

ANNEX Q – LSC REPORT TEMPLATE

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SECTION A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. 1. Title of the project activity

Title: EcoMakala Virunga Energy Project (GS5391)

Date: 17/06/2017

Version no.: 1.0

A. 2. Project eligibility under the Gold Standard

[See Toolkit 1.2 and Annex C]

Purpose of the project

The EcoMakala Virunga Energy Project is constituted of two components. The first component aims to displace non-renewable biomass used for charcoal production in unimproved traditional kilns by renewable biomass used in improved (more efficient) kilns with end-users of sustainably produced charcoal being households, SMEs or a group of households served by a charcoal market (e.g. charcoal consuming urban areas)¹. The second component consists of the production and dissemination of improved cookstoves (ICS) to households².

Eligibility

Scale of the project activity

The '*sustainable charcoal production/consumption component*' applies CDM methodology AMS-III.BG and follows the SSC threshold for type III project activities³ not exceeding 60,000 t CO₂e per year in any year of the crediting period. If for any reason the emission reductions exceeded the threshold of 60,000 t CO₂e/year, the ER would be capped accordingly at 60,000 t CO₂e/year.

The '*Improved cookstove component*' applies GS methodology TPDDTEC and is implemented as large scale activity, hence there is no energy savings or ER threshold to take into account. TPDDTEC is applicable to micro, small and large scale activities.

Host Country or State

DRC is an eligible host country for Gold Standard certification as it is a Non-Annex I country⁴ according to the UNFCCC. The country of DRC has no cap for GHG emissions.

Type of project activity

¹ This activity is further on in the LSC report referred to as '*sustainable charcoal production/consumption component*'

² This activity is further on in the LSC report referred to as '*Improved cookstove component*'

³ See CDM project standard for project activities, version 01.0, EB93, Annex 4, https://cdm.unfccc.int/filestorage/e/x/t/extfile-20170307130848253-reg_stan04.pdf/reg_stan04.pdf?t=am98b3JkeHd0fDDqcMsCRoSePKzIAjkaokbZ

⁴ http://unfccc.int/parties_and_observers/parties/non_annex_i/items/2833.php

Both components fall under 'energy efficiency' project activities.

As per GS requirement, Annex C, 'project activities must implement measures to reduce energy requirements as compared to the baseline without affecting the level and quality of the services provided (service equivalence). Furthermore, the following principle applies: efficiency measures implemented are considered 'end-use' energy efficiency measures when final end-users of products or services delivered can be clearly identified and therefore are within the project boundaries, and when physical intervention is required at the end-user side. Both emission reductions from direct and indirect energy savings are potentially eligible, i.e. the introduction of measures which directly reduce the use of non-renewable fuels at the point of intervention, or of measures that do not directly reduce the amount of fossil fuels consumed at the point of intervention but lead to a reduction of the amount of an energy intensive product (e.g. fertilizer) used for the delivery of the same non-energy physical goods or services.'

In regards to '*sustainable charcoal production/consumption component*', the use of non-renewable biomass is reduced by displacing non-renewable by renewable biomass for charcoal production in improved kilns compared to traditional kilns in the baseline scenario. Besides, consumers of sustainably produced charcoal will be identified being within the project boundary.

In regards to '*Improved cookstove component*', the introduction of more efficient cookstoves in the cities of Goma, Beni and Butembo reduces the consumption of charcoal compared to the baseline scenario. Again, end-users of the ICS can be clearly identified.

Greenhouse gases

The project activity involves reduction of Carbon Dioxide gas (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and Nitrous oxide (N₂O), all eligible gases under the Gold Standard.

Official Development Assistance (ODA)

According to the GS rules, a project is not eligible for Gold Standard certification if it has received or benefited from ODA under the condition that credits coming out of the project are transferred, directly or indirectly, to the donor country providing ODA assistance. The project has not received any ODA and it is not expected at this stage that it will receive ODA. If the project received ODA contrary to the expectations, it would be ensured that there is no diversion of ODA.

The project has received some funding in the past, however in none of the cases there were any diversion of ODA. The PP will also ensure for the future that there won't be any diversion of ODA. See signed ODA declaration uploaded to the GS registry.

Project timeframe

The project applies for retroactive registration, however not for retroactive crediting. See section A.3 for more details.

Other certification schemes

The project does not claim green or white certificates and does not apply for carbon certification under any other scheme (like CDM or VCS).

Transfer of credit ownership

As per GS requirements, Annex C, 'Activities involving a large amount of small, distributed heating, cooking or electricity generation devices using renewable energy sources shall provide The Gold Standard Foundation with a clear description of the transfer of credits ownership all along the investment chain, and with proof that end-users are aware of and willing to give up their rights on emission reductions'.

Further, as per AMS-III.BG, paragraph 5, 'measures such as contractual agreements shall be implemented to avoid potential double counting because of potential claims of emission reductions by the end users'.

'Sustainable charcoal production/consumption component': All main stakeholders involved in the production, distribution, sale or consumption of sustainably produced charcoal will be communicated by contract or clear written assertion in the transaction paperwork (like e.g. receipts of delivery and/or leaflets and/or labelled charcoal bags alerting end-users to the waiving of carbon rights to PP) about the entity claiming ownership rights on the credits and that they themselves cannot claim for emission reductions from the project.

'Improved cookstove component': A information leaflet ('depliant') handed out to the purchaser of the ICS at the moment of sale provides information about the transfer of carbon credits from the end-user to the project participant. Salesmen/-women and retailers are sensitized to hand out the information leaflet with each cookstove sale explaining to end-users the transfer of carbon credits from the end-user to the project participant.

Biomass eligibility criteria

All criteria as outlined in the CDM methodology AMS-III.BG are followed for the *'Sustainable charcoal production/consumption component'*. For details, see section B.2 of the PDD.

A. 3. Current project status

The document 'GS memo_consideration of carbon revenues_v.1.4' including its supporting documents⁵ mention the key milestones for each of the components.

The project start date for the *'Sustainable charcoal production component'* is defined as 19/09/2015⁶.

Until end of 2016, around 567 tons renewable charcoal has been produced. Though

⁵ All of the documents will be submitted to GS for PFA review and are available to the DOE for validation.

⁶ The project start date of the sustainable charcoal production component is marked as the date when the 1st transport contract was signed for transporting sustainably produced charcoal from COOPAL cooperative to the city of Goma.

carbon revenues have been seriously taken into consideration prior to the project start date (September 2015), PP decided not to claim carbon credits for the previously produced charcoal.

The project start date for the *'Improved cookstove component'* is defined as July 2009⁷.

Until end of 2016, around 70,000 ICS have been sold to households in North Kivu, in particular in the cities of Goma and Beni. Though carbon revenues have been seriously taken into consideration prior to the project start date (July 2009), PP decided not to claim carbon credits for the previously disseminated stoves since those stoves have been sold without unique identification numbers (serial numbers) and the leaflet explaining the use of the ICS and handed out to the households did not contain the carbon waiver, i.e. end-users agreement to transfer all rights on the carbon credits to the PP.

SECTION B. DESIGN OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION PROCESS

B. 1. Design of physical meeting(s)

i. Agenda

Agenda of the Local Stakeholder Consultation of the projects "EcoMakala Energy" and "EcoMakala Reforestation" held in the hotel Mbiza in Goma on the 14th of October 2016:

Time	Topic
08:30	Registration of the participants
09:00 – 09:30	Opening of the meeting and presentation of the participants
09:30 – 10:00	Presentation of the projects "EcoMakala Reforestation" ⁸ and "EcoMakala Energy" ⁹
10:00 – 11:00	Q&A session
11:00 – 11:30	Coffee Break
11:30 – 13:00	Plenary session of "do-no-harm" assessment and focus group sessions of sustainable development impact assessment of the projects "EcoMakala Reforestation" and "EcoMakala Energy" projects
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch

⁷ The project start date of the improved cookstove component is marked as the date when the first 43 ICS were sold in July 2009. However no sales sheet is available for the sales conducted in July 2009 since the ICS were sold during an awareness raising campaign. The first sales sheet of stove sales is available for August 2009. Anyway those stoves as well as all other stoves sold in the follow up years until beginning of 2017 will not be credited since the same have no serial numbers and the transfer of ownership on carbon credits has not been communicated to end-users.

⁸ The project title has been later on changed to 'EcoMakala Virunga Reforestation project'

⁹ The project title has been later on changed to 'EcoMakala Virunga Energy Project'

14:00 – 14:30	Discussion of the continuous input and grievance mechanism and discussion on monitoring the sustainable development indicators of the projects “EcoMakala Reforestation” and “EcoMakala Energy” projects
14:30 – 15:00	Discussion on the outcome of focus group sessions (blind ‘SD Matrix’ exercise)
15:00 – 15:30	Evaluation of the projects and the local stakeholder consultation
15:30 – 16:00	Closure of the meeting

Agenda of the Local Stakeholder Consultation of the projects “EcoMakala Energy” held in the hotel Hotel Jolie Rêve in Butembo on the 7th of December 2016:

Time	Topic
08:30	Registration of the participants
09:00 – 09:30	Opening of the meeting and presentation of the participants
09:30 – 10:00	Presentation of the projects “EcoMakala Reforestation” and “EcoMakala Energy”
10:00 – 10:30	Q&A session
10:30 – 11:00	Coffee Break
11:00 – 12:30	Plenary session of “do-no-harm” assessment and focus group sessions of sustainable development impact assessment of the project “EcoMakala Energy”
12:30 – 13:00	Discussion of the continuous input and grievance mechanism and discussion on monitoring the sustainable development indicators of the projects “EcoMakala Reforestation” and “EcoMakala Energy” projects
13:00 – 14:00	Discussion on the outcome of focus group sessions (blind ‘SD Matrix’ exercise)
14:00 – 14:15	Evaluation of the projects and the local stakeholder consultation
14:15 – 14:30	Closure of the meeting

The original invitations with the agenda in French for both consultations, is given in Annex 3 of this report.

ii. Non-technical summary

NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT « ECOMAKALA ENERGY »

Eastern DRC and more specifically the North Kivu province is the most densely populated region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). More than 90% of the population relies on wood and/or charcoal for their energy needs. The biomass comes mainly from non-sustainable and even illegal sources out of the Virunga National Park (ViNP), to the point that today most of the forest cover around urban areas in the region disappeared.

The actual estimated wood energy needs of the population of the city of Goma represents 1.340.192 m³/year, or about 43.000 to 57.000 ha of well managed exploitable plantations.

Since more than two decades, the World Wildlife Foundation (WWF) promotes various activities in Nord Kivu in order to protect the ViNP and alleviate poverty in the surrounding communities. One of these activities, and probably the most important, is project “EcoMakala”, which aims to improve the charcoal sector in the province of North Kivu while reducing deforestation. For this, three main activities are being implemented: (i) reforestation with fast growing species, (ii) production of improved cookstoves, and (iii) production of sustainable charcoal. The “EcoMakala Energy” project relates to the last two activities, under the modality of energy efficiency and substitution.

Given that efficiency and energy substitution are valuable activities in terms of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, WWF with support of CO2logic, aims to participate in the voluntary carbon market. Accordingly, the chosen certification standard has been the Gold Standard.

Energy efficiency

Moreover, in 2008, WWF conducted tests on seven types of improved cookstoves to select the most efficient ones and to promote their production and distribution. The selected improved cookstoves were tested in the laboratory and in the field and it was found that they significantly reduce charcoal consumption compared to the traditional stove (“Foyer Malgache”). Indeed, laboratory results showed an efficiency of 33% for the improved cookstoves and an efficiency of 15% for the traditional stove.



The sale of improved cookstoves started in 2009 and the project aims to promote 100.000 households in the coming years in North Kivu, particularly in the cities of Goma, Beni and Butembo.

Energy substitution

This component involves the replacement of a non-renewable energy source (charcoal from biomass derived from natural forest) by a renewable energy source (charcoal from biomass from dedicated plantations).

At present, WWF has established more than 6.000 ha of community forest plantations in Nord Kivu, whose maximum potential of sustainable charcoal production from EcoMakala plantations is about 15.000 tons per year. However, the project began in 2015 with 200 tonnes, and aims for a gradual increase over the next four years until reaching at least a production of 7.500 tons of charcoal per year in 2020.



In addition to a contribution to mitigating climate change, the project generates the following socio-economic benefits:

Environmental	
Biodiversity	Deforestation of Virunga park is reduced by the provision of alternative energy wood from plantations outside the park;
Soil	Erosion is reduced on sloping land by afforestation;
Water	The plantations allow to improve the infiltration of water, and so the quality and quantity of water sources
Climate	Microclimate regulation
Social	
Women	Women and children traditionally involved in harvesting timber for charcoal production can use the saved time for other activities. The traditional timber harvesting also poses risks to women and children, as they need to move away far enough into the park, which is a refuge for armed rebel groups.
Security	The charcoal from deforestation is a major source of funding of rebel groups that cause conflicts in the region.
Economical	
Employment	Job creation / Increase in income from the production of improved cookstoves.

The original version in French of the non-technical summary, sent with the invitations, is available in Annex 4 of this report.

Nota Bene: The aim to disseminate 100,000 ICS in total as communicated in the NTS has

been revised in the meantime, the target being now 45,000 ICS/year. The change will be communicated to stakeholders during the SFR.

iii. Invitation tracking table

Invitation tracking table of the Local Stakeholder Consultation of the projects “EcoMakala Energy” and “EcoMakala Reforestation” held in the hotel Mbiza in Goma on the 14th of October 2016:

Category code	Organisation (if relevant)	Name of invitee	Way of invitation	Date of invitation	Confirmation received? Y/N
A	Planter and member of RAPNAV (Association Network for the Protection of the Nature around Virunga) – Tongo (Rutshuru)	Mukoba LUNGERE	Letter and phone	30/09/2016	Y
A	Planter and member of PAEDE (Support Program to the Farmers and Breeders for Endogenous Development) – Bweremana (Masisi)	Fabien KALEFULO	Letter and phone	30/09/2016	Y
A	Planter and member of FOD (Federation of Development Organisations) - Kiwanja (Rutshuru)	Muzuna MUKEZO	Letter and phone	30/09/2016	Y
A	Big Planter Goma	Serge RUBUGA	Letter and phone	30/09/2016	Y
A	Planter and member of CIPSOPA (Intervention Centre for Social Promotion) – Kiwanja (Rutshuru)	Nzanzu KIRI	Letter and phone	30/09/2016	Y
A	Planter and member of APLOTERU (Association of Local Nurseries for the reforestation of Rutshuru) - Rubare	Philippe NDAGAHIRA	Letter and phone	30/09/2016	Y
A	Planter and member of ONDE (Naturalists Organization for the Defense of the	MUNDELE	Letter and phone	30/09/2016	Y

	Environment) - Sake (Masisi)				
A	Planter and member of ACODRI (Community Action for Integrated Development) - Kitshanga (Masisi)	Kujitakiya BUKALOSE	Letter and phone	30/09/2016	Y
A	Planter and member of ADICO (Support to integrated development of the Congo) - Kibumba (Nyiragongo)	Déon MAKOMBER	Letter and phone	30/09/2016	Y
A	Big Planter Masumo (Lubero)	Kambale Isengongo MULERE	Letter and phone	30/09/2016	Y
A	Planter and member of OPERL (Peasant Organization against Rural Exodus) - Kirumba (Lubero)	Kambale MBAFUMOJA	Letter and phone	30/09/2016	Y
A	Planter and member of PDL (Local Development Programme) - Butembo	Pascal MARU	Phone	30/09/2016	Y
A	Planter and member of JEAN (Young people for decent Ecosystems and Sanitation of Nature) - Butembo	Fataki BALOTI	Phone	30/09/2016	Y
A	Planter and member of CENED (Nutritional and Environmental Education Centre for Development) - Kanyabayonga (Lubero)	Heri Kakule VUTSEME	Phone	30/09/2016	Y
A	Planter and member of CICEKI (Complex of Initiatives for Cultivators of Kivu) - Beni	Paluku MUGHONGO	phone	30/09/2016	Y
A	Planter and member of OPEGL (Peasants Organization for the Protection of the Environment of the Great Lakes) - Kasindi (Beni)	Kambale BUKUNDIKA	Phone	30/09/2016	Y

A	Planter and member of CDR (Compassion for the Deprived Rural world) - Kamahigha (Beni)	Bernard Balikwisha KIRIKUMUVI	Letter and phone	30/09/2016	Y
A	Planter and member of PDL (Local Development Programme) - Maboya (Beni)	Joseph Kyalire KYATSINGE	Letter and phone	30/09/2016	Y
A	Stove producer and member of REPROFCA (Producers Network of Improved cookstoves for domestic use) – Goma	Francoise Masika BAKWANAMABA	Letter and phone	30/09/2016	Y
A	Stove producer and member of REPROFCA (Producers Network of Improved cookstoves for domestic use) - Goma	Amsini BAHOSE	Letter and phone	30/09/2016	Y
A	Stove seller and member of REPROFCA (Producers Network of Improved cookstoves for domestic use) – Goma	Olivine MASIKA	Letter and phone	30/09/2016	Y
A	Stove seller and member of REPROFCA (Producers Network of Improved cookstoves for domestic use) – Goma	Claudine KAFIRONGO	letter	30/09/2016	Y
A	Improved cookstove user Goma	Berthe KISANGANI	Letter	30/09/2016	Y
A	Improved cookstove user Goma	Desanges KAVIRA	Letter	30/09/2016	Y
A	Improved cookstove user Goma	Rachel KEMBE	Letter	30/09/2016	Y
A	Traditional stove user Goma	Riziki MWENGESYALI	Letter	30/09/2016	Y

A	Traditional stove user Goma	Lorentine KAVIRA	Letter	30/09/2016	Y
B	Ministry in charge of Energy and Hydraulic Resources	Jeannot Matadi NENGA	Phone and Email	30/09/2016	Y
B	Ministère de l'Env. et Dév. Durable/ National Kinshasa	Bienvenu Liyota NDJOLI	Email	1/10/2016	N
B	Ministère de la Santé Publique Kinshasa	Dr Félix Kabange NUMBI	Phone and Email	1/10/2016	N
B	Ministère en charge de l'agriculture Kinshasa	Addressed to the agriculture ministry (name not specified)	Phone and Email	1/10/2016	N
B	Coordination National REDD Kinshasa	Victor KABENGELE WA KADILU	Email	30/09/2016	N
B	Coordination National REDD Kinshasa	Patrick BISIMWA	Email	30/09/2016	Y
B	Provincial Ministry in charge of Energy and Hydraulic Resources Goma	Prof. Anselme Paluku KITAKYA	Letter and phone	1/10/2016	Y
B	Provincial Ministry ion charge of Public Health Goma	Dr Martial KAMBUMBU	Email and letter	1/10/2016	Y
B	Provincial Ministry in charge of the Environment Goma	Balthazar Kanyamanza MUSABE	letter	30/09/2016	Y
B	Chief of Chiefdoms of Masisi (Bashali)	Sylvestre Bashali NYANGUBA (Bashali)	Phone and letter	30/09/2016	Y
B	Chief of Chiefdoms of Masisi (Bahunde)	Nicolas Kalinda KIBANJA (Bahunde)	Phone and letter	1/10/2016	Y
B	Chief of Chiefdoms of Nyiragongo	MURAIRI	Phone and letter	30/09/2016	Y

B	Chief of Chiefdoms of Rusthuru (Bwisha)	Francis Ndeze NDAYIZEYE	Phone and letter	30/09/2016	Y
B	Chief of Chiefdoms of Rusthuru (Bwito)	Kalekene BUKAVU	Phone and letter	30/09/2016	Y
B	Administrator of Rutshuru Territory	Justin MUKANYA	Phone and letter	30/09/2016	Y
B	Administrator of Masisi Territory	Dieudonné TCHISHIKU	Phone	30/09/2016	Y
B	Administrator of Nyiragongo Territory	Augustin Kazadi YEBONDO	Letter and phone	30/09/2016	Y
B	Provencial Ministry in charge of Gender	Adèle BAZIZANE	Email	30/09/2016	N
B	Administrator of Lubero Territory	Addressed to the administrator of Lubero Territory (name not specified)	Phone and letter	30/09/2016	Y
B	Chief of Chiefdoms of Lubero	Addressed to the chief of chiefdoms of Lubero (name not specified)	phone	30/09/2016	N
B	Provencial Ministry in charge of Agriculture Goma	Christophe NDIBESHE	Phone and letter	30/09/2016	Y
C	DNA	Hans André DJAMBA	Email	30/09/2016	Y
D	REPROFCA (Producers Network of Improved cookstoves for domestic use)	Adeline TSONGO	Letter	30/09/2016	Y
D	PAEDE (Support Program to the Farmers and Breeders for Endogenous Development)	Gervais Munyororo YADE	Letter	30/09/2016	Y
D	FOD (Federation of Development Organisations)	Jerôme TANZI	Letter and phone	30/09/2016	Y

D	ONDE (Naturalists Organization for the Defense of the Environment)	Ami MUHIMA	Letter and phone	30/09/2016	Y
D	JIKO BORA	Jeanne SUMBUSU	phone	30/09/2016	Y
D	Network CREF (Network for the Restoration of Forest Ecosystems)	Alphonse MUHINDO	letter	30/09/2016	Y
D	Coordination of Civil Society	Thomas D'Acquin MUITI	Letter and phone	30/09/2016	Y
D	Coordination of Civil Society	Etienne KAMBALE	phone	30/09/2016	Y
D	COOPAL (Tree Planters Cooperative of Lubero territory)	Malikidogo MULAMO	phone	30/09/2016	Y
D	CACOPROB (Cooperative for the Marketing of Wood Products)	Yenga Yenga WETEMWANI	Letter and phone	30/09/2016	Y
D	COPROMA (Cooperative of Makala Producers)	Samuel SHIRAMBE	Letter and phone	30/09/2016	Y
D	COCOPROBBA (Cooperative for the Commercialization of Wood Products in the Chiefdom of Bashali)	Pierre Fuluko BUUMA	Letter	30/09/2016	Y
D	Groupe Climat	Matthieu LINEKO	Letter and phone	30/09/2016	Y
D	Novacel sprl	Olivier Nkole MUSHIETE	phone	29/9/2016	Y
D	Orbeo	Philippe ROSIER	Email		N
D	University of Florence (Italy) - Department of Agronomy and Land Management	Marco BINDI	Email	30/09/2016	N
D	OGECE (Organisation pour la Gestion de l'Environnement au	Francis USENI	Email	30/09/2016	N

	Congo)				
D	BIODEC sprl (Bioenergy Development Company)	Alain BADJOKO	Email	30/09/2016	N
D	Carbon2green Developments Ltd.	Louis TOURILLON	Email	05/10/2015	N
D	WESD Capital	Georges Bakaly SEMBE	Email	3/10/2016	N
D	Tricorona Carbon Asset Management Pte Ltd.	Moe Moe OO	Email	3/10/2016	N
D	TaiCom sprl	Joseph NKINZO TCHIBO	Email	30/09/2016	N
D	Climate Corporation Emissions Trading GmbH	Manfred STOCKMAYER	Email	3/10/2016	N
D	Vitol S.A.	David FRANSEN	Email	3/10/2016	N
D	Wildlife works	Jeremy T. FREUND	Email	3/10/2016	N
D	Jadora LLC	Donald TUTTLE	Email	3/10/2016	N
D	Fondation Roi Beaudoin	Hervé LISOIR	Email	30/09/2016	Y
D	African Development Bank	Clotilde NGOMBA	Email	30/09/2016	N
D	African Development Bank	Cyrano OMBOLO	Email	30/09/2016	N
D	UNDP (United Nations Development Program)	Taifourou DIALLO	Email	4/10/2016	N
D	Alliance Congolaise pour les Foyers et Combustibles Améliorés	Yvon MUTOMBO	Email	30/09/2016	Y
D	GIZ	Jean-Luc ZUNGULUKA BIBENTYO	Email	4/10/2016	Y
D	NEFCO (Nordic Environment Finance Corporation)	Tina NYBERG	Email	3/10/2016	N
D	Université de Goma – Higher Institute for Rueil Development	Sylvestre KINYATA	Email	3/10/2016	Y

D	Free University of the Great Lakes Countries Goma	Mumbere KIKOLI	Phone	3/10/2016	Y
E	Gold Standard	Pinar OZTURK	Email	3/10/2016	Y
E	Gold Standard	Jacob BOURGEOIS	Email	3/10/2016	Y
F	WWF International	Bella ROSCHER	Email	3/10/2016	Y
F	Helio International	Lajambe O'CONNOR	Email	3/10/2016	N
F	Mercy Corps	David NICHOLSON	Email	3/10/2016	Y
F	World Vision Australia	Dr. Dean C THOMSON	Email	3/10/2016	Y
F	REEEP	Katrin HARVEY	Email	3/10/2016	Y
F	Care International	Kit (Christopher) VAUGHAN	Email	3/10/2016	Y
F	Development Alternatives	Ashok KHOSLA	Email	3/10/2016	Y
F	HIVOS	Harry CLEMENS	Email	3/10/2016	N
F	Rainforest Alliance	Julianne BAROODY	Email	3/10/2016	N

Invitation tracking table of the Local Stakeholder Consultation of the projects “EcoMakala Energy” held in the hotel Hotel Jolie Rêve in Butembo on the 7th of December 2016:

Category code	Organisation (if relevant)	Name of invitee	Way of invitation	Date of invitation	Confirmation received? Y/N
A	Réseau JIKO BORA	Jeanne KAVIRA SUMBUSU	Phone call and invitation letter	25/11/2016	Y
A	Artisan	MUHINDO KYAVU Rodrigue	Phone call and invitation letter	25/11/2016	Y
A	Artisan	Lwanzo King	Phone call and invitation letter	25/11/2016	Y
A		Kasereka Mwanamolo	Phone call and invitation letter	25/11/2016	Y

A	Stove user	Kambale Amisi	Phone call and invitation letter	25/11/2016	Y
A		KAVUSA ARSENE	Phone call and invitation letter	25/11/2016	Y
A		Gorba Mutoka	Phone call and invitation letter	25/11/2016	Y
A	Artisan Traditional Cookstove	MBUSA MUSEMA	Phone call and invitation letter	25/11/2016	Y
A	Grower	Kasemengo Amboise	Phone call and invitation letter	25/11/2016	Y
A	Grower	Kambale KAMBESA Aselme	Phone call and invitation letter	25/11/2016	Y
A	Stove user	Katembo Mwimbira	Phone call and invitation letter	25/11/2016	Y
A	Stove user	KAVIRA MAOMBI	Phone call and invitation letter	25/11/2016	Y
A	Stove user	KASOKI KITIRI	Phone call and invitation letter	25/11/2016	Y
A	Grower	KASEREKA KINSOIR	Phone call and invitation letter	25/11/2016	Y
B	Municipality Kimemi of the city of Butembo - Environment	KASEREKA KAVAKWA	Invitation letter	25/11/2016	Y
B	Municipality Vulamba of the city of Butembo - Environment	HANGI KATAKA NZEREKA	Phone call and invitation letter	25/11/2016	Y
B	Mayor of the city of Butembo	SIKULY'UVASAK A MAKALA	Invitation letter	25/11/2016	Y
B	Mayor of the municipality of Kimeni of the city of Butembo	BWAMBALE Gilbert	Invitation letter	25/11/2016	Y
B	Mayor of the municipality of Bulamba of the city of Butembo	SIVYAGHENDER A MULONDI Cyprien	Invitation letter	25/11/2016	Y

B	Mayor of the municipality of Bulengera of the city of Butembo	KATUNDIRA NDENGONGE	Invitation letter	25/11/2016	Y
B	Provincial Ministry of Energy	Anselme Kitakya	Invitation letter	25/11/2016	N
B	Provincial Ministry of Environment	Balthazard Kanyamanza	Invitation letter	25/11/2016	N
B	Provincial Ministry of Public Health	Dr Kambumbu Martial	Invitation letter	25/11/2016	N
C	Designated National Authority (National Ministry of Environment)	Hans André DJAMBA	Mail	25/11/2016	N
D	APO (Association of Agro-Pastoral Promotion in Oicha)	YALALA KIHAMBU Jophet	Phone call and invitation letter	25/11/2016	Y
D	AFB (Association of tinsmiths of Beni)	PALUKU MUSUBAO PAMUS	Phone call and invitation letter	25/11/2016	Y
D	ANAB (Friends of the nature of Beni)	KASWERA NONO	Phone call and invitation letter	25/11/2016	Y
D	AMEDEP (Evangelical Mother Association for Sustainable Development and Peace)	JULENNE BAOFE NGESE	Phone call and invitation letter	25/11/2016	Y
D	Consultant indépendant	Aselme Vwambale	Phone call and invitation letter	25/11/2016	Y
D	ADEPRA (Association of ember depots in the town of Butembo)	KAHINDO ROSA	Phone call and invitation letter	25/11/2016	Y
D	ADEPRA (Association of ember depots in the town of Butembo)	KAVIRA VIVIANE	Phone call and invitation letter	25/11/2016	Y
D	GROUPE-FOVER (Economic Interest Group of Suppliers and sellers of	MASIKA MWENGESYALI Eliza	Phone call and invitation letter	25/11/2016	Y

	embers)				
D	GROUPE-FOVER (Economic Interest Group of Suppliers and sellers of embers)	KAMBALE TASIVUWE Joseph	Phone call and invitation letter	25/11/2016	Y
D	JEAN (Young people for decent Ecosystems and Sanitation of Nature)	KASWERA KAMBERE	Phone call and invitation letter	25/11/2016	Y
D	JEAN (Young people for decent Ecosystems and Sanitation of Nature)	Gervais PALUKU LWENGYA	Phone call and invitation letter	25/11/2016	Y
D	PDL (Local Development Program)	LWANGA KIVO SALAMU	Phone call and invitation letter	25/11/2016	Y
D	VECO (Islands of Peace – Country Office)	Fabrice Maghulu	Phone call and invitation letter	25/11/2016	Y
D	Coordination of civil society	Abbé MALONGA Téléspore	Phone call and invitation letter	25/11/2016	Y
D	Coordinator of REC (Restoration of the Environment)	KAMBALE SAVAVI BAHATI	Phone call and invitation letter	25/11/2016	Y
D	President de PDL (Local Development Program)	KAKULE MARU	Phone call and invitation letter	25/11/2016	Y
E	Gold Standard	Pinar Ozturk	Mail	30/11/2016	N
E	Gold Standard	Jacob Bourgeois	Mail	30/11/2016	N
F	WWF International	Roscher Bella	Mail	30/11/2016	N
F	Helio International	O'Connor- Lajambe	Mail	1/12/2016	N
F	Mercy Corps	David Nicholson	Mail	30/11/2016	N
F	World Vision Australia	Dr. Dean C Thomson	Mail	30/11/2016	N
F	REEEP	Harvey Katrin	Mail	30/11/2016	N

Cat. A: planters, stove producers, stove sellers and stove users who are involved in the project were invited equally selected from of all territories within the project boundaries. Some stove users were also representing the Producers Network of Improved cookstoves for domestic use involved in the project

Cat B.: (i) provincial authorities related to the activity (like ministries in charge of energy, environment and sustainable development, health and agriculture); (ii) national REDD coordination; (iii) local administrative and traditional authorities of the territories within the project boundary

Cat C: DNA of host country

Cat D: (i) local cooperatives of territories within the project boundary involved in the production of stoves and in the value chain of EcoMakala: tree planters, Makala producers and marketing of wood products like EcoMakala (ii) local NGO's involved in local development and more specifically in reforestation activities; (iii) representatives of civil society; (iv) other carbon project developers active in the host country; (v) research institutes; (vi) international development organisations;

Cat E: Gold Standard Regional Manager

Cat F: International Gold Standard NGO Supporters and Gold Standard NGO Supporters located in the host country of the project

As shown above, a broad range of stakeholders representing the different categories were invited for the LSC meeting. It was ensured that also women and stakeholders of different ages participated in the LSC meeting.

Different media, like radio announcements, newspaper add, phone calls, personal invitation letters and Email invitations were used to invite stakeholders. For some of the stakeholders travel expenses were paid. See supporting documentation attached.

iv. Text of individual invitations

Individual invitations for the LSC carried out in Goma have been sent by Email between 30th of September 2016 and 04th of October 2016 and for the LSC carried out in Butembo between on 25th November 2016 and 01th December 2016. Individual invitations have also been provided by letters to institutional stakeholders, or verbally when the stakeholders had no access to internet.

Screenshot of the invitation sent by email:



Mon 03/10/2016 12:07

Thierry Lusenge

Invitation: Stakeholder consultation workshop

To carbonproject@vitol.com

Cc Gregory Claessens; Herman Noppen

Message

invitation_David_FRANSEN.PDF

Non technical summary_EcoMakala_Energy_final.pdf

Non technical summary_EcoMakala_Reforestation_final.pdf

Dear David,

On behalf of WWF DRC and CO2logic, I am pleased to invite you to the stakeholder consultation workshop that will be held in Goma (Eastern DRC) on 14th of October.

Please find attached the no Technical summary of the two projects for further informations. Should you have any question don't hesitate to get back to me.

Kind Regards,
Thierry L

Sustainable Energy Program

Local stakeholder consultation of the projects « EcoMakala Reforestation » et « EcoMakala Energy »

INVITATION

Excellency, Mrs, Mr,

Initiated by WWF in eastern DRC in late 2007 and 2009 respectively, the projects "EcoMakala Reforestation" and "EcoMakala Energy" aim to increase the supply of wood energy fuel in the form of sustainable charcoal and to reduce the consumption of charcoal in large urban centres in order to reduce the deforestation in the Virunga National Park.

These initiatives of reforestation, production and marketing of improved cookstoves in large urban centres and production of sustainable wood charcoal replacing charcoal produced from unsustainable wood sources are alternatives to the illegal exploitation of wood fuels in natural forests.

WWF with the support of CO2logic intends to generate carbon credits from Gold Standard projects "EcoMakala Reforestation" and "EcoMakala Energy" in order to have the financial means to sustain the actions in the projects on the long-term.

In the context of the Gold Standard certification process WWF organizes a local stakeholder consultation to which you are invited to receive feedback and an idea of the impact of projects "EcoMakala Reforestation" and "EcoMakala Energy". The local stakeholder consultation will take place on **October 14, 2016**, in the great hall of the Hotel Mbiza in **Goma**, in Northern Province -Kivu.

The consultation will have the following agenda:

- Opening of the consultation
- Presentation of the participants
- Presentation of the projects
- Questions & Answers
- Discussion on the evolution of the projects, « do-no-harm » assessment and evaluation of the

socio-economic and environmental impacts

- Discussion on continuous input & grievance mechanism
- Monitoring of the sustainable development indicators
- Evaluation of the projects and the consultation
- Closure of the consultation

Kindly confirm your participation by filling out the reply form attached, and return it no later than October 5, 2016 by email at Gmunganga@wwfdrc.org. Travel and accommodation expenses will be covered by your organization.

If you can't attend the workshop, please send your comments on the non-technical summary notes attached to this invitation before October 13, 2016 by email to the following addresses: gregory.claessens@wwf.be, [Tlusenge @ wwfdrc .org](mailto:Tlusenge@wwfdrc.org), herman@co2logic.com.

We thank you in advance for your availability.

Thierry Lusenge

Head of Sustainable Energy Program

The invitation in French is available in Annex 3 of this report.

v. Text of public invitations

A public invitation was published in the local newspaper Kivu-Safari on 25th November 2016 for the Local Stakeholder Consultation to be carried out on 7th of December 2016 in Butembo:

ANNONCE



WWF *for a living planet*[®]





Le programme Energie Durable de WWF RDC avec le support de CO2logic, organise un atelier de consultation locale de parties prenantes de son projet « EcoMakala Energie », dans l'intention de générer des crédits carbone Gold Standard.

Date : Mercredi, 07 Décembre 2016

Heure : de 8h30 à 14h30

Lieu : Hôtel Joli rêve, Butembo, Nord-Kivu

Agenda de la consultation :

- Présentation des projets
- Jeux de questions-réponses sur les projets
- Discussion sur l'évolution des projets, évaluation « do-no-harm » et évaluation de l'impact des projets sur le développement durable
 - Discussion sur le mécanisme de réclamation et de contribution
 - Discussion sur le suivi des indicateurs de développement durable
- Evaluation des projets et de l'atelier
- Clôture de la consultation.

Si vous manifestez l'intérêt dans la participation et pour plus d'informations, contacter Mme. Consolée à l'adresse ou au numéro suivant: Ckavira@wwfrc.org, +243 971291098.

The global page of the newspaper is available in Annex 6 of this report.

As no local newspapers are available in Goma, no newspaper announcements could be published for the Local Stakeholder Consultation of 14th of October 2016 in Goma.

Radio announcements

Several radio announcements for the two local stakeholder consultations have been broadcasted on local radios:

Local Stakeholder Consultation in Goma:

- 10 radio announcements on the local radio "Radio Kivu" between 3th and 14th of October 2016

Local Stakeholder Consultation in Butembo:

- 4 radio announcements on the local radio "Radio Moto Butembo-Béni" between 30th of November 2016 and 6th of December 2016
- 6 radio announcements on the local radio "Radio Tele Victoire Horizon" between 30th

of November 2016 and 6th of November 2016

Invoices for the broadcast of these radio announcements can be found in Annex 7 of this report

B. 2. Description of other consultation methods used

If invitees were unable to attend the physical meeting, they were able to transmit their questions or observations on the non-technical summary through Email or phone.

SECTION C. CONSULTATION PROCESS

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

i. List of participants

[See Toolkit 2.6.1 and Annex J]

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

Participants list				
Date and time: 14th of October 2016 at 8.30				
Location: Hotel Mbiza / Goma RDC				
Category Code	Name of participant, job/ position in the community	Male/ Female	Signature	Organisation (if relevant)
A	LUNGERE Mukomba Planter and member of RAPNAV – Tongo (Rutshuru)	M	See original participants list for signatures	RAPNAV (Association Network for the Protection of the Nature around Virunga)
A	ISENGINGO Kambale Planter	M		
A	MUMBERE Kataliko Planter and member of PDL	M		PDL (Local Development Program)
A	MUHINDO Muzuna Planter and member	M		FOD (Federation of Development Organisations)

	of FOD			
A	PALUKU MUGUNDO Luc Planter and member of CICEKI	M		CICEKI (Complex of Initiatives for Cultivators of Kivu)
A	KAKULE Maru Planter and member of PDL	M		PDL (Local Development Program)
A	BASHALI Bokalos	M		ACODRI (Community Action for Integrated Development)
A	KAHINDO Adeline End-user of improved cookstoves and President of REPROFCA	F		REPROFCA (Producers Network of Improved Cookstoves for domestic use)
A	MAKOMBO Deo Planter and Chief of ADICO	M		ADICO (Support to integrated development of the Congo)
A	MASIKA Olivine End-user of improved cookstoves and Vice- President of REPROFCA	F		REPROFCA (Producers Network of Improved Cookstoves for domestic use)
A	MASIKA Bakwanamah End-user of improved cookstoves and member of REPROFCA	F		REPROFCA (Producers Network of Improved Cookstoves for domestic use)
A	RIZIKI Mwendasyali End-user of improved cookstoves	F		
A	TSONGO Deborah End-user of improved cookstoves and member of REPROFCA	F		REPROFCA (Producers Network of Improved Cookstoves for domestic use)

A	KALEPFULO Fabien Planter and member of PAEDE Masisi	M		PAEDE (Support Program to the Farmers and Breeders for Endogenous Development)
A	NTANGAHIRA Philippe Planter and member of APLOTERU Rutshuru	M		APLOTERU (Association of Local Nurseries for the reforestation of Rutshuru)
A	BALOTI Fataki Planter and member of JEAN - Butembo	M		JEAN (Young people for decent Ecosystems and Sanitation of Nature)
A	MBAFUMOJA Kambale Planter and member of OPERL - Lubero	M		OPERL (Peasant Organization against Rural Exodus)
A	BUKUNDIKA Kambale Planter and member of OPEGL - Beni	M		OPEGL (Peasants Organization for the Protection of the Environment of the Great Lakes)
A	PALUKU Henri Planter and member of CENED - Lubero	M		CENED (Nutritional and Environmental Education Centre for Development)
A	MODOGO Muthembwi Producer	M		
B	BOMBELE LIAMA Glodi Responsible of studies	M		Green Climate Fund DRC
B	MUKANYA Justin Administrator of Rutshuru Territory	M		Administration of Rutshuru Territory
B	NZONDERO Tumba Head of Division	M		Provincial Ministry in charge of Environment Goma
B	KAMBALE M Herman	M		Provincial Ministry in charge of Agriculture Goma

	Chief of Staff			
B	BATUNDI Kazadi Assistant to the Administrator of Masisi Territory	M		Administration of Masisi Territory
B	BISIMWA Patrick Project Manager	M		Coordination National REDD Kinshasa
B	AMISI Kalonda Administrator of Beni Territory	M		Administration of Beni Territory
B	MWAMI Bashali NY Chief of Chiefdoms of Bashali	M		Chiefdoms of Bashali
B	NDEZE Francis Chief of Chiefdoms of Rusthuru (Bwisha)	M		Chiefdoms of Rusthuru (Bwisha)
B	BOKELE Djoy Administrator of Lubero Territory	M		Administration of Lubero Territory
D	IKUTI Josue	M		ADDC (Sustainable Assistance for the Development of Communities)
D	MULAMO Malikidogo V/President	M		COOPAL (Tree Planters Cooperative of Lubero territory)
D	MAPENDANO David Logistician	M		WWF DRC East
D	WETEMWAMI Michel Manager	M		CACOPROB(Cooperative for the commercialization of forest products)
D	VAN GEIT Mone Project Manager	F		WWF Belgium
D	KASEREKA Archippe	M		WWF DRC East

	Forester			
D	KPETE Gedeon	M		
D	LOSTINE Katiri Researcher	M		Network CREF (Network for the Restoration of Forest Ecosystems)
D	RUSHUKA Martin	M		OJDCN (Youth Organization for the Development and Conservation of Nature)
D	SYALUHA Patrick Journalist	M		B-one TV
D	LAMBALE Mupira Technician	M		CRSN (Natural Sciences Research Center)
D	KASISA Gabriel	M		AJDD (Youth Association for Sustainable Development)
D	RAMAZANI Michel Office administrator	M		DIOBASS (Approach for an Interaction Between Basic Organizations and Other Sources of Knowledge)
D	ZABONA Norbert Technical Director	M		RCC-RDC (Climate Change Network DRC)
D	KASEREKA Kambere Executive Secretary	M		CLDC (Local Committee for Development and Conservation)
D	VWAMBALE Anselme Expert Improved Cookstoves	M		WCS (Wildlife Conservation Society)
D	ZUNGULUKA Jean-Luc Technical Advisor	M		GIZ (Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit)
D	ISHIMWE Isabelle Member	F		PAE (Student support program)
D	MUHINDO Eric Student	M		UNIGOM (University of Goma)

D	MUGISHO Chiza Empoyee	M		FAIDA (Foundation for the Support of Development through Agriculture)
D	NKIKO Toussain Researcher	M		UNIGOM (University of Goma)
D	JACKSON Mahuka Researcher	M		UNIGOM (University of Goma)
D	RUZINGE Grace	F		ISC (Higher Institute for Trade)
D	NABINIBO Jean-Paul Student	M		UNIGOM (University of Goma)
D	ABELI Frank Student	M		UNIGOM (University of Goma)
D	TSONGO Balikwisha Chairman of the Board of Directors	M		CDR Butembo (Compassion for the Deprived Rural world)
D	SHIRAMBERE Samuel Chairman of the Board of Directors	M		COPROMA (Cooperative of Makala Producers)
D	KABISUBA Henriette Assistant Logistics	F		WWF- RDC East
D	MUNGANGA Genthly Community officer	M		WWF- RDC East
D	LINEKO Mathieu President	M		Groupe Climat
D	KAFIRONGO Claudine President	F		AMAVED (Association of commercial Mothers)
D	BAKERETHI Gedeon	M		WWF RDC East

	Responsible for Environmental Education			
D	NTAMIRWA Bienfait Data manager	M		WWF RDC East
D	FULUKO Buuma Chairman of the Board of Directors	M		COCOPROBBA (Cooperative for the Commercialization of Wood Products in the Chiefdom of Bashali)
D	THALER Johann Consultant / Founder	M		mkaarbon safari GmbH
D	YADE Gervais Coordinator	M		PAEDE (Support Program to the Farmers and Breeders for Endogenous Development)
D	LUSENGE Thierry Program Manager	M		WWF RDC East
D	KAVIRA Consolée Project Manager	F		WWF RDC East
D	AMSINI Bahose President	M		CAP (Protestant Welcome Centre)
D	MBUTA Didier Forester	M		WWF RDC East
D	KAMBALE Etienne Assistant rapporteur	M		Coordination of Civil Society North of Kivu
D	AMI MUHIMA Claude Chairman of the Board of Directors	M		ONDE (Naturalists Organization for the Defense of the Environment)
D	TANZI Jerome Coordinator	M		FOD (Federation of Development Organisations)

D	SUMBUSU Jeanne Executive Secretary – Beni	F		JIKO BORA
D	KISANGANI Berthe Secretary – Goma	F		JIKO BORA
D	NOBA Kakwaya Administrative Secretary	M		Provincial Ministry in charge of gender Goma
D	NTAWINEZA Marie M&E Officer	F		WWF RDC East
D	MABILI Papa Gerard Monitoring and Evaluation	M		EPW (Energy for Peace in the World)
D	NYANGI Bernardin Coordinateur / Journalist	M		SORADEC/ RADIO OKAPI
D	SIBANZA Mike Tassy	M		
D	NOPPEN Herman Project Director	M		CO2Logic

Participants list

Date and time: 7th December 2016 at 8.30

Location: Hotel Jolie Rêve / Butembo DRC

Category Code	Name of participant, job/ position in the community	Male/ Female	Signature	Organisation (if relevant)
A	KAHINDO Roza Merchant	F	See original participants list for signatures	
A	KASIVITA Théodosie Improved Cookstove	F		

	user			
A	KAVIRA Viviane Improved Cookstove user	F		
A	KASWERA NONO, Seller of Improved Cookstoves	F		
A	KAKULE MUTOKA, Metal worker	M		
A	MUHINDO MWIMBIRA KATO Metal worker	M		
A	PALUKU MUSUBAO	M		JIKO BORA
A	KAVIRA SUMBUSU	F		JIKO BORA
A	KIHAMBU JAPHET President	M		JIKO BORA
A	KASWERA KAMBERE Grower	F		JEAN (Youth for decent Ecosystems and Sanitation of Nature)
A	KAVIRA MAOMBI, Improved cookstove user	F		
A	KASOKI KITIRI, Improved cookstove user	F		
A	MUHINDO KYAVU, Artisan Improved Cookstoves	F		
A	KAHAMBU MWANGU Improved cookstove user	F		
A	KAMBALE KABEJA Traditional Cookstove User	M		
A	BAOFE NGESI Member	M		JIKO BORA
A	KAKULE KASONDWA Secretary	M		AFABU (Association of blacksmiths and fitters of Butembo)
A	KAMBALE AMISI, Member	M		AFABU (Association of blacksmiths and fitters of Butembo)

A	KASEMENGO AMBROISE President	M		AFABU (Association of blacksmiths and fitters of Butembo)
A	MBUSA MUSEMA, Artisan Traditional Cookstove	M		
A	ANOIRITE MASIKA NDUNGO Seller	F		
A	BETOFE KATUNGU Improved cookstove user	F		
A	LWANZO PALULU King Artisan	M		ADIFANOKI (Craftsmanship and Integrated Craftsmanship of the Improved Cookstoves in North Kivu)
B	ALEXANDRE KITSA, Office manager	M		Urban Division of Energy
B	ZOLOTEKAMATE VYALENGERERA, Coordonateur Urbain	M		ECNDD (Environment, Nature Conservation and Sustainable Development), Ville de Butembo
B	KAMBALE KAFAIDA, Agent	M		ANR (The National Intelligence Agency)
B	K. TERYA AWITE, Head of Division	M		Municipality of Butembo
B	MASINDA PELELEZA Blandine Representative of the Mayor	M		Municipality of Vulamba
B	MUHINDO MATEMBELA, Representative of the Mayor	M		Municipality of Musasa
B	KAHAMBU MUHESI, Representative of the Mayor	M		Municipality of Bulengera
B	HANGI KATAKA N'SEROKA Head of the Environment Department	F		City of Butembo
D	KAKULE Maru Pascal	M		PDL (Local Development

	President			Program)
D	LWANGA KIVO Kalamu, Executive Secretary	M		PDL (Local Development Program)
D	KAMBALE TASIVUWE Joseph Manager	M		FOVEB (Economic Interest Group of Suppliers and sellers of embers)
D	KALENDI MATHE, Teacher / Faculty of Agronomy	M		Catholic University of Graben
D	KAMBALE KAYAMBA, Chargé de Projets	M		CEFEKI (Center for concertation of Women of the Kivu)
D	PALUKU LWENYO, Member	M		JEAN (Youth for decent Ecosystems and Sanitation of Nature)
D	DESIRE WA VYUNZA, Member	M		FODEBA (Forum of Grassroot Organizations in the territory of Beni-Lubero)
D	ALPHONSE PALUKU KIGHOMA Coordinator	M		CEMADI (Center for Management Education for Integrated Development)
D	MUTULIRANO, Jean- Marie Vianney Journalist	M		Radio Moto
D	SAMBO MULIWAVYO, Executive Secretary	F		IFED (Integration of women in development activities)
D	VWAMBALE Anselme Expert of Improved Cookstoves	M		
D	NDALIKO SILWASI, Assistant	M		Official University of Rwenzori
D	MUMBERE MWAMBALANO, Agronomist	M		SYDIP (Trade Union for the Defense of Peasant Interests)
D	MUKOSASENGE Jacques Program Officer	M		ALOPRED (Local Action for the Protection of the Environment and Sustainable Development)
D	KAMBALE KAVOTA, Chef Water and forest	M		ISEVF (Higher Institute of Veterinary and Forestry Agronomic Studies)
D	FATAKI BALOTI , Advisor	M		Civil Society (City of Butembo)

D	MASIKA MWENGESYALI Elisa President	F		FOVEB (Economic Interest Group of Suppliers and sellers of embers)
D	KATAOMBA KASEREKA Vice-Dean / Faculty of Science	M		Official University of Rwenzori
D	KAMBALE SAVANI BAHATI Coordiantor	M		REC (Restoration of the environment)
D	KAMBALE SIVIRI Student	M		ISEAVF (Higher Institute of Veterinary and Forestry Agronomic Studies)
D	BERTIN BAHATI DU YA Journalist	M		Soleil FM
D	ELOGE MUHESA, Forester	M		WWF (World Wildlife Fund)
D	KAVIRA SEMENGO CONSOLEE, Chief of Improved Cookstove Project	F		WWF (World Wildlife Fund)
D	GENTHY MUNGANGA, Responsible for community aspects	M		WWF (World Wildlife Fund)
D	Johann Thaler Consultant / Founder	M		mkaarbon safari GmbH

Comments accompanying Annex 1

81 persons attended the local stakeholder consultation in Goma on the 14th of October with 19% women. The numbers per category are: (i) category A: 20; (ii) category B: 11; and (iii) category D: 50.

The second stakeholder consultation in Butembo on the 7th of December 2016 had 55 participants with 30% women. The numbers per category are: (i) category A: 24; (ii) category B: 8; and (iii) category D: 23.

ii. Evaluation forms

Local Stakeholder Consultation held in Goma on the 14th of October 2016:

Name	Heri PALUKU VUTSEME
What is your impression of the meeting?	Good, but rather scientific

What do you like about the project?	The improved cookstove is economical but costly. Continue to raise awareness to households.
What do you not like about the project?	Nothing to report
Do you have some suggestions to improve the project?	Reinforce capacity and availability of protective equipment for potteries.
Signature	See original form in Annex 2

Name	Toussaint NKIKO
What is your impression of the meeting?	Very beneficial presentation material
What do you like about the project?	Protection of species and biodiversity and reduction of overexploitation of the Virunga National Park
What do you not like about the project?	Insufficiency of protective equipment during the execution of manufacture of improved fireplaces
Do you have some suggestions to improve the project?	There should be more support and more production of improved stoves
Signature	See original form in Annex 2

Name	Josué IKUTI
What is your impression of the meeting?	The atmosphere during the consultation was positive
What do you like about the project?	Increase of the number of associations by 2017.
What do you not like about the project?	Usage of chemicals, harmful noise and light pollution
Do you have some suggestions to improve the project?	Extend projects in the Walikale territory, increase the change in soil fertility and affect biodiversity.
Signature	See original form in Annex 2

Name	Olivier MBINIGABA KAMUZINZI
What is your impression of the meeting?	Good
What do you like about the project?	Reduction of deforestation rate and rational consumption of wood.
What do you not like about the project?	Low dissemination in rural areas
Do you have some suggestions to improve the project?	Strengthening sensitization about the usage of improved cookstove in order to improve appropriation of the technology
Signature	See original form in Annex 2

Local Stakeholder Consultation held in Butembo on the 7th of December 2016:

Name	ALEXANDRE KITSA MWISSA
What is your impression of the meeting?	Interesting meeting with good quality of exchanges and debates, but unfortunately the time was too short.
What do you like about the project?	Easy access to energy due to the affordable price of the improved cookstoves. Reduction of CO2 emissions
What do you not like about the project?	It is important to avoid carrying out the project in a hurry, but rather respecting each stage for the interest of the population of Butembo
Do you have some suggestions to improve the project?	Involvement of local politico-administrative authorities for the successful completion of the project
Signature	See original form in Annex 2
Name	KAMBALE TASIVUZE JOSEPH
What is your impression of the meeting?	WWF remembers the city of Butembo with the aim of helping the population to use the improved cookstoves for the good management of the environment
What do you like about the project?	Wood consumption is reduced and the environment is protected
What do you not like about the project?	N/A
Do you have some suggestions to improve the project?	Promotion of the pellet fuel combustion made of clay, sawdust, embers and water
Signature	See original form in Annex 2

Name	LWANZO PALUKU KING
What is your impression of the meeting?	I thank the organizers very much in the way we have worked
What do you like about the project?	I would like every Bubolese to be able to get the improved cookstove in order to benefit from the project, and that the trainings and workshops are organized to assure good quality of the cookstoves.
What do you not like about the project?	N/A

Do you have some suggestions to improve the project?	Let the project be carried out quickly because our families suffer
Signature	See original form in Annex 2

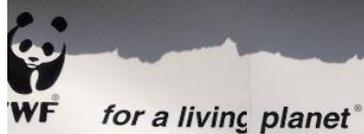
Name	MUHINDO MATEMBELA
What is your impression of the meeting?	Well organized meeting with appropriate methodologies to make participants understand
What do you like about the project?	The Importance of the Workshop in Environmental Development
What do you not like about the project?	Failure to respect time and program
Do you have some suggestions to improve the project?	The process of project validation monitoring and implementation should have any flexibility in order to avoid further delay of sustainable environmental development
Signature	See original form in Annex 2

Comments accompanying Annex 2

In general the comments about the local stakeholder consultation and the project were positive.

C. 2. Pictures from physical meeting(s)

Local stakeholder consultation in Goma on 14th of October 2016



PROJETS « ECOMAKALA REBOISEMENT » ET « ECOMAKALA ENERGIE »

ATELIER DE CONSULTATION LOCALE DES PARTIES PRENANTES

Date : Vendredi, 14 octobre 2016

Lieu : Hôtel Mbiza, Goma, RD Congo





Local stakeholder consultation in Butembo on 7th of December 2016





C. 3. Outcome of consultation process

i. Minutes of physical meeting(s)

Local stakeholder consultation in Goma on the 14th of October 2016

Opening of the meeting

The official opening of the local stakeholder consultation was announced by Mr. Thierry Lusenge, Sustainable Energy Program Manager at the WWF office in Goma. Mr. Lusenge welcomed all participants. Participants included planters, customary leaders, association leaders, local policy makers, manufacturers and users of improved cookstoves, WWF and CO2logic agents, students and researchers, and other interested persons. Afterwards Mr. Herman Noppen, Project Director at CO2logic, which is the project developer of the EcoMakala carbon project, presented the agenda.

Presentation of WWF and CO2logic

The activities of WWF East RDC are focused on (i) environmental education; (ii) support to the Virunga National Park in North Kivu and Itombwe Reserve in South Kivu in close collaboration with ICCN (Congolese Institute for the Conservation of Nature) to conserve biodiversity; and (iii) the fight against deforestation and degradation. CO2logic is an

environmental consulting company based in Brussels assisting companies and organizations to limit their climate impact.

Presentation of the project

The project “EcoMakala” of WWF consists in improving the charcoal sector while reducing deforestation. For this, three main activities are being implemented: (i) reforestation with fast growing species, (ii) production of improved cookstoves, and (iii) production of sustainable charcoal. The “EcoMakala Virunga Energy ” project relates to the last two activities, under the modality of energy efficiency and substitution.

Explanation of the carbon market

Some explanation has been given on how the voluntary carbon markets functions, on the Gold Standard Certification process and on what will be done with the carbon revenues. Some insights has been provided about the upcoming GS version 3.0.

Questions and answers

Following these different presentations, the following question-answers¹⁰ were the subject of fruitful exchanges between the participants.

N°	Question	Answer
1	Is there a project to demarcate the western part of the Virunga National Park?	The demarcation project has been formulated. Nevertheless its implementation is for security reasons not possible.
2	Does WWF have the same objective as Alliance Virunga in terms of energy balance?	Affirmative. With activities outside the Park, the WWF office helps protecting it.
3	How long does it take for a project to benefit from carbon credits?	<p>A project has to follow a pre-defined certification process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Validation: project documents are submitted to Gold Standard and validated against the requirements. It includes the methodology to calculate and monitor the CO2 reductions. - Verification: After validation of the project a monitoring report will be verified which includes information about the CO2 reductions realized through the implementation of sustainable charcoal value chain and usage of improved cookstoves. After successful verification CO2 credits will be issued. The issuance process usually starts earliest 1 year after the start of the project. <p>-The duration of a carbon crediting period is 10 or 3 times 7 years for the energy project.</p>

¹⁰ The local stakeholder consultation in Goma was organized for two interrelated projects: the EcoMakala Virunga Energy EcoMakala Virunga Reforestation project. Only the questions-Answers related at least to the EcoMakala Virunga Energy project are presented.

4	How much must a producer of improved stoves or planter earn? What is their return on carbon investment (discussion on the distribution of profit)? Is there a balance between the companies that emit CO2 and the small planter that protects nature? Where is this small planter placed in the whole project?	<p>1. Returns of carbon credit sales generated by plantations of growers or usage of improved cookstoves already involved in the project will be invested in scaling up the project to other growers that want to adhere to the project or ameliorate the improved cookstoves/EcoMakala value chain. There is no revenue sharing mechanism towards the growers or the improved cookstove artisans as they received already money and/or money from the EcoMakala project. Carbon credit money would be used to fund the upscaling of the project.</p> <p>2. Stove users transfer the right on carbon credit ownership to the project developer when signing the contract. Carbon credits are used to scale up the project (as previously explained), but also to pay transaction costs related to the certification process of the project.</p>
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Discussion on Do-No-Harm assessment

The Do-no-harm assessment has been discussed during a plenary session. All of the safeguarding principles were presented with special attention paid to the following requirements:

- 8. The project provides workers with a safe and healthy work environment and is not complicit in exposing workers to unsafe or unhealthy work environments: Men and women working in improved fireplaces must have protective equipment (ear protection, gloves, etc.)
- 9. The project takes a precautionary approach in regard to environmental challenges and is not complicit in practices contrary to the precautionary principle:
The clay necessary for the production of improved cookstoves may only be supplied from clay quarries with the necessary permissions
- The stakeholders agreed with the DNH principles assessment carried out by the PP.

Blind exercise Sustainable development impact assessment

In preparation of the Blind SD matrix exercise the three categories of sustainable development (environment, social and technological, and economic) were explained with the respective 12 indicators. Afterwards groups were formed to discuss the impacts of the EcoMakala Virunga Energy project on sustainable development. The result of these group discussions were presented to the whole audience. The group results were consolidated and are presented below under "Sustainable Development Assessment".

Discussion of the continuous input and grievance mechanism and monitoring of sustainable development indicators

The different methods of the continuous input and grievance mechanism have been explained during the LSC. The different transparent and continuous communication channels that were proposed to the participants, were (i) a physical grievance note book at the offices of WWF in Goma and Béni; (ii) mobile phone numbers of the project coordinators; (iii) email of the project coordinators. The participants didn't find it necessary to appoint a mediator and agreed with the proposed options.

The importance of monitoring the sustainable development indicators was also explained to the participants and some examples were given. The participants didn't raise any issues or objections.

Closure of the meeting

Before the closure of the meeting feedback was asked to all participants on the local stakeholder consultation as well as on the project through evaluation forms. Feedback can be found in section "Evaluation forms".

Local stakeholder consultation in Butembo on the 7th of December 2016

Opening of the meeting

The official opening of the local stakeholder consultation was announced by Mrs. Consolé Kavira Semengo, Improved Cookstove Project Manager at the WWF office in Goma. Mrs. Semengo welcomed all participants. Participants included planters, customary leaders, association leaders, local policy makers, manufacturers and users of improved cookstoves, WWF and CO2logic agents, students and researchers, and other interested persons. Afterwards Mr. Johann Thaler, representing CO2logic, which is the project developer of the EcoMakala carbon project, presented the agenda.

Presentation of WWF and CO2logic

The activities of WWF East RDC are focused on (i) environmental education; (ii) support to the Virunga National Park in North Kivu and Itombwe Reserve in South Kivu in close collaboration with ICCN (Congolese Institute for the Conservation of Nature) to conserve biodiversity; and (iii) the fight against deforestation and degradation. CO2logic is an environmental consulting company based in Brussels assisting companies and organizations to limit their climate impact.

Presentation of the project

The project "EcoMakala" of WWF consists in improving the charcoal sector while reducing deforestation. For this, three main activities are being implemented: (i) reforestation with fast growing species, (ii) production of improved cookstoves, and (iii) production of sustainable charcoal. The "EcoMakala Virunga Energy" project relates to the last two activities, under the modality of energy efficiency and substitution.

Explanation of the carbon market-

Some explanation has been given on how the voluntary carbon markets functions, on the Gold Standard Certification process and on what will be done with the carbon revenues. Some insights has been provided about the upcoming GS version 3.0.

Questions and answers

Following these different presentations, the following question-answers¹¹ were the subject of fruitful exchanges between the participants.

N°	Questions	Answers
1	More than 10000 ha of plantations have been realised, why only 5000 ha are eligible?	In 2007, when the project started, some components were not taken into account: the distance between the plantation and the water-spring, areas lesser than 0.5 ha, definition of the forest, cover crop, etc. All those components are relevant for a plantation to be eligible.
2	Pellets made of Makala dust are they part of the Ecomakala Energy project?	Explanation was given that the production of pellets might be economical, but is not considered in the scope of the project due to limited sources. Nevertheless Goma Stove is investigating the possibility to invest in a further phase in the production of pellets.
3	Between carbonisation and three stones stove use, what is the most polluting one?	A carbonization kiln will emit more black carbon than a three stone cookstove, but much more persons are exposed to smoke of three stone fire than to carbonization kilns.
4	For those who set an afforestation, what is the ideal period for exploitation?	It all depends on the variety or species, the use, the space, etc. For instance, eucalyptus trees planted at 2mx2m will not provide the cultivation with good output if the cultivation does not start during the third year (thinning out). Different cultivation modes had been provided for a rational management of the plantation: clear cutting and selection cutting, etc.
5	How long is the process before accessing the credit (or until the certification)?	It varies from one adviser or developer to another one and on the type of project: from 18 months to 2,5 years
6	Are there tree species that keep more carbons than others?	All varieties do not keep CO ₂ the same way given that they do not have the same biomass composition (land-based, aerial and underground).
7	How is it possible to benefit from the technical training for the production of WWF improved cookstoves?	Two possibilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WWF intervention in Butembo - Subscription to JIKO BORA network
8	Do all species keep the carbon the same way?	All the varieties do not keep the carbon in the same way given that they do not have the same biomass composition (land-based, aerial and

¹¹ The local stakeholder consultation in Goma was organized for two interrelated projects: the EcoMakala Virunga Energy EcoMakala Virunga Reforestation project. Only the questions-Answers related at least to the EcoMakala Virunga Energy project are presented.

		underground).
9	Does any planted tree produce makala?	Yes, makala or charcoal coming from those varieties do not have the same calorific value. Some trees produce Makala with higher calorific value than others.
10	Are the fixed clay stoves produced in the villages improved cookstoves?	Performances tests can help us decide whether those stoves are improved or not.
11	What's the price per ton of carbons for the two existing markets?	Up until now, the price varies between 4 & 5 US\$. But it all depends on supply and demand as well as the kind of project proposed.
12	Why not training local technicians to develop carbon credit methodologies in order to create local workforce?	To calculate emissions, methodologies already exist (150 to 200) for different kind of projects (agriculture, forestry, etc.). There is no need to further invest in developing other methodologies. Improved cookstoves are just a kind of project. However, for each project, we need local knowledge to help developing the project.
13	Let's imagine that in 2017, we all have access to electricity supply, what will happen to the project?	We do not think that everybody will have electricity access straight away and even the neighbours' countries biggest cities with electricity did not completely stopped with charcoal. As the shift or migration is never being complete or automatic, charcoal will still be in use.
14	Why does the workshop involve the improved cookstove producer?	The workshop involves all stakeholders (improved cookstove producers, sellers, authorities, energy-related services, etc.) because everyone has a role to play in the reduction of CO2 emissions.
15	You talked about two types of market (voluntary and regulatory), why did CO2 logic get involved in the voluntary market?	Regarding the requirements, there is no real difference between the two markets. CO2logic is in touch with a client who is more satisfied with the voluntary market. The most important is to be in touch with the clients and get the credits.
16	Is there a shorter way to obtain the carbon credits?	All project need to be assessed (PDD submission, checking of PDD by an outside qualified auditor, submission of PDD to registration, consulting with stakeholders) and a monitoring report. It all depend on the speed we go through all those steps. In general, it takes more than a year and a half.
17	How to be part of the modern carbonization formation?	The WWF, in the frame of its projects, has already trained several charcoal producers and the training is still ongoing. Training modules are also available.

18	How do we get to vulgarize local varieties?	WWF is thinking about evolving in this way for the upcoming project because several plantation owners already mentioned this need.
19	We use different stoves types with different charcoals types, what is the stove that reduces emissions by 3 tons?	Saying that improved cookstoves reduce emissions by 3 tons/year is not saying that each stove will be reducing emissions by 3 tons/year. It's an average. Some cookstoves are more efficient than others and do reduce by more than 3 tons whereas other are not as performant. For each project, we need to make clear which stoves are included in the project and calculate the average fuel savings and ER.
20	Does a Gold standard certification process for carbonization exist (just like it does for reforestation and improved stoves)?	Yes, the methodology does exist but we did not take carbonization into account. Indeed, in this case, we won't claim credits for the more efficient carbonization process. It's a very complicated process.
21	Butembo inhabitants use both charcoal and firewood. Have you already done an economical study on the use of those two energy sources?	There is no available study and that's one of the reason we are in Butembo. Survey will follow to find out more about it.
22	Have you already done a study on charcoal or firewood consumption?	For the moment we do not have such kind of study. This will be soon realized through a baseline survey study in Butembo.
23	Is there any difference between existing stoves and WWF vulgarized cookstoves?	Yes, WWF ICS are more efficient than existing stoves due to better materials used and a standardized manufacturing process.
24	Is there any difference between the stoves we use here and the WWF vulgarized cookstove?	The existing model vulgarized by IFDC in 2010 and the improved stoves technology is always evolving. Daily improvements are made to existing models. The stoves vulgarized by WWF are more efficient because they have the latest improvements.
25	You talked about using the money coming from the credit, could you tell us the exact amount?	Since 2009, the price for a ton, for the improved stove, varied from 4 to 30\$. For the moment, there is more supply than demand and that means the price drops. It is the supply and demand law. However, if the project is good, we can get up to 6 US\$/ton.
26	In 2004, we learned how to make a cheaply stove out of clay. Today, the stove we can find in the street cost 4 to 5\$. Wouldn't be better to bring projects matching beneficiaries' incomes?	WWF model uses available and accessible materials. However, efficiency comes with a price.

Discussion on Do-No-Harm assessment

The Do-no-harm assessment has been discussed during a plenary session. All of the safeguarding principles were presented with special attention paid to the following requirements:

- 8. The project provides workers with a safe and healthy work environment and is not complicit in exposing workers to unsafe or unhealthy work environments: Men and women working in improved fireplaces must have protective equipment (ear protection, gloves, etc.)
- 9. The project takes a precautionary approach in regard to environmental challenges and is not complicit in practices contrary to the precautionary principle:
The clay necessary for the production of improved cookstoves may only be supplied from clay quarries with the necessary permissions
- The stakeholders agreed with the DNH principles assessment carried out by the PP.

Blind exercise Sustainable development impact assessment

In preparation of the Blind SD matrix exercise the three categories of sustainable development (environment, social and technological, and economic) were explained with the respective 12 indicators. Afterwards groups were formed to discuss the impacts of the EcoMakala Virunga Energy project on sustainable development. The result of these group discussions were presented to the whole audience. The group results were consolidated and are presented below under "Sustainable Development Assessment".

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The different methods of the continuous input and grievance mechanism have been explained during the LSC. The different transparent and continuous communication channels that were proposed to the participants, were (i) a physical grievance note book at the offices of WWF in Goma and Béni; (ii) mobile phone numbers of the project coordinators; (iii) email of the project coordinators. The participants didn't find it necessary to appoint a mediator and agreed with the proposed options.

The importance of monitoring the sustainable development indicators was also explained to the participants and some examples were given. The participants didn't raise any issues or objections.

Closure of the meeting

Before the closure of the meeting feedback was asked to all participants on the local stakeholder consultation as well as on the project through evaluation forms. Feedback can be found in section "Evaluation forms".

ii. Minutes of other consultations

Persons who could not attend the meeting were able to raise questions by mail. The following questions have been received and have been responded accordingly:

Question: Did all 7 tested improved cookstoves have the same thermal efficiency? If not which ones were more effective?

Response: The seven tested improved cookstoves did not have the same thermal efficiency. Users preferred the 3 models (Jiko Nguvu Nyeusi, Jiko Kenya and jiko Punguza) as these models consume less charcoal, emit less smoke and cook fast. The models Jiko Nguvu Nyeusi and Jiko Kenya are improved cookstoves with ceramic insert and with charcoal as combustion fuel, whereas the model Jiko Punguza is a metal and mixed improved cookstove using charcoal and firewood as fuel. Of these three models the users appreciated and preferred the Jiko Nguvu Nyeusi model the most. According efficiency test realized in the laboratories of CREEC in Uganda the Jiko Nguvu nyeusi model has an efficiency of 47-49%, whereas the Jiko Punguza model 23%.

Question: Is the efficiency mentioned in the non-technical summary the average of the 7 tested improved cookstoves or is it the highest efficiency? highest yield?

Response: 33% is the efficiency of a particular improved cookstove named Butembo stove disseminated by IFDC in 2012.

Question: Have you thought about the vulgarization of improved carbonization methods? To reduce also the loss due to the low carbonization rate?

Response: We have been thinking about this. It is the improved carbonization project that WWF has started since 2015 to replace a non-renewable source of energy (charcoal from natural forest biomass) with a renewable source (charcoal from biomass derived from plantations). EcoMakala is sustainable charcoal produced by the co-operatives of charcoal producers trained by WWF in efficient carbonization techniques.

Question: Have you thought about energy alternatives (Biomass Briquettes, Biogas ...)?

Response: We worked already with the ICCN, which was producing briquettes, and WWF supported the production of improved cookstoves adapted to the briquettes. We will now work on biogas and briquettes / pellets within GOMA STOVE Sarl.

Question: The economy of the charcoal by improved cookstoves can be considered an economic advantage also I imagine.

Response: Yes, indeed. The reduction of charcoal consumption can be seen as an economic advantage because the improved cookstove contributes to decreased expenditure related to the purchase of charcoal and as a consequence leads to money savings for the household. There is employment for the improved cookstoves producers within the company GOMA STOVE Sarl which is doing business. In addition improved cookstoves contributes to the reduction of deforestation; to environmental protection; and to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

iii. Assessment of all comments

Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/No)?	Explanation (Why? How?)
Is there a project to demarcate the western part of the Virunga National Park?	N	Not directly related to the project
Does WWF have the same objective as Alliance Virunga in terms of energy balance?	Y	Explanation was given on how the project will contribute to energy savings.
How long does it take for a project to benefit from carbon benefits	Y	Explanation was given on the certification of carbon projects and issuance of credits
Is there a benefit sharing mechanism for the planters from the sales of credits?	Y	Explanation was given that the project already enabled the charcoal and improved cookstove producers to be included in the project. The sales of credits will allow to extend the project to other participants and will also be used to fund for upscaling the project.
More than 10000 ha of plantations have been realised, why only 5000 ha are eligible?	Y	Explanation was given on the eligibility of plantations for carbon credits.
Pellets made of Makala dust are they part of the Ecomakala Energy project?	N	Explanation was given that the production of pellets might be economical, but is not considered in the scope of the project due to limited sources. Nevertheless Goma Stove is investigating the possibility to invest in a further phase in the production of pellets.
Between carbonisation and three stones stove use, what is the most polluting one?	Y	A carbonization kiln will emit more black carbon than a three stone cookstove, but much more persons are exposed to smoke of three stone fire than to carbonization kilns.
For those who set an afforestation, what is the ideal period for exploitation?	Y	Information on harvesting plans included in the project has been provided.
How long is the process before accessing the credit (or until the certification)?	Y	Information on the duration of the certification process has been provided.
Is there tree species that keep more carbons than others?	Y	Information on carbon sequestration of trees has been provided.
How is it possible to benefit from the technical training for the production of	Y	Information on technical trainings has been provided.

WWF improved cookstoves?		
Do all species keep the carbon the same way?	Y	Information on carbon sequestration of trees has been provided.
Does any planted tree produce makala?	Y	Information on charcoal production from different types of tree has been provided.
Are the fixed clay stoves produced in the villages improved cookstoves?	Y	Information on how cookstoves can be classified as improved coosktoves has been provided.
What's the price per ton of charcoal for the two existing markets?	Y	Price indication on charcoal has been provided.
Why not training local technicians to calculate carbon credit in order to create local workforce?	Y	Explanation has been provided that local knowledge are one of the most important success factor for developing a carbon project.
Let's imagine that in 2017, we all have access to electricity supply, what will happen to the project?	Y	Explanation has been given that the need for charcoal will in the near future still be present even if even electrification will take place.
Why does the workshop involve the improved cookstove producer?	Y	Explanation has been given about the role of all actors in the ICS value chain within the project and the necessity of having the opinion of all stakeholder about the project during the LSC.
You talked about two types of market (voluntary and regulatory), why did CO2 logic get involved in the voluntary market?	Y	Explanation has been given about the advantages of the voluntary carbon market.
Is there a shorter way to obtain the carbon credits?	Y	Explanation has been given about the necessary steps for certification of the project.
How to be part of the modern carbonization formation?	Y	Explanation has been given how charcoal producers could be part of the project.
How do we get to vulgarize local varieties?	Y	Explanation has been given that other species are evaluated for usage on plantations in order to decrease the partition of Eucalyptus plantations.
We use different stoves types with different charcoals types, what is the stove that reduces emissions by 3 tons?	Y	Explanation has been given about the efficiency of improved cookstoves.
Does a Gold standard certification process for carbonization exist (just like it does for reforestation and	Y	Explanation has been provided about the methodology that will be used for the fuel switch component of the project.

improved stoves)?		
Butembo inhabitants use both charcoal and firewood. Have you already done an economical study on the use of those two energy sources?	Y	Explanation has been given on how the baseline survey will be organized in Butembo.
Have you already done a study on charcoal or firewood consumption?	Y	Explanation has been given on how the baseline survey will be organized in Butembo.
Is there any difference between existing stoves and WWF vulgarized cookstoves?	Y	Explanation has been given about the differences between the stoves.
Is there any difference between the stoves we use here and the WWF vulgarized cookstove?	Y	Explanation has been given about the differences between the stoves.
You talked about using the money coming from the credit, could you tell us the exact amount?	Y	Explanation about the price per credit has been provided.
In 2004, we learned how to make a cheaply stove out of clay. Today, the stove we can find in the street cost 4 to 5\$. Wouldn't be better to bring projects matching beneficiaries' incomes?	Y	Explanation has been given on how cheap materials have been used to keep the ICS price low.

iv. Revisit sustainability assessment

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

All the questions raised by the stakeholders during the consultation have been discussed with the participants and project developers, and answered. As no major negative comment has been suggested, the sustainable development indicators will not be revisited.

v. Summary of alterations based on comments

The stakeholder's comments did not lead to major changes in the project design; this is probably due to the fact that the project has been designed in partnership with cookstoves producers, resellers and potential users right from the beginning.

SECTION D. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT

D. 1. Own sustainable development assessment

i. 'Do no harm' assessment

Safeguarding principles	Description of relevance to my project	Assessment of my project risks breaching it (low, medium, high)	Mitigation measure
Human rights			
Host country commitments to UN conventions : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; New York, 16 December 1966, DRC accession 1 Nov 1976¹² - International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, New York 16/12/1966, DRC accession DRC accession 1 Nov 1976¹³ 			
1. The project respects internationally proclaimed human rights including dignity, cultural property and uniqueness of indigenous people. The project is not complicit in human Rights abuses.	This project does not violate this principle, as the project does not force people to change cultural habits. In addition participation is completely voluntary and at the same time the PP will not exclude anyone from participation due to gender, race, religion or sexual orientation.	Low	None
2. The project does not involve and is not complicit in involuntary resettlement.	The project does not lead to resettlement, as no communities will need to move due to the development of the project activities.	Low	None
3. The project does not involve and is not complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical	The project is not implemented at any site with critical cultural heritage.	Low	None

¹² https://treaties.un.org/pages/viewdetails.aspx?chapter=4&lang=en&mtdsg_no=iv-3&src=treaty

¹³ https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-4&chapter=4&lang=en

cultural heritage.			
Labour standards			
Host country commitments:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Convention on the Rights of the Child, New York 20/11/1989, date of signature by DRC on 20 Mar 1990¹⁴ - DRC is member of the International Labour Organisation¹⁵ - DRC is involved in the International Programme on the Elimination of Child labour (IPEC)¹⁶ 			
4. The project respects the employees' freedom of association and their right to collective bargaining and is not complicit in restrictions of these freedoms and rights.	All the stakeholders involved in the project are totally free to associate with whomever they want. The stove and charcoal producers, and resellers are independent and so have the right of association.	Low	None
5. The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labour.	WWF-DRC and CO2logic are not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labour, and the other stakeholders (like e.g. stove and charcoal producers and resellers) involved in the project are independent and participate voluntarily.	Low	None
6. The project does not employ and is not complicit in any form of child labour.	<p>The enterprise responsible for the production of ICS, Goma Stove Sarl (and any other enterprise to be founded in future), does according to its Enterprise Regulations not hire workforce younger than 18 years.</p> <p>In regards to charcoal production, a clause in the contract between cooperatives and charcoal producers is included prohibiting child labor in charcoal production activities.</p>	Low	None
7. The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or any	ICS and Ecomakala are equally accessible to any communities, and does not involve any form of discrimination based on gender, race, religion, or sexual orientation.	Low	None

¹⁴ https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=IND&mtdsg_no=IV-11&chapter=4&lang=en

¹⁵ <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/relm/country.htm>

¹⁶ <http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Regionsandcountries/Africa/DemocraticRepublicoftheCongo/lang--en/index.htm>

other basis.	Further, contracting of any staff (like e.g. in the ICS workshop) does not involve any form of discrimination.		
8. The project provides workers with a safe and healthy work environment and is not complicit in exposing workers to unsafe or unhealthy work environments.	<p>The workers who are involved in working with metal parts of the ICS can be exposed to cutting damages and all staff in the ICS workshop are also exposed to a noisy work environment.</p> <p>Charcoal producers are exposed to heat when producing the charcoal.</p>	Medium	Personal protective equipment (PPE) like overalls, boots, gloves, ear protection against noise, nose cover) and security kits will be provided to charcoal producers and staff involved in manufacturing of ICS.
Environmental protection			
9. The project takes a precautionary approach in regard to environmental challenges and is not complicit in practices contrary to the precautionary principle.	<p>The project does not lead to any harmful effect to the environment or human health. Contrary, the use of the ICS and the renewable charcoal allow a decrease in non-renewable biomass consumption, and so a lower pressure on the Virunga National Park; as well as a decrease of the emissions of particulate matters that are toxic for human health.</p> <p>The clay used for the production of the ICS is extracted from a site with the necessary environmental permit.</p>	Low	None
10. The project does not involve and is not complicit in significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitat, including those that are (a) legally protected, (b) officially proposed for protection, (c) identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation value, or (d) recognized as protected by traditional local communities.	<p>By promoting the use of ICS and renewable charcoal, the project helps to decrease the pressure on the Virunga National Park, and so helps diminish the degradation of natural habitat.</p> <p>Moreover, all clay is sourced from extraction sites with the necessary permits and the ICS workshops are situated in the urban area of Goma and Beni, and so do not threaten any natural habitat.</p>	Low	None

Anti-corruption			
11. The project does not involve and is not complicit in corruption.	<p>As stated in the Corruption Perceptions Index 2016, DRC remains among the list of countries subject to corruption, with a rank of 159 on 176 (where 1 is the country with the lower corruption perception index). As the project generates revenues, it is plausible that these revenues could eventually be submitted to corruption.</p> <p>WWF has developed a policy of prevention and investigation for fraud and corruption, which has to be signed by each staff member (see document 'Fraud and Corruption – Confirmation of commitment staff 2013 English version' available upon request). Further each staff member has to sign a 'Conflict of Interest' declaration (see document 'formulaire de Conflit d'Interet' available upon request), hence it is ensured that employees commit themselves not to be involved and not to be complicit in corruption. Besides, each of the staff members has access to a denunciation phone number, which can be called at any time if there is a suspicion of corruption and/or fraud.</p>	Low	None
Additional relevant critical issues for my project type	Description of relevance to my project	Assessment of relevance to my project (low, medium, high)	Mitigation measure
None	N/A	N/A	N/A

ii. Sustainable development matrix

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
Gold Standard indicators of sustainable development	If relevant, copy mitigation measure from 'Do No Harm' assessment, and include mitigation measure used to neutralise a score of '-'	<p>Check www.undp.org/mdg and www.mdgmonitor.org</p> <p>Describe how your indicator is related to local MDG goals</p>	Defined by project developer	<p><u>Negative impact:</u> score '-' in case negative impact is not fully mitigated, score '0' in case impact is planned to be fully mitigated</p> <p><u>No change in impact:</u> score '0'</p> <p><u>Positive impact:</u> score '+'</p>
Air quality	Not relevant	<p>As the project aims at disseminating improved cookstoves allowing better combustion of solid biomass, the project will reduce indoor air pollution compared to the less efficient baseline technology.</p> <p>As the project aims for more efficient charcoal production through improved technologies, the project is expected to reduce air pollution (e.g. smoke) for charcoal makers compared to the less efficient traditional charcoal kilns.</p> <p>Therefore, the project helps in achieving SDG #3 "Good health and well-being" concerning child mortality and concerning maternal health by reducing the exposition of women and children</p>	<p>Parameter#1: Perceived change in health by the charcoal producers</p> <p>Parameter#2: Perceived change in health by the ICS users</p> <p>Surveys on a sample group of ICS users and charcoal producers asking for the perceived change in presence of smoke and impacts on health and well-being.</p>	+

		to toxic fumes.		
Water quality and quantity	Not relevant	The project has no direct impact on water quality or access. Nevertheless, by reducing the pressure on the Virunga National Park, the project helps conserving forest areas which indirectly lead to decrease soil erosion and preserve water catchment areas. This is related to SDG#6 “Clean water and sanitation”.	Parameter: Change in surface water run off As the link between the project activity and the effect on soil erosion and water conservation is indirect, the indicator has been scored neutral and no parameters will be monitored.	0
Soil condition	Not relevant	The project has no direct impact on soil condition. Nevertheless, by reducing the pressure on Virunga National Park, the project helps conserving forest areas which indirectly lead to prevent soil erosion. This is related to SDG#15 “Life on land”.	Parameter: Change in soil erosion/soil fertility As the link between the project activity and the effect on soil erosion is indirect, the indicator has been scored neutral and no parameters will be monitored.	0
Other pollutants	Not relevant	A certain level of noise at the ICS workshops cannot be excluded. However, the workshop will comply with the national regulations and noise from production is limited to daylight hours during the working week. There is no significant noise or other pollutants related to the charcoal production. Further, the locations where the renewable charcoal is produced is close to the plantations, hence far from any villages or dwellings. This indicator is related to SDG#3 ‘Good health and well-being’.	Parameter: Use of harmful chemicals, level of noise/light pollution In regards to ‘other pollutants’, neither positive impacts nor negative impacts which would violate the national regulations are expected from the project activity, hence the indicator has been scored neutral.	0

<p>Biodiversity</p>	<p>Not relevant</p>	<p>The project has no direct impact on biodiversity conservation. Nevertheless, by reducing the pressure on the Virunga National Park through the introduction of a more efficient cookstove technology and the fuel switch from non-renewable biomass to renewable biomass for charcoal production, the project helps conserving forest areas which indirectly lead to preserve the biodiversity living within and even might increase the number of threatened plants and animals. This is related to SDG#15 "Life on land".</p>	<p>Parameter: Number of affected and/or threatened plants or animals.</p> <p>As the link between the project activity and the effect on biodiversity is indirect, the indicator has been scored neutral and no parameters will be monitored.</p>	<p>0</p>
<p>Quality of employment</p>	<p>See DNH principle 8</p>	<p>WWF supports the cooperatives by training charcoal producers in the more efficient stacking procedures and make them familiar with the new equipment like chimneys and vents to regulate air flow.</p> <p>With the training received from WWF, the company GOMA STOVE Sarl (and similarly for Butembo and Beni JIKO BORA or any company emerging from JIKO BORA) ensures the technical capacities of work staff by providing continuous training and to follow up and control the quality of the ICS produced. In addition resellers receive appropriate marketing trainings to increase the ICS sales.</p> <p>The ICS networks REPROFCA and JIKO BORA are responsible to hand out PPE to ICS workshop staff and make sure that the same is used. The cooperatives are responsible for distributing PPE to charcoal producers and ensure its use.</p>	<p>Parameter#1: Number of training sessions provided to charcoal producers, cooperatives, local ICS producer associations and resellers</p> <p>The provision of training sessions to different actors in the charcoal and ICS value chain will be monitored to ensure that the technical capacities of the work staff delivers the necessary quality of products and services.</p> <p>Parameter #2: Ensure adequate working conditions by providing PPE to ICS workshop staff and charcoal producers</p> <p>The provision of PPE will be monitored to determine whether the labour conditions improved with the project.</p>	<p>+</p>

Livelihood of the poor	Not relevant	<p>The introduction of an improved carbonization technology (through more efficient stacking procedures and new equipment like chimneys and vents to regulate air flow) increases the carbonization efficiency from 12-13% to 20%¹⁷. This increase in efficiency will create more revenue for the charcoal producer as his revenue is based on the amount of produced charcoal.</p> <p>The use of the ICS will help households reducing their expenses for biomass fuel, creating a new budget that can be used for others expenses. This impact is in line with poverty alleviation as targeted households have a limited income and energy for cooking purposes represents an important source of expenses.</p> <p>Both impacts are relevant to SDG#1 “No poverty”.</p>	<p>Parameter#1: Increase in revenue for the charcoal producers thanks to improved technology</p> <p>Surveys on a sample group of charcoal producers asking for the perceived change in productivity of charcoal production and revenue.</p> <p>Parameter#2: Money spent for purchasing charcoal</p> <p>Savings in charcoal consumption and price of EcoMakala (compared to the average price of conventional charcoal) will be taken into account to determine the money spent for purchasing charcoal and whether the project results in savings for households.</p>	+
Access to affordable and clean energy services	Not relevant	<p>The project promotes the dissemination of local cookstoves, produced with local material and so affordable for households. Moreover, the project aims at increasing the production, and so expands the access to cooking devices cleaner than the traditional ones.</p> <p>In addition it promotes the consumption of renewable charcoal instead of non-renewable charcoal sourced from the Virunga National Park. This helps in achieving SDG#1 “No poverty” and SDG#7 “Affordable and clean energy”.</p>	<p>Parameter#1: Number of ICS in use The database of sales records will provide the number of ICS which has been sold to stove users and the usage survey will provide information on the usage rate.</p> <p>Parameter#2: Quantity of sold renewable charcoal (EcoMakala) The database of sales records will provide the total quantity of renewable charcoal which has been sold to</p>	+

¹⁷ See page 16 in file ‘RAPPORT Formation_Carbonisation_JUIN ET JUILLET 2015_COOPAL.pdf’ (uploaded to GS registry)

			charcoal consumers.	
Human and institutional capacity	Not relevant	Public cooking demonstrations will be organized to create awareness about the benefits of ICS and renewable charcoal and to train the beneficiaries on how to use the ICS properly and how to maintain it.	Parameter: Number of awareness raising campaigns The provision of awareness raising campaigns to stove users will be monitored to ensure environmental awareness and proper usage of the ICS.	+
Quantitative employment and income generation	Not relevant	The project generates more jobs for local people compared to the baseline and generates income from employment: service providers, stove producers, resellers and technicians of the associations. This helps in achieving SDG#8 'Decent Work and Economic Growth'.	Parameter: Number of jobs created due to the project activity with salaries at par or better than the average local/sector wage level Payroll parameters will allow monitoring quantitatively local employment and income generated.	+
Balance of payments and investment	Not relevant	The project is too small to make a significant impact on the balance of payments, hence the indicator is scored neutral.	Parameter: Amount of domestic and foreign direct investment As the impact of the project activity on the balance of payment is too small, the indicator has been scored neutral and no parameters will be monitored.	0
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	Not relevant	The project promotes local cookstoves and the sustainable charcoal EcoMakala, and aims at improving the production capacity and skills of local entrepreneurs. Training sessions will be implemented for local stove producers and charcoal producers to ensure that they learn the techniques to achieve a specific quality standard. Moreover, cooking demonstrations for users will	Parameter: Spill-over effects by replicating similar technologies and practices in other areas outside of the project boundary. As the impact of capacity building activities are already valorized in SD indicator "Quality of employment", the indicator has been scored neutral and	0

train the beneficiaries on how to use the ICS properly and how to take maintain it.

Those topics are related to SDG#1 “No poverty”.

Nevertheless, as the capacity building activities are already valorized in SD indicator “Quality of employment”, this indicator is considered as neutral.

no parameters will be monitored.

Comments accompanying own sustainable development matrix

Only neutral and positive impacts are expected to occur due to the implementation of the project. Six out of the twelve SD indicators have been judged as positive impact.

D. 2. Stakeholders Blind sustainable development matrix

Groups were formed during the local stakeholder consultation in Goma on the 14th of October 2016 and in Butembo on the 7th of December 2016 to discuss the impacts of the EcoMakala Virunga Energy project on sustainable development. The result of these group discussions were presented to the whole audience. The consolidation of these group results are presented in the table below:

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
Gold Standard indicators of sustainable development	If relevant, copy mitigation measure from ‘Do No Harm’ assessment, and include mitigation measure used to neutralise a score of ‘-’	Check www.undp.org/mdg and www.mdgmonitor.org Describe how your indicator is related to local MDG goals	Defined by project developer	<u>Negative impact:</u> score ‘-’ in case negative impact is not fully mitigated, score ‘0’ in case impact is planned to be fully mitigated <u>No change in impact:</u> score ‘0’ <u>Positive impact:</u>

				score '+'
Air quality	Not relevant	<p>All participants agreed that the use of improved cookstoves leads to less toxic fumes and pollutants. As the exposure of women and children to these damaging fumes will decrease it will have a positive impact on their health.</p> <p>The decrease in biomass fuel consumption will lead to less GHG emissions.</p>	Not applicable	+
Water quality and quantity	Not relevant	The participants did not mention any positive or negative impact of the project on water condition.	Not applicable	0
Soil condition	Not relevant	<p>The participants mentioned the possible impact of the project on soil condition through the exploitation of clay carries.</p> <p>Nevertheless it was exposed that the clay used for PFA's ICS are located in a specific area authorized by local institution, and therefore it does not have any negative impact on soil condition.</p>	Not applicable	0
Other pollutants	Not relevant	Some participants mentioned the negative impact of noise in the workshop. It was explained during the consultation that workers in the workshop have ear protection, and therefor the impact of noise was limited.	Not applicable	0

Biodiversity	Not relevant	Participants mentioned that the increased efficiency of the cookstoves lead to less consumption of charcoal and thus limits deforestation and increase biodiversity in the ViNP.	Not applicable	+
Quality of employment	Not relevant	Participants judged that the training program provided by the project will increase the capabilities of the workers involved in the ICS and EcoMakala value chain (charcoal producers, ICS producers, associations, cooperatives, etc.), and thus the impact of the project has been judged positive.	Not applicable	+
Livelihood of the poor	Not relevant	Participants mentioned that the use of the ICS will help households reducing their expenses for charcoal, creating a new budget that can be used for others expenses.	Not applicable	+
Access to affordable and clean energy services	Not relevant	Participants agreed that the scaling up of the production of ICS stove and the sustainable charcoal EcoMakala will lead to a better access to efficient cooking devices and clean energy.	Not applicable	+
Human and institutional capacity	Not relevant	Participants agreed that the communication campaign and demonstrations that will be organized by the project will help strengthening human and institutional capacity by raising awareness about climate change and the advantages of the use of an improved cookstove.	Not applicable	+
Quantitative employment and	Not relevant	Participants agreed that the project will help creating new jobs in the production	Not applicable	+

income generation		and selling sector of ICS and EcoMakala.		
Balance of payments and investment	Not relevant	Some participants argued that the set up of the new enterprise Goma Stove and the cooperatives will attract national and international investors to invest more in this sector. However as other participants had some doubts, the impact has finally been judged as neutral.	Not applicable	0
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	Not relevant	The project will provide technical trainings for cookstoves and charcoal producers, and thus have a positive impact on technology transfer and self-reliance. However as other participants had some doubts on how to proof this statement, the impact has finally been judged as neutral.	Not applicable	0

Comments resulting from the stakeholders blind sustainable development matrix

Only neutral and positive impacts are expected to occur due to the implementation of the project. Seven out of the twelve SD indicators have been judged as positive impact.

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

There was only one difference between the sustainable development matrix proposed by project developer and the one resulting from the blind exercise. The difference is that discussions resulted from the LSC highlighted a positive impact concerning biodiversity. As the PP judges that link between the project activity and the effect on biodiversity is indirect, no changes have been done on the first sustainable development matrix.

D. 3. Consolidated sustainable development matrix

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
Gold Standard indicators of sustainable development	If relevant, copy mitigation measure from 'Do No Harm' assessment, and include mitigation measure used to neutralise a score of '-'	Check www.undp.org/mdg and www.mdgmonitor.org Describe how your indicator is related to local MDG goals	Defined by project developer	<u>Negative impact:</u> score '-' in case negative impact is not fully mitigated, score '0' in case impact is planned to be fully mitigated <u>No change in impact:</u> score '0' <u>Positive impact:</u> score '+'
Air quality	Not relevant	As the project aims at disseminating improved cookstoves allowing better combustion of solid biomass, the project will reduce indoor air pollution compared to the less efficient baseline technology. As the project aims for more efficient charcoal production through improved technologies, the project is expected to reduce air pollution (e.g. smoke) for charcoal makers compared to the less efficient traditional charcoal kilns. Therefore, the project helps in achieving SDG #3 "Good health and well-being" concerning child mortality and	Parameter#1: Perceived change in health by the charcoal producers Parameter#2: Perceived change in health by the ICS users Surveys on a sample group of ICS users and charcoal producers asking for the perceived change in presence of smoke and impacts on health and well-being.	+

		concerning maternal health by reducing the exposition of women and children to toxic fumes.		
Water quality and quantity	Not relevant	The project has no direct impact on water quality or access. Nevertheless, by reducing the pressure on the Virunga National Park, the project helps conserving forest areas which indirectly lead to decrease soil erosion and preserve water catchment areas. This is related to SDG#6 "Clean water and sanitation".	Parameter: Change in surface water run off As the link between the project activity and the effect on soil erosion and water conservation is indirect, the indicator has been scored neutral and no parameters will be monitored.	0
Soil condition	Not relevant	The project has no direct impact on soil condition. Nevertheless, by reducing the pressure on Virunga National Park, the project helps conserving forest areas which indirectly lead to prevent soil erosion. This is related to SDG#15 "Life on land".	Parameter: Change in soil erosion/soil fertility As the link between the project activity and the effect on soil erosion is indirect, the indicator has been scored neutral and no parameters will be monitored.	0
Other pollutants	Not relevant	A certain level of noise at the ICS workshops cannot be excluded. However, the workshop will comply with the national regulations and noise from production is limited to daylight hours during the working week. There is no significant noise or other pollutants related to the charcoal production. Further, the locations where the renewable charcoal is produced is close to the plantations, hence far from any villages or dwellings.	Parameter: Use of harmful chemicals, level of noise/light pollution In regards to 'other pollutants', neither positive impacts nor negative impacts which would violate the national regulations are expected from the project activity, hence the indicator has been scored neutral.	0

		This indicator is related to SDG#3 'Good health and well-being'.		
Biodiversity	Not relevant	The project has no direct impact on biodiversity conservation. Nevertheless, by reducing the pressure on the Virunga National Park through the introduction of a more efficient cookstove technology and the fuel switch from non-renewable biomass to renewable biomass for charcoal production, the project helps conserving forest areas which indirectly lead to preserve the biodiversity living within and even might increase the number of threatened plants and animals. This is related to SDG#15 "Life on land".	Parameter: Number of affected and/or threatened plants or animals. As the link between the project activity and the effect on biodiversity is indirect, the indicator has been scored neutral and no parameters will be monitored.	0
Quality of employment	See DNH principle 8	WWF supports the cooperatives by training charcoal producers in the more efficient stacking procedures and make them familiar with the new equipment like chimneys and vents to regulate air flow. With the training received from WWF, the company GOMA STOVE Sarl (and similarly for Butembo and Beni JIKO BORA or any company emerging from JIKO BORA) ensures the technical capacities of work staff by providing continuous training and to follow up and control the quality of the ICS produced. In addition resellers receive appropriate	Parameter #1: Number of training sessions provided to charcoal producers, cooperatives, local ICS producer associations and resellers The provision of training sessions to different actors in the charcoal and ICS value chain will be monitored to ensure that the technical capacities of the work staff delivers the necessary quality of products and services. Parameter #2: Ensure adequate working conditions by providing PPE to ICS workshop staff and charcoal producers The provision of PPE will be monitored to	+

		<p>marketing trainings to increase the ICS sales.</p> <p>The ICS networks REPROFCA and JIKO BORA are responsible to hand out PPE to ICS workshop staff and make sure that the same is used. The cooperatives are responsible for distributing PPE to charcoal producers and ensure its use.</p>	<p>determine whether the labour conditions improved with the project.</p>	
Livelihood of the poor	Not relevant	<p>The introduction of an improved carbonization technology (through more efficient stacking procedures and new equipment like chimneys and vents to regulate air flow) increases the carbonization efficiency from 12-13% to 20%¹⁸. This increase in efficiency will create more revenue for the charcoal producer as his revenue is based on the amount of produced charcoal.</p> <p>The use of the ICS will help households reducing their expenses for biomass fuel, creating a new budget that can be used for others expenses. This impact is in line with poverty alleviation as targeted households have a limited income and energy for cooking purposes represents an important source of expenses.</p> <p>Both impacts are relevant to SDG#1 “No poverty”.</p>	<p>Parameter #1: Increase in revenue for the charcoal producers thanks to improved technology</p> <p>Surveys on a sample group of charcoal producers asking for the perceived change in productivity of charcoal production and revenue.</p> <p>Parameter #2: Money spent for purchasing charcoal</p> <p>Savings in charcoal consumption and price of EcoMakala (compared to the average price of conventional charcoal) will be taken into account to determine the money spent for purchasing charcoal and whether the project results in savings for households.</p>	+

¹⁸ See page 16 in file ‘RAPPORT Formation_Carbonisation_JUIN ET JUILLET 2015_COOPAL.pdf’ (uploaded to GS registry)

Access to affordable and clean energy services	Not relevant	<p>The project promotes the dissemination of local cookstoves, produced with local material and so affordable for households. Moreover, the project aims at increasing the production, and so expands the access to cooking devices cleaner than the traditional ones.</p> <p>In addition it promotes the consumption of renewable charcoal instead of non-renewable charcoal sourced from the Virunga National Park. This helps in achieving SDG#1 “No poverty” and SDG#7 “Affordable and clean energy”.</p>	<p>Parameter #1: Number of ICS in use The database of sales records will provide the number of ICS which has been sold to stove users.</p> <p>Parameter #2: Quantity of sold renewable charcoal (EcoMakala) The database of sales records will provide the total quantity of renewable charcoal which has been sold to charcoal consumers.</p>	+
Human and institutional capacity	Not relevant	Public cooking demonstrations will be organized to create awareness about the benefits of ICS and renewable charcoal and to train the beneficiaries on how to use the ICS properly and how to maintain it.	<p>Parameter: Number of awareness raising campaigns</p> <p>The provision of awareness raising campaigns to stove users will be monitored to ensure environmental awareness and proper usage of the ICS.</p>	+
Quantitative employment and income generation	Not relevant	<p>The project generates more jobs for local people compared to the baseline and generates income from employment: service providers, stove producers, resellers and technicians of the associations.</p> <p>This helps in achieving SDG#8 ‘Decent Work and Economic Growth’.</p>	<p>Parameter: Number of jobs created due to the project activity with salaries at par or better than the average local/sector wage level</p> <p>Payroll parameters will allow monitoring quantitatively local employment.</p>	+
Balance of payments and investment	Not relevant	The project is too small to make a significant impact on the balance of payments, hence the indicator is scored	<p>Parameter: Amount of domestic and foreign direct investment</p> <p>As the impact of the project activity on the</p>	0

		neutral.	balance of payment is too small, the indicator has been scored neutral and no parameters will be monitored.	
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	Not relevant	<p>The project promotes local cookstoves and the sustainable charcoal EcoMakala, and aims at improving the production capacity and skills of local entrepreneurs. Training sessions will be implemented for local stove producers and charcoal producers to ensure that they learn the techniques to achieve a specific quality standard.</p> <p>Moreover, cooking demonstrations for users will train the beneficiaries on how to use the ICS properly and how to take maintain it.</p> <p>Those topics are related to SDG#1 “No poverty”.</p> <p>Nevertheless, as the capacity building activities are already valorized in SD indicator “Quality of employment”, this indicator is considered as neutral.</p>	<p>Parameter: Spill-over effects by replicating similar technologies and practices in other areas outside of the project boundary.</p> <p>As the impact of capacity building activities are already valorized in SD indicator “Quality of employment”, the indicator has been scored neutral and no parameters will be monitored.</p>	0
<p>Justification choices, data source and provision of references</p> <p>A justification paragraph and reference source is required for each indicator, regardless of score</p>				

Air quality	According to the World Health Organization ¹⁹ , respiratory infections are in DRC one of the most important diseases caused by environmental burden. Indoor air pollution and exposure to smoke is one of the main causes of respiratory diseases, and directly linked to the use of biomass cookstoves. By decreasing the consumption of charcoal and improving the combustion efficiency, the ICS diminishes the exposure to carbon monoxide and total suspended particulate matter, especially for children and women who are most usually present during meals preparation. In addition the increase in efficiency of the carbonization due to the new technology for charcoal production introduced by the project, charcoal producers will be less exposed to smoke. Hence, the indicator is scored positive.
Water quality and quantity	Access to water and above all purified water is an important issue in DRC, as in 2015 81% of the urban population has a sustainable access to improved water source, and only 31% in rural areas ²⁰ . The project has no direct impact on water quality or access, even if the positive impact on forest resources can be linked with the preservation of water catchment areas, hence the indicator is scored neutral.
Soil condition	With more than 1,340,000 km ² of degrading area, soil erosion is a major issue in DRC ²¹ , and deforestation is clearly one of the factors that increase this phenomenon. Nevertheless as the direct link between the project and soil erosion is hardly measurable, hence the indicator is scored neutral.
Other pollutants	<p>A certain level of noise at the ICS workshops cannot be excluded. However, the workshop will comply with the national regulations and noise from production is limited to daylight hours during the working week.</p> <p>There is no significant noise or other pollutants related to the charcoal production. Further, the locations where the renewable charcoal is produced is close to the plantations, hence far from any villages or dwellings.</p> <p>Hence, the indicator is scored neutral.</p>
Biodiversity	<p>The protection of biodiversity is the most important environmental challenges of the ViNP with several threatened species. According to the 2016 National REDD+ Strategy²², the use of ICS is directly linked to the conservation of biodiversity through the preservation of forest resources. Nevertheless, as the loss of biodiversity is a complex process involving several factors, the direct impact of the project on biodiversity is hardly measurable.</p> <p>With the fuel switch from non-renewable biomass to renewable biomass for charcoal production, the project helps conserving forest areas which indirectly lead to preserve the biodiversity living within and even might increase the number</p>

¹⁹ WHO, Country profile of Environmental Burden of Disease of the Democratic Republic of Congo:

http://www.who.int/quantifying_ehimpacts/national/countryprofile/demrepcngo.pdf?ua=1

²⁰ WHO, Global Health Observatory data repository: <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.46?lang=en>

²¹ Global assessment of land degradation and improvement, GLADA report5, FAO-ISRIC-LADA, 2008: page 35

²² Ministry of Forestry Economics, Sustainable Development and the Environment of DRC, National REDD+ Strategy of DRC, 2016:

<https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/fcp/files/2016/Aug/National%20REDD%2B%20Strategy.%20validated%20version%2016%20July%202016.pdf>

	of threatened plants and animals. Nevertheless, the impact is difficult to measure, hence scored neutral.
Quality of employment	<p>WWF supports the cooperatives by training charcoal producers in the more efficient stacking procedures and make them familiar with the new equipment like chimneys and vents to regulate air flow²³.</p> <p>The project provides employment in ICS value chain will put in place mitigation measures that will reduce this risk and improve the working conditions of workers. Hence, the indicator is scored positive.</p>
Livelihood of the poor	<p>The introduction of an improved carbonization technology (through more efficient stacking procedures and new equipment like chimneys and vents to regulate air flow) increases the carbonization efficiency from 12-13% to 20%²⁴. This increase in efficiency will create more revenue for the charcoal producer as his revenue is based on the amount of produced charcoal. Dependent on the type and amount of work done by the charcoal producer except from carbonizing (wood harvesting, transportation of the wood to more appropriate location for carbonization, stacking the wood, putting charcoal in bags, ...) the partition of the produced charcoal for the charcoal producer will vary between 20 and 40%. According a baseline survey among charcoal producer the average number of bags produced per month and per charcoal producer is 21²⁵. The average price per bag at carbonization site is valued at 7 US\$²⁶. If the increase carbonization efficiency of 50% is considered (from 12-13% to 20%), the increase in monthly revenue for the charcoal producer could be estimated at $21 \text{ bags/month} * 0,5 * 0,3 * 7 \text{ US\\$/bag} = 22 \text{ US\\$/month}$.</p> <p>The use of improved cookstoves is an opportunity to improve individual lives and livelihoods. By reducing the household fuel consumption, the ICS will help households reducing their expenses for biomass fuel, allowing them to use this budget for health or school expenses. A baseline study highlighted that the average charcoal consumption per month is 72 kg with an average cost price of 475 CDF/kg. The report also mentions that for most urban households the expenditures related to the purchase of Makala corresponds to 10 to 25% of their total costs and for some households this can increase to 50%²⁷. Hence, the indicator is scored positive.</p>
Access to affordable and clean energy services	<p>The access to modern energy services for cooking is an important challenge, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa²⁸.</p> <p>The project involves displacement of non-renewable biomass used for charcoal production in unimproved traditional kilns by renewable biomass coming from dedicated plantations used in improved (more efficient) kilns. The sustainably produced charcoal is being used by households, , SMEs or a group of households served by a charcoal market (e.g. charcoal consuming urban areas).</p>

²³ See document RAPPORT « Formation_Carbonisation_JUIN ET JUILLET 2015_COOPAL »

²⁴ See page 16 in file 'RAPPORT Formation_Carbonisation_JUIN ET JUILLET 2015_COOPAL.pdf' (uploaded to GS registry)

²⁵ See report « BS_PRODUCTION_Analysis_v.01 »: average of question 3

²⁶ See document "20150819 Ecomakala Etude Bois Energie au Nord Kivu - rapport final » page 11

²⁷ See document "20150819 Ecomakala Etude Bois Energie au Nord Kivu - rapport final » page 18

²⁸ http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/environmentandenergy/focus_areas/sustainable-energy/universal-access/

	<p>In addition the project promotes the dissemination of local cookstoves, produced with local material and so affordable for households. Moreover, the project aims at increasing the ICS production, to expand the access to cooking devices cleaner than the traditional ones, and so aims at scaling up a solution to overcome energy poverty.</p> <p>Hence, the indicator is scored positive.</p>
Human and institutional capacity	<p>The project raises awareness about environmental and health issues related to the use of biomass fuel for cooking. Training sessions and cooking demonstrations, especially targeting women are organized by the project.</p> <p>Hence, the indicator is scored positive.</p>
Quantitative employment and income generation	<p>The project generates more jobs for local people compared to the baseline and generates income from employment: service providers, stove producers, resellers and technicians of the associations. Hence, the indicator is scored positive.</p>
Balance of payments and investment	<p>The project is too small to make a significant impact on the balance of payments. Hence, the indicator is scored neutral.</p>
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	<p>The project promotes local cookstoves, and so aims at developing the skills and the “know-how” of local entrepreneurs or SMEs. Training sessions will be implemented, to transfer the techniques that guarantee a uniform quality standard. The implementation of a global monitoring system, in which the local actors of the supply chain are implicated, is also a way for them to better understand this supply chain and master its mechanisms.</p> <p>Moreover, cooking demonstrations for users will train the beneficiaries on how to use the ICS properly and how to take care of it.</p> <p>Nevertheless, as the capacity building activities are already valorized in SD indicator “Quality of employment”, this indicator is considered as neutral.</p>

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

SECTION E. SUSTAINABILITY MONITORING PLAN

E. 1. Discussion on Sustainability monitoring Plan

The importance of monitoring the sustainable development indicators was also explained to the participants and some examples were given. The participants didn't raise any issues or objections.

E. 2. Discussion on continuous input / grievance mechanism

	Method Chosen (include all known details e.g. location of book, phone, number, identity of mediator)	Justification
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book	Office of WWF-DRC in Goma: 142/02, Avenue Mont Goma B.P. 106 Goma Office of WWF-DRC in Beni: Commune: Beu Quartier: Malepe Boulevard Nyamwisi, 55	At least 2 continuous input and grievance books are provided, one in the south (Goma, the capital of North Kivu) and one in the north (Beni) of the project area. The books give access to a large number and wide range of stakeholders. Those ones who do not have access to the books, can provide their comments or other queries through telephone or Email (see below).
Telephone access	Genthy Munganga : +243 99 770 5585 Thierry Lusenge: +243 97 132 1047 / +243 81 317 7567	Stakeholders can call during business hours either Thierry Lusenge (WWF programme director) or Genthy Munganga (Community officer). Stakeholders may also directly call the Gold Standard Foundation.

	Gold Standard: +41 22 788 70 80	
Internet/email access	Genthy Munganga : Gmunganga@wwfdrc.org Thierry Lusenge : Tlusenge@wwfdrc.org Gold Standard: info@goldstandard.org	Stakeholders can email at any time either Thierry Lusenge (WWF programme director) or Genthy Munganga (Community officer) Stakeholders may also directly email the Gold Standard Foundation.
Nominated Independent Mediator (optional)	Not used	Not applicable

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

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

[See Toolkit 2.11]

The LSC report along with the PDD and GS passport will be sent to all participants and invitees by email or by letter. To enable the stakeholders a better understanding, the LSC report or at least a summary of the LSC report will be provided in French. The project developer will ensure to translate any of the other project documents if this is requested by any of the stakeholders.

The Local Stakeholder Consultation report along with PDD and GS passport will be published on the website of WWF-DRC and/or CO2logic and a few hard copies will be made available at WWF offices in Goma and Beni. It will be ensured that stakeholders have at least two months to provide their comments and that the SFR will be completed prior to finalisation of the DOE validation.

The comments received during the SFR (if any) will be added to the GS passport once the SFR period is over.

ANNEX 1. ORIGINAL PARTICIPANTS LIST

Participation list LSC Goma, 14th of October 2016:



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Liste de présence

Motif : CONSULTATION LOCALE DES PARTIES PRENANTES/ PROJETS « ECOMAKALA REBOISEMENT »
ET « ECOMAKALA ENERGIE »

Date : 14 Octobre 2016.

Lieu : Hôtel Mbiza/Goma/RDC

N°	Nom	Prénom	Sexe	Organisation	Fonction	Provenance/ Territoire ou ville	Telephone/E-mail	Signature
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3	MULAMO	MALIKINGO	M	COOPAL	VICE PRESIDENT	LUBERO	0997764693	
4	ZSENGINGO KARIBALE	ZSENGINGO	M	—	PLANTEUR	BATERABO	0998801345 msengungo@gmail.com	
5	NUMBERE	KATHALIKO	M	PD2	PLANTEUR	BENI	0975614461	
6	DAVID	HAREATHA	M	GRUPE	Log	GOMA	0976006176	
7	ZSENGINGO	Maidid	M	COOPAL	Gérant	Makisi	09915182834	
8	MATHEU	LINDRO	M	—	—	—	—	
9	MAN	GEIT	F	WWF BE	PROJECT MANAGER	BENIGALE	—	
10	AUCHIPE	KASERELA	M	WWF RDC	FORESTIER	GOMA	0997718035	



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9	NORBERT	ZABONGU	M	RCC-RDC	Directeur Technique	Goma	0993697057	
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N°	Nom	Prénom	Sexe	Organisation	Fonction	Provenance/ Territoire ou ville	Téléphone/E-mail	Signature
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4	MUNINDO	ERIC	M	UNIQOM	Etudiant	GOMA	0999041381	
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N°	Nom	Prenom	Sexe	Organisation	Fonction	Provenance/ Territoire ou ville	Téléphone/E-mail	Signature
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Lieu : Hôtel Mbiza /Goma /RDC

N°	Nom	Prénom	Sexe	Organisation	Fonction	Provenance/ Territoire ou ville	Telephone/E-mail	Signature
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5	BISIMWA	Patrick	M	CN RSD	chef de projet Nehonsa	KIN	0999905596	
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N°	Nom	Prénom	Sexe	Organisation	Fonction	Provenance/ Territoire ou ville	Telephone/E-mail	Signature
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N°	Nom	Prénom	Sexe	Organisation	Fonction	Provenance/ Territoire ou ville	Téléphone/E-mail	Signature
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10	HERI	FALUKU	M	CENEB	MEMBRE	KANBARA	0995700891	



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N°	Nom	Prénom	Sexe	Organisation	Fonction	Provenance/ Territoire ou ville	Téléphone/E-mail	Signature
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5								
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								



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N°	Nom	Prénom	Sexe	Organisation	Fonction	Provenance/ Territoire ou ville	Téléphone/E-mail	Signature
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3	MBOINGABA	K OLIVIER	M	Centre de recherche agricole MIN. PROV. ENVIRONN.	Chercheur A.T.	Territoire Ruvizi	09994313046 0999433334	
4	MURATI NICOLAS	LEALINDA	M	Centre de recherche agricole MIN. PROV. ENVIRONN.	Chercheur A.T.	Territoire Ruvizi	09994313046 0999433334	
5	IRIDJANY	BRYDA	F	EPW	Présidente	Goma	0976992020	
6								
7								
8								
9								
10								

Participation list LSC Butembo, 7th of December 2016:



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Liste de présences

Objet: *Atelier de concertation des parties prenantes engagé par la Butembo pour l'UEF et CO2 Local*

N°	Nom et Post nom	Sexe	Fonction/Organisation	Telephone, Email /Adresse	Signature
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9	KASURWA NONO	F	Vendeuse F.A / BENI	0997732031	
10	Amschur Mumbale	M	Expert paysan médian	0810756006	

Fait à : *... BUTEMBO, le 7.12.2016*

 PAID

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WWF-Global
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Objet: *Atelier de concertation des parties prenantes organisés à Butembo par WWF et COS LOGIC*

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8	KARIBAZE KAVOTHA M	M	chef Eau et Forêt/ISVF	0994061669	
9	FATARI BAKOTI N	N	Soeur sso/commune	0921702444	
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Fait à : Butembo.....le : 14/02/2016

Handwritten note: M. SAID

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Prepared by:
WWF Wildlife Trade Fund for Nature
WWF-Forest Markets for a Future
WWF-Fish Markets for a Future
WWF-Food Markets for a Future
WWF-Water Markets for a Future
Also known as: Wildlife Trade Fund



Liste de présences

Objet: *Atelier de concertation des parties prenantes organisation à Butankho pour WWF et CO2 Logic*

N°	Nom et Post nom	Sexe	Fonction/Organisation	Téléphone, Email / Adresse	Signature
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3	LUTUNZO PATRICK KINKI	M	ARTISAN Familial	0994302506	
4	KAMBALE TASHIVWE SESHAYI	M	Gerant Groupe-foyer	0993725848	
5	KAHINDO RAZA	F	Nomadeur braise	0822525555	
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7	KASHVITA Théodora	F	PRIVE / MENAGE	0998400907	
8	KAMBALE KAYANBA	M	CEFCI / chargé des projets	0878057258	
9	PAKULU LUENENYO	P	SEAN / MEMBRE	0593080302	
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Fait à : *Butankho* le : *21.11.2016*



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Registered in
WWF World Wide Fund for Nature
WWF France: Member of the Institut
WWF France: Member of the Institut
WWF France: Member of the Institut
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Objet: Ateliers de consultation locale des parties prenantes du projet 'EaHela'

N°	Nom et Post nom	Sexe	Fonction/Organisation	Téléphone, Email /Adresse	Signature
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Fait à : SUTERA le : 07/12/2016

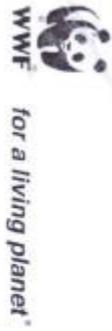


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Habitat Préserveur de la Mégalopole

Registered as:
WWF - World Wide Fund for Nature
WWF - Fonds Mondial pour la Nature
WWF - Fund for Nature
WWF - Fondo Mundial para la Naturaleza
WWF - World Wildlife Fund
Also known as World Wildlife Fund



Liste de présences

Object: *Atelier de concertation de parties prenantes organisé à Butembo par WWF et Co2 Logic*

N°	Nom et Post nom	Sexe	Fonction/Organisation	Téléphone, Email /Adresse	Signature
1	MUHINDA KYAVU	M	ARTISAN F. PROTECTOR	-	
2	KAHAMBU MUKURGA	F	PRIVEE/MENAGE	0534322830	
3	KAMBALLE SIVIRI	M	ETUDIANT ISEA VF	0994237603	
4	MATHYALE ISAMBEZA	M	ARTIZAN F. TRAN.	0894374506	
5	BROFE-NGESI	F	JIKO-BARRA-MEMBRE	0993305247	
6	KAKUIE KASONDUWA	M	A. FABU / Séic	0994064037	
7	KAMBERE ADISI	M	MEMBRE A.F.A.BU	-	
8	KASEMENGO AMBROISE	M	PRESIDENT A.F.A.BU	0994090936	
9	Bertin BAHATI DUSA	M	Journaletite / solail FOR	0977871999	
10	MUBUSA MUSEETA	M	Antisan F. Traditionnel	0992353093	

Fait à : *BUTEMBO* le : *7.1.2016*

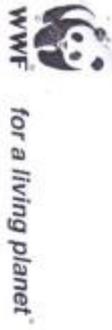
PAID

WWF Central Africa Regional Programme (CRAFRPO)
 Programme Manager
 142 Avenue Saint Denis
 P.O. Box 100 Dar es Salaam
 Tanzania, TEL: 022400

TEL: +255224001144
 Email: crafrpo@wwf.org
 www.wwf.org/crafrpo

President: Yvonne Kazembe
 Director General: James O'Leary
 President Executive
 Helen The Duke of Edinburgh
 Founder President
 WWF France President of the Association

Registered as
 WWF World Wide Fund for Nature
 WWF-France Member par la Préfecture
 WWF-France Déclaré d'intérêt public
 WWF-France Member par la Préfecture
 WWF World Wide Fund for Nature
 Also known as World Wildlife Fund



Liste de présences

Object: *Atelier de concertation de parties prenantes organisé à Autanoko par WWF et Co2 Logic*

N°	Nom et Post nom	Sexe	Fonction/Organisation	Téléphone, Email /Adresse	Signature
1	ANUARTE MARIKA NIBUNGO	F	VENDUEUSE DE MAPALA A BUDIMBA	0990 3557 77	
2	BESTIFE KATUNGU	F	MENAGE F. Traditionnel	08251637624	
3	ELOGE MUESSI	M	FORESTIER VILGARI SA FERU	0990 453636	
4	KAVIRA SEMENGO KOMBE	F	chef de projet togone amulidus WWF	09779291098 kavira@supdne.org	
5	Genthy MUNGANZA M	M	RAC / WWF	0997705585	
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					

Fait à : *...RUBUMBA...* le *7...* 18/2016



WWF Centre Africa Regional Programme Office (CARRO)
Programme Manager
140 Avenue Nank Coasta
P.O. Box 1084 Goma
Kivu Nord, RD/CONGO

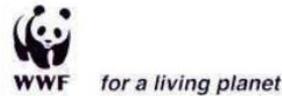
Tel : +243(0)717141
Email: wwfcarro@wwf.org
www.wwf.org/carro

SHOMBE MUGALI KAREMBA
CHIEF OF OFFICE / JURY / LOCAL
FRIENDS & EXAMINERS
High Title Deed of Concession
Forestry Programme
HISEL Finance Services LTD/ Kinshasa

Signatures of:
WWF-International Forest For Nature
WWF-Congo Standing for a Better
WWF-Forest Stewardship and a Better
WWF-Forest Workers for a Better
WWF-Water Stewardship
Also known as Global Steward Fund

ANNEX 2. ORIGINAL EVALUATION FORMS

Some samples of evaluations of the local stakeholder consultation of Goma on the 14th of October 2016:



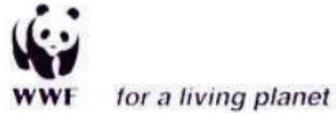
FORMULAIRE D'EVALUATION

Consultation locale des parties prenantes du Projet « ECOMAKALA ENERGIE » et du projet « ECOMAKALA REBOISEMENT »
Vendredi, Octobre 14, 2016
Lieu: Hotel Mbiza in Goma

Nom:	YERI PALUM YUBEME
Organisation:	COPAL/CENED KANYASATONGA.
Quelle est votre impression de la réunion?	Bonne mais elle a été plus scientifique
Qu'est-ce que vous aimez à propos du projet « ECOMAKALA ENERGIE »?	De ce point de vue, il est économique par rapport à la consommation d'énergie (moins coûteux) et on y fait toujours intervenir les sensibilisations sur l'utilisation des fours améliorés, dans les ménages.
Qu'est-ce que vous aimez à propos du projet « ECOMAKALA REBOISEMENT »?	De cet aspect également, le projet contribue à l'amélioration de l'habitat, et par conséquent la vie socio-économique de la communauté, tout en favorisant l'étude des mécanismes de hausse du montant alloué au projet de bâtiment, mais aussi, étudier l'impact agro-forestier pour fertiliser le sol arable.



Quelles sont vos attentes par rapport au projet « ECOMAKALA REBOISEMENT »?	2015
Qu'est-ce que vous n'aimez pas à propos du projet « ECOMAKALA REBOISEMENT »?	La commercialisation n'a pas été tellement bonne. Les dettes qui ne sont pas encore payées, c'est ce qui constitue un obstacle de coupe pour ceux qui n'ont pas encore fait.
Est-ce que vous avez des suggestions d'amélioration à propos du projet « ECOMAKALA ENERGIE »?	Reprendre encore une fois, la capacité, mais aussi disponibiliser le matériel de protection pour les forêts.
Est-ce que vous avez des suggestions d'amélioration à propos du projet « ECOMAKALA REBOISEMENT »?	Améliorer l'emballage pour les plantes pour leur permettre une meilleure croissance.



FORMULAIRE D'EVALUATION

Consultation locale des parties prenantes du Projet « ECOMAKALA ENERGIE » et du projet « ECOMAKALA REBOISEMENT »
Vendredi, Octobre 14, 2016
Lieu: Hotel Mbiza in Goma

Nom:	NAIKO TOUSSAINT
Organisation:	INIGEM
Quelle est votre impression de la réunion?	Les différents aspects ont été bien expliqués à notre portée en la matière.
Qu'est-ce que vous aimez à propos du projet « ECOMAKALA ENERGIE »?	Il y a une bonne gestion de l'environnement et la protection des espèces de la biodiversité. - Bonne de la surexploitation du parc FNMI.
Qu'est-ce que vous aimez à propos du projet « ECOMAKALA REBOISEMENT »?	Il y a la diminution de réchauffement climatique à partir des gaz à effet de serre par la plantation des arbres/agriculteurs.

<p>« que vous n'aimez pas à propos du projet « ECOMAKALA ENERGIE »? »</p>	<p>L'insuffisance des équipements d'auto protection lors de l'exécution de l'entretien des activités de fabrication des foyers améliorés.</p>
<p>Qu'est-ce que vous n'aimez pas à propos du projet « ECOMAKALA REBOISEMENT »?</p>	<p>L'utilisation abusive des eucalyptus qui épuisent et acidifient le sol.</p>
<p>Est-ce que vous avez des suggestions d'amélioration à propos du projet « ECOMAKALA ENERGIE »?</p>	<p>Qu'il y ait encore plus d'appui au projet pour qu'il y ait une augmentation de la quantité produite des foyers améliorés.</p>
<p>Est-ce que vous avez des suggestions d'amélioration à propos du projet « ECOMAKALA REBOISEMENT »?</p>	<p>Il y a beaucoup plus d'amélioration dans les projets de reboisement par la mise en place de peuplements des terres agricoles.</p>



FORMULAIRE D'EVALUATION

Consultation locale des parties prenantes du Projet « ECOMAKALA ENERGIE » et du projet « ECOMAKALA REBOISEMENT »

Vendredi, Octobre 14, 2016

Lieu: Hotel Mbiza in **Goma**

Nom:	Josue TICUTI tel: +243 9746-14529
Organisation:	Association Pour le Développement Communautaire Durable. ABC/D/INSIRAGONGE.
Quelle est votre impression de la réunion?	La réunion s'est bien passée. Le climat était très favorable.
Qu'est-ce que vous aimez à propos du projet « ECOMAKALA ENERGIE »?	Il faudra pour l'exercice soit accroître le nombre des associations partenaires.
Qu'est-ce que vous aimez à propos du projet « ECOMAKALA REBOISEMENT »?	Ce que j'aime est qu'il facilite la réduction des gaz à effet de ser.

<p>Qu'est-ce que vous n'aimez pas à propos du projet « ECOMAKALA ENERGIE »?</p>	<p>- Il utilise des produits chimiques nocifs, niveau de bruit / pollution lumineuse.</p>
<p>Qu'est-ce que vous n'aimez pas à propos du projet « ECOMAKALA REBOISEMENT »?</p>	<p>- Ce qui peut être je n'aime pas est que la population de la ville n'est pas suffisamment diminuée.</p>
<p>Est-ce que vous avez des suggestions d'amélioration à propos du projet « ECOMAKALA ENERGIE »?</p>	<p>- Étendre le projet au niveau du territoire de Nyiragongo et celui de Walikale. - Accroître le chargement de la fertilité du sol. - Affiler la biodiversité.</p>
<p>Est-ce que vous avez des suggestions d'amélioration à propos du projet « ECOMAKALA REBOISEMENT »?</p>	<p>- Étendre le projet au niveau de Nyiragongo et celui de Walikale. - Favoriser la population urbaine. - Encadrer plus des jeunes dans la fabrication.</p>



FORMULAIRE D'ÉVALUATION

Consultation locale des parties prenantes du Projet « ECOMAKALA ENERGIE » et du projet « ECOMAKALA REBOISEMENT »
Vendredi, Octobre 14, 2016
Lieu: Hotel Mbiza in **Goma**

Nom:	MBONIGABA KAMUZINZI Olivier
Organisation:	Ministère Provincial de l'Environnement & Tourisme
Quelle est votre impression de la réunion?	Bonne
Qu'est-ce que vous aimez à propos du projet « ECOMAKALA ENERGIE »?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Réduction du taux de déforestation - Consommation rationnelle du bois
Qu'est-ce que vous aimez à propos du projet « ECOMAKALA REBOISEMENT »?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renforcement du capital forestier - Mitigation du changement climatique - Protection des sols

Qu'est-ce que vous n'aimez pas à propos du projet « ECOMAKALA ENERGIE »?	- Faible vulgarisation dans les milieux ruraux
Qu'est-ce que vous n'aimez pas à propos du projet « ECOMAKALA REBOISEMENT »?	- Sous estimation des fonds alloués aux paysans planteurs.
Est-ce que vous avez des suggestions d'amélioration à propos du projet « ECOMAKALA ENERGIE »?	- Renforcer la vulgarisation pour appropriation
Est-ce que vous avez des suggestions d'amélioration à propos du projet « ECOMAKALA REBOISEMENT »?	- Augmenter l'enveloppe allouée aux activités de reboisement au niveau des paysans planteurs.

Fait à Goma le 14/10/2016
 B.

All evaluation forms for the local stakeholder consultation in Goma on the 14th of October 2016 can be found in the supporting documents: Evaluation_LSC_20161014_Goma_Lot1 till Evaluation_LSC_20161014_Goma_Lot6

Some samples of evaluations of the local stakeholder consultation of Butembo on the 7th of December 2016:

FORMS D'EVALUATION

Consultation locale des parties prenantes du projet 'EcoMakala Energie'
Mercredi, Décembre 07, 2016
Lieu: Hotel Joli Reve à Butembo

NOM:	<i>M. Alexandre KITSA MWISSA</i>
ORGANISATION:	<i>Bureau urbain de l'Énergie et Ressources hydrauliques</i>
Quelle est votre impression de la réunion?	<i>Réunion intéressante quant à la qualité des échanges et du débat malheureusement pour un temps très réduit.</i>
Qu'est-ce que vous aimez du projet?	<i>- Accès facile à l'énergie à cause du coût abordable des jokers améliorés. - Réduction sensible des émissions de CO2</i>
Qu'est-ce que vous n'aimez pas du projet?	<i>Il faut éviter d'exécuter le projet dans la précipitation en respectant chaque étape pour l'intérêt de la population de Butembo.</i>
Vous avez des suggestions pour l'amélioration?	<i>Implication des autorités locales politico administratives pour l'aboutissement heureux du projet.</i>

FORMS D'EVALUATION

Consultation locale des parties prenantes du projet 'EcoMakala Energie'
 Mercredi, Décembre 07, 2016
 Lieu: Hotel Joli Reve à Butembo

NOM:	KAMBALE TASIVUWE JOSEPH
ORGANISATION:	Groupeement d'intérêt économique des fournisseurs et vendeurs des braise « GROUPE-FOVER
Quelle est votre impression de la réunion?	Mon impression est que WWF se soucie de la ville de Butembo dans le souci des les aider à utiliser les foyers améliorés pour la bonne gestion de l'environnement
Qu'est-ce que vous aimez du projet?	- la consommation du compa bois est réduite et l'environnement est protégé
Qu'est-ce que vous n'aimez pas du projet?	—
Vous avez des suggestions pour l'amélioration?	la suggestion est que la population de Butembo puissent utiliser à part le Makala, utilisons les bouillottes fabriqués en argile, sûre, poussière des braise et eau qui est très bon dans ce projet si cette technique est prise en compte: argile, sûre et p' braise.

FORMS D'EVALUATION

Consultation locale des parties prenantes du projet 'EcoMakala Energie'
Mercredi, Décembre 07, 2016
Lieu: Hotel Joli Reve à Butembo

NOM:	Lwanzo PALUKU KING
ORGANISATION:	A.S.I.F.A.N.O.KI. Artisans et Développement Intégral du Foyer Amélioré au Nord-Kivu.
Quelle est votre impression de la réunion?	Je remercie fort la manière dont nous avons travaillé
Qu'est-ce que vous aimez du projet?	J'aimerais que chaque Bicolais soit capable de se procurer le FA pour bénéficier du projet. Ensuite que les formations hôtelières soient tjrs pour une bonne production
Qu'est-ce que vous n'aimez pas du projet?	—
Vous avez des suggestions pour l'amélioration?	La population a beaucoup souffert, que le projet soit vite si possible car nos familles souffrent.

FORMS D'EVALUATION

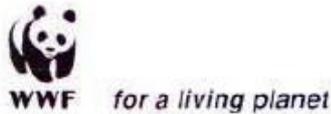
Consultation locale des parties prenantes du projet 'EcoMakala Energie'
 Mercredi, Décembre 07, 2016
 Lieu: Hotel Joli Reve à Butembo

NOM:	MUHINDO MATEMBELA
ORGANISATION:	COMMUNE MUSUSA
Quelle est votre impression de la réunion?	La réunion a été bien organisée avec des méthodologies adaptées pour faire comprendre aux participants.
Qu'est-ce que vous aimez du projet?	Le bien fonder même de l'atelier sur l'importance sur le plan développement environnemental
Qu'est-ce que vous n'aimez pas du projet?	Le non respect du temps et du programme à suivre
Vous avez des suggestions pour l'amélioration?	Que le processus de suivi du processus de validation du projet et l'exécution soit une souplesse et que ça ne puisse pas tarder pour permettre un développement environnemental durable

All evaluation forms for the local stakeholder consultation in Butembo on the 7th of December 2016 can be found in the supporting documents: Evaluation01 CPP Butembo scan1 and Evaluation01 CPP Butembo scan2

ANNEX 3. ORIGINAL INVITATIONS WITH THE AGENDA

Invitation of LSC in Goma, 10th of October 2016



Programme Energie Durable

***Atelier de consultation locale des parties prenantes des projets «
EcoMakala Reboisement» et « EcoMakala Energie »***

INVITATION

Excellence, Mme, Mr. JOSEPH NKINZO

Initiés par le WWF à l'Est de la RDC respectivement en fin 2007 et en 2009, les projets « EcoMakala Reboisement » et « EcoMakala Energie » ont pour objectifs d'augmenter l'offre en combustible bois énergie sous forme de charbon de bois durable et de diminuer la consommation du charbon de bois dans les grands centres urbains afin de réduire la déforestation dans le Parc National des Virunga.

Ces initiatives de reboisement, de production et commercialisation des foyers améliorés dans les grands centres urbains ainsi que la production du charbon de bois durable qui remplacent le charbon de bois non durable, constituent des alternatives à l'exploitation illégale des combustibles dans les forêts naturelles.

Le WWF avec le support de CO₂ logic a l'intention de générer des crédits carbone Gold Standard à partir des projets « EcoMakala Reboisement » et « EcoMakala Energie » afin de disposer de moyens financiers pour pérenniser les actions dans les projets à long terme.

Dans le contexte du processus de certification Gold Standard¹ le WWF organise une consultation locale des parties prenantes à laquelle vous êtes conviés afin d'avoir un retour d'expérience et une idée sur l'impact des projets « EcoMakala Reboisement » et « EcoMakala Energie », en date du **14 Octobre 2016**, dans la grande salle de l'Hôtel Mbiza, à **Goma**, en Province du Nord-Kivu.

Cette consultation suivra le programme ci-après :

- Ouverture de l'atelier
- Présentation des participants
- Présentation des projets
- Jeux de questions-réponses sur les projets
- Discussion sur l'évolution des projets, évaluation « do-no-harm » et évaluation de l'impact des projets sur le développement durable
- Discussion sur le mécanisme de réclamation et de contribution

¹ <http://www.goldstandard.org>

- Discussion sur le suivi des indicateurs de développement durable
- Evaluation des projets et de l'atelier
- Clôture de la consultation

Nous vous saurions gré de confirmer votre participation en complétant le formulaire de réplique, en annexe, et nous le renvoyer au plus tard le **05 Octobre 2016** par courriel à herman@co2logic.com. Les frais de déplacement et de logement seront couverts par votre organisation.

Si vous ne pouvez pas participer à l'atelier, nous vous invitons à envoyer vos commentaires sur les notes non techniques annexées à la présente au 13 Octobre 2016 par courriel aux adresses ci-après : gregory.claussens@wwf.be, herman@co2logic.com

Nous vous en remercions d'avance pour votre disponibilité.

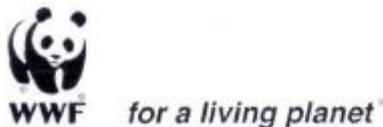
Thierry Lusenge



Chef de Programme énergie durable



Invitation of LSC in Butembo, 7th of December 2016



Sustainable Energy Program

Local stakeholder consultation of the project « EcoMakala Energy »

INVITATION

Excellency, Mrs, Mr, ... *Rocher Bella | WWF.int* ...

Initiated by WWF in eastern DRC in late 2007 and 2009 respectively, the projects "EcoMakala Reforestation" and "EcoMakala Energy" aim to increase the supply of wood energy fuel in the form of sustainable charcoal and to reduce the consumption of charcoal in large urban centres in order to reduce the deforestation in the Virunga National Park.

These initiatives of reforestation, production and marketing of improved cookstoves in large urban centres and production of sustainable wood charcoal replacing charcoal produced from unsustainable wood sources are alternatives to the illegal exploitation of wood fuels in natural forests.

WWF with the support of CO2logic intends to generate carbon credits from Gold Standard projects "EcoMakala Reforestation" and "EcoMakala Energy" in order to have the financial means to sustain the actions in the projects on the long-term.

In the context of the Gold Standard certification process WWF organizes a local stakeholder consultation in Butembo to which you are invited to receive feedback and an idea of the impact of project "EcoMakala Energy". The local stakeholder consultation will take place on **December 7, 2016**, in Hotel Jolie Rêve in **Butembo**, in Northern Province -Kivu.

The consultation will have the following agenda:

- Opening of the consultation
- Presentation of the participants
- Presentation of the project
- Questions & Answers
- Discussion on the evolution of the project, « do-no-harm » assessment and evaluation of the socio-economic and environmental impacts
- Discussion on continuous input & grievance mechanism
- Monitoring of the sustainable development indicators
- Evaluation of the project and the consultation
- Closure of the consultation

Kindly confirm your participation by filling out the reply form attached, and return it no later than December 5, 2016 by email at ckavira@wwfdrc.org. Travel and accommodation expenses will be covered by your organization.

If you can't attend the workshop, please send your comments on the non-technical summary notes attached to this invitation before December 7, 2016 by email to the following addresses: gregory.claessens@wwf.be, Tlusenge@wwfdrc.org, herman@co2logic.com.

We thank you in advance for your availability.

Thierry Lusenge

Head of Sustainable Energy Program






RESUME NON TECHNIQUE DU PROJET « ECOMAKALA ENERGIE »

L'Est de la RDC et plus particulièrement la province du Nord-Kivu est la région la plus densément peuplée de la République démocratique du Congo (RDC). Plus de 90% de la population dépend de la biomasse (bois de chauffage et / ou de charbon de bois) pour leurs besoins énergétiques. La biomasse provient principalement de sources non-durables et même illégales comme le Parc National des Virunga (PNVi), à un tel point qu'aujourd'hui, la plupart du couvert forestier autour des zones urbaines de la région a disparu.

Seulement pour la population de la ville de Goma, les besoins en bois sont estimés à 1 340 192 m³/an, soit environ 43 000 à 57 000 hectares de plantations bien gérées.

Depuis plus de deux décennies, le World Wildlife Found (WWF) promeut diverses activités afin de protéger les forêts du PNVi et réduire la pauvreté des communautés environnantes. L'une de ces activités, est le projet « EcoMakala », qui vise à améliorer la filière charbon de bois dans la province du Nord Kivu tout en réduisant la déforestation. Pour cela, trois activités principales sont mises en œuvre: (i) Reboisement avec des espèces à croissance rapide, (ii) la promotion de foyers améliorés, et (iii) la substitution énergétique de charbon non-durable par le charbon durable. Le projet « EcoMakala Energy », concerne ces deux dernières activités, sous la modalité d'efficacité et substitution énergétique.

Afin de réaliser et pérenniser ces activités, le WWF vise avec le support de CO2logic à participer au marché du carbone, étant donné que l'efficacité et la substitution énergétique sont des activités valorisables en termes de réduction des émissions de gaz à effet de serre. En conséquence, le standard de certification choisi a été le Gold standard.

Efficacité énergétique

D'autre part, en 2008 WWF a effectué des essais sur sept types de foyers améliorés afin de sélectionner le(s) plus efficace(s) et promouvoir leur fabrication et distribution. Les foyers sélectionnés ont été testés dans le laboratoire et sur le terrain et il a été constaté qu'ils réduisent sensiblement la consommation de charbon de bois par rapport au foyer traditionnel, le modèle malgache. En effet, les résultats de laboratoire ont montré une efficacité de 33% des foyers améliorés par rapport à 15% du foyer traditionnel malgache.



La vente des foyers améliorés a commencé en 2009 et le projet vise à promouvoir 100.000 foyers dans les années à venir dans le Nord-Kivu, en particulier dans les villes de Goma, Beni et Butembo.

La substitution énergétique

Cette composante comprend le remplacement d'une source d'énergie non-renouvelable (charbon à partir de biomasse issu de la forêt naturelle) par une source renouvelable (charbon à partir de biomasse issu de plantations dédiées).

À l'heure actuelle, le WWF a établi plus de 6.000 ha de plantations forestières communautaires dans le Nord-Kivu, dont la production maximal potentiel de charbon de bois durable est d'environ 15.000 tonnes par an, cependant, le projet a commencé en 2015 avec 200 tonnes, et vise une augmentation progressive au cours des quatre prochaines années, jusqu'à atteindre au moins une production de 7.500 tonnes de charbon par année en 2020.



En plus d'une contribution à l'atténuation au changement climatique, ce projet génère les bénéfices socio-économiques suivants :

Environnementaux	
Biodiversité	La déforestation du parc des Virunga est réduite par la fourniture de bois-énergie alternatif provenant des plantations en dehors du parc ;
Sol	L'érosion est réduite sur les terrains en pente par les boisements ;
Eau	Les plantations permettent d'améliorer l'infiltration de l'eau, et ainsi la qualité et quantité des sources d'eau
Climat	Régulation du microclimat
Social	
Femmes	Les femmes et les enfants impliqués traditionnellement dans la récolte du bois pour la production du charbon peuvent consacrer du temps à d'autres activités. La récolte traditionnelle de bois pose également des risques aux femmes et aux enfants, devant s'éloigner assez loin ou s'aventurer dans le parc, refuge de groupes armées.
Sécurité	Le charbon de bois issu de la déforestation est une source de financement importante des groupes rebelles qui causent les conflits de la région.
Economique	
Emploi	Création d'emploi/Augmentation du revenu à partir de la production des foyers améliorés.

ANNEX 5.

PUBLICATION IN LOCAL NEWSPAPER "KIVU-SAFARI" – 25th November 2016

Kivu Safari N° 197 du 25 Novembre 2016

10



transférés à Bukavu par un hélico de la Monusco pour inhumation. Le jeune homme Ramazani Asukulu Divin, témoin oculaire de cet événement macabre avait affirmé que les assaillants qui ont attaqué leur convoi étaient bel et bien des coupeurs de route. Armés jusqu'aux dents, ces assaillants étaient en train de piller les deux véhicules qui se trouvaient devant eux, avant d'arrêter celui du ministre. Ils ont demandé d'abord de l'argent au chauffeur et ensuite à d'autres personnes du convoi ministériel ainsi qu'au ministre lui même.

Ces derniers leur avaient remis de l'argent, mais les interventions de deux policiers gardes du corps du ministre en vue de protéger le convoi étaient à la base de la réaction violente des assaillants. Ils ont déversé sur eux une pluie de balles qui ont atteint mortellement les deux policiers d'abord ainsi que les trois autres personnes, ensuite tous membres de la famille du ministre Eciba qui ont trouvé la mort sur place.

Masimango Photos Toyi Mirefu Théodore

La Monusco a assuré le transport des rescapés ainsi que de cinq corps de victimes par aéronef à Bukavu

ANNONCE



for a living planet®



Le programme Energie Durable de WWF RDC avec le support de CO2logic, organise un atelier de consultation locale de parties prenantes de son projet « EcoMakala Energie », dans l'intention de générer des crédits carbone Gold Standard.

Date : Mercredi, 07 Décembre 2016

Heure : de 8h30 à 14h30

Lieu : Hôtel Joli rêve, Butembo, Nord-Kivu

Agenda de la consultation :

- Présentation des projets
- Jeux de questions-réponses sur les projets
- Discussion sur l'évolution des projets, évaluation « do-no-harm » et évaluation de l'impact des projets sur le développement durable
 - Discussion sur le mécanisme de réclamation et de contribution
 - Discussion sur le suivi des indicateurs de développement durable
- Evaluation des projets et de l'atelier
- Clôture de la consultation.

Si vous manifestez l'intérêt dans la participation et pour plus d'informations, contacter Mme. Consolée à l'adresse ou au numéro suivant: Ckavira@wwfdrc.org, +243 971291098.

ANNEX 6. INVOICES OF RADIO ANNOUCEMENTS

Local stakeholder consultation in Goma on the 14th of October 2016:

15 radio announcements on the local radio "Radio Kivu"



FACTURE N°226 DU 3 OCTOBRE 2016

CLIENT : WWF

QTE	LIBELLE	PU	PT
15	Diffusions communiqués de l'Atelier sur la consultation des parties prenantes	10\$	150\$
			150\$

Nous disons cent cinquante dollars Américain



Adresse Bâtiment Rondpoint Signes Bâtiment JP BISHWEKA 3eme étage
Téléphones, 0990262084-0994290521
www.radiokivu1.org, Facebook kivu1, twitter @kivuOne

Local stakeholder consultation in Butembo on the 7th of December 2016:

4 radio announcements on the local radio “Radio Moto Butembo-Béni”

DIOCESE DE BUTEMBO-BENI
RADIO MOTO BUTEMBO-BENI
N°: 000155/ATL/OC-00/ FM01/U-00/96
Site web: www.radiomotofm.info
Email: radiomotob2003@yahoo.fr
Tél: -09 91 37 03 14 ou 089 01 79 524

COMPTABILITE

FACTURE N°216/2016

WWT ECO MAKALA DOIT POUR

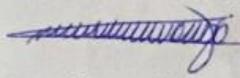
Nbre/Diff.	LIBELLE	P.U	P.T
4	Diffusion du communiqué sur l'atelier de consultation de parties prenantes.	3\$	12\$
TOTAL			12\$

Nous disons : DOLLARS AMERICAINS DOUZE

Fait à Butembo, le 26/11/2016



MWENGE MAUNGA Ghislaine



Comptable

6 radio announcements on the local radio “Radio Tele Victoire Horizon”:



RADIO TELE VICTOIRE HORIZON

103 MHZ
Q.MATANDA, RUE PRESIDENT DE
LA REPUBLIQUE N°28
Tél : 0997699742
0810479161

Montant : \$ 15

REÇU N° 1.50

Reçu de : WWF / ECOMAKALA

La somme de : Dollars Américains
QUINZE

Pour : Paiement 6 diffusions à la
radio du 22/11 au 27/11/2016

Butembo, le 22 / 11 / 2016

RECEPTION
103 FM

~~La comptabilité de la RTVH~~