission rights in favour of the project proponent Ivakale e.V.. Please ask the project coordinator, if you need more information about this. There is no legal obligation to you as beneficiary.</i></p> <p><i>NB Tafadhali kama hauelewi maelezo yaliyopo pele juu unaombwa kuuliza..</i></p> <p>I confirm to understand the above explanation and agree to waive any carbon credits resulting from this project to Ivakale e.V.</p> <p>Date & signature beneficiary Date & signature monitoring assistant Kakamega Stove Project</p>						

In order to prevent double counting of stoves installed by the Eco2librium "Stoves for Life" project (SFL) which is operating in the same area, we will exchange our household data with them and check for overlapping locations by spatial analysis with ArcMap software. Any of our households which are closer than 20 m to a household claimed by SFL will be checked through an on-site visit by our monitoring manager.

2. Tracking and identification of liners: Our Upesi liners are labelled with a distinct serial number (IVA number), scratched into the soft clay material just above the fire hole before the burning process which makes this label permanent and is also visible, when the stove is installed and in use. This allows the PP to track and record the way of each liner from purchase to installation. All liner data is compiled in a separate stove database.

In some cases, the labelling was not done appropriately by the potteries and therefore it may not be visible anymore. We have recorded these cases in our database in column "Permanent label?" with the value "0".

Stove purchase and delivery will be carried out by our purchase manager. All necessary information in order to track production, delivery and storage of the liners is recorded in a delivery protocol as shown in figure 4 below:

Figure 4: Stove Delivery protocol



Kakamega Stove Project: Stoves purchase and delivery protocol			Protocol No.
1. Purchase			
date	vendor	Location of purchase	Tel. number
IVA	Number of liners	Labelling (scratch/chalk/other)	
IVA	Number of liners	Labelling (scratch/chalk/other)	
IVA	Number of liners	Labelling (scratch/chalk/other)	
Payment Ksh/ form of payment	Paid by /signature	Received by/signature	
2. Transportation and storage			
date	Transporter/company	Tel.number	
IVA	Final destination		
IVA	Final destination		
IVA	Final destination		
Broken liners IVA			
Payment car hire/fuel KSh	Paid by/signature	Received by/signature	
Remarks			
Name/Signature purchase coordinator		Name/Signature KEEP official	

3. On site visit after installation (= 1st technical check): Each household will be visited in about 1 to 4 weeks after installation by our local monitoring manager. He visits the end-user of the new stove together with the responsible technician. During such a visit the monitoring manager completes the following tasks:

- quality check of the new stove
- check, if IVA number is visible
- recording of GPS coordinates
- interviewing the beneficiary and completing the stove protocol

- explaining the best practice usage and benefits of the new stove to the beneficiary
- explaining the principle of this project as Gold Standard carbon project and reading and explaining the meaning of the carbon waiver agreement to the beneficiary in local language
- taking photos of the new stove, the beneficiary, and the kitchen from outside

4. Beneficiary certificate: Each beneficiary will receive a stove certificate with his/her name and the household ID in order to proof the ownership of a Kakamega Stove Project stove. Our monitoring manager will hand over this certificate during the 1st technical check and ask the beneficiary to keep it safe for the time of the carbon project (at least next 10 years). Unfortunately, common experiences show, that certificates often get lost.

HH: IVA: Date:	<h2 style="margin: 0;"><u>Certificate</u></h2>  
<p>We hereby confirm, that Mrs./Mr. participated in the Kakamega Stove Project as a beneficiary. You have received a new Upesi-Stove which needs much less firewood than the 3-stone stove. This helps you to save time and costs for firewood collection, it reduces the smoke in your kitchen and contributes to the conservation of Kakamega and surrounding forests.</p> <p>The Kakamega Stove Project project was founded by the non-profit organization Ivakale e.V. from Germany and the Kakamega Environmental Education Programm (KEEP).</p>	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Before you sign the stove protocol, please read carefully and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pay 100 Ksh for each installed liner to cover the transportation costs of the technician - agree to exclusively cook on the new stove and waive the 3-stone stove - do NOT use the stove before it is dry (after about 10 days) - do NOT use kerosine and never pour water over the hot stove. Both will destroy the stove - use small pieces of wood as the new is more efficient. Use a lid on pots ! </div>	
<p>If your stove is damaged, please contact Nixon Saijta: 0736099748.</p>	

5. Mapping of stove coordinates: The GPS data will be used to create interactive Google Earth Maps showing the distribution of stoves. Important sites of the project like potteries, offices of KEEP, storage places will be recorded and marked in the same manner.

These data are publicly available and can be used to locate the sample households for GS verification. Below are examples of the same map in different zoom levels:

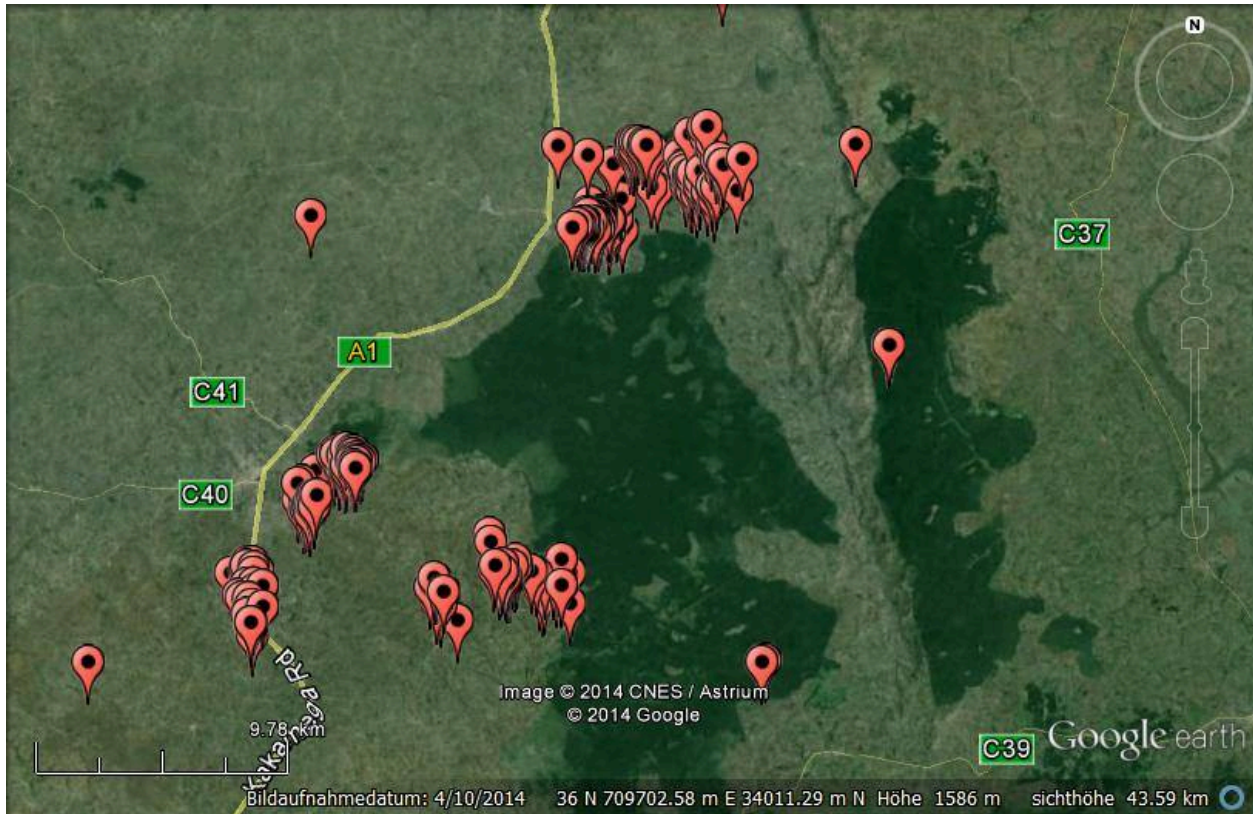
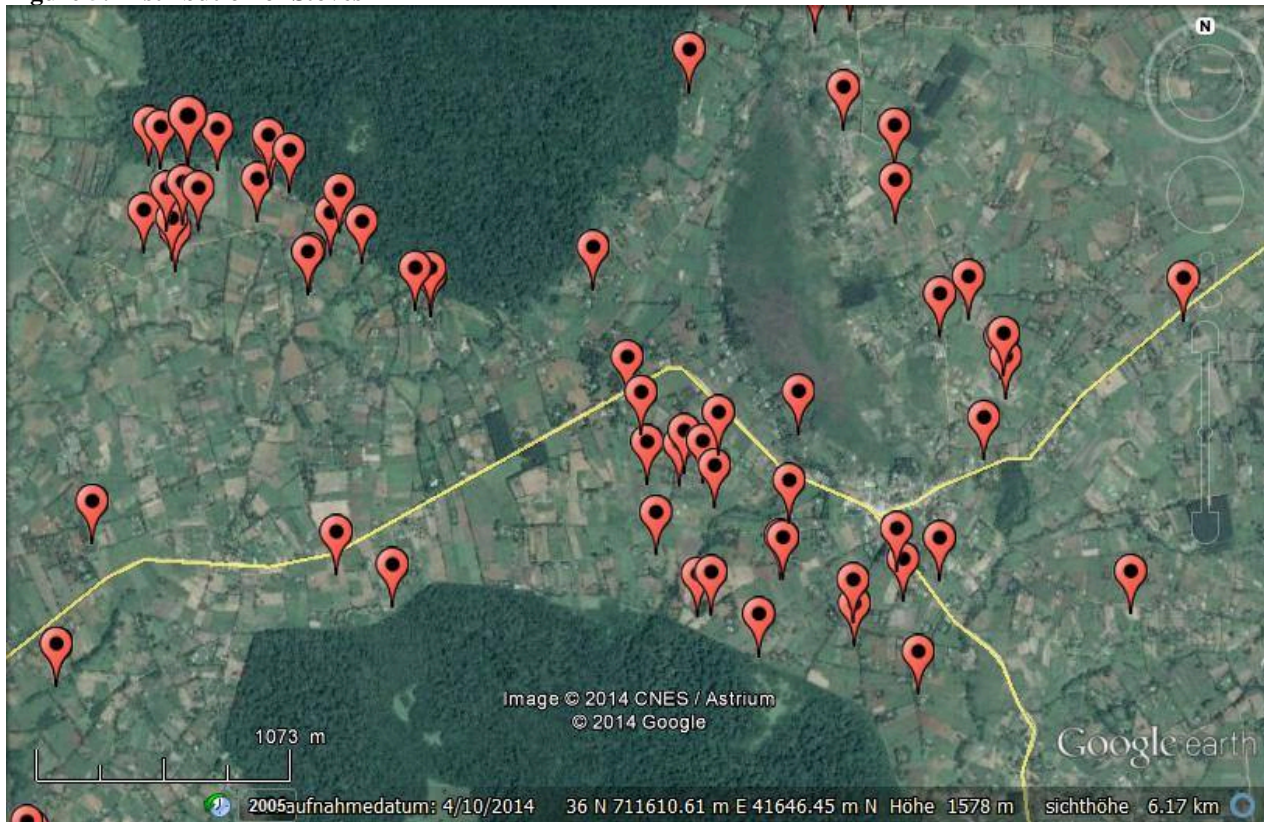
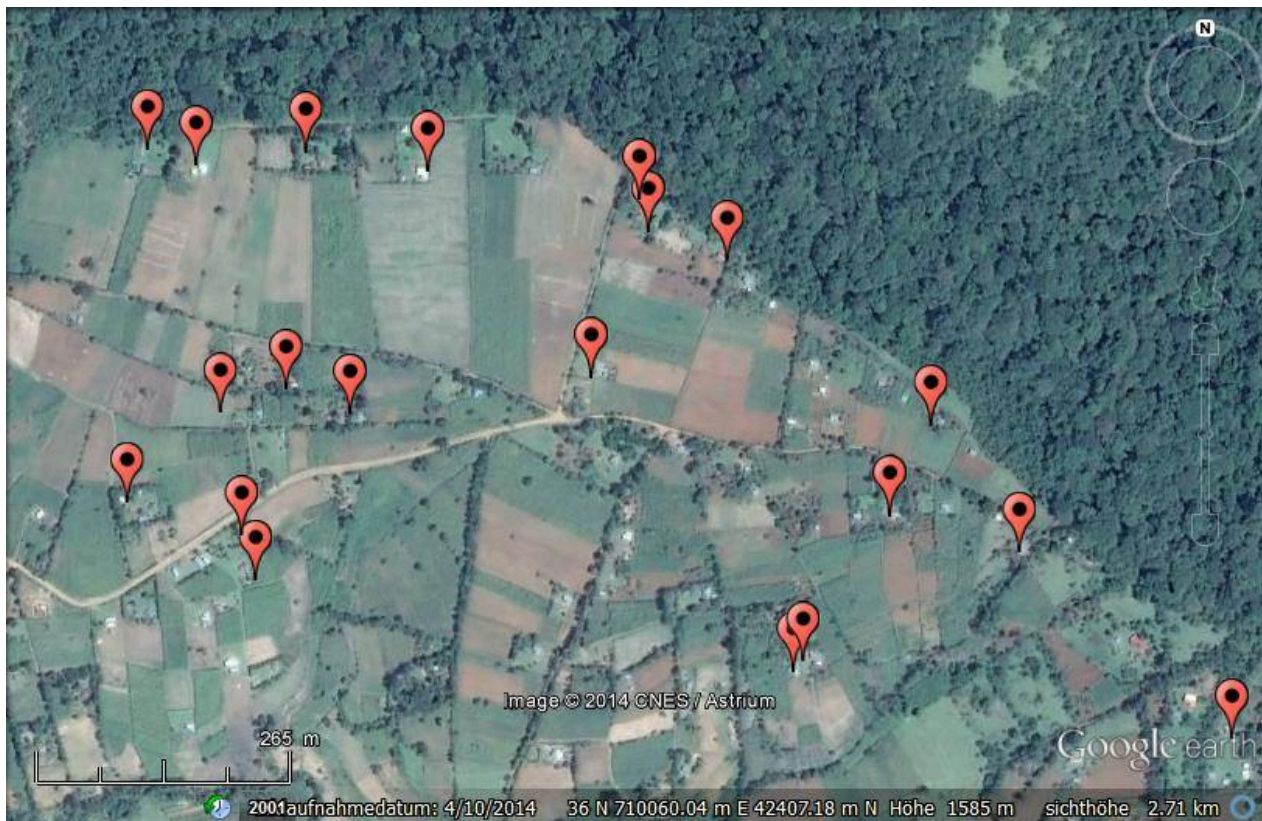


Figure 5: Distribution of Stoves





A.3.2. Description including technology and/or measure of the micro-scale project activity:

>> Efficient Upesi-Stoves are locally produced, affordable alternatives to traditional open fireplaces (so called 3-stone-stoves). Upesi stoves are built from a clay foundation in which 1 or 2 conical ceramic “liner” are embedded. While there are transportable types of Upesi Stoves available, the PP only uses permanently installed stoves.

The Upesi liners are produced in contracted local potteries as listed under chapter A.3. The clay for the liner production is usually extracted in close proximity to the pottery. A mix of clay, sand and water will be inserted in a special metal mold in order to shape the raw form of the liner. Batches of approximately 100 liners are later piled up in a wood fired kiln (burning oven) and burned for about 1 day in order to harden the material.

The project will buy the liners in batches of 50 to 100 stoves depending on installation capacities and location of the end-user. One Upesi stove can be made with 1, 2 or more liners. Each liner provides a fireplace for 1 pot. Stoves with one liner are called “Single Upesi”, stoves with 2 liners are “Double Upesi”. The Kakamega Stove Project intends to install 80 % of "Double Upesi" and 20 % of "Single Upesi".



Figure 6: raw clay liner



Figure 7: The kiln in which the clay liners are burned

Figure 8: Burnt clay liners ready to be installed



Figure 9: Finished Double Upesi-Stove



Liners will be transported to one of the 5 KEEP offices for temporary storage or directly to the technicians. This depends on logistical conditions like proximity and accessibility of the end users location and other practical reasons. Purchase and transportation is organized by the local KEEP purchase manager. The transportation is carried out by private companies or with hired cars. Beneficiary households are normally informed about the upcoming project activities by local community meetings (so called “Barasas”) where they will be informed about the benefits of the Upesi-stoves and details of how to receive a stove. In these meetings they can apply for a stove and the responsible local technician will record their contact details. Anytime later (normally some days to a few weeks) and after contacting the beneficiary household, the responsible technician will visit this household for the stove installation. The installation requires some extra material like stones, clay or similar soil material, water and simple tools like buckets, a wheel barrow and a machete. These materials are normally found on or around the beneficiaries’ compound, the tools are provided by the beneficiary. An installation of an Upesi stove takes about 3 to 4 hours without assistance, but is faster if there is some help from other people or a second technician. The technician is obliged to note the beneficiary name and contact data together with IVA

numbers of the installed liners for the 1st technical check. The beneficiary is also obliged to pay a fee of 100 KSh per liner in order to reimburse the transportation costs of the technician.

Freshly made Upesi stoves have to dry for about a week before usage. This is explained to the end user.

One to four weeks after the installation, the monitoring manager will come for an on-site visit (1st technical check) to check the installation and complete the stove protocol (see A3.1.4).

The monitoring manager archives all stove protocols and uploads scans of them into a remote folder (dropbox) which is accessible by the PP.

A.3.3 Estimated amount of emission reductions over the chosen crediting period:

>> The total emission reduction over a 10 years period is expected to amount 27722 t CO₂ eq.

This estimation based on following variables and a 20/80 ratio of Single and Double Upesi:

1. Crediting period: 10 years
2. Baseline fuel wood : 3794 kg /HH*a
3. Stove efficiency: 30,9 %
4. Final number of stoves: 200 Single/800 Double Upesi
5. rNRB: 92%
6. Usage rate: 80 % for Single Upesi, 90 % for Double Upesi --> Mean = 88 %
7. Leakage adjustment factor: non
8. Eligible greenhouse gases: CO₂, N₂O, CH₄

Calculation according to the *Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cook stoves 2013* ³

Emission calculations are made with the [ER Calculation Tool Cookstove Meth V2.00](#) Summary of the [Methodology](#) provided by Gold Standard ⁴

3

<http://www.goldstandard.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/GS-simplified-micro-scale-cookstove-meth.pdf>

4

[ER Calculation Tool Cookstove Meth V2.00](#)

1					
2	Module 1. Introduction of new efficient cookstoves				
3	Emission reduction - Summary				
4	Year	Emission reduction	Leakage adjustment	Net Emission reduction	
5		tCO2/year	tCO2/year	tCO2/year	
6	2015	1273	0	1273	
7	2016	4328	0	4328	
8	2017	3921	0	3921	
9	2018	3900	0	3900	
10	2019	3878	0	3878	
11	2020	3856	0	3856	
12	2021	3833	0	3833	
13	2022	2734	0	2734	
14	2023	0	0	0	
15	2024	0	0	0	
16					
17	Total			2772	
18	Annual emission reduction			2772	
19					
20	Go Back to "IP worksheet" to make changes in input value.				
21	Go back to "Start" worksheet.				
22					
23					

Figure 10: Screenshot of GS calculation tool, table "ER"

A.3.4. Public funding of the micro-scale project activity:

>> Please refer to ODA declaration form (Annex D)

NO public funding. ODA declaration form has been uploaded to the Markit registry.

SECTION B. Application of an existing baseline and monitoring methodology or of a new methodology submitted as part of this project activity

B.1 Title and reference of the existing or new baseline and monitoring methodology applied to the micro-scale project activity:

>> Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cook stoves 2013 (online available under <http://www.goldstandard.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/GS-simplified-micro-scale-cookstove-meth.pdf>)

B.2 Justification of the choice of the methodology and applicability:

>> The "Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cook stoves" 2013 is eligible for this project, because:

- A) The Kakamega Stove Project is a micro scale project as defined under GS Annex T (< 10.000 to CO₂eq)⁵.
- B) The goal of the project is the decentralized dissemination of fuel wood saving cook stoves in rural households. The PP implements the activity and is the only project proponent.
- C) Following conditions are fulfilled and will be monitored according to the monitoring plan (see Section B)
 - 1.I. The baseline fuel is only firewood. (see 1.II)
 - 1.II. The baseline stove is a 3 stone stove. This is ensured by the selection of beneficiaries which are only eligible to receive a new stove when they use a wood fired 3-stone stove.
 - 1.III. The project stove is an Upesi stove with efficiency of 30.9 % according to a WBT undertaken by the PP.
 - 2. The project boundary is clearly defined by administrative boundaries and the list of sub-locations. See list and map in A3.1.3
 - 3. The carbon rights are owned by the project proponent Ivakale e.V.. End users and producers are informed about the kind of carbon project and have signed a waiver form.

The use of the baseline cook stove is discouraged by

- a) Sensitizing of the end-users about the advantages of the new stove. This is explained in community meetings before the installations start in a certain community and again during an obligatory on-site visit by local project coordinator
- b) The preferred installation of a Double Upesi with 2 fireplaces which discourages the use of the baseline stove in case of simultaneous cooking on 2 pots
- c) The signed agreement of the beneficiary to exclusively use the new stove
- d) Beneficiaries pay a small fee for the new cook stove which encourages them to make use of it

B.3 Description of the project boundary:

>>The final layout of the project boundary is the result of intensive consultations with stakeholders and practical considerations. A digital map of the project area was developed by Michael Schwarz in several consecutive processing steps using ESRI ArcMap software. Following analytical steps were applied:

Step 1. Spatial definition of a 15 km buffer zone around Kakamega Forest Reserve⁶ . Reason: A small buffer zone around Kakamega forest addresses communities which are most dependent on forest resources and more likely to extract fuel wood from there. Furthermore, the buffer zone should include the small satellite forests Kisere, Kibiri, Malava and Bunyala because they are equally threatened by fuel wood extraction. But, the buffer zone should not be too large, because it causes logistical problems and does not fit to the size of the project.

5

⁵ http://www.goldstandard.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/v2.2_ANNEX-T.pdf

6

⁶ Boundaries designated by Kenya Forest service, digital map from Biodiversity Information Center Kakamega

Step 2. First level selection of all sublocations which are located within (completely or partly) this buffer zone.

Reason: We have chosen to define the project area by administrative subdivisions instead by pure geographical definition, because it is technically easier to understand by and to communicate to local people

Step 3. Second level selection of sublocations under administration of Western Province.

Step 4. Second level selection of some particular sublocations in the area between Kakamega Forest and Nandi Escarpment. Reason: After serious request from technicians and communities during the stakeholder consultations we decided to include a few particular sublocations of Rift Valley district due to their proximity to the forest and/or to KEEP facilities.

The stepwise development of the final project map is shown below:

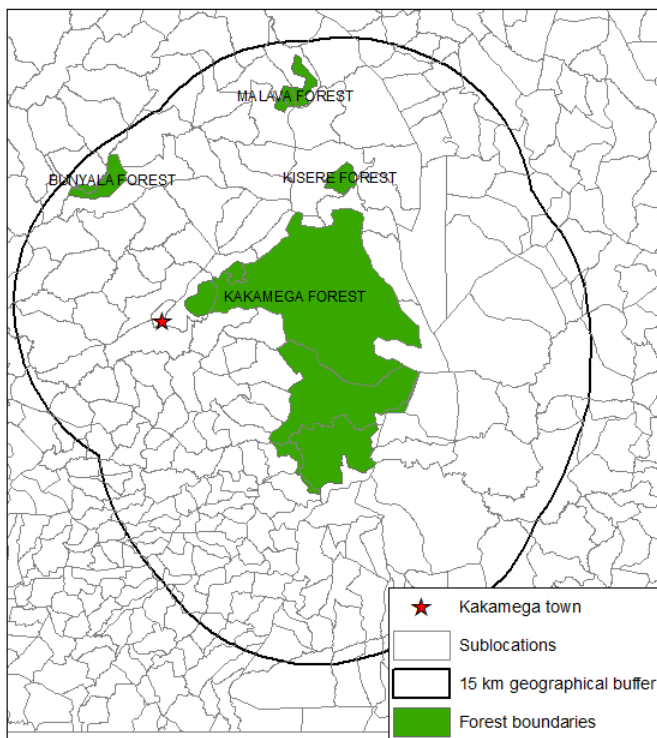


Figure 1: Step 1: Spatial definition of the 15 km buffer around Kakamega Forest

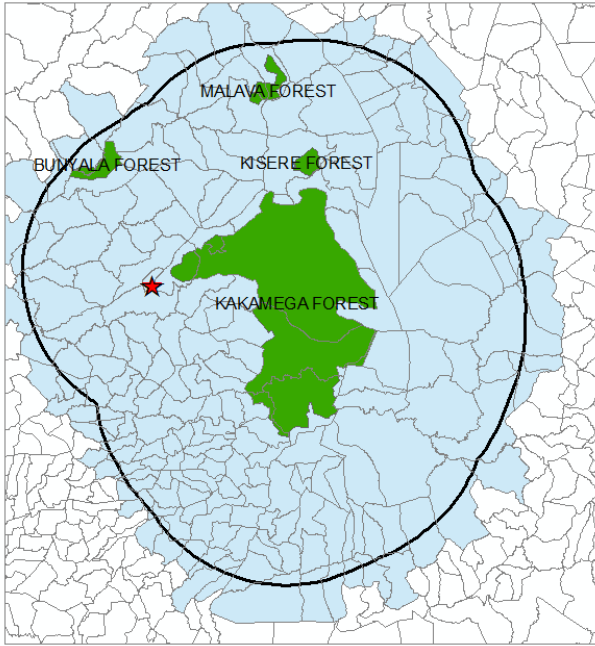
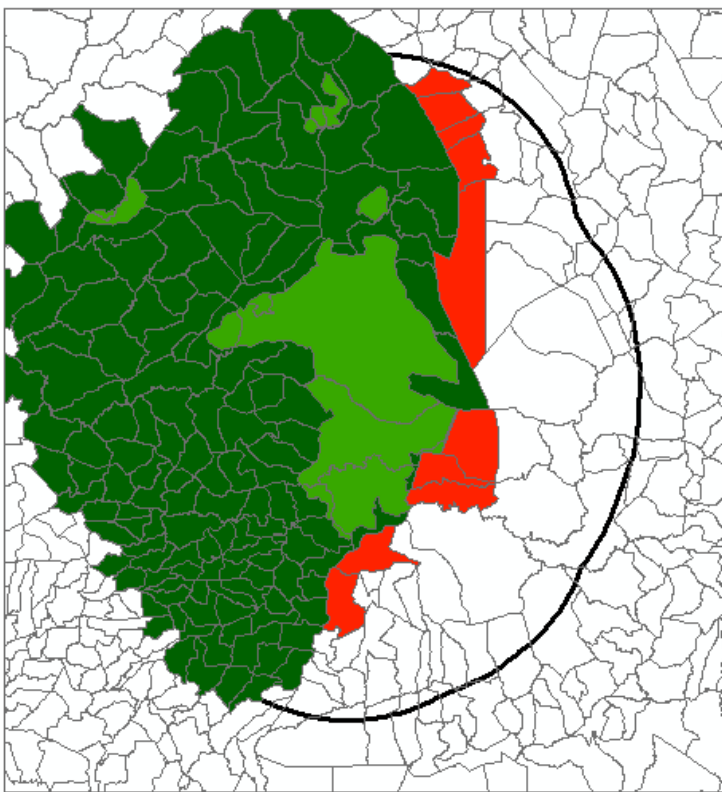


Figure 2: Step 2. Selection of all sublocations which are located within (completely or partly) the buffer zone.



Map 1: Step 3 and 4, sublocations in Western Province in dark green, in Rift Valley Province in red

The final project boundary and the extraction of the communities which are eligible for the project were laid out by using GIS data from a database of the BIOTA East project⁷ and processed with ESRI ArcMap software.

The maximum extension (rounded) of the project boundary in all 4 directions is listed below:

UTM 36 N	Northing	Easting
North	60000,000 m	
East		74000,000 m
South	-5000,000 m	
West		68000,000 m

B.4 Description of the baseline and its development as per the chosen methodology:

Baseline stove and baseline fuel: Target households are only households which exclusively cook with firewood and on a 3-stone stove. The basic value for the calculation of baseline emissions is the mean annual weight of fuel wood used as source of cooking energy per household. The baseline situation as described above will:

1. be monitored by our KEEP technician before an installation and

2. be monitored a second time during the 1st technical check by our monitoring manager

Baseline emissions: Baseline emissions are all carbon emissions deriving from the domestic burning of fuel wood on 3-stone stoves for cooking and related household activities. Baseline emissions can be quantified through standardized equations provided by *Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cook stoves 2013* (online available under <http://www.goldstandard.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/GS-simplified-micro-scale-cookstove-meth.pdf>). A basic parameter for the calculation of the KSP baseline emissions is the mean annual fire wood consumption of an average household in the project area. Because of outdated or doubtful values of several studies on this topic, the PP has undertaken a Household Survey in January/February 2016 in order to get most recent and local data about the fuel wood consumption in the project area. The survey format and questionnaire is provided by the GS publication *The GS Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves*.⁸ In total 110 households have been surveyed as required by the given methodology (10 % of 1000 households, at least 100). The data collection was conducted by Sarah Heinlein (external expert) and Anastasia Mwaura (Kenya Wildlife Service). Data processing and statistical analysis were done by Ivakale e.V. experts Felix Cybulla and Michael Schwarz. The final outcome of this study was a mean firewood consumption of baseline households of 3794 kg firewood per household and year. Other studies show baseline values between 3285 and 5366 kg per household and year. All these studies have been listed below and were discussed in the PP baseline study too.

<i>Source</i>	<i>kg fuel wood per household per year</i>	<i>Applied methodology</i>	<i>Study area and year of sampling</i>	<i>Strengths and weaknesses</i>
Habermehl 1994⁹	3285 kg (mean for Kenya)	Review and summary of different field studies and reports	Kenya 1993	<i>S: large sample size</i> <i>W: old and non-local data; statistical uncertainties, national mean value</i>
Kituyi et al. 2001¹⁰	4617 kg (rural households, wet agricultural zones)	Literature review and household survey	Kenya 1997	<i>S: large sample size (995 rural households, AZ1); data classified by vegetation zones</i> <i>W: old and non-local data</i>

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⁸ <http://www.goldstandard.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/GS-simplified-micro-scale-cookstove-meth.pdf>

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⁹ HABERMEHL, H. 1994. Microeconomic and macroeconomic benefits of household energy conservation measures in rural areas of Kenya. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH. Household Energy Program (HEP). Germany.

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¹⁰ KITUYI et al. 2001. Biofuel availability and domestic use patterns in Kenya. *Biomass and Bioenergy* 20(2): 71-82.

Debaan 2003¹¹	<i>5366 kg (calculated from 2,45 per capita per day and 6 people per HH)</i>	<i>Household survey</i>	<i>Kakamega District 2003</i>	<i>S: local data, household survey, sample size = 101 HH</i>
S. Kiefer & R.W. Bussmann 2008¹²	<i>22412 kg (calculated from 431kg per HH and week)</i>	<i>Household survey (interviews) + headload survey</i>	<i>Kakamega forest adjacent communities2 008</i>	<i>S: Household survey, sample size= 201 households, same study and project area W: high deviation of baseline value compared with other studies</i>
Myclimate 2011¹³	<i>4880 kg (for 2-pot scenario)</i>	<i>Kitchen Survey & Performance Tests</i>	<i>10 km buffer around Kakamega Forest, 2010/11</i>	<i>S: study design according to GS methodology, already used in another GS stove project baseline</i>

The baseline study is uploaded into the registry for further review.

B.5 Description of how the anthropogenic emissions of GHG by sources are reduced below those that would have occurred in the absence of the registered micro-scale project activity:

1) Carbon Projects were planned as a core activity of Ivakale e.V. since its foundation in 2011. This is clearly stated in the statutes of Ivakale e.V. as well as on the website and public communication materials such as posters and brochures. Ivakale statutes can be found online¹⁴ and will be submitted to the GS Registry as supporting document.

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¹¹ DE BAAN, L. (2003) Promotion of energy-saving technologies and alternatives to forest-derived fuel wood initiated through ICIPE's Integrated Conservation Project of Kakamega Forest, Kenya: Impact assessment, Final Report, ICIPE and Swiss Federal Institute of Technology.

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¹² KIEFER & BUSSMANN 2008. Household Energy Demand and its Challenges for Forest Management in the Kakamega Area, Western Kenya. Ethnobotany Research and Applications. Vol.6. 2008 <http://journals.sfu.ca/era/index.php/era/article/view/151/160>

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¹³ MYCLIMATE 2011: CDM-PDD, version 2.6, december 2011, https://products.markit.com/br-reg/PublicReport.action?getDocumentById=true&document_id=103000000010161

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¹⁴ http://ivaword.ivakale.org/wp-content/uploads/SATZUNG_IVAKALE_September-2012.pdf

§ 04 Finanzierung

- a) Die Finanzierung der Vereinsarbeit erfolgt aus Mitgliedsbeiträgen, Spenden, projektgebundenen Zahlungen für freiwillige Emissionskompensationen und der Durchführung von Öffentlichkeitsarbeit und Werbung aller Art.

Figure 11: Excerpt of Ivakale e.V. statutes

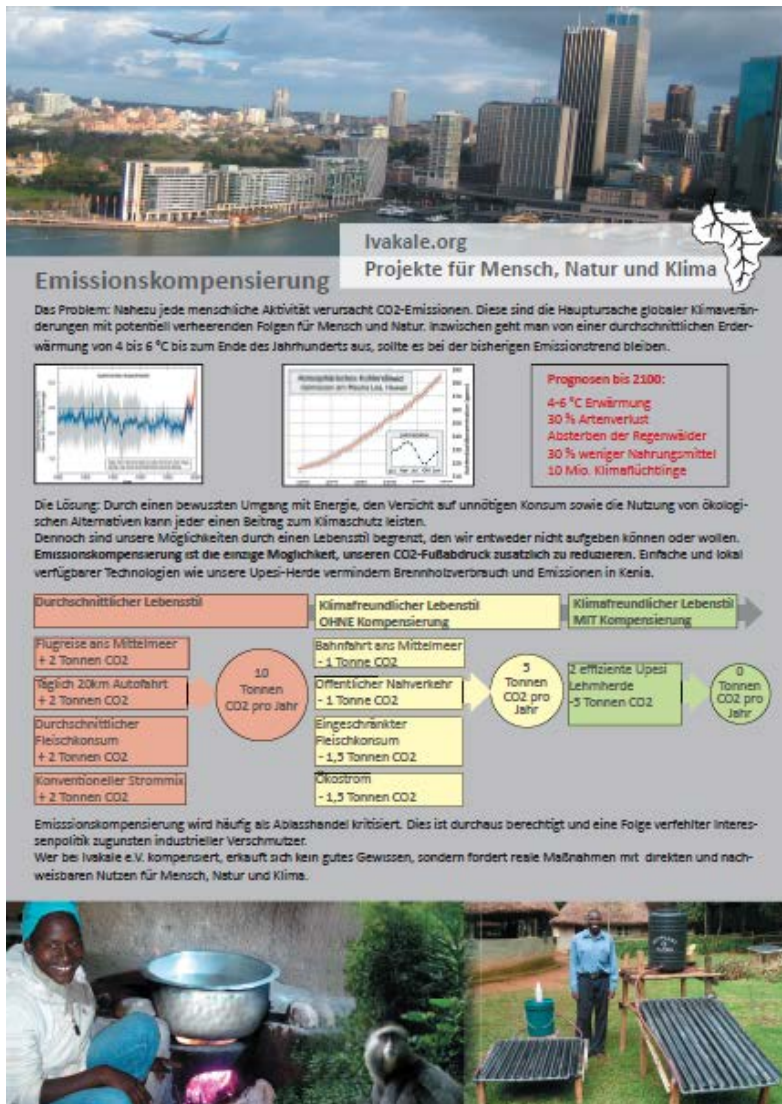


Figure 12: Poster about Emission Offsetting with Ivakale e.V.



Figure 13: Poster (right side background) in use during a public event on May 25th 2013 in Jena/Germany

- 2) An initial pilot project was launched in April 2012, which lasted until March 2013 and included the construction of 63 project stoves to test out feasibility and workflow.
- 3) The first actual project stove was constructed and installed on November 1st 2013.

B.6 Emission reductions:

B.6.1. Explanation of methodological options or description of new proposed approach:

Emission reductions

The calculation of emission reductions according to GS methodology¹⁵ is based on following equation 1:

$$ER_y = \sum_{U_{tot}}^{x_{toy}} N_{P,y} * P_y * U_{P,y} * (f_{NRB,y} * EF_{b,fuel,CO_2} + EF_{b,fuel,non_CO_2}) * (1 - DF_{b,Stove,y})$$

1. $N_{p,y}$ is the number of project cookstoves of each age group operational in the year y . This parameter will be extracted from the household database (annual sales records).
2. P_y is the quantity of firewood that is saved in the year y (tonnes per household in year y). This value is the result of equation 2 (see below)
3. $P_{p,y}$ is the usage rate for project cookstoves in year y , based on adoption rate and drop off rate revealed by annual usage surveys (fraction)
4. $f_{NRB,y}$ is the fraction of biomass, used in year y for baseline scenario, which can be established as non-renewable. The PP applies the national default f_{NRB} value provided by the CDM Executive Board and endorsed by the DNA of Kenya.
5. $EF_{b,fuel,CO_2}$ is the CO₂ emission factor of firewood that is substituted or reduced. (Default value for wood fuel 1.747 tCO₂/ton of wood)
6. $EF_{b,fuel,non_CO_2}$ is the Non-CO₂ emission factor of firewood that is substituted or reduced. (Default value for wood fuel 0.455 tCO₂/ton of wood)
7. $DF_{b,Stove,y}$ is the usage of baseline cookstove during the year y (fraction) in project scenario. This parameter will be monitored by annual usage surveys.
8. $x = y - 1$
9. y is the year of the crediting period

Determination of the quantity of biomass saved (P_y)

The quantity of biomass that is saved in year y is calculated by following equation 2:

$$P_y = B_{b,y} * (1 - \eta_b / \eta_{p,y}).$$

Where:

1. $B_{b,y}$ is the quantity of firewood consumed in the baseline scenario during year y (tonnes per household per year). This parameter was assessed during a household survey in January/February 2016 and is considered by default-fixed over the crediting period as 3,794 tonnes per household and year.
2. $\eta_{p,y}$ is the efficiency of project cookstove in year y (fraction). This parameter was assessed by 3 independent water boiling tests (WTB) in June 2016 and is considered as by default-fixed over the crediting period as thermal efficiency of 30.9 %.
3. η_b is the efficiency of the baseline cookstove being replaced (fraction). The default value of 10% will be applied because the baseline stove is always a three stone fire.

Determination of the quantity of firewood consumed in the baseline ($B_{b,y}$)

This parameter was assessed during a household survey in January/February 2016 and is considered by default-fixed over the crediting period as 3,794 tonnes per household and year.

Determination of project cookstove efficiency ($\eta_{p,y}$ and η_p)

The efficiency of project cookstove in year y ($\eta_{p,y}$) is estimated according to following equation:

$$\eta_{p,y} = \eta_p * (DF_{\eta})^{y-1} * 0.94.$$

Where

1. $\eta_{p,y}$ is the efficiency of project cookstove in year y (fraction)

η_p is the efficiency of project cookstove (fraction) determined at the start of the project activity. This parameter was determined by 3 independent Water Boiling Test (WTB) following the WTB test protocol¹⁶ by experts of the Centre for Research in Energy and Energy Conservation (CREEC), Kampala, Uganda in the project area. The test was carried out between 8th and 12th June 2016 in 3 randomly chosen project households. The WBT resulted in a measured average thermal efficiency of 30.9 %. The full report is uploaded in the Markit registry.

2. DF_{η} is the discount factor to account for efficiency loss of project cookstove per year of operation (Fraction). The default value for this parameter is 0.99 i.e. 1% efficiency loss/year.
3. 0.94 is the default adjustment factor to account for uncertainty related to project cookstove efficiency test

B.6.2. Data and parameters that are available at validation:

Data / Parameter:	$N_{p,y}$
Data unit:	Number of project cookstoves (units)
Description:	Number of project cookstoves of each age group operational in the year y . This parameter will be extracted from the household database (annual sales records).
Source of data used:	Project database, total sales record
Value applied:	Total (as recorded in database by 24th January): 959 Age group 0-1 (installed in 2017): 0

	<p>Age group 1-2 (installed in 2016): 687</p> <p>Age group 2-3 (installed in 2015, since 1st April): 272</p>
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	
Any comment:	The above values reflect the current state of the database as of 24th January 2017. Ongoing installations are still under review and updating of the database will happen continuously.

Data / Parameter:	$EF_{b,fuel,CO_2}$
Data unit:	tCO ₂ /t of firewood
Description:	CO ₂ emission factor arising from use of firewood in baseline scenario
Source of data used:	IPCC default values, table 1.4 of chapter 1 of Vol. 2, 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
Value applied:	1.747
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and	Approved by GS

procedures actually applied:	
Any comment:	

Data / Parameter:	$EF_{b,fuel,non-CO2}$
Data unit:	tCO ₂ /t of firewood
Description:	Non-CO ₂ emission factor arising from use of firewood in baseline scenario
Source of data used:	IPCC default values, table 2.9 of chapter 2 of Vol. 2, 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
Value applied:	0.455
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	Approved by GS
Any comment:	

Data / Parameter:	ζ_b
Data unit:	Fraction
Description:	Efficiency of the baseline cookstove
Source of data used:	Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cook Stoves 2013, S. 5/16
Value applied:	10 %
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement	Approved by GS

methods and procedures actually applied:	
Any comment:	

Data / Parameter:	η_p
Data unit:	Fraction
Description:	Efficiency of the project cookstove
Source of data used:	CREEC: Stove performance report-Upesi liner household stove, June 2016. Results of 3 Water boiling tests conducted by CREEEC Institute Kampala/Uganda between 6 th and 12 th June 2016 according to GS requirements and on project area; pdf document uploaded in registry
Value applied:	30,9 %
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	The WBT was exclusively conducted for the PP on 3 randomly chosen KSP project stoves which were installed earlier than 6 month before the testing date (acc. recommendation from J. Thaler/GS). 3 consecutive tests were carried out on each stove. The applied value is the mean value of the thermal efficiencies of the 3 tested stoves. The test was conducted according to GS requirements by an external and independent expert from CREEC institute which is a GS accredited testing facility.
Any comment:	

Data / Parameter:	$F_{NRB,y}$
Data unit:	Fractional non-renewability
Description:	Non-renewability status of woody biomass fuel in scenario I during year y

Source of data used:	UNFCCC default for Kenya
Value applied:	92 %
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	UNFCCC default for Kenya
Any comment:	

Data / Parameter:	<u>B_{b,y}</u>
Data unit:	Tonnes of firewood per household per year
Description:	Firewood consumption for cooking in the baseline
Source of data used:	Ivakale e.V and KWS: Baseline study-Assessment of the fuel wood consumption of households in the project area of the Kakamega Stove Project, Technical paper, unpublished, 2016 (uploaded in Markit registry)
Value applied:	3,794
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	See B.4.
Any comment:	

B.6.3 Ex-ante calculation of emission reductions:

>> The *ER_Calculation_Tool_Cookstove_Meth_V2.00* Summary of the Methodology provided by Gold Standard, online available under [ER Calculation Tool Cookstove Meth V2.00](#) was used for the emission calculations. Values as described in B6.2. were applied.

B.6.4 Summary of the ex-ante estimation of emission reductions:

The total expected emission reductions expected over the project lifetime amount **27722 tCO₂eq.** Compare below table.

Year	Emission reductic tCO2/year	Lekage adjustment tCO2/year	Net Emission reduction tCO2/year
2015	1273	0	1273
2016	4328	0	4328
2017	3921	0	3921
2018	3900	0	3900
2019	3878	0	3878
2020	3856	0	3856
2021	3833	0	3833
2022	2734	0	2734
2023	0	0	0
2024	0	0	0
Total			27722
Annual emission reduction			2772
Go Back to "IP worksheet" to make chages in input value.			
Go back to "Start" worksheet.			

Figure 14: excerpt from Gold Standard Foundation Calculation Tool

B.7 Application of a monitoring methodology and description of the monitoring plan as per the existing or new methodology applied to the micro-scale project activity:

The monitoring methodology follows the *Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cook stoves 2013, Section III* (online available under <http://www.goldstandard.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/GS-simplified-micro-scale-cookstove-meth.pdf>)

B.7.1 Data and parameters monitored:

Data / Parameter:	U_{p,y}
Data unit:	Percentage
Description:	Usage rate of new stoves in project scenario p during year y
Source of data to be used:	Annual usage survey/Monitoring survey
Value of data	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied, inc. frequency:	Annual project survey. See KSP Monitoring Manual (based on survey questionnaire format B of Annex A of the <i>Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cook stoves 2013</i> (online available under http://www.goldstandard.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/GS-simplified-micro-scale-cookstove-meth.pdf)
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Transparent data analysis and reporting
Any comment:	A usage parameter is derived for each age group of project cookstove being credited.

Data / Parameter:	N_{p,y}
Data unit:	Number of project cookstoves credited (units)
Description:	Cookstoves in the project database for project scenario p through year y
Source of data to be used:	Total sales record, KSP Stove protocols as original database
Value of data	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied, inc. frequency:	Continuous 1st technical monitoring, upload of stove protocols in dropbox and updating of project database. Final approval of new cookstove in database after GIS based overlap check with ECO2/Stoves for Life project. Only approved stoves are counted as credited project cookstoves. See KSP Monitoring Manual.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Transparent data analysis and reporting

Any comment:	
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Data / Parameter:	DF_n
Data unit:	Fraction
Description:	Discount factor to account for efficiency loss of project cookstoves
Source of data to be used:	Default value 0,99
Value of data	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied, inc. frequency:	Annual project survey. See KSP Monitoring Manual (based on survey questionnaire format B of Annex A of the <i>Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cook stoves 2013</i> (online available under http://www.goldstandard.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/GS-simplified-micro-scale-cookstove-meth.pdf)
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Transparent data analysis and reporting
Any comment:	This default can be used if stoves are found in good condition during annual surveys. For each year, the stoves of the age-group x-y should be physically verified. In the case of progressive installations, stove of age-group 0-1 shall also be physically verified each year through a random sampling approach. Minimum number of sample size shall be selected following the guidelines provided in section 4.2, option (b). During annual surveys if it is found that the project cookstoves are not in working conditions, the proportionate population of project cookstoves should be excluded from the project database, until these cookstoves are replaced with new cookstoves. A site visit by an Objective Observer with relevant technical background would be required at the time of first internal verification and then subsequently after every 2 years from the previous issuance. The Objective Observer shall use the guidance provided in Annex B to carry out field studies.

Data / Parameter:	DF_{P,stove,y}
Data unit:	Fraction
Description:	Discount factor to account for baseline stove use in project scenario p during

	the year y
Source of data to be used:	Annual usage surveys/ Monitoring survey
Value of data	
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied, inc. frequency:	Annual project survey. See KSP Monitoring Manual (based on survey questionnaire format B of Annex A of the <i>Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cook stoves 2013</i> (online available under http://www.goldstandard.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/GS-simplified-micro-scale-cookstove-meth.pdf)
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Transparent data analysis and reporting
Any comment:	The discount factor for baseline-stove use may be determined based on number of meals cooked using the baseline stove. The required information shall be captured through sample surveys carried out following a random sampling approach for each age-group of the project stove. The minimum number of sample sizes shall be selected following the guidelines provided in section 4.2, option (b). Please refer to the survey format B (Annex A) for sample questions to capture this information. The impact of seasonal variation on use of baseline stove should be considered as part of the monitoring survey.

Sustainable Development Indicators monitored

No	1
Indicator	Indoor Air quality
Mitigation measure	n.a.
Chosen parameter	Percentage of end-users answering the question "Has air pollution changed since using the new stove? Rate on the following scale: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Air pollution has decreased 2) Air pollution has stayed the same 3) Air pollution has increased"
current situation of parameter	As the parameter measures a change between baseline and the project situation, a value for the current situation can not be assigned. Various studies e.g. of the World Health Organisation (see http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs292/en/)

		proof severe health impacts of open fires on a global scale. It is assumed, the same is applicable for the project situation and project baseline scenario.
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		see above
Future target for parameter		80% of end-users confirm above question with "1"
Way of monitoring	How	summary and statistical of answers on this parameter in baseline and project survey questionnaires, see Monitoring manual
	When	Annually
	By Who	KSP monitoring manager

No		2
Indicator		Soil quality
Mitigation measure		Tree planting
Chosen parameter		surface area (in m ²) with signs of soil erosion in clay mines of project potteries
current situation of parameter		occasional soil erosion on small surface area (< 10 m ²)
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		occasional soil erosion on small surface area (< 10 m ²)
Future target for parameter		surface area with signs of soil erosion in clay mines of project potteries does not exceed 10 m ²
Way of monitoring	How	on-site visit of clay mines of all project potteries, measurement of eroded surface area due to KSP production, see Monitoring manual
	When	Annually
	By Who	KSP monitoring manager

No		3
Indicator		Livelihood of the poor
Mitigation measure		n.a.
Chosen parameter		time spent for firewood collection per person
current situation of parameter		time for firewood collection is same as in baseline situation
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		still to be elevated, see Monitoring Manual
Future target for parameter		decrease of time spent for firewood collection
Way of monitoring	How	summary and statistical of answers on this parameter in baseline and project survey questionnaires, see Monitoring manual
	When	Annually
	By Who	KSP monitoring manager

No		4
Indicator		Access to clean and affordable energy services

Mitigation measure	n.a.	
Chosen parameter	Number of people benefitting from new KSP cookstove	
current situation of parameter	about 4651 (969 households * 4,8 people/household), as of 11 th October 2016	
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	0 (baseline for KSP)	
Future target for parameter	about 4800	
Way of monitoring	How	Summary and analysis of Stove Protocols, see Monitoring manual
	When	Annually
	By Who	KSP monitoring manager

No	5a	
Indicator	Quantitative employment and income generation	
Mitigation measure	n.a.	
Chosen parameter	Number of people directly employed by KSP	
current situation of parameter	3 (management) + 5 (technicians) = 8, as of 1.Oct.2015	
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	0	
Future target for parameter	same or higher as current situation	
Way of monitoring	How	Summary and analysis of financial records of KSP, see Monitoring manual
	When	Annually
	By Who	KSP monitoring manager

No	5b	
Indicator	Quantitative employment and income generation	
Mitigation measure	n.a.	
Chosen parameter	Number of people indirectly employed by KSP	
current situation of parameter	5 potteries produce stoves for KSP, occasional employment for car drivers and helpers, exact number of people still to be monitored	
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter	0	
Future target for parameter	same or higher as current situation	
Way of monitoring	How	Summary and analysis of financial records of KSP, see Monitoring manual
	When	Annually
	By Who	KSP monitoring manager

No	8
Indicator	Labour Standards: Working boots and working gloves are provided to the workers
Mitigation measure	Provision of new boots and gloves to technicians by PP
Chosen parameter	Percentage of project technicians with working boots and gloves

		in proper shape
current situation of parameter		All (100 %) of technicians are equipped with new boots and gloves by the PP
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		Before employment by the PP, only estimated 50 % of the technicians have working boots and gloves.
Future target for parameter		100 %
Way of monitoring	How	Technicians are requested to report any loss or damage of their working boots and gloves
	When	continuously
	By Who	KSP monitoring manager

B.7.2 Description of the monitoring plan:

The monitoring plan consists of continuous and annual monitoring activities as described below.

1) Sales record

Each newly installed project stove will be recorded in the project database. Updates are made continuously after each batch upload of stove protocols into the project dropbox by our project monitoring manager. For details see A3.1.4.

2) Project database

The project database will be continuously maintained and updated by the KSP project coordinator of the PP (currently Michael Schwarz).

3) Ongoing Monitoring Studies

An annual monitoring survey is obligatory in order to assess carbon emissions. The following parameters will be assessed:

1. Usage rates of the project stoves
2. Continued use of the baseline stove
3. Physical conditions of the project stove

The minimum sample size depends on the actual number of project stoves as given by GS methodology. Single and Double Upesi stoves have to be considered as 2 different stove types, hence the respective sample size depends on the quantity of each stove type. All age-groups of stoves need to be represented in the selection of monitored households.

An annual monitoring survey is obligatory in order to assess sustainability indicators. The following indicators will be assessed:

1. Indicator 1: Indoor air pollution
2. Indicator 2: Soil quality
3. Indicator 3: Livelihood of the poor
4. Indicator 4: Access to clean and affordable energy services
5. Indicator 5a: Quantitative employment and income generation
6. Indicator 5b: Quantitative employment and income generation

Monitoring of the labour standards is undertaken continuously as workers are requested to report any damage to their equipment immediately to the monitoring manager.

7. Indicator 8: Labour Standards: Working boots and working gloves are provided to the workers

The monitoring methodologies for each indicator are described in the KSP Monitoring Manual which is uploaded as additional document to the Gold Standard registry.

The first monitoring survey is scheduled for February 2017.

B.8 Date of completion of the application of the existing or new baseline and monitoring methodology and name of the responsible person(s)/entity(ies)

Ivakale e.V.

1. Michael Schwarz (1st Chairman Ivakale e.V.)
2. Felix Cybulla (Board Member Ivakale e.V.)

SECTION C. Duration of the project activity / crediting period

C.2.2 Fixed crediting period:

C.2.2.1 Starting date:

1st April, 2015

C.2.2.2. Length:

10 years

SECTION D. Stakeholders' comments

>> *Please note that the blind scoring exercise during stakeholder consultation need not be carried out.*

D.1 Brief description how comments by local stakeholders have been invited and compiled:

>> *Please describe the agenda of physical meeting, Non-technical summary, Invitation tracking table, Text of invitations sent, any other consultation method used*

The Local Stakeholder Consultation took place on November 14th 2014 at the KEEP Conservancy Meeting Hall in Isecheno. *Ivakale e.V.* together with the *Kakamega Environmental Education Program* invited all project stakeholders to inform about and discuss the upcoming Kakamega Stove-Project under Gold Standard Foundation regulations.

Agenda Local Stakeholder Consultation (LSC) Meeting

09:00 - 09:30	Informal Welcome of all Participants	KEEP, Ivakale e.V.
09:30 - 09:40	Presentation of Agenda	KEEP, Ivakale e.V.
09:40 - 09:50	Introduction of all Participants	KEEP, Ivakale e.V., Guests
09:50 - 10:00	Purpose of Meeting	KEEP, Ivakale e.V.
10:00 - 10:10	Short Presentation of KEEP	Chairman KEEP
10:10 - 10:20	Short Presentation of Ivakale e.V.	Treasurer Ivakale e.V.
10:20 - 10:30	Results and Achievements of former Stove Project	Project Coordinator KEEP
10:30 - 11:00	Tea Break	
11:00 - 11:15	Outline of New Project (Social and Environmental Impacts)	Vice Chair and Org-Manager KEEP
11:15 - 11:30	Funding Scheme and Gold Standard Foundation	Chairman and Treasurer Ivakale e.V.
11:30 - 12:30	Grievance Mechanism + Guided Discussion	KEEP, Ivakale e.V.
12:30 - 13:00	Hang Time	
13:00 - 13:45	Lunch Break	
13:45 - 14:20	Open discussion	KEEP, Ivakale e.V., Guests
14:20 - 14:45	Feedback / Evaluation	KEEP, Ivakale e.V., Guests
14:45 - 14:50	Closing of official meeting	KEEP, Ivakale e.V.
14:50 - 15:30	Group Picture & Tree Planting	KEEP, Ivakale e.V., Guests
15:30	Tea	

Non-technical summary

Non-Technical summary Local Stakeholder Consultation (LSC) Meeting

Kakamega Stove Project under Gold Standard Certification for Microscale Projects

What is the project about?

The project aims to disseminate fuelwood-saving Upesi stoves (Double Upesi for 2 pots) in forest adjacent communities inside a 15 km buffer zone around Kakamega, Kibiri, Kisere, Bunyalo and Malava Forest. The initial goal is 1000 Double Upesi Stoves until end of 2015. Further stoves will be installed until 2021 depending on a successful verification by Gold Standard.

Who manages the project?

The Kakamega Stove Project is a joint project of the German charity organization Ivakale e.V. and the local NGO Kakamega Environmental Education Programme (KEEP). The project will be funded

by Ivakale e.V. through the sale of carbon credits generated by the project. KEEP is the local implementing and managing organization. KEEP technicians will install the stoves in beneficiary households at a strongly reduced price of 100 KSh per liner (= 200 KSh per Double Upesi).

What are the benefits of the project for beneficiaries, communities, local economy and environment?

Upesi stoves save about 50% of fuelwood. Hence, beneficiaries achieve better living conditions by saving money and time for getting firewood, and health wise due to the reduction of indoor smoke. The project will generate employment in the region as the stoves are made by local potteries and will be installed by local KEEP staff. The reduced fuelwood usage minimizes the pressure to Kakamega and associated forest and helps to maintain environmental services of these forests and to mitigate climate change.

How to get an Upesi stove?

Eligible as potential beneficiaries are all households inside the project boundary which are still using a 3-Stone stove.

What is Gold Standard certification?

Gold Standard is a non-profit organization that provides guidelines and consulting in order to make the Kakamega Stove Project eligible as a high quality carbon offsetting project. The sale of carbon emissions will ensure the long-term funding of the project over 7 years.

(This document was written by Michael Schwarz, Chairman Ivakale e.V. and Mildred Atamba, Secretary KEEP)

Invitation tracking table

Category code	Organization (if relevant)	Name of invitee	Way of invitation	Date of invitation	Confirmation received? Y/N
D, E, F	WWF Kenya (Project Manager Energy & Climate Change & Gold Standard Country Expert)	Philip Odhiambo	Email & telephone & personally	6.11.14	Y
D, F	WWF Kenya	Irene Mwaura	Email & telephone & personally	6.11.14	Y
D	I.C.I.P.E.	Benson John Buiya	Email &	6.11.14	Y

			telephone		
A	Valongji Women Group (stove maker)	Peter Musee	telephone & personally	1.11.14	Y
B	Social Service Department	Sheila Mutira	Email & telephone	6.11.14	Y
B	Kenya Forest Service (KFS)	George Aimo	Email & telephone & personally	6.11.14	Y
B	Kenya Forest Service (KFS)	Martin Mamati	Email & telephone & personally	6.11.14	N
B	Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)	Ndorosi Kilodi	Email & telephone & personally	6.11.14	Y
B	Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)	Fredrick Ojuang Nyibule	Email & telephone & personally	6.11.14	Y
D	Masiro Mulinde University Kakamega (MMUST)	Kaleb A. Mwendwa	Email & telephone	6.11.14	Y
D	K.R.F.T.	Smith Likare	telephone & personally	1.11.14	Y
D	Nature Kenya	Leonard Muhanga	Email & telephone & personally	6.11.14	Y
B	Assistant Chief Kakamega County	Merceline Likalaba	telephone & personally	1.11.14	Y
B	Administration	Baranabas Memgbim	telephone & personally	1.11.14	Y
B,D	Muileshi Community Forest Agency (CFA)	Asiebela S. Hunter	Email & telephone & personally	1.11.14	Y
D	Kenya Forest Research Institute	James Maua	Email & telephone &	6.11.14	N


	(KEFRI)		personally		
D	Nature Kenya	Joel Siele	Email & telephone & personally	1.11.14	N
D	KEEP	Mildred Atamba	personally	24.10.14	Y
D	KEEP	Alfred Yakhama Yakhama	personally	24.10.14	Y
D	KEEP	Dorcias Shisia	personally	24.10.14	Y
D	KEEP	Patrick Achevi	personally	24.10.14	Y
D	KEEP	Benard Muhalia	personally	24.10.14	y
D	KEEP	Nixon Sajita	personally	24.10.14	y
F	Helio International	helio@helio-international.org	Email	27.07.15	N
F	Gold Standard Foundation	johann.thaler@goldstandard.org	Email	27.07.15	Y
F	World Vision Australia	Dean.Thomson@worldvision.com.au	Email	27.07.15	N
F	REEEP	katrin.harvey@reeep.org	Email	27.07.15	N
F	Mercy Corps	dnicholson@dc.mercycorps.org	Email	27.07.15	N
B	National Environmental Management Authority - Kenya (NEMA)	gwahungu@nema.go.ke	Email	27.07.15	N
B	National Environmental Management Authority - Kenya (NEMA)	anomambia@nema.go.ke	Email	27.07.15	N
B	National Environmental Management Authority - Kenya	dgnema@nema.go.ke	Email	27.07.15	N

	(NEMA)				
B	County Government of Kakamega	info@kakamega.go.ke	Email	27.07.15	N
A	End-User, inhabitants of project area	-	Public announcements through Posters and public meetings (Barasas)	November 17 th 2014 - ongoing	Y

Due to long lasting relationships and collaborations to local NGOs and stakeholders in the region, many bonds had already been established. Our local partners helped drafting a list and contact community leaders and key contact persons that we did not know until then. Contacting and invitation was done via mobile phone, email as well as through personal visits to villages, offices and families. Together with the local project partner KEEP, a final list of all parties, NGOs and stakeholders was drafted and invitations and feedback tracked.

Text of individual invitations

IVAKALE e.V. – Projects for People, Nature & Environment



Blumenröschenweg 10, 07751 JENA, GERMANY

E-Mail: info@ivakale.org
 Web: www.ivakale.org

Kakamega Environmental Education Program



P.O.BOX 1451-50100, KAKAMEGA

E-Mail: admin@keep-kakamega.or.ke

Web: www.keep-kakamega.or.ke

Invitation to Local Stakeholder Consultation (LSC) Meeting

Dear Mr./Mrs.

You are hereby kindly invited by *Ivakale e.V.* and the *Kakamega Environmental Education Program* to attend the **Local Stakeholder Consultation (LSC) Meeting** on the **14th of November 2014** at **09:00am**.

The meeting will be held at the **KEEP Conservancy Meeting Hall** in Isecheno and aims on informing all project stakeholders about the upcoming Kakamega Stove-Project under Gold Standard Foundation regulations (compare the attached non-technical project summary).

Your input on the planned project is important to us and will be considered in the final project design.

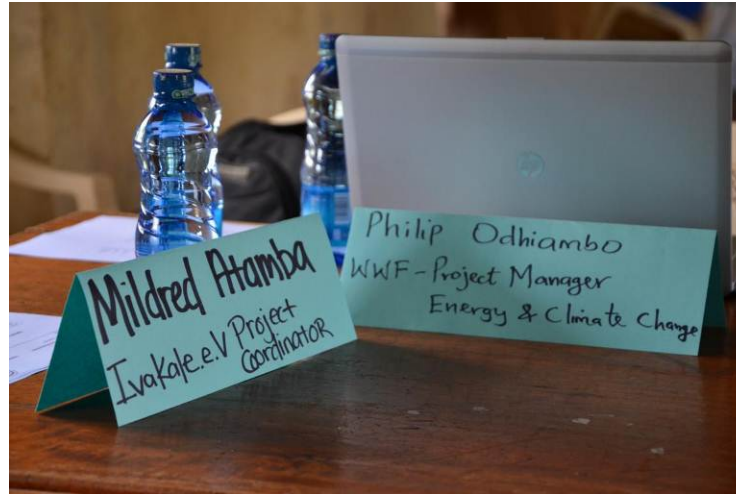
Transportation and catering will be provided upon previous agreement. We will contact you ahead of the meeting for further details.

We are looking forward to see you,

With Kind regards,

Ivakale e.V. & KEEP Management

Pictures from physical meeting(s)



LSC Meeting setup with name tags for a more personal communication in between all participants, a printed version of the agenda and the non-technical summary as well as water for refreshment.



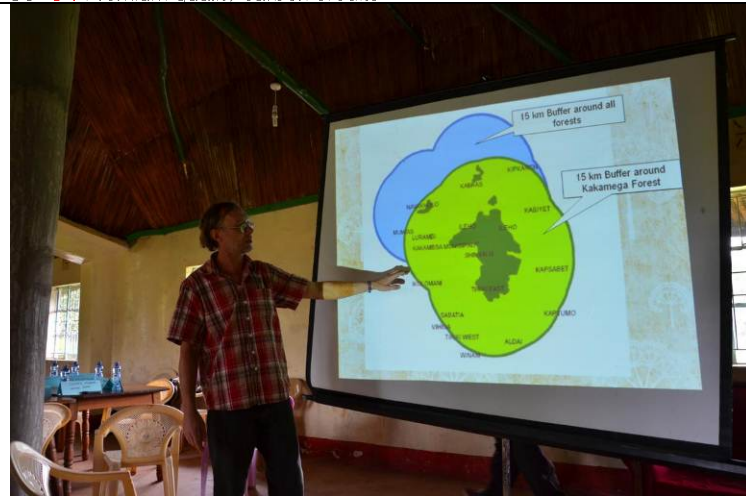
Official opening of the LSC Meeting. Welcoming words by Ivakale e.V. and KEEP as inviting parties of the meeting as well as other representatives of organizations from the project area. In this picture George Aimo from the Kenya Forest Service (which is in charge of managing the Kakamega Forest Reserve) is welcoming Ivakale e.V. and KEEP to present the project and invites all stakeholders to actively participate in all matters related to the project.



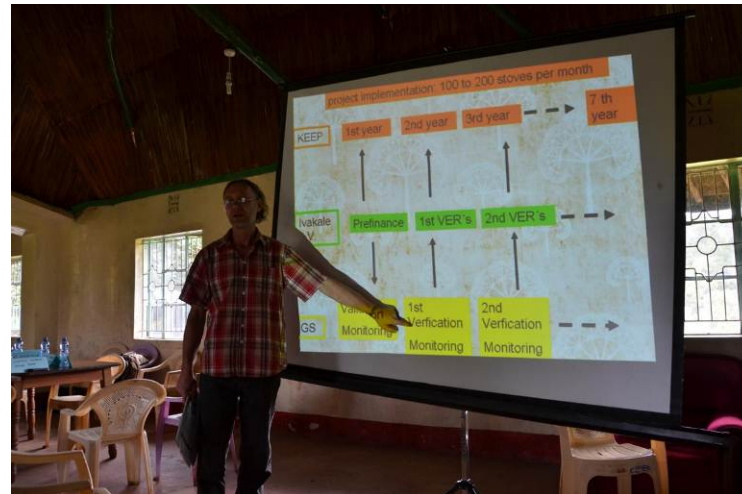
Mildred Atamba (KEEP Secretary and Ivakale e.V. Local Project Coordinator) explains the history of the collaboration in between Ivakale e.V. and KEEP during the pilot project phase that started in 2011.



Nixon Sajita (1st Chairman of KEEP) introduces KEEP as an organization and outlines their activities and main focus of work.



Michael Schwarz (1st Chairman of Ivakale e.V.) explaining the anticipated project scope/boundaries as well as the basic principles of carbon finance and carbon offsetting (in preparation for the open discussion as well as the guided discussion during the workshop).



Michael Schwarz (1st Chairman of Ivakale e.V.) explaining the details of the Gold Standard Project Cycle as well as the anticipated Kakamega Stove Project activities and objectives (in preparation for the open discussion as well as the guided discussion during the workshop).

workshop).



Group picture with all workshop participants after the meeting.



Symbolic tree planting at the KEEP Conservancy property which serves for environmental education and the conduction of meetings and workshops. Native tree species from the Kakamega Forest Ecosystem were chosen which furthermore have medicinal, spiritual and nourishment value to the local communities.

Kakamega Stove Project – Local Stakeholder Consultation (LSC) Meeting

Participants list

Date and time: 14th NOVEMBER 2014					
Location: KEEP CONSERVANCY HALL - ISECHENO KAKAMEGA FOREST					
Category Code	Name of participant, job/ position in the community	Male/ Female	Organisation	Contact details	Signature
1	Philip Odhiambo - Project Manager Energy	M	WWF	padhiamb@wwfkenya.org 0721793154	[Signature]
	Michael Schwarz	M	Ivakale e.V.	Mr. Schwarz @ Ivakale.org	[Signature]
	ALEXIS LESSARD	F	IVAKALE E.V.	@alexissard@ivakale.org	[Signature]
	MILDRED ATAMBA	F	KEEP SECRETARY STOVEP COORDINATOR	atambam2010@gmail.com 0725912601	[Signature]
	BENSON JOHN BUIYA	M	I.C.I.P.E	0710148771	[Signature]
	PETER MUSEE	M	KALONJI	0714793225	[Signature]
	Felix Cybulka	M	Ivakale e.V.	0770149175	[Signature]
	Franke Keishies	F	Ivakale e.V.	0770149375	[Signature]
	SHEILA MUTIRA	F	SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT	0716562538	[Signature]
	ALFRED YAKHAMA	M	KEEP	0724784515	[Signature]
	Dorcas Shisia	F	KEEP	0716277729	[Signature]
	GEORGE AIMO	M	KFS	0715771579	[Signature]
	Adorosi kilodi	M	KWS	0721522073	[Signature]
	Smith Likare	M	K.D.F.S.GS R/I	0722886833	[Signature]
	Patrick Achevi	M	KEEP	0723280368	[Signature]
	KAWER. A. MWONDWA	M	MMUST	0710885829	[Signature]
	LEONARD Muthanga	M	NATURE KENYA	0724202393	[Signature]

Kakamega Stove Project – Local Stakeholder Consultation (LSC) Meeting

Participants list

Date and time:					
Location:					
Category Code	Name of participant, job/ position in the community	Male/ Female	Organisation	Contact details	Signature
	MERCELINE T. LIKALABA	F	AREA A CHIEF	0720567018	[Signature]
	BARANABAS MENSIM	M	ADMINISTRATION	0720103063	[Signature]
	HUNTER ASIEBELA	M	MULESHI CFA	0711228203	[Signature]

Figure 15: Participants List - Local Stakeholder Meeting (LSC)

Minutes of physical LSC Meeting

time	Speaker	Comment/Content
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		<i>Proposed time for beginning of LSC Meeting 9am</i>
		<i>Meeting begins 10:57am</i>
10:57	Nixon Sajita	Opens the meeting with welcoming participants and a brief introduction to what is scheduled for the day. Asks Alfred to start the meeting with a prayer. Informs participants that the beginning of the meeting is delayed and that we are awaiting Kenya forest service, MMUST and some other participants - they are on their way and will arrive shortly.
10:59	Alfred Yakhama	<i>Holding the prayer</i>
11:00	Nixon Sajita	We are here to move together as brother and sisters and stakeholders, this is an informational meeting. Let us introduce Michael Schwarz from Ivakale e.V. For a short introduction
11:14	Michael Schwarz	Chairman of Ivakale e.V., gives a brief introduction about main mission of Ivakale e.V. And refers to the more profound presentation of project activities during the power point presentation scheduled for after the introduction session. Michael Schwarz' personal background is introduced and his connection to Kenya and the project region through various field trips during project and thesis work from 2001 to 2011.
11:16	Nixon Sajita	Asks for a quick introduction of people
11:16	George Aimo	Introduces himself and Kenya Forest Service as well as everyone else in the room: "(...) We have had a lot of challenges in the past with conservation of the Kakamega forest and its gazetted forests. We are very grateful that things seem to get better. Ivakale e.V. And other NGO's are doing many things to get funding to reduce pressure on the forest. But not everyone calls upon the stakeholders and invites them in such a forum. Those who do, like we do today are people who are open and are doing good to benefit the community. When we talk about energy we are talking about a very sensitive thing. And not only energy but also carbon offset. And when we are talking about carbon, there is a monster that we call carbon credit. We need to gain knowledge and disseminate knowledge so everybody understands. We need to sensitize people to these new concepts. We reduce emissions and we need to let people know the effects it's having on them and the creatures it affects. It would have been very important to have the local community administrators here and even though they were invited we should have made sure they are here to move forward. It's quite odd to open a forum without them and we need to ensure we have the local administration here. It is hard to do this without them. Also note that if our project activity range is 15km from Kakamega forest, we will be outside our county and we need to be aware there are some challenges we make sure we are ready for. Some of these things will come up when we are talking later. This is the introduction and thank you so much for coming this is a great forum. Thank you so much and welcome."
11:21	Mildred Atamba	Reacts on previous comment and informs everyone, that the local community administrators and chief are not only invited but also on their way and will arrive shortly.

11:22	Kaleb A. Mwendwa	I want to react on the comments. We all know, that the devolution issue is complicated. As we sit in this meeting, we should talk about boundaries of the project.
11:23	Michael Schwarz	I appreciate your comments. The boundaries can, should and will be discussed further today in this meeting. About the invited people that could not come today, please be aware, that there will be more meetings in the near future in which we cover all stakeholders relevant to the project activities. No one will be left out.
11:28	Nixon Sajita	Any other comments? Our tea may be getting cold
		Tea break until 12:01pm
		<i>A projector was set up in the back of the room for the next part of the meeting</i>
12:01	Nixon Sajita	Let us greet our new members
12:02	Merceline Likalaba	Hello I'm sorry I'm late, welcome to my area. My work kept me in the office as I work 24/7. Glad we can meet.
12:03	Mr. Mango	Hello I am the assistant Chiefs bodyguard. Nice to meet all of you.
12:04	Nixon Sajita	Presentation with the help of a projector and PowerPoint: "Who is keep? What are our objectives?" Nixon Sajita explains mission of KEEP (environmental education, Energy saving, reforestation, beekeeping, education, conservation of the environment, intensification of ecotourism in and around Kakamega Forest to improve sustainability) and its activities to (tree nurseries, education to schools, energy saving devices, wildlife farming, promote Ecotourism (bandas), promote conservation of pollinators (buyangu and isecheno), Mondis factory, etc.) to the group. KEEP Offices in 5 places (branches). Isecheno (head office and resource center), buyangu (resource center), ikuywa (resource center), kisere, and kibiri. Stakeholders are KWS and KFS. Nature Kenya, KEFRI, ICIPE, cfas, higher institutions (MMUST, MOI Uni, BARATON Uni).
12:16	Felix Cybulla	"I will give the presentation about our organization. You've seen our name before since a village nearby is called Ivakale, but why are we as a German NGO also called Ivakale e.V? This is because our first stove was installed in a household in Ivakale and we wanted to honor this by choosing the name as our official NGO name. In Germany this name works really well, here it can become a little bit confusing sometimes because people think we are from the village. This is just to explain to you, why we are called Ivakale e.V. Here is a picture of our group, as we want you to know who stands behind Ivakale e.V. - this is our small but quite powerful team. What do we do? There is 3 main themes that we are working on: 1) Awareness raising in Germany and in Europe for the general topic of climate change, nature conservation and how this relates on a global scale. We explain to people why it is important to support a project in Kenya and we work on raising this awareness. 2) We do environmental education in schools and we connect that to the first point, awareness raising. We cover topics on a global scale. We go to schools and explain what we are doing here and why this is important for the forest and how this relates to people in German. 3) Raising funds for project activities. We are small and we don't have a personal budget and what we raise is very limited so we apply to bigger organizations for money.
12:27	Asiebela S.	Late arrival introduction

	Hunter	
12:27	Mildred Atamba	<p>I'm going to take you through the pilot project. We are starting with the Kakamega forest. I will say that Kakamega forest is a tropical rainforest of Guinean congolian type. It used to cover the land all the way from west Africa to here. It is a biodiversity hotspot (Mildred continues with the specifics of the forest biodiversity). Challenges, what made us come up with this project? Fuelwood consumption, deforestation, inefficient 3 stone stoves. Wood collection is a physical burden, indoor smoke is harming the health of woman and purchase of wood is costly. The pilot project started in April 2012 it was about the dissemination of stoves, we have already installed 669 stoves in 309 households in a 10km buffer zone around Kakamega rainforest. We get the stoves from the woman groups that make them, we collect the clay from the group even if it is from a far area, then we use bricks or stones on the bottom and lay the clay foundation on top, the real work continues as we compact the clay around the liner, we consult the owner how they want the stove to be in particular (higher or lower) we want to build for you a good stove, we want to install two liners per kitchen, we make a measure using a measuring stick or two hands. After we install the stoves we collect data for the monitoring with Gps and interviews about household size, fuel wood consumption, money spend on fuelwood, etc. These are the main results of the monitoring: People tell us there is a reduction between 40-60% of fuel wood and 50-100 ksh per week are saved. The installation of a Upesi Stove costs 100 ksh per stove, in 3-6 months we go back and do the monitoring. Here is a GIS map of where the liners have been placed with the stove numbers. Thank you for your attention.</p>
12:44	Michael Schwarz	<p>Now we want to talk about the new project. Thank you Mildred for talking about the old project, which was the base for our new project. Nixon Sajita and I will talk together.</p>
	Nixon Sajita	<p>We are starting a new project that will entail the issues we will discuss today. We want to install 100-200 Upesi stoves a month. In total for 8400 ksh to 16800 ksh. We will for sure have funding for the next year as we undergo the gold standards certification process. In case approved, we anticipate a project prolongation for 7 years. If this will be the case, we want to expand education and sensitization activities for local communities.</p>
	Michael Schwarz	<p>Let me add some things, main activity will still be stove installation but we want to upscale the project in the next year to 200 stoves/month. We want to improve the distribution of stoves. We want to get to other areas. We changed the pricing and we now directly pay the technicians for the installation of the stove. The project boundaries are still up for discussion. Now we come to funding. This can be a tricky issue. In the past we were trying to get donations here and there and it was frustrating because scattered money is delaying project goals and activities and limiting our scope of activities. This was the reason we looked into carbon finance. George mentioned carbon finance is a monster but I think this is only half true. You can tame this monster and make it a domestic animal. It is not easy but we will show you the basic principles of carbon finance. There is lots of rumors and misinformation about it. It is a weird idea that money is raised by counting emissions. What are the basic principles?</p>

		<p>(PowerPoint slides are used to better understand the principles of carbon finance and certification under gold standard)</p> <p>human activities are creating emissions, everything is leading to carbon emissions which are causing climate change which in return is a major threat to humankind. Imagine you are a company and that you are producing cars and you want to reduce you carbon emissions you can do so by building filters into your machines, but there are limitations, even if you want to get down to zero emissions, becoming completely carbon free is very hard and in some cases impossible. So people realized that if you come to Africa there is the possibility to reduce more carbon emissions by protecting the forest and avoiding emissions here. This is called carbon offsetting. Please note, that there must be money exchanged so the company pays for the stoves and the implementation and the stoves give back the carbon credits. This is a volunteer market, there is a compliance market but the volunteer market is working better. Does this make sense to you? Do you have clarification questions? Ok, then now I'll introduce the gold standard foundation. They are the controlling unit between the companies and the project. Their job is to ensure the sustainability of the carbon project and auditing organization. They are certifiers of the project. So called verified emission reductions (VERs) are produced by the project. Gold standard is the highest quality of standard on the market right now. We want to fund our project with their rules because we believe in the standard and want to demonstrate that too. But it is not all that easy. Let me show you the certification project cycle and all of the things required under the documentation. We are at the local stakeholder meeting step right now. Only when we finish the complete cycle will we get carbon credits issued which we can sell for further funding of the project. They do not do this for nothing, everything they do costs us money, keep is on the ground and we are the intermediate organization between keep and the gold standard foundation. During the first year it is our job to pre-finance the activities and keep will be responsible for installing stoves. The gold standard foundation will check our reports and send people to see what is happening on the ground. We hope for next year to be awarded the standard if everything goes smoothly. If this is the case, we agreed that Ivakale e.V. Will receive the VERs with which we will be able to continue running the cycle of getting money for carbon credits and then reinvest into keep. This is important to understand. Please note, that this project is not for personal profit, but we are registered as a non-profit organisation i.e. Charity organization. We have to publish our annual budget and we think this is important for transparency reasons and trust in our joint project activities. Do you have any questions? Any points for discussion?</p>
13:16	Nixon Sajita	We can move back to the table and get into discussion? Or take them here?
13:18	Asiebela S. Hunter	I have just a comment. What Michael explained seems complicated and keeping in mind the certification is going for, make sure we keep in mind where we install these stoves. When we install in households that already have gas and electricity then they score lower on their emissions. The first people who went into this business they really got a lot of money, but those that came later on are struggling to survive - that is what is happening here. Then he gave an explanation of the way stoves produce the carbon credits. Not a question, but a comment..

13:27	Kaleb A. Mwendwa	We need to understand the households before we install the stoves. Also we must assess the measuring unit, what is a wood load? Climate change is not a joke, it is a reality. As far as the gold standard goes, we need to get the data right the first time so we can get the certifications. Just like hotels have shifted from the "star"-certification (to become e.g. A 5-star hotel) they now seek the label of being eco-friendly as it is more important to customers/clients. So going with the gold standard as the highest standard is the way to go. People will look and buy for that. Another thing you might want to discuss is the benefits for the stakeholders. Take them to talk to the stove owners and have them talk in their own languages so they can see the benefits themselves. How do we take into consideration the other types of fuel?
13:37	Michael Schwarz	This is exclusive for people on 3 stone stoves and firewood. We wouldn't be able to do this because it will blow up the project. We can't cover 100% of project area with our micro-scale project and we can target this type of fuel only. The household type we target is also the poorest so we feel good about putting them in the focus first.
13:38	Kaleb A. Mwendwa	Are these stoves portable?
13:38	Michael Schwarz	No, they are built into the kitchens permanently.
13:39	George Aimo	It is great to do the sensitization of the project. Gave an example of when they give away things for free and the free ride effect, which is the reason why they started charging a small fee for the trees that they had been given. More trees were planted when they cost money. Have to make sure the stoves are actually being used.
13:42	Michael Schwarz	No need to add to this - but my personal impression is because people are paying for these once they will try the new stove they will be convinced because of the practical cooking practice and other advantages such as that they are more stable and therefore safe to use. Experiences from the past have shown a high interest that is continuously growing. It's also an advantage that people talk to their neighbours and do sensitization work themselves. Yet I agree that we should do sensitization work up front too.
13:45	Kaleb A. Mwendwa	Why don't you put some into schools so the children can talk? Because the children are the ones that have to get the wood when they come home. They are tired from school.
13:45	Michael Schwarz	Yes we are already talked about this, and plan to do so. Also we anticipate a second project for sensitization and education activities in school.
13:47	Kaleb A. Mwendwa	Find ways to educate people where the education will flow by itself, the children will talk.
13:49	Mildred Atamba	When we bring the stoves we don't bring them for free. You have to pay for it, why would you buy something you don't want to use. You don't force someone to change. When we go out and bring stoves in a market place when they come we tell them we brought these liners and they are good. They save time and money. They like and they want them. This aspect of teaching the school children we have brought it to the board, it is there we have factored that. Anytime we have gone in

		a school and talk about the conservation of the forest we talk about the stoves.
13:52	Kaleb A. Mwendwa	There are so many of the children that are working in many different areas if we can get a way to them then because they carry and they are tired, from personal experience. I want everyone to spread this great message all over this country. Cooking on stoves in an important issue.
13:56	Mildred Atamba	You were brought here to help being the message. Take this and we will succeed
13:57	Merceline Likalaba	I have seen them installed and showed us how it was used and how to install it. My chief ordered two on that day. If there is an open forum, people will get the information.
13:57	Peter Musee	I am a producer of stoves and we have been collaborating strongly in the past. Unfortunately I haven't seen our name in this presentation right now.
13:58	Mildred Atamba	We have discussed everyone's part in this presentation, but we've only showed certain people to represent because we can't show everyone to be known
13:59	Michael Schwarz	Thank you Peter, you are a key partner for producing high quality stoves. The woman group is doing a wonderful job. You are not forgotten. We made this presentation to give a brief overview and not to show every individual. You were meant to be under the producers. Also, you are producing a high quality product and we have been working with you in the past and are very happy to continue this collaboration in the future.
14:03	Nixon Sajita	More comments?
14:03	Philip Odhiambo	How can we get your county involved in this? I suggest you set goals for e.g. The year 2025 and anticipate that there will be no more 3 stone stoves used for example. But what is our county vision? How do we engage them? The benefits are critical. For Kakamega county this can be an issue. I can say that for the WWF this is one of the approaches we take. We don't work in Kakamega at the moment but I'm hoping that we can expand our energy mandate and we will find a way to get here. We are doing this in many forests, and we have already started making a county forest bill and we are key players in that. We are telling them. Have a vision! Then we have action plans. How do we accomplish this? This isn't a punishment it's a way to move forward. We do our little things but we have a law from the top.
14:06	Kaleb A. Mwendwa	Thank you that is a very good point. Can you imagine if this thing floated through that program of environmental program?
14:07	Philip Odhiambo	They can also put in a budget for it. We need to engage with the county legislatively. When they are preparing budgets. There is a law that the public has to be involved. But no one is aware and then we complain that they give a lot of money to themselves. We need to start showing up and say "hey the money is now coming down here. Let us go and say that by 2025 no three stone stoves are in use. What is the budget for that?".

14:08	Felix Cybulla	This is very valuable information. As Ivakale e.V. We don't have the position or voice to do this, but we will support and fully back you up with this approach.
14:16	Kaleb A. Mwendwa	Did we talk about the consensus of the boundaries?
14:16	Michael Schwarz	We are very flexible with that. We will only cover a certain area, a certain percentage. We will do only practical aspects. We don't want people to have to travel too much. In all other terms everything is discussable and we want to go where the high risk zones are based on the forester's suggestions.
14:18	George Aimo	What is the target number of households?
14:18	Felix Cybulla	This is two different elements, one being the project boundaries and the other being the number of households. There are more than enough households but we can't cover them all as a micro scale project. For now we have more work than we can take. We are not competitors, we are collaborators with the projects doing similar activities.
14:20	Michael Schwarz	For us it would be easier to stay in one area and cover it 100%. But we are not like this, because we want to spread the project geographically. Micro scale activities can spread by themselves and this is another idea. In practical terms it's not good, more costly and means more effort, but we do it anyways for the reasons of equal distribution and maximum conservation impact. What comes out is a compromise of all these things.
14:22	George Aimo	I think if we want an impact then we want to stay in only certain areas. Concentration should not limit ourselves, but the question is how we are going to distribute with this area. Those are other aspects to think about.
14:24	George Aimo	How do we stop people from still going to the forest and now just selling the extra amount?
14:26	Mildred Atamba	Can I be arrested for using my permit to sell my wood load commercially?
14:26	George Aimo	Yes you can. Permits are for domestic use only.
14:26	Mildred Atamba	Okay, most of the wood is being used by people in their households, and not for selling. Using more energy efficient stoves will reduce the total amount and lead to a reduction of the demand on the market anyways.
14:29	Nixon Sajita	Thanks to the input from Philip from WWF, maybe we can start to form a committee to start pushing an agenda to the county about the "2025 - no more three stone stoves goal"?
14:29	All	In a committee we need to have some other government agencies as well, but yes, let's form a committee now!
14:34	Philip Odhiambo	Explains details of how such a committee can help and how it should operate.
14:38	Nixon Sajita	Suggests to form the committee and asks who would like to be on it: KFS, KWS, KEEP, local administration, Nature Kenya, representative from the environment at the county government, officer at social security services, WWF. Who will coordinate this first meeting?

14:44	Alfred Yakhama	Suggests Nature Kenya to coordinate first meeting.
		<i>Continued discussion and assigning of roles of members of the committee</i>
14:45	Felix Cybulla	I'm going to drop in, we still have some things to discuss and we are already behind in our agenda. First let me say that we are thankful that this initiative is started. We are happy that this has come out of this meeting and I want to emphasize our support of this initiative. Let us get lunch and then figure out how we can continue this discussion after lunch.
		<i>Continued discussion about committee</i>
		<i>Lunch break</i>
15:55	Felix Cybulla	Introduction to feedback round and introduction to categories of sustainability Assessment
15:55	Felix Cybulla	Emphasizes that there has been collaboration in the past with many successes as well as challenges and that there is always room for improvement. No particular answer in this feedback round is expected and all opinions also negative ones should be freely expressed as it is vital for the improvement of the project.
	Felix Cybulla	Introduction of the safeguarding principle "Human Rights" and asks if participants feel that the project respects internationally proclaimed human rights.
15:56	Kaleb A. Mwendwa	I think a positive aspect is the improvement of human health which is a human right. So besides the aspect of energy efficiency, you can defend this project on the basis of human rights.
15:57	Felix Cybulla	Does the project involve involuntary movement? Does it remove cultural heritage?
15:59	Nixon Sajita	I don't think so, because we don't force anyone to give up their three-stone stove. And no one has to move either.
15:59	All	Agree to previous comment. Consensus reached.
15:59	Felix Cybulla	Introduction of the safeguarding principle "Labour Standards"
15:59	Felix Cybulla	How are the people within the project treated. Is there a right to collective bargaining or restrict parities in any way?
15:59	All	No, people are not restricted in any way - consensus reached
16:00	Felix Cybulla	Is anyone forced in our project or do we employ child labour?
16:00	All	No, no one is forced and no child labour is part of this project - consensus reached
16:00	Felix Cybulla	Discriminate against gender or culture? Exploring workers to unsafe working environments?
16:00	All	No one is discriminated in any way - consensus reached
16:00	Felix Cybulla	Does the project provide save working environments?
16:00	Michael Schwarz	Maybe a question also to the stove producers and technicians? Is any part of your work dangerous or unhealthy? And if so, is there a solution we can integrate into the project?
16:01	Peter Musee	No, we have all the technology we need.
16:02	Mildred Atamba	No I don't have any health risk.
16:02	Kaleb A. Mwendwa	Can working boots improve the work because of the sometime rainy conditions that can be hazardous to your health?

16:04	Leonard Muhanga	They can work without these things but their work can get better because of conditions to be comfortable.
16:05	Felix Cybulla	Introduces the third chapter "Environmental protection" and definition of "Precautionary Principle": Does the project take a precaution approach to the environment and health?
16:07	Michael Schwarz	What are potential effects of the project? Can we imagine what might happen because of it in the future? Is there a chance that in three years there will be problems popping up because of the project size or because political conditions change? Would natural disasters affect our project?
16:08	Philip Odhiambo	Where does the clay you use come from?
16:08	Peter Musee	We have certain places we collect the clay. The only problem that we see is that there is sometimes soil erosion where we collect clay. So we ask you to support us and teach us in any way to reduce soil erosion. For example seedling tubes for our tree nursery in order to plant trees where the clay has been harvested and thus go against erosion.
16:11	Felix Cybulla	Let's assume people use less fuelwood and therefore have more time, the worst case that they still go the forest to collect fuelwood to sell on the market.
16:12	Michael Schwarz	Over the long term the market will take care of itself, over the long term
16:13	Philip Odhiambo	Also encouraging people to plant their own wood lot trees
16:14	Michael Schwarz	The KWS also told us in another meeting, that it is important to work with the people in the close proximity of the forest and make them understand the importance of the forest. They themselves will then become protectors of the forest as they don't want others to harm what provides them with their basis for a good life.
16:15	Leonard Muhanga	On a positive point, with that extra time maybe they can do forest patrols and report to the police to keep people from going into the forest. People have more time for other income activities. Children will find more time to study. Another environmental problem is that we are burning a lot of firewood in the kiln (oven in which fresh clay stoves are burnt in order to harden). We might need to use better kilns and plant more trees around those areas to use. Also drying the stoves more before putting them in the kiln to use less wood.
16:17	Michael Schwarz	Is there a way to reduce firewood consumption?
16:18	Peter Musee	The closed dome kiln uses much less wood and we have one of those and the other is open and uses much more firewood

16:20	Ndorosi Kilodi	I'm very happy with the discussion of today and I think the success of this project. Create awareness and work with different departments to look for an alternative way for revenue generation. We need more protected areas around Kakamega to reduce the poaching. We ended up doing the projects but the poaching did not reduce. Yes we build the classrooms and hospitals but we didn't solve the problem of poverty. Very few people are convinced of the projects and didn't get the reduction. So as we try to move forward let's encourage people to plant more trees and community ownership. The people should own the project. For those few remarks I beg to leave early.
16:23	Felix Cybulla	Does the project degrade a protected area? Personally I think it is doing the reverse. Is there any comments?
16:23	All	No, the project is very helpful for the forest - all agree - full consensus.
16:23	Felix Cybulla	The last question deals with corruption. Is there any type of corruption or a problem with corruption that you see?
16:25	Michael Schwarz	Whenever money flows there is always the risk of corruption. But I personally think that transparency is the key. Ivakale e.V. Has a German standard label that also proves we are trustworthy. Furthermore we are registered as a charity and our budget must be publicly available. I hope from our side you trust us and that there are no trust issues on your side. We also think and trust all of you, but we want to see this trust and believe in you all. It would be a great disappointment getting false benefits. But it can happen, as we know and in case this happens, this would mean the immediate end of the project partnership. What are your thoughts?
16:28	Kaleb A. Mwendwa	The demand goes up and a lot of money starts coming in, that's a breeding ground for corruption. We may need to think about the licensing aspect to fight corruption. The solution would be to introduce licensing so you don't have to bribe someone to do a certain service.
16:30	Mildred Atamba	Like drivers sometimes need a license for moving the stoves.
16:32	Philip Odhiambo	In the long term it is going to come up. Issues of standards are coming up and we want them to be extended even to our stove projects.
16:36	Michael Schwarz	Are there issues with the stoves at this point? Within the last 30 years? There are a lot of people making money just on certifying people.
16:37	Philip Odhiambo	We just want to make sure people don't come up making cheap stoves without the right clay and it cracks and other materials. This can be a problem.
16:37	Michael Schwarz	Yes but we just have to be careful that the administration costs don't exceed the project total costs. Just to keep this in mind. By putting more and more burden on the project with e.g. Reporting duties and certification schemes, the project can suffer. We have a limited budgets and I am a bit hesitant of new certifications for e.g. Stoves. I am not afraid, but we have to be careful of these things to not overwhelm the project. The past has shown us, that the stoves already meet the quality standards without a special license.
16:40	Kaleb A. Mwendwa	Licenses are not a risk.

16:40	Michael Schwarz	I disagree, they can be a risk. We have invested a lot of money and we anticipate a long term project in the region for the benefit of the people. If the project fails, we will leave behind many disappointed people.
16:42	Felix Cybulla	From Gold Standard requirements, we have completed the list. Now we can move to the evaluation and general comments on the project. Both positive and/or negative.
16:43	Philip Odhiambo	Thank you so much for bringing people together here today. Sometimes projects fail by just forcing a project and not consulting people first. And going through all these things that could be risks is very valuable. So we are doing a very good meeting in my perspective and I wish you well. From WWF we support this kind of work and we really fight for the small guys. We are actually pushing these cook stoves into others agendas. For example two weeks ago in dar el salem where we brought cook stoves to the agenda.
16:49	Benard Muhalia	We need to create awareness and community mobilization. It is a challenge but not too big. KEEP is working on making this better. To make this project run more smoothly, we need awareness. Thank you for this meeting.
16:51	Kaleb A. Mwendwa	We need some indicators and create a baseline for a good M&E Programme (Monitoring and Evaluation).
16:52	Felix Cybulla	And to add to this point, not only indicators but also a vision that Philip talked about. We will meet at another time to discuss these indicators.
16:53	Merceline Likalaba	I promise I will assist and help to bring your project and the importance of cook stoves to the barasas (rural community meetings for and with the people) stoves. I appreciate you coming and bringing us together, thank you.
16:55	Nixon Sajita	Thank you for coming and it is a challenge for us. We have come up with a work plan at hand. We have some items with which we'll start immediately and some we will start later on. I'm informed the tea will not be there now. There was some miscommunication. I want to invite Michael to make some comments and invite someone to say a word of thanks and a formal prayer. Then we will have a formal tree planting outside.

<p>16:57</p>	<p>Michael Schwarz</p>	<p>Thanks again for coming, we promise to keep your comments into our project design. We will draft a report about this LSC including the minutes of today's meeting. You can review it and send back to us and then we will turn it in to the gold standard foundation for further review. Then we will have another stakeholder feedback round. We will meet again in another form with the reshaped project design. Also for you to see if your comments are taken into consideration.</p> <p>Also I want to use this moment to summarize some main points:</p> <p>a) I think we can agree that all stakeholders want this project to happen as a general agreement. We need to talk more about the details of the buffer zone and where the distribution is going to be exactly.</p> <p>B) Then we agreed on the importance of working closer with schools and install stoves there as an education tool and combine it with education and awareness activities. We take this very seriously and we acknowledge your forward thinking on this point. Thank you.</p> <p>C) We also appreciate the founding of the committee to push the politicians to make laws for stove projects and other projects of that kind. We support it even if we cannot do a lot.</p> <p>D) Also we need to set indicators, has to be cleared.</p> <p>E) very importantly, we want to make sure that everyone is informed and feels well informed that we do a carbon project and that we try to solve the issue of misinformation and common doubts, concerns and conspiracies about such projects. This is very important for us. We don't want to harm the project by a negative image that may arise from a lack of information or misinformation. If there are still concerns after sleeping tonight, please tell us. Stakeholders need to be well informed because we have seen in the past what happens if they are not informed properly. You agreed that Ivakale e.V. Is going to be in charge of the carbon finance and we do our best to bring back as much money into your project here and not our own pockets.</p> <p>F) We will also look into what we can do against the soil degradation and erosion as well as how to enhance working conditions.</p> <p>That was it for my side. Thank you so much KEEP for the facilities, catering and the modern style meeting in this remote area.</p>
<p>17:03</p>	<p>Asiebela S. Hunter</p>	<p>What I have to say is just some points:</p> <p>a) First about corruption. The cause of corruption is me and you. Some people decide to give or receive a gift when they come to someone's place. And this has become a habitat in Kenya. In every department. Just be aware of that. Me personally I dislike corruption. If you avoid giving gifts and receiving gifts then we will together avoid corruption. We are the cause of corruption, let us stop.</p> <p>B) Concerning sustainability, when the donor comes, at least when you are monitoring the project for climate change also find out if the project is helping the people build a foundation.</p> <p>C) The success of this project will depend on your commitment and teamwork. If you say this time you cannot go because of whatever reason.... That is the beginning of failure.</p> <p>Okay I want to say thank you so much to all members of all organisations here, for</p>

		all of your contribution and valuable ideas that you have had. We will take it and use it.
17:08	Dorcas Shisia	Final prayer
17:09		Closure of meeting
		Tea and tree planting

D.2. Summary of the comments received:

>> Please describe the outcome of the meeting, assessment of stakeholders comment, list of participants.

List of participants

Participants list				
Date and time: 14 th of November 2014 at 09:00 am				
Location: KEEP Conservancy Meeting Hall in Isecheno				
Category Code	Name of participant, job/ position in the community	Male/ Female	Organisation (if relevant)	Contact details
D, E, F	Philip Odhiambo (Project Manager Energy & Climate Change & Gold Standard Country Expert)	M	WWF Kenya	podhiambo@wwfkenya.org
D	Mildred Atamba (KEEP Secretary & Kakamega Stove Project Local Coordinator)	F	KEEP	0725912601
D	Benson John Buiya	M	I.C.I.P.E.	0710178771
A, D	Peter Musee	M	Valongji Women Group	0714793225
B	Sheila Mutira	F	Social Service Department	0716563538
D	Alfred Yakhama	M	KEEP	0724784515
D	Dorcas Shisia	F	KEEP	0716777729
B	George Aimo	M	Kenya Forest Service (KFS)	0715771579

B	Ndorosi Kilodi	M	Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS)	0721522073
D	Smith Likare	M	K.R.F.T.	0722886833
D	Patrick Achevi	M	KEEP	0723280368
D	Kaleb A. Mwendwa	M	MMUST (Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology)	0710885829
D	Leonard Muhanga Muhanga	M	Nature Kenya	0724202393
B	Merceline Likalaba	F	Assistant Chief	0720567018
B	Baranabas Memgbim	M	Administration	0701036692
D	Asiebela Hunter	M	Muileshi CFA	0711228203
D	Benard Muhalia	M	KEEP	0714669965
D	Nixon Sajita Sajita	M	KEEP	0716294939
	Michael Schwarz	M	Ivakale e.V.	m.schwarz@ivakale.org
	Felix Cybulla	M	Ivakale e.V.	f.cybulla@ivakale.org
	Alexis Lessard	F	Ivakale e.V.	a.lessard@ivakale.org
	Frauke Klischies	F	Ivakale e.V.	f.klischies@ivakale.org

General feedback concerning the LSC Meeting: Open Forum

participants	Feedback (What did you like about the project? What Did you like about the Meeting? What did you not like?)
Philip Odhiambo	Thank you so much for bringing people together here today. Sometimes projects fail by just forcing a project and not consulting people first. And going through all these things that could be risks is very valuable. So we are doing a very good meeting in my perspective and I wish you well. From WWF we support this kind of work and we really fight for the small guys. We are actually pushing these cook stoves into others agendas. For example two weeks ago in Dar el Salem where we brought cook stoves to the agenda.

Benard Muhalia	We need to create awareness and community mobilization. It is a challenge but not too big. KEEP is working on making this better. To make this project run more smoothly, we need awareness. Thank you for this meeting.
Kaleb A. Mwendwa	We need some indicators and create a baseline for a good M&E Programme (Monitoring and Evaluation).
Merceline Likalaba	I promise I will assist and help to bring your project and the importance of cook stoves to the barasas (rural community meetings for and with the people) stoves. I appreciate you coming and bringing us together, thank you.
Nixon Sajita	thank you for coming and it is a challenge for us. We have come up with a work plan at hand. We have some items with which we'll start immediately and some we will start later on. I'm informed the tea will not be there now. There was some miscommunication. I want to invite Michael to make some comments and invite someone to say a word of thanks and a formal prayer. Then we will have a formal tree planting outside.
Asiebela Hunter	<p>What I have to say is just some points:</p> <p>a) First about corruption. The cause of corruption is me and you. Some people decide to give or receive a gift when they come to someone's place. And this has become a habitat in Kenya. In every department. Just be aware of that. Me personally I dislike corruption. If you avoid giving gifts and receiving gifts then we will together avoid corruption. We are the cause of corruption, let us stop.</p> <p>b) Concerning sustainability, when the donor comes, at least when you are monitoring the project for climate change also find out if the project is helping the people build a foundation.</p> <p>c) The success of this project will depend on your commitment and teamwork. If you say this time you cannot go because of whatever reason.... that is the beginning of failure.</p> <p>Okay I want to say thank you so much to all members of all organisations here, for all of your contribution and valuable ideas that you have had. We will take it and use it.</p>

The evaluation was done in an oral form and all participants were asked for critical feedback during the LSC Meeting. This was due to the fact that many participants wanted to leave the meeting immediately as the anticipated ending time was already exceeded due to the delayed start of the meeting. All feedback is listed above and can be provided as recorded audio files if desired.

D.3 Report on how due account was taken of any comments received and on measures taken to address concerns raised:

>> Please discuss how the stakeholder's comments have been addressed and include the changes to the design of the programme based on their feedback.

Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/ No)?	Explanation (Why? How?)
Don't give away stoves for free as it devaluates the stove.	Y	stoves are not given away for free (gift) but beneficiaries are paying a small (symbolic) fee through paying the travel costs of the technicians (not more than 400 KSH in total)
You should install stoves in schools too, so children will understand the importance of stoves when they grow up and also lobby for stoves within their families since they are the ones that collect wood from the forest and lack time for other activities such as education.	Y	Project will now build big Upesi stoves in schools where KEEP does the environmental education activities. These big stoves <u>are not</u> part of the Gold Standard Project / PDD at hand. Education Activities shall further supported as well through supplying tree seedlings for school woodlots in order to produce own fuel wood.
Involve the local government and ask for official support through setting regional development goals (i.e. no more 3-stone stoves by 2025). Push for according county forest bills and have the government adjust the allocation of money for reaching these goals.	N	Outside of capabilities of Ivakale e.V. During the LSC Meeting, the participants formed a committee that will lobby for these goals. Ivakale e.V. supports this initiative morally and through advice on certain issues if requested and outside of Carbon Project.
Can you provide working boots and working gloves in order to reduce risks when working with the clay and in muddy terrains.	Y	The project has provided working boots and working gloves to stove producers and technicians to enhance safety.
Can you provide support, guidance and resources to prevent local soil degradation and erosion in places where clay is harvested for the production of stoves?	Y	The project will assess the damage and scale of damage on soils in affected locations and propose a plan to reduce erosion (i.e. planting trees and or shrubs). The right measure and species have yet to be assessed.
Is there a way to enhance the kilns (oven in which fresh clay stoves are burnt in order to harden) and make them more efficient and use less fuel wood?	Y	The project cannot provide a new kiln but will seek alternatives to reduce fuel wood consumption or make consumption more sustainable (i.e.

		through local wood lots).
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D.4 Report on the Continuous input / grievance mechanism:

>> 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	Anonymous feedback books are strategically placed in the project region. Locations are: 1) Kenya Forest Service (KFS) Office in Isecheno 2) Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) Buyango 3) KEEP Office in Buyango	Feedback books are chosen as they provide an anonymous way for people to articulate criticism, feedback and/or, wishes and/or ways to improve the project. The books are in place as of June 2015 and locations made public (photographic proof will be delivered to Gold Standard Foundation through Ivakale e.V.). The books will be checked regularly by KEEP staff and feedback communicated back to Ivakale e.V.
Telephone access	Ivakale e.V.: T: +49 (0) 1771979129 Gold Standard: T: +41 (0) 22 788 7080 F: +41 (0) 22 788 7082 Nixon Sajita: F: +254 (0) 716293939 Kenya Wildlife Service (Kakamega Office): T: +254 (0) 202418419 T: +254 (0) 202654658	Almost everyone in the project region owns a mobile phone and coverage is secured by Kenyan phone providers in almost all regions. Phones are regularly used by people to communicate as well as to do payments (through a mobile phone payment service called MPESA). Choosing telephone as a continuous input and/or grievance mechanism is therefore an affordable and easy method. Institutional stakeholders such as the KWS might prefer email as the means for communication although experiences shows that phone calls are a very effective means for communication also with institutional stakeholders.

<p>Internet/email access</p>	<p>info@ivakale.org info@goldstandard.org</p>	<p>With the spread of technology, email access is available in the larger towns and cities such as Kakamega city. Internet cafés (so called cybers) and also printing shops offer internet service and have stationary computers with internet access that many people use regularly. Additionally, the spread of smartphones (mostly fake Asian replica smartphones) has enabled many people in remote areas to also have access to the internet. Experience shows that stakeholders can communicate very well via email. Additionally, thanks to the coverage of mobile internet in the project region, communication/messenger apps such as WhatsApp are a new way of communication combining both phone and internet access that proves to be very successful and effective.</p>
<p>Nominated Independent Mediator (optional)</p>		

All issues identified during the crediting period through any of the Methods shall have a mitigation measure in place that should be added to the monitoring plan.

D.5 Report on stakeholder consultation feedback round:

The continuous stakeholder feedback consists of the following methods:

1. Continuous meetings
2. Round table (at least 4 times a year)
3. Field visits of Ivakale e.V. staff members
4. Emails
5. Phone calls
6. WhatsApp calls and chats
7. Skype calls
8. Grievance books

The first physical stakeholder feedback round meeting was held on April 1st, 2015 at the KEEP Meeting Hall in Buyango.

Over 50 feedback invitation leaflets for this meeting were printed and posted at several strategic, exposed locations in the project area. Invitations were also sent out via email.

The non-technical summary as well as the feedback invitations are written in English as well as in Swahili.

Emails were sent out to the following organizations and individuals:

supporter ngo's

- helio@helio-international.org
- Dean.Thomson@worldvision.com.au
- katrin.harvey@reeep.org
- dnicholson@dc.mercycorps.org

policy makers

- anomambia2002@yahoo.co.uk
- anomambia@nema.go.ke
- dgnema@nema.go.ke
- gwahungu@nema.go.ke
- gwahungu@nema.go.ke
- info@kakamega.go.ke

To foster a continued stakeholder feedback mechanism, information leaflets with contact details are regularly posted as well as so called “Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Books” are laid out as described in Chapter D4.



IVAKALE e.V. – Projects for People, Nature & Environment

Kakamega Environmental Education Program

Blumenröscheweg 10, 07751 JE NA, GERMANY
E-Mail: info@ivakale.org
Web: www.ivakale.org

P.O. BOX 1451-50100, KAKAMEGA
E-Mail: admin@keep-kakamega.or.ke
Web: www.keep-kakamega.or.ke

Kakamega Stove Project: Invitation for Stakeholder Feedback Round (SFR)

Dear Mr./Mrs,

you are hereby kindly invited by *Ivakale e.V.* and the *Kakamega Environmental Education Programme (KEEP)* to attend the **Stakeholder Feedback Round** meeting of our Kakamega Stove project under Gold Standard rules. **The venue takes place on 1st of April 2015 at 10:00 am in the KEEP meeting hall in Buyango.**

The meeting aims to inform all project stakeholders about the state of our project and its progress in the certification process by Gold Standard Foundation. Moreover, we want to listen stakeholders comments and feedback, discuss challenges and possible project modifications.

Your input is important to us. Feel warmly invited.

Transportation costs will be reimbursed and catering will be provided.

*We are looking forward to see you,
With Kind regards,*

Ivakale e.V. & KEEP Management

Figure 16: Invitation letter - Stakeholder Feedback Round



Stakeholder Consultation for the Kakamega Stove Project under Gold Standard Rules



We cordially invite you to provide feedback on the planned activities of the Kakamega Stove Project under Gold Standard Certification for Microscale Projects.

Tunawaalika wapendwa kutoa maoni yenu kuhusu mipango ya kazi ya mradi wa meko wa Kakamega jinsi inavyohitajika na Shirika la kukadiria viwango la Dhahabu kwa miradi midogo modogo.

Information about the planned project activities are provided through the attached non-technical summary. For detailed technical information, please contact Nixon Sajita (chairman KEEP). He can also provide a hardcopy of the Project Design Document (PDD).

Maelezo kuhusu mipangilio ya mradi unaweza kupata kwa hadi ya maelezo yasiyo ya kitalaamu tuliyotoa mbeleni. Au kwa maelezo zaidi wasiliana na Mr. Nixon Sajita (Mwenye kiti wa KEEP) Unaweza pia kupata hadi ya kusoma kuhusu mradi kwake (PDD)

Feedback can be provided to all participating organizations as per contact details below/
Majibu na maelezo yaweza kupatikana kwa wahusika wote kupitia kwa anwani iliyo hapo chini:

Ivakale e.V. as project proponent/ Ivakale e.V. kama waendeshaji wa mradi.

- contact persons: Michael Schwarz or Felix Cybulla
- email: info@ivakale.org
- phone: + 49-163 39 34 809 or +49-177 19 79 129

KEEP as local implementing organization/ KEEP kama wahusika wakuu mashinani.

- contact persons: Nixon Sajita or Caleb Analo
- email: snixon@yahoo.com or calebanalo@gmail.com
- phone: 0721-551 150 or 0716 294 939

Gold Standard Foundation as certifying organization/ Shirika la kukadiria viwango la Dhahabu

- email: info@goldstandard.org
- +41 -22 788 7080

You find feedback (grievance) books for written comments at the following locations:
Unaweza kupata vitabu vya maoni au maelezo kuhusu mradi huu katika ofisi zifuatazo:

- ◇ KEEP Office in Buyangu
- ◇ KWS Office in Buyangu
- ◇ KFS Office in Isecheno

Figure 17: Invitation to provide continues stakeholder feedback (in English and Swahili)

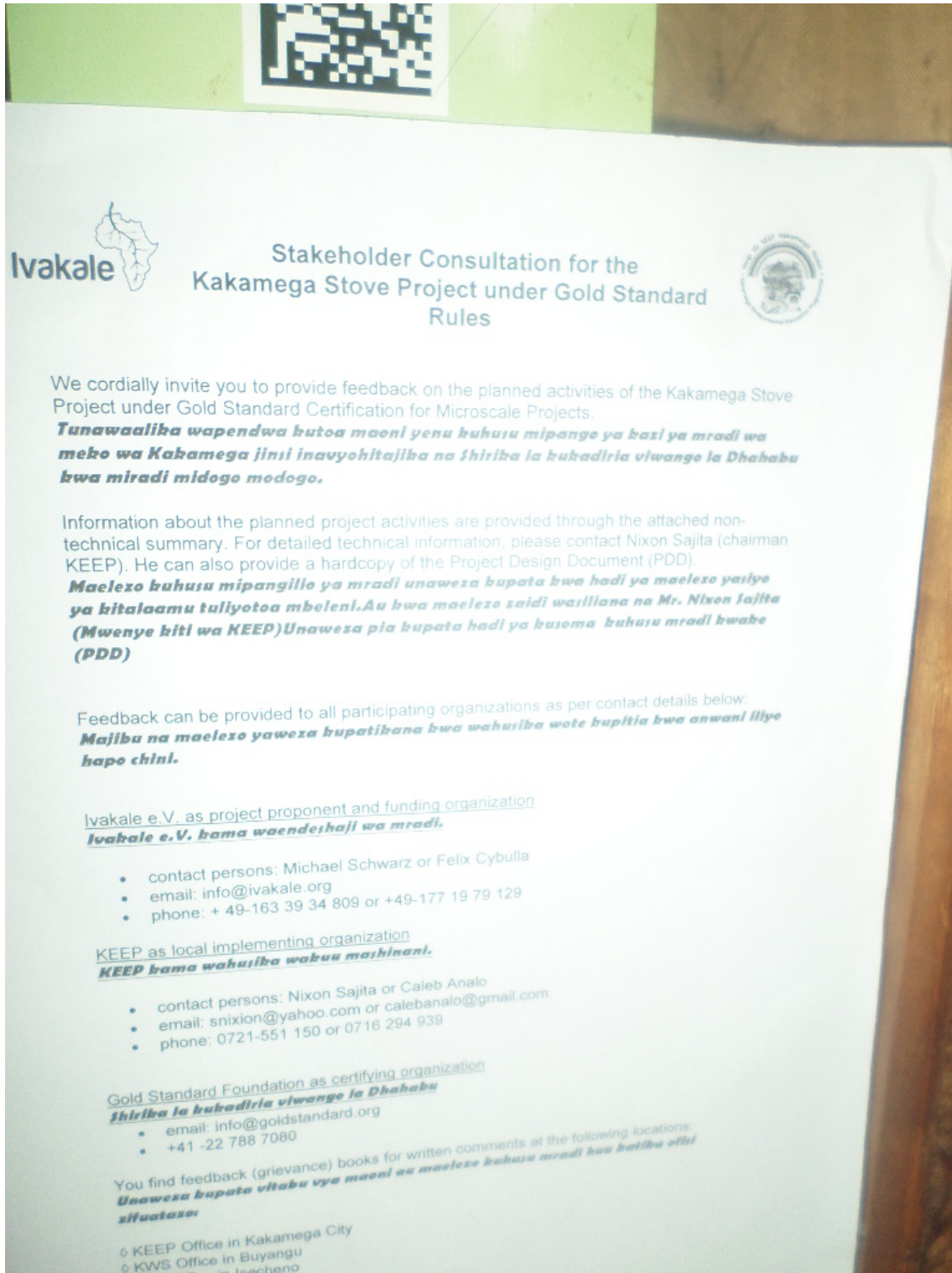


Figure 18: Poster hanging at 50 locations including KWS Office, KFS Office and KEEP Office



STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION FOR THE KAKAMEGA STOVE



PROJECT UNDER GOLD STANDARD RULES

Non-Technical summary for the Kakamega Stove Project under Gold Standard Certification for microscale projects.

Maelezo yasiyo ya kitaluuma kuhusu mradi wa meko wa Kakamega jinsi inavyohitajika na Dhibitisho la viwango la Dhahabu kwa miradi ndogo ndogo

What is the Project about? The project aims to disseminate fuelwood-saving Upesi stoves in the forest adjacent communities around Kakamega, Kibiri, Buyangu and Malava Forests. The initial goal is 1250 Double Upesi Stoves until the end of 2015. Further stoves will be installed until 2021 depending on a successful verification by Gold Standard.

Mradi huu unahusu nini? Mradi wa meko wa Kakamega unajihusisha na uenezaji wa meko (majiko) yanayoweza kuhifadhi kuni kwa kiwango kikubwa sana. Haya meko husambazwa kwa jamii zinoishi kando kando mwa misitu ya Kakamega, Kibiri, Kisere na Malava. Lengo kuu ni kueneza zaidi ya meko 1250 mwaka huu wa 2015 na kufuatia dhibitisho la viwango la Dhahabu, inakisiwa kuendelea kugeza meko haya hadi 2021.

Who manages the project? The Kakamega Stove Project is a joint project of the Germany charity organization "Ivakale eV" and a local NGO "Kakamega Environmental Education Programme" (KEEP). The project will be funded by Ivakale eV through the sale of carbon credits generated by the project. KEEP is the local implementing and managing organization.

Mradi huu unasimamiwa na nani? Huu ni mradi unaosimamiwa na kuendeshwa na shirika la kifadhili kutoka Ujerumani liitwalo Ivakale eV kwa ushirikiano wa karibu sana na Shirika la kijamii liitwalo Kakamega Environmental Education Programme (KEEP). Mradi huu unafadhiliwa na Ivakale eV kupitia kwa uzaji wa alama za carbon credits ambazo zinaendelezwa na mradi. KEEP ni shirika la kijamii linaloendeleza kazi ya mradi huu mashinani.

What are the benefits of the project for beneficiaries, communities, local economy and environment? Upesi stoves save about 50% of fuelwood, hence beneficiaries achieve better living conditions by saving money and time for getting firewood. Health conditions also improves due to the reduction of indoor smoke. The project will generate employment in the region as the stoves are made by local potteries and will be installed by local KEEP staff. The reduced fuelwood usage also decreases the pressure on to the forest as well as on to the

Figure 19: Non-Technical Summary in English and Swahili (Page 1)

associated forests and helps to maintain environmental services of these ecosystems while mitigating climate change.

Manufaa ya mradi huu kwa watakaopata meko, jamii, uchumi na mazingira ni nini? Jiko hili likitumiwa vyema huokoa kuni kwa asilimia 50 hivyo basi kunufaisha wananchi kwa kuwa na maisha bora. Jamii huokoa hata pesa kwa kuwa hutumia kuni chache na mda mfupi kutafuta kuni. Vile vile kuna faida ya kiafya kwa vile matumizi ya jiko hili imehakikishwa kuwa hupunguza kiwango cha moshi jikoni hivyo basi kuongeza na usafi na afya. Katika eneo la mradi, watu wengi watapata ajira. Waundaji na wauzaji watanufaika kwa kupata kazi. Watalaamu wa kuyajenga haya meko kutoka KEEP pia watapata kazi. Ni vyema kujua ya kwamba, tunapunguza kiasi cha matumizi ya kuni, tunapunguza uharibifu wa misitu yetu hivyo basi kujiunga na watalamu wa kimazingira katika vita zidi ya mabadiliko ya anga duniani.

How to get an Upesi Stove? Eligible as potential beneficiaries are all households inside the project boundary which are still using 3-stone stoves. KEEP technicians will come to your home and install the stoves for a strongly reduced price of ksh100 per fire place (200/= per double Upesi Stoves)

Jinsi ya kupata jiko la Upesi la KSP? Jamii yoyote inayoishi karibu na msitu wa Kakamega au maeneo ya mradi na ingali yatumia meko yam awe tatu inahitimu kupata hili jiko la Upesi. Mafundi wa kujenga meko kutoka kwa KEEP wanaweza kukutembelea kwa boma na kujenga jiko hili kwa bei nafuu sana ya ksh100/= kila jiko moja.












What is the Gold Standard Certification? Gold Standard is a non-profit making organization that provides guidelines and consulting in order to make the Kakamega Stove Project eligible as a high quality carbon off-setting project and to ensure ecological, social and environmental sustainability of the project

Dhibitisho la viwango la dhahabu ni nini? Hii ni njia isiyo ya faida inayotoa mwongozo na mashauri ili kufanya mradi huu ufaulu kama mshirika mkuu katika kupunguza mabadiliko ya hali ya anga na kuhakikisha hali ya mazingira, kijamii na kiuchumi vinaendelezwa kwa ustadi bila kudhuru anga letu.

Figure 20: Non-Technical Summary in English and Swahili (Page 2)

Gold Standard- Kakamega Stove Project
Stakeholder Feedback Round (SFR) meeting on 1st April 2015, KEEP meeting hall, Buyango/Kenya

Participants list, page

Code	Name of participant	M/F	Institution/Organisation & position	Contact (tel.no. & email)	Signature
13	Dorcas Slusia	F	KEEP Treasurer	0716277229	
14	Bernard Muhalia	M	KEEP Org - Secretary	bernado.KEEP@onest.com 0714667965	
15	JORG Kuni	F	RWS	0721356287 jkuni@gmail.com	
16	Douglas Itambo	M	Mtactake W.G	0712576121	
17	MILDRED ATAMBA	F	KEEP	0725412601	
18	BONGASE KHWESA	M	KEEP	0722 415 092	
19	SAMUEL OKECH		VISIONFUNDICENTA	0704832296	
20	JARED SAJITA	M	Nature Kenya	0710526502/0733197119	
21	JOSEPH MWANBO	M	Social Services	0729240057	
22	PETRONILLA SHIRIBI	F	KEEP I-GA MANAGER	0721045532	
23	SHADRACK ALIONYA	M	MUNASIO YOUTH POSTERS	0705660914	

STAKEHOLDERS.

Reimbursement list Stakeholder Feedback Round, 1st April 2015, KEEP Buyango

Reimbursement = 500 KSh flatrate + equivalent for public transport (matatu, bodaboda etc.)

Name	Organisation	Location	KSh	
Joel Siale	Nature K.	Kakamega	1,000/-	Joel
Joyce Kuni	K.W.S	Kakamega	1,000/-	Joyce
Jacqueline Ayuka	K.W.S	Kakamega	1,000/-	Joyce
Azevi Humphrey	MMUST	Kakamega	1,000/-	Humphrey
Leonard Muhanga	Nature Kenya	Kakamega	1,000/-	Muhanga
JOSEPH MWANDO	Social services	SHINYALU	1000	Joel



Reimbursement list Stakeholder Feedback Round , 1st April 2015, KEEP Buyango

Reimbursement = 500 KSh flatrate + equivalent for public transport (matatu, bodaboda etc.)

Name	Organisation	Location	KSh	
JACKSON MALIAT	Nature Kenya	Kakamega	700.00	
Penonillah Shimehi	KEEP	Kibiri	900.00	900
Shadrack Atieno	Munasisa Youth	Ilesi	800.00	800
Patrick Achevi	KEEP	IKUYWA	700	700
JARED SAITA	Nature Kenya	Kakamega	700	700
MARI MODANI	Kalungu w.g	Iheho	800/-	800
Douglas Itambo	Mlachake w.g	Iheho	800	800
PETER MUSEE	Kalangi	Iheho	800	800
SAUL I. SHAMBA	KAFEDA	FUVALE	700/-	700
SHITANDIYI, DENIS	KEEP	BUYANKU	500/-	500
JOSEPH MWANDO	Social service	SHINYALU	700	700
BENIAM MUKHIA	KEEP	IRECHEHO	800/-	800
BONFACE KHWESA	K.E.E.P	KIKUYU SHINYALU	800/-	800
SHIGOLI, GERGE	KEEP	ILAMBIRI	800/-	800
MILDRED ATAMBA	KEEP	SHINYALU	800/-	800
Patrick M. Muya	Buyango Asst. Chief	BUYANKU	800	800
Nixon Sigite	K.E.E.P-Chairman	BUYANKU	1000/-	1000
DORCAS SHISIA	KEEP Treasure	KISENO	1000	1000

Figure 21: List of Participants and reimbursement sheets - first physical stakeholder feedback round meeting (April 2015)

Annex 1

CONTACT INFORMATION ON PARTICIPANTS IN THE PROJECT ACTIVITY

Organization:	Ivakale e.V.
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FAX:	
E-Mail:	info@ivakale.org
URL:	www.ivakale.org
Represented by:	Michael Schwarz
Title:	1 st Chair
Salutation:	Mr.
Last Name:	Schwarz
Middle Name:	
First Name:	Michael
Department:	
Mobile:	
Direct FAX:	
Direct tel:	
Personal E-Mail:	m.schwarz@ivakale.org

Annex 2 - Information regarding Public Funding

>> No public funding. See ODA declaration. Hardcopy will be sent to Gold Standard Foundation.