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SECTION A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. 1. Title of the project activity

Title: **Dissemination of improved cook stoves and generation of charcoal, CPA2**

Date: 13.12.2016

Version no.: 3

A. 2. Project eligibility under the Gold Standard

[See Toolkit 1.2 and Annex C]

Assessment of CPA eligibility

Criteria	Description	Eligibility Y/N
Scale	CPAs under the PoA will be small-scale projects below the following thresholds: 180 GWh thermal energy savings 45 MW thermal renewable energy generation 60,000 t CO ₂ reduction from replacement of conventional charcoal	Y
Host country	India (Non-Annex 1 country)	Y
GHG Cap	No cap for GS CERs, India is a non Annex I country	Y
Type	End-use energy efficiency improvement Renewable energy supply	Y
Greenhouse gases	CO ₂ , CH ₄	Y
Receipt of ODA in return for carbon credits	No public funding of the CPA and therefore no ODA is diverted towards this CPA.	Y
Other certification schemes	No other voluntary carbon schemes are applied.	Y
CPA compliance with GS eligibility criteria	All CPAs under the PoA are compliant with the eligibility criteria stated above	Y

The current LSC consultation shall be valid for a group of 5 CPAs. All CPAs included under this LSC consultation shall fulfill the following criteria. As soon as one of these criteria is not met a new LSC will be held.

Criteria	Description
Location	CPAs under the LSC will be implemented in the states of Assam, India
Time	CPAs under the LSC will start implementation within 2 years

Target population	CPAs under the LSC will target rural and periurban households with similar cultural and socio-economic characteristics in terms of habits related to cooking and fuel wood use. Therefore project impacts on target population will be the same all over the included CPAs.
Technology	CPAs under the LSC will apply an identical technology (TLUD stove)
Size	To stay within the CDM small Scale limit a CPA will be able to hold 25.000 stoves with 95,885 t of expected annual CO2 Emission reductions. Expected project lifetime is 10 years, since the cook stoves are expected to have this lifetime.

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

The starting date of the PoA (start of implementation) is 26.09.2014. The CPAs crediting periods will not exceed the PoA end date. Start date of the first CPA under this LSC will be the 1st of November, with the distribution of the stoves.

A. 3. Current project status

20 th July 2016:	Local Stakeholder consultation meeting for this group of CPAs
1 st November 2016:	Official start date of the 1st CPA in Assam (CPA2)
<u>Other dates:</u>	
16 th August 2014:	Conduction of the Local stakeholder consultation for the PoA (according to GS rules), physical meeting of the PoA Design consultation)
September 2014:	Webhosting of the PoA at the UNFCCC website
26 th September 2014:	Official start date of the 1st CPA in West Bengal

SECTION B. DESIGN OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION PROCESS

B. 1. Design of physical meeting(s)

i. Agenda

Agenda	Presented by
<i>Opening of the meeting</i>	Sapient
<i>Introduction of the project & Gold Standard explanations</i>	Sapient

<i>Explanation of Fuelwood Situation</i>	Sapient
<i>Stove Demonstration</i>	Sapient
Lunch	All participants
Questions and clarifications about the project	All participants
Joint evaluation of the sustainability impacts of the project and blind SD exercise	All participants
Discussion on Sustainable Development	All participants
Continuous input/grievance mechanism	All participants
<i>Open session for questions and comments</i>	All participants
<i>Closure and evaluation of the meeting</i>	All participants

ii. Non-technical summary

Dissemination of TLUD gasifier stoves and generation of charcoal, CPA 2

Non-Technical Summary

This project description has the purpose to inform stakeholders in the context of the local stakeholder consultation about the planned project and to seek their comments. This consultation is part of the certification procedure according to the criteria of the Gold Standard, a foundation in Switzerland that certifies projects saving greenhouse gas emissions, according to high environmental and social standards.

Project description

A huge part of rural population in Assam state of India depends on inefficient traditional stoves that use biomass as cooking fuel. Despite the advantages of the traditional stoves, such as easy availability and affordability, the usage of inefficient biomass stoves poses some significant disadvantages:

- Collection of fuel wood leads to deforestation, because people tend to cut down trees.
- Collecting fuel wood requires time that especially women and children can otherwise dedicate to more productive purposes like education and livelihood.
- Smoky traditional stoves cause respiratory diseases, particularly to women and children
- Moreover, the use of conventional charcoal requires huge amounts of fuelwood as raw material, representing an additional source of deforestation.

This project is set up to provide the TLUD Gasifier Biomass Cookstove (in the following referred to as TLUD) to households in Assam state at subsidized cost. The project will use carbon revenues to subsidize the purchase of these efficient stoves, and thus make them available for poor people.



Moreover, users will have the possibility of sell charcoal generated in the cooking process to generated income. The project will then use the charcoal to substitute conventional charcoal in small and medium enterprises, such as tea gardens or restaurants. This way it will reduce the consumption of conventional charcoal, which is produced from large quantities of wood.

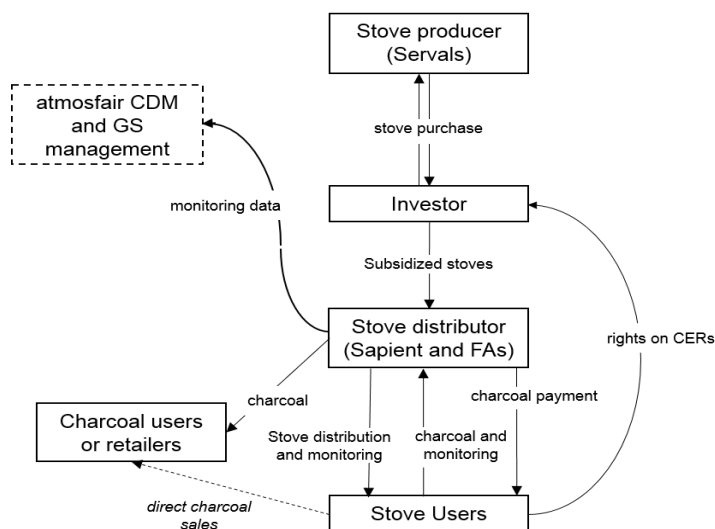
The key benefits of the TLUD are as follows:

- 1) It results in significant saving of cooking fuel and thereby reduces the time and monetary cost of obtaining cooking fuel, additionally reducing deforestation.
- 2) It is simple to operate and works on the pyrolysis technology and hence represents an improved biomass stove that generates a flame comparable to an LPG burner.
- 3) It allows for faster cooking due to high fire power; there is no need to monitor the flame during the cooking session.
- 4) It reduces indoor air pollution and hence improves health for women and children.
- 5) It requires low maintenance since it is made of stainless steel, durable and easy to clean.
- 6) It creates charcoal which can be used in the same way as conventional charcoal.

Apart from the direct benefits to the users, there are additional benefits to the community since the project will catalyse economic activity:

- Local field assistants will be employed.
- Users can obtain additional income from the sale of charcoal.

Tentative organisational structure



The stoves are manufactured by Servals Automation, Chennai – a social enterprise that has won several international awards for its cookstove designs. Sapient Infotech, Kolkata will act as distributor and implementer of the project activity. atmosfair, a not-for-profit company from Germany, will coordinate the activities relevant for carbon funding. The CPA is open for different entities to provide funding for cookstove hardware and implementation. The first stoves under this CPA are planned to be distributed to labourers of tea gardens in the defined area.

Contact information project participants:

Servals Automation; contact: Sujatha Srinivasan, sujatha@servals.in; mob. +91 96001 09777

Sapient Infotech; contact: Moulindu Banerjee, sapientinfo1970@gmail.com; mob:91-9830192424

atmosfair: www.atmosfair.org, Berlin, Germany. Contact: Katrin Mikolajewski (mikolajewski@atmosfair.de)

Jalinga Tea Company India Pvt Ltd; contact: Mr. Ketan Patel

iii. Invitation tracking table

Category Code	Organisation (if relevant)	Name of invitee	Means of invitation	Date of invitation	Confirmation received? Y/N
A	Jalinga Tea Co. (i) Pr.Ltd	Mr. Sandip Gulati	Phone and personal contact	30.06.2016	Y
A	Jalinga Tea Co. (i) Pr.Ltd	Mr. Somesh Dutta	Phone and personal contact	30.06.2016	Y
A	Rose Country Kandy	Mr. I.B. Ubadhia	Phone and personal contact	30.06.2016	Y
A	Jalinga Tea Estate	Mr. S.B. Singh	Phone and personal contact	30.06.2016	Y
D	Tripura Rural Welfare Society (NGO)	Mr. R. Khumai	Phone and personal contact	30.06.2016	Y
A	DM GROUP	D. Mantri	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
A	Tea Association	S Brodoloji	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
A	Norca Tea	NK Bansal	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
A	Boro Tea company	B Boro	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
A	Pollorbund Tea	S Roy	e-mail	30.06.2016	N

E	GS	Neha Rao	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
E	GS local expert India	Ayushi Gupta	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
E	GS	Abishek Goyal	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
E	GS	Deepika Proothi	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
B	Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, Director	Dr. Shashi Kumar	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
B	Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, ADG (IT & Forestry Statistics)	Sh. Pramod Pant	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
B	Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, ADG (Biodiversity & Climate Change)	Dr. T.P. Singh	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
B	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	Shri Naveen Verma	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
B	Conservator of Forests (Southern Assam Circle), Silchar	Y. Suryanarayana	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
C	The National CDM Authority, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India	Dr. Subrata Bose	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
B	Panchayat & Rural Development Dept, Assam	Shri Sarbananda Sonowal	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
B	Rural Development Dept, Tripura	Shri. Naresh Chandra Jamatia	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
B	Assam pollution Control Board	Er. Hemanta Kumar Gogoi.	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
B	Tripura pollution Control Board	Smt. Bijita Nath	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
B	Assam Energy Development Agency (AEDA)	Shri Vinod Kumar Pipersenia	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
B	Science, Technology & Environment Government of Tripura, Directorate of Health Services	Smt. Bijita Nath	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
B	Science, Technology & Environment Council Assam	Dr. Arup Kumar Misra	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
B	Department of Agriculture, Government of Assam	V B Pyarela	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
B	Department of Agriculture, Government	Dr.D.P.Sarkar	e-mail	30.06.2016	N

	of Tripura				
B	Department of Agriculture, Government of Tripura	Shri. Saradindu Das.	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
B	Tripura Forest department	Mr. Naresh Jamatia	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
B	Minister, Health & Family Welfare Department, Tripura, Minister	Shri Badal Choudhury	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
B	Directorate of Health Services, Tripura, Director of Health Services	Dr. J.K.Dev Varma	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
B	Department of Welfare for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes	Shri L. H. Darlong	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
B	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Regional Office Assam	DR. ANIL KUMAR	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
B	Assam Public Health Engineering Department	Sri Ashok Kumar Das	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
B	Assam Small Farmers' Agri-Business Consortium, Assam	Darilyne Shabong	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
D	Assam State Rural Livelihoods Mission Society (ASRLMS)	Nitin Khade	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
D	Resources Centre for Sustainable Development, Assam	Randhir Singha	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
D	North East Rural Livelihoods Project (NERLP), Tripura	Shri Nayan Kakati	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
D	North East Rural Livelihoods Project (NERLP), Tripura	Mrs.Jusmita Bora	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
D	North East Rural Livelihoods Project (NERLP), Tripura	Shri S.L Peter	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
D	INDIA SOCIAL WELFARE SOCIETY, Tripura	Sri Khokan Pal	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
D	AGRANI MINORITY WELFARE SOCIETY, Tripura	Md Litan Mir	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
D	KHUMPUI BURUI BODAL, Tripura	Dipali Debbarma	e-mail	30.06.2016	Y
D	KISHALAYA MAHILA SAMITI, Tripura	Sukla Chakraborty	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
D	MINORITY DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION, Tripura	Md Sirazul Islam	e-mail	30.06.2016	N

D	DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH PROJECT ORGANISATION OF NATURE DARPON, Assam	Swapna Sikha Choudhury	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
D	GREEN RURAL DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY, Assam	MR CHANDAN KUMAR SARMA	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
D	HUMAN AND NATURE DEVELOPMENT SOCIETY, Assam	Mr M Krishna Saikia	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
D	NATURES BONYAPRAN, Assam	Sri Pradip kumar Sarmah	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
D	Save Life Save Nature Azara, St. , Assam	Wungreingam Moulthou	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
D	SOCIETY FO EDUCATION AND ENVIRONMENT DEVELOPMENT, Assam	Taj Uddin	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
D	SOCIETY FOR ECOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT SEED, Assam	Khanindra Talukdar	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
D	SOCIETY FOR EMPOWERMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, Assam	Dr Dhruvajyoti Sahariah	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
D	SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSCIOUSNESS AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, Assam	Mr Ferdinand Ronghi	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
D	Clean Energy Access Network	Ashis Kumar Sahu	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
Stove Manufacturer	Adarsh Plant Protect Limited	Naishadhbhai Patel	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
Project implementer	Barli Development Institute for Rural Women	Yogesh Jadhav	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
Stove developer	CSIR - National Environmental Engineering Research Institute	Nitin Labhasetwar	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
Project implementer	Ecofav Organization	SANJAY SHARMA	e-mail	30.06.2016	Y
Project implementer	Electronicki Development Organization	SHAIENDRA KUMAR	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
Project	Enphiniti Engineering	Ananda	e-mail	30.06.2016	N

implementer	Solutions Pvt Ltd	Sundararajan			
Project implementer	Grassroot Trading Network for Women	Anurag Bhatnagar	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
Stove Manufacturer	Green Vitality Solution Industries	Eiti Roy	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
Stove Manufacturer	Shrinarayan Buildtech Pvt.Ltd	Rishi Anand Chaudhary	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
Project implementer	Samuchit Enviro Tech	Priyadarshini Karve	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
Project implementer	CQuest Capital	Siddhartha Pakrashi	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
Project implementer	CQuest Capital	Tridip Goswami	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	A World Institute for a Sustainable Humanity (A W.I.S.H)	Michael Karp	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Action Carbone (Good Planet Foundation)	Pagare Nitin	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Ashanti Social Welfare Association (ASWA)	Alam Habibul	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Atmosfair	Dr. Dietrich Brockhagen	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies	Alam Mozaharul	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	BASE (Basel Agency for Sustainable Energy)	Daniel Magallon	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Carbon Watch	Mawandia Deepak	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Care International	Vaughan Kit (Christopher)	e-mail	30.06.2016	Y
F	Chinansi Foundation	Chithyola Simplex	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Clean Air–Cool Planet	Markham Adam	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Clean Energy Nepal	Bhusan Tuladhar	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Climate Action Network South Africa	Dorah Lebelo	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	David Suzuki Foundation	Paul Lingl	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Development Alternatives	Ashok Khosla	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Dhammanart Foundation	Songklod Indhukarn	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	E+Co	Gina Rodolico	e-mail	30.06.2016	N

F	Earth Advantage, Inc.	Sean Penrith	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	EnerGHG India	Narendra Paruchuri	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Energy Forum	Wathsala Herath	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Euronatura–Center for Environmental Law and Sustainable Development	Sara Dourado	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	European Business Council For Sustainable Energy e5	Julio Lambing	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Fair Climate Network	Sudha Dr. Padmanabha	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Forum for the Future	Iain Watt	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Fundacion Ecodiversidad Colombia	Carlos Kurimoto	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Fundacion Ecologia y Desarrollo	Cecilia Foronda	e-mail	30.06.2016	Y
F	Fundación MDL de Honduras	Suyapa Zelaya	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Germanwatch	Christoph Bals	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Gevalor	Georges Morizot	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Global Environmental Institute (GEI)	Lili Xu	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Green Camel Bell (Gansu)	Ran Liping	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Green Wave (Ecoclub) UA	Anna Vilde	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Greenfleet	Wayne Wescott	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	GRIAN (Greenhouse Ireland Action Network)	Pat Finnegan	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	HELIO International	Helene O'Connor-Lajambe	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Hivos	Harry Clemens	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Indonesia Forum for Environment (WALHI)	Pantoro Tri Kuswardono	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Indonesian Climate Action Network	Fabby Tumiwa	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Initiative Développement	Olivier Lefebvre	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	International Centre for Eradication of Poverty	Dr. Bhausheeb Ubale	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Kangmei Institute of Community Development and Marketing	Jiawei Wu	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Kiko Network	Mie Asaoka	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	KLIMA	Angela Consuela Ibay	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Mercy Corps	David Nicholson	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Miombo	Otto Formo	e-mail	30.06.2016	N

F	Miriam-PEACE	Rosario Wood	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Myclimate	Heidenreich Franziska	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	National Center for Appropriate Technology (NCAT)	Holly Hill	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	National Trust For Nature Conservation (NTNC)	Mr. Dahal Ngamindra	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Nexus, Carbon for Development	Samuel Bryan	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Noé21	Chaim Nissim	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Non-Conventional Energy and Rural Development Society (NERD SOCIETY Coimbatore)	Mrs. Kamaraj Sathiajothi	e-mail	30.06.2016	Y
F	NOVA Institute	Christiaan Pauw	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	ONKE Training	Mmathabo Mrubata	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Pelangi	Moekti Handajani Soejachmoen (Kuki)	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Pembina Institute for Appropriate Development	Rich Wong	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Philippine Network on Climate Change	Dr. Ramon Faustino M. Sales, Jr.	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Philippine Solar Energy Society	Ruperto S. Dr. Sangalang	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Planetair	Karine Oscarson	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Plantons Utile	Eric Lemetais	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	PURE the Clean Planet Trust	Robert Rabinowitz	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Rainforest Alliance	Julianne Baroody	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	REEEP	Katrin Harvey	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Institute	Ndhlukula Kudakwashe	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Rural Education for Development Society- REDS	Mr. M. C. Raj	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Rural Education for Development Society- REDS	Mrs. Jyothi Raj	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Save the Earth Cambodia	Akhteruzzaman Sano	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Shanshui Conservation Center, China	Fangyi YANG	e-mail	30.06.2016	N

F	Sibol ng Agham at Teknolohiya	Victoria M. Lopez	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	SKG Sangha	Vidya Sagar Devabhaktuni	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	SolarAid	Nick Sireau	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	SouthSouthNorth	Stefan Raubenheimer	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Sustainable Travel International (STI)	Piedmonte Nick	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	The Climate Group (China)	Lili He	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	The Environmental Investigation Agency	Sascha Von–Bismarck	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	The Whitmore Initiative Society	Tom Morris	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Winrock International India	Das Debajit	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Winrock International Nepal	Shrestha Binod Prasad	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	World Vision Australia	Dr. Dean C Thomson	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	WWF International	Bella Roscher	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Yunnan Green Environment Development Foundation, China	Ms. Mei Wang	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Zero: Regional Environment Organisation	Johannes Chigwada	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Mass Education	Sukumar Singh	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Mass Education International	Henri Daniel	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Self Employed Women's Association	Concerned Person	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Voluntary Institute for Rural Development	Bipini Bihari Pati	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	SANKALP India Trust	Sanjay Tandorn	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	PRIDE India	Mrs. Isha Y. Mehra	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	EARTH FOUNDATION	Mangalampally Raju	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	The George Foundation	Concerned Person	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Action Village India	Concerned Person	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Hope Foundation	Dinesh George	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	The Institute of Social Studies Trust (ISST)	Ms. Sarojini G. Thakur	e-mail	30.06.2016	N
F	Educare India	B.S. Bullar	e-mail	30.06.2016	N

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

All the above mentioned invitees are directly or indirectly affected by the project.

The typical groups of the stakeholders identified are fuelwood users, improved cook stove (ICS) users, ICS developers and retailers, GS NGOs, local NGOs, concerned government departments and sectoral experts as well as DNA and GS representatives. All the stakeholders were informed about the project, agenda, venue and date of the meeting through invitation by email, mail, telephone and personal contacts two weeks prior to the meeting. Further, a non technical summary of the project, which gives clear idea on the project activity including the measures taken under the project and the potential benefits of the project, was also issued as information to the identified stakeholders.

Stakeholders for the target region Assam have been invited.

Personal invitations were mainly distributed per email, telephone and personal contacts. Gold Standard local experts and supporter NGOs were invited through E-mail according to GS's requirement. Additionally the meeting was announced by putting posters on public sites to reach out for possible future stove users. Public announcement as well as the personal invitations did not select for gender, age or ethnicity.

iv. Text of individual invitations

Invitation to stakeholder consultation

Name of the Project: "Dissemination of improved cook stoves and generation of charcoal, CPA2"

The Programme of Activities named "*Dissemination of improved cook stoves and generation of charcoal*", is a joint initiative by the efficient cook stove producer Servals Automation Pvt Ltd, the service provider Sapient Infotech and the non-profit company atmosfair gGmbH to promote the dissemination of improved cook stoves to households in India.

For an extension of our current project activities we are planning to include another project in the state of Assam.

This project is set up to provide the TLUD gasifier biomass cook stove to households in Assam state at subsidized cost. The project will use carbon revenues to subsidize the purchase of these efficient stoves, and thus make them available for poor people. Moreover, users will have the possibility of sell charcoal generated in the cooking process to generate income. The project will then use the charcoal to substitute conventional charcoal in small and medium enterprises. This way it will reduce the consumption of conventional charcoal, which is produced from large

quantities of wood.

Please find attached a non-technical summary of project design document for your understanding.

The program will be supported by the generation of carbon credits and is therefore planned as a UN CDM CPA (Clean Development Mechanism Component Project Activity). In addition to registration of the project under the UN, the registration under the Gold Standard is envisaged to generate high quality carbon credits showing high impacts to sustainable development.

The first step of the Gold Standard registration process is the conduction of a local stakeholder meeting in order to present the project and receive feedback from important stakeholders.

In this connection, we would like to invite you to participate in the stakeholder consultation meeting. The details of the meeting are as follows:

20th July 2016 at 09:00 am (until 14:00 pm)

School Ground, West Jalinga Tea Estate

Vill: West Jalinga, PO: Dwarbund, Cachhar, Assam, India

Agenda Of Consultation:

Agenda	Presented By
<i>Opening of the meeting</i>	Sapient
<i>Introduction of the project & Gold Standard explanations</i>	Sapient
<i>Explanation of Fuelwood Situation</i>	Sapient
<i>Stove Demonstration</i>	Sapient
Lunch	All participants
Questions and clarifications about the project	All participants
Joint evaluation of the sustainability impacts of the project	All participants
Discussion on Sustainable Development	All participants
Continuous input/grievance mechanism	All participants
<i>Open session for questions and comments</i>	All participants
<i>Closure and evaluation of the meeting</i>	All participants

We would greatly appreciate your presence and active participation in the consultation, helping to make the conference a successful one. We hereby invite you to attend the meeting.

If you are unable to participate, please feel free to comment in writing, by email or telephone on the enclosed non-technical summary. Contact details are provided below. If you wish, we will also send you the meeting minutes and invite you to comment on it.

Contact information project participants:

Servals Automation; contact: Sujatha Srinivasan, sujatha@servals.in; mob. +91 96001 09777

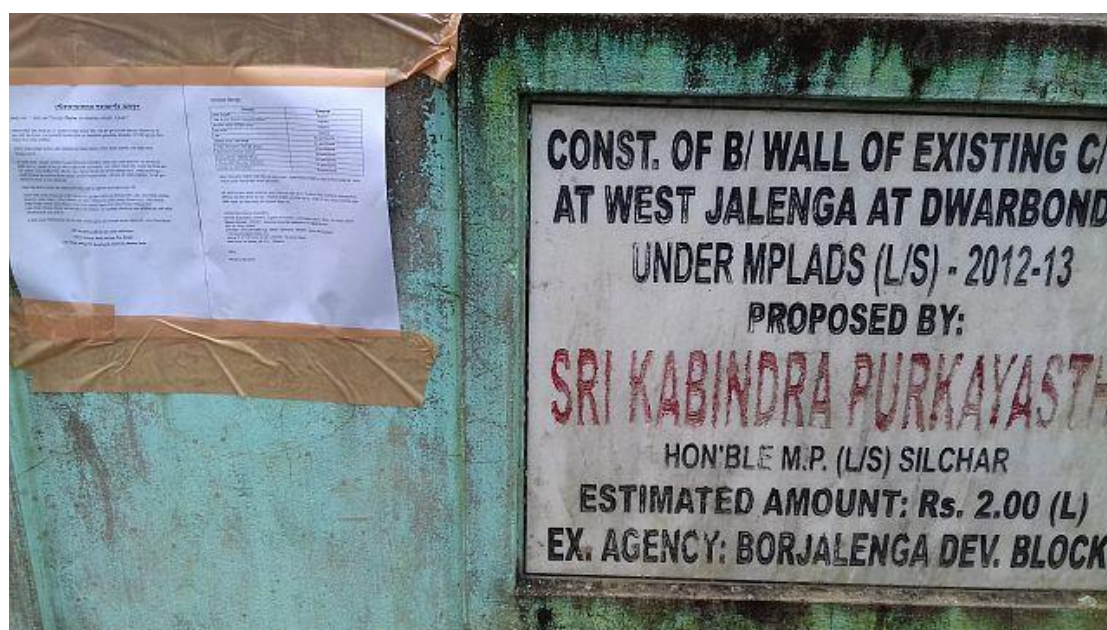
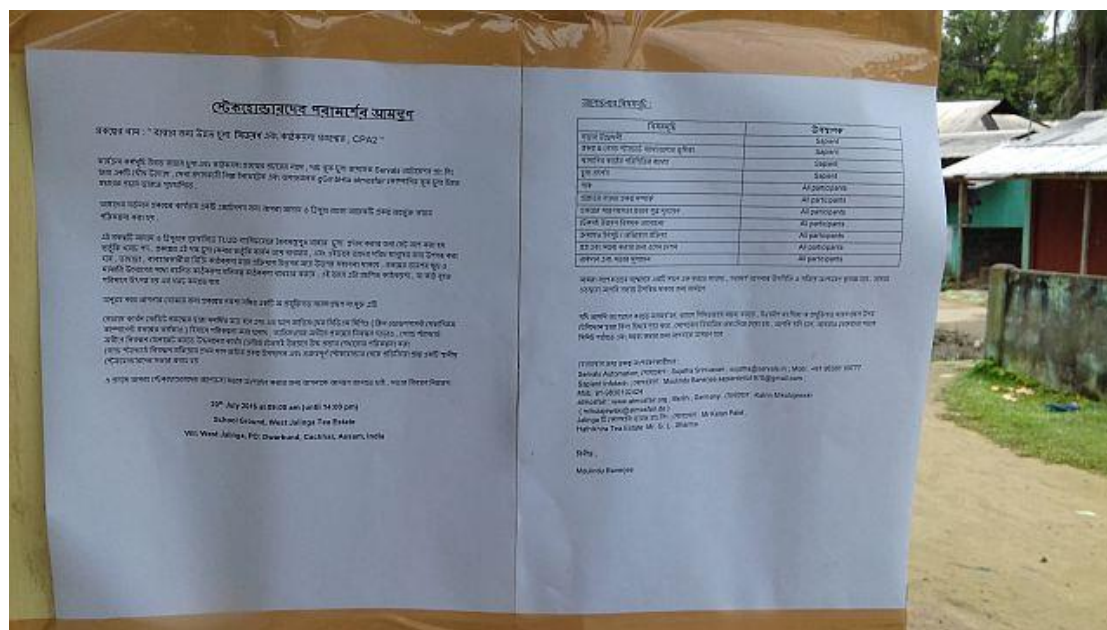
Sapient Infotech; contact: Moulindu Banerjee, sapientinfo1970@gmail.com; mob: 91-9830192424

atmosfair: www.atmosfair.org, Berlin, Germany. Contact: Katrin Mikolajewski (mikolajewski@atmosfair.de)

Jalinga Tea Company India Pvt Ltd; contact: Mr. Ketan Patel

For Public invitation the same text was used and translated to Bengali.

Public invitations were posted in public places in the various community centers.





B. 2. Description of other consultation methods used

Several stove demonstrations have been conducted in different tea gardens in Assam. The demonstrations were held for tea garden workers and the tea garden management. During these demonstrations also the design and background of the cookstove PoA was explained.

If individuals and/ or entities (e.g. NGOs) were unable to attend the physical meeting, we invited them to comment in writing, by email or telephone on the enclosed non-technical summary. Also we offered to send the meeting minutes after the LCS.

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: 20th July 2016 at 09:00 am (until 14:00 pm)

Location: School Ground, West Jalinga Tea Estate; Vill: West Jalinga, PO: Dwarbund, Cachhar, Assam, India					
Category Code	Name of participant, job/ position in the community	Male/ Female	Signature	Organisation (if relevant)	Contact details
A	Mr. Sandip Gulati, General Manager	M	See original list in Annex 1	Jalinga Tea Co. (i) Pr.Ltd	9435176361
A	Mr. Somesh Dutta, Dy Manager	M	See original list in Annex 1	Jalinga Tea Co. (i) Pr.Ltd	9435175909
A	Mr. I.B. Ubadhia, General Manager	M	See original list in Annex 1	Rose Country Kandy	9435072424
A	Mr. S.B. Singh, Manager	M	See original list in Annex 1	Jalinga Tea Estate	9435523486
D	Mr. R. Khumai, Director	M	See original list in Annex 1	Tripura Rural Welfare Society (NGO)	9421632160
A	Maya Ree	F	See original list in Annex 1	Traditional stove user	
A	Rasori Kejion	F	See original list in Annex 1	TLUD user	
A	Jayanti Goala	F	See original list in Annex 1	TLUD user	
A	Prodip Jana	F	See original list in Annex 1	TLUD user	
A	Brinda Goala	F	See original list in Annex 1	TLUD user	
A	Paresh Dhubi	F	See original list in Annex 1	TLUD user	
A	Shynad Bagti	F	See original list in Annex 1	TLUD user	
A	Makhan Goala	F	See original list in Annex 1	TLUD user	
A	Bindurani Goor	F	See original list in Annex 1	Traditional stove user	
A	Rotua (Basonti) Moluli	F	See original list in Annex 1	Traditional stove user	
A	Bakudal Ragowal	M	See original list in Annex 1	TLUD user	
A	Seeba Bauri	F	See original list in Annex 1	Traditional stove user	
A	Nirmol Tanit	M	See original list in Annex 1	Traditional stove user	
A	Bachu Lohar	M	See original list in Annex 1	Traditional stove user	
A	Murli Gorah	M	See original list in Annex 1	Traditional stove user	
A	Binod Ree	M	See original list in Annex 1	Traditional stove user	
A	Madan Mal	M	See original list in Annex 1	Traditional stove user	
A	Babul Nuria	M	See original	Traditional stove user	

			list in Annex 1		
A	Sonalan chaza	M	See original list in Annex 1	Traditional stove user	
A	Kalpana Akura	F	See original list in Annex 1	TLUD user	
A	Anima Rikiasen	F	See original list in Annex 1	Traditional stove user	
A	Suma Mal	F	See original list in Annex 1	Traditional stove user	
A	Chinta Bauri	F	See original list in Annex 1	Traditional stove user	
A	Nomita Ree	F	See original list in Annex 1	Traditional stove user	
A	Akasi Tanti	F	See original list in Annex 1	Traditional stove user	
A	Bidhu Toratubai	M	See original list in Annex 1	TLUD user	
A	Pasimal Tanit	M	See original list in Annex 1	TLUD user	
A	Anima Mal	F	See original list in Annex 1	Traditional stove user	
A	Santona Basaire	F	See original list in Annex 1	Traditional stove user	
A	Budhuni Musa	F	See original list in Annex 1	Traditional stove user	
A	Kajol Ree	F	See original list in Annex 1	Traditional stove user	
A	Gouri Baraire	F	See original list in Annex 1	Traditional stove user	
A	Buchon Mal	F	See original list in Annex 1	Traditional stove user	
A	Sumira Bauri	F	See original list in Annex 1	Traditional stove user	
A	Rebothi Tanti	F	See original list in Annex 1	Traditional stove user	
A	Posomi Bakti	F	See original list in Annex 1	Traditional stove user	
A	Gosocha Gorju	F	See original list in Annex 1	Traditional stove user	
A	Sumitra Sabor	F	See original list in Annex 1	Traditional stove user	
A	Puspo Boy	F	See original list in Annex 1	Traditional stove user	

Comments accompanying Annex 1

n.a.

ii. Evaluation forms

Please find 5 representative samples of the evaluation forms here in English and the original evaluation forms as Annex 2.

Name	Feedback 1
What is your impression of the meeting?	The meeting was very good.
What do you like about the project?	Need less wood. No smoke seen. The charcoal can be sold back
What do you not like about the project?	The stove could have been a bit bigger

Name	Feedback 15
What is your impression of the meeting?	I liked it very much
What do you like about the project?	There was no smoke, less wood used also the flame can be controlled. The cooking method is also not disrupted. Also you will buy the charcoal.
What do you not like about the project?	The vessel blackening

Name	Feedback 24
What is your impression of the meeting?	I liked the meeting.
What do you like about the project?	Needs very less wood. Can cook anywhere. Charcoal will be sold
What do you not like about the project?	Vessel blackening should be less

Name	Feedback 31
What is your impression of the meeting?	The meeting was very good.
What do you like about the project?	Saw that this stoves needs much less wood. Can cook anywhere. They will buy the charcoal also
What do you not like about the project?	Nothing

Name	Feedback 36
What is your impression of the meeting?	The meeting was very good.
What do you like about the project?	No smoke at all
What do you not like about the project?	Nothing

Comments accompanying Annex 2

Evaluation forms showed that the participants liked the meeting and the participatory approach; they felt well informed and appreciated the discussions. The CPA is highly welcomed, participants like the technology. Positive comments were mainly received about the stove's benefits such as

wood savings, clean cooking with less smoke and portability of the stove. In particular they liked the possibility to sell charcoal back to the project. Regarding negative comments, they mention the observed vessel blackening (soot) and that the stove should be bigger in size.

Vessel blackening has been observed in the first CPA also. Black vessels are a common phenomenon with gasifier stoves.

http://lists.bioenergylists.org/stovesdoc/Andreatta/TLUD_Report.pdf

It is frequently mentioned, however the positive features of the TLUD seem to be much more important to users. The stove producer is developing a combustor which helps reduce the black suit. It is currently under field test.

The size of the stove is designed for a medium sized family. There are two canisters delivered with the stove, so the batch can be exchanged without interrupting the cooking task. Various sizes of pots can be used for this stove model.

C. 2. Pictures from physical meeting(s)

[See Toolkit 2.6 and 2.6.1]



Moulindu Banerjee (Sapient) explaining the Project



Stove demonstration



Explanation and discussion of Sustainability Development



Explanation and discussion of the Gold Standard Grievance Mechanism

C. 3. Outcome of consultation process

i. Minutes of physical meeting(s)

The Gold Standard local stakeholders meeting for the CDM project “**Dissemination of TLUD gasifier stoves and generation of charcoal, CPA 2**” was conducted on 20th July 2016 in School Ground, West Jalinga Tea Estate, Cachhar, Assam, India.

The stakeholder consultation meeting was attended by 44 participants representing various groups of the stakeholder (as mentioned above). The meeting was started with a welcome note by Mr. Moulindu Banerjee of Sapient. Mr. Banerjee introduced the objective of the meeting.

The agenda set in the notification for the meeting by Sapient was approved with the consent of the participants to the agenda. Mr. Moulindu Banerjee provided a brief introduction on GS CDM project cycle and the role of local stakeholders in the project. He gave a short introduction of project developers i.e. Servals, Sapient and atmosfair, a non-profit company from Germany who plans to support the project by marketing carbon credits.

He briefed the participants about the global warming and the intention of the GS Foundation therein and elaborated on the need for the project under this GS mechanism to catalyze sustainable development. He also outlined that the local stakeholder's concerns are to be internalized in any project under GS. Brief understanding of the project, explaining the likely environmental and social impacts of the project, followed by the salient technical and environmental features of the project and how the proposed project would reduce the GHG emissions was also mentioned.

He also explained that the TLUD is an improved cook stove which saves a lot of firewood and also is completely smoke free. He explained the process of pyrolysis and also

explained the various benefits of using a TLUD like improved women & child health, low indoor air pollution and cost savings. He further explained that the bio char (charcoal) which is the residue of cooking in the TLUD will be bought back from the users at a price of INR 2-4 per kg at an interval of 4 weeks through a network of local youths. It was explained to the stakeholders that the stove will be made available e.g. to the population of Jalinga, Kalachara & Dwarbund through a network of 3 Field Assistants who will deliver the stove to the user and also give demo and training. It was explained that the stove will be installed at the user's house and complete demo will be given by a Field Assistant.

Mr. Sandip Gulati, General Manager, West Jalinga Tea Estate and chairperson of the meeting spoke about the effects of deforestation, need for tree conservation with special mention to the conservation of the shade trees in the tea gardens and also spoke about the advantages attached to using fuel efficient improved cook stoves.

A live demo of the TLUD was given to all meeting participants.

Mr. Sandip Gulati called upon the participants to seek clarifications and express their concerns on the likely impacts of the project, and it being structured as GS CDM project. Participants were also given further time to go through the project documents that were made available at the site of the meeting.

The stakeholders were confident very impressed with the stove demo. The General Manager of Jalinga Tea Estate was very impressed & congratulated both Servals, Sapient & atmosfair for bringing such a project to the region and especially to the Tea Gardens. All were very pleased that even the residue from the stove can be sold and will fetch additional income for the user. Mr. R.K. Khumpai from a Tripura NGO congratulated Sapient Infotech for this initiative in the Assam region and expressed his hope that many tea gardens of the region and other users will adopt the TLUD.

Questions and Answers:

Q: How will the project impacted the region? (Ms. Jayanti Goala)

A: The project will employ 03 Field Assistants. Apart from that the project will generate additional income in terms of charcoal sales for the poor labour families.

Q: What is the price of stove? (Mr. Makhan Goala)

A: Stove is subsidized by carbon revenues and priced at INR 3000 for the first tea gardens.

Q: What is the life of this stove? (Ms. Posomi Bakti)

A: The life of the stove is 8-10 years, with a 2 year replacement warranty & after expiry of warranty spares can be obtained from local project office at reasonable price.

Q: How much charcoal is generated in a month? How will I store the charcoal? (Ms.

Sumitra Sabor)

A: With 2 times cooking using 4 canisters an average user generates around 24-25 kg charcoal in a month. We will provide you with bags to store the charcoal. Please make sure that you store it in a dry place.

Q: What all can be used as fuel in this stove? (Ms. Bindurani Goor)

A: Fuelwood, Cow Dung, Twigs, Coconut Shells can be used.

Q: For how many people can we cook in this stove? (Mrs. Nomita Ree)

A: This stove can cook for a family of 6-7.

Q: Who will provide the after sales service for this stove? (Mr. Prodip Jana)

A: The after sales service will be provided by the Field Assistants appointed for the project. For example 3 FAs will be appointed from among the labour families of a tea garden itself so that they are known to all users.

Q: How do we maintain this stove? (Ms. Kalpana Akura)

A: This stove is practically maintenance free. Just wash it periodically. Make sure you do not damage the mesh while stuffing fuel in the canister. Do not burn charcoal in this stove as it might damage the stove due to high temperature

Q: How much price will be paid for the charcoal? (Mr. Madan Mal)

A: The charcoal will be bought from the labourers @ INR 2-4 Per kg minimum.

Subsequent to questions and answers, chairperson summarized the concerns articulated and clarifications provided. Also Chairperson requested the participants to forward within a week, if they have any further concern and clarification.

The blind scoring exercise was conducted in plenary. The three categories of indicators were explained and a blank matrix was discussed with the stakeholders using permanent flex banners (see picture in section C.2). Participants were then asked for their judgment on each of the indicators and started discussing them. First, general opinions were collected, and then stakeholders were asked to summarize arguments for positive as well as arguments for negative scoring. On this base, a consensus on the most appropriate scoring was defined. After filling in the whole matrix, each scoring was repeated so that the participants could make final remarks.

The stakeholders were briefed on the Continuous Input & Grievances Mechanism. A chart was used for the briefing. They were also told the location of the Input Register and also informed the relevant contact Telephone number & E-mail Id. They were explained that if they have any grievance simple or complex they can enter that in the book kept in the project office located at West Jalinga Tea Factory. More grievance books may be available in other places if required. Stakeholders were told that this register will be checked by the project manager Mr. Somesh Dutta once a week and relevant actions

taken. They were further informed that the GS might appoint an independent observer if deemed necessary.

Before the meeting was closed, the participants were asked to fill out an anonymous meeting evaluation form after the meeting, that way it was assured afterwards that there were no objections towards the project, which might have been overlooked or not documented in the meeting.

ii. Minutes of other consultations

n.a

iii. Assessment of all comments

Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/ No)?	Explanation (Why? How?)
The stove could have been bigger	The comment was taken into account, but without changing the CPA.	The size of the stove is designed for a medium sized family. There are two canisters delivered with the stove, so the batch can be exchanged without interrupting the cooking task. Various sizes of pots can be used for this stove model. Also if requested a second stand can be purchased.
Blackening of vessel.	The comment was taken into account, but without changing the CPA.	Vessel blackening has been observed in the first CPA also. Black vessels are a common phenomenon with gasifier stoves. http://lists.bioenergylists.org/stovesdoc/Andreata/TLUD_Report.pdf The stove producer is developing a combustor which helps reduce the black suit. It is currently under field test. It is frequently mentioned, however the positive features of the TLUD seem to be much more important to users.
Cannot burn dry leaves	The comment was taken into account, but without changing the CPA.	The technology of this stove can burn a number of materials, however dry leaves will burn too fast in the stove as to hold long enough for cooking.
Another stand would	The comment was taken into account, but without	A second stand can be purchased if requested.

have been better/2 stands will be good	changing the CPA.	
Double oven would have been more beneficial.	The comment was taken into account, but without changing the CPA.	There are many different stove models on the market, including double burner stoves. The PoA is also open for different stove models. However for this project, we decided on the introduced stove model. Possibly there will be an extension to other models if required in the future. A second stand can be purchased if requested.
Need dry & hard wood only	The comment was taken into account, but without changing the CPA.	The stove can also burn other material like cow dung, twigs, coconut Shells.
During Monsoons dry wood will be hard to find and lighting of the stove might be difficult.	The comment was taken into account, but without changing the CPA.	During the monsoon season the same problem of wet material will occur with traditional stove. Except for wood also other material like cow dung, twigs, coconut shells may be used for cooking on the stove. Possibly during that season it takes more time to light the stove.

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 [See Toolkit 2.7]	☐	X

Give reasoning behind the decision

None of the indicators was scored "negative" and there are no stakeholder comments that cannot be mitigated.

v. Summary of alterations based on comments

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

Stakeholder's comments did not lead to a change in the CPA.

[See Toolkit 2.6.2, 2.8]

SECTION D. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT

D. 1. Own sustainable development assessment

i. 'Do no harm' assessment

[See Toolkit 2.4.1 and Annex H]

Safeguarding principles	Description of relevance to my project	Assessment of my project risks breaching it (low, medium, high)	Mitigation measure
Human Rights			
1. The project respects internationally proclaimed human rights including dignity, cultural property and uniqueness of indigenous people. The project is not complicit in Human Rights abuses.	Participation in the project is voluntary and project does not oblige beneficiaries to change cultural lifestyle (cooking habits remain the same), it has no influence on human rights. The host country has ratified the following conventions: - UN International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on the 10 Apr 1979 a ¹	Low	n.a.

¹ **United Nations Treaty Collection** (n.d.) *Human Rights*, [online] Available at: https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-3&chapter=4&clang=_en [Accessed: 26th August 2016]

	- UN International Convent on Civil and Political Rights on the 10 Apr 1979 a ²		
2. The project does not involve and is not complicit in involuntary resettlement.	The project does not need or lead to resettlement; it is not related to land issues in any way. Participation of beneficiaries is voluntary.	Low	n.a.
3. The project does not involve and is not complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage.	No modification in the cooking practice or kitchen structure is required, and no construction is involved. There will be no influence on cultural heritage.	Low	n.a.
Labour Standards			
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	Stove producers and distributors will sign voluntary and fair working agreement with employees. Servals as stove producer is also a certified B-Corp by GIIRS giirs.org/company-search/record/001C000000pJQJbIAO The host country has ratified the following Conventions: - ILO Convention 105 on the 18th May 2000 ³ - ILO Convention 100 (equal remuneration) on the 25th September 1958 ⁴ India is member of the International Labour Organization	Low	n.a.
5. The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labour.	Stove producers and distributors will sign a voluntary and fair working agreement with employees, there will be no forced or compulsory labour. The host country has ratified the ILO Convention 29 (elimination of forced and compulsory labour) on the 30th Nov 1954 ⁵	Low	n.a.

² **United Nations Treaty Collection** (n.d.) *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*, [online] Available at: https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-4&chapter=4&clang=_en [Accessed: 26th August 2016]

³ **ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards** (n.d.) *ILO Convention 105 (Abolition of Forced Labour Convention)*, [online] Available at: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102691 [Accessed: 26th August 2016]

⁴ **ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards** (n.d.) *ILO Convention 100 (equal remuneration)*, [online] Available at: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102691 [Accessed: 26th August 2016]

⁵ **ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards** (n.d.) *ILO Convention 29 (elimination of forced and compulsory labour)*, [online] Available at:

6. The project does not employ and is not complicit in any form of child labour.	Stove producers and distributors will ensure project does not employ and is not complicit in any form of child labor. The host country has ratified the UN Convention on the right of the child on the 11 Dec 1992 a ⁶	Low	n.a.
7. The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or any other basis.	Project structure and developers do not endorse any form of discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or any other basis. Over 75% of Servals' staff are women with lower educational level; all employees are offered PF & ESI facilities. The host country has ratified the - ILO Convention 111 (Discrimination in employment/occupation) on the 03rd June 1960 ⁷	Low	n.a.
8. The project provides workers with a safe and healthy work environment and is not complicit in exposing workers to unsafe or unhealthy work environments.	No involvement of hazardous material in ICS construction. There are safe working conditions as required by law (http://business.gov.in/legal_aspects/factories_act.php) Field assistants obtain an insurance against accidents.	Low	n.a.
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. This principle can be	The project's environmental impact is positive, no negative impacts are expected. The host country has ratified the following relevant conventions: - UN Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on the 26 Aug 2002 a ⁸	Low	n.a.

http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102691 [Accessed: 26th August 2016]

⁶ **United Nations Treaty Collection** (n.d.) *Convention on the Rights of the Child*, [online] Available at: https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-11&chapter=4&clang=_en [Accessed: 26th August 2016].

⁷ **ILOLEX Database of International Labour Standards** (n.d.) *ILO Convention 111 (Discrimination in employment/occupation)*, [online] Available at: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102691 [Accessed: 26th August 2016]

⁸ **United Nations Treaty Collections** (n.d.) *Environment (Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change)*, [online] Available at:

defined as: "When an activity raises threats of harm to human health or the environment, precautionary measures should be taken even if some cause and effect relationships are not fully established scientifically."	- UN Convention on Biological Diversity on the 18 Feb 1994⁹ Moreover, the TLUD stove is made from steel sheets, rods and screws, with an additional wooden handle. It can therefore be stated that no dangerous materials are used in the production process. Stove transport is by regular transport (by car and by boat), there is thus no specific risk of releasing harmful substances.		
10. The project does not involve and is not complicit in significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, including those that are (a) legally protected, (b) officially proposed for protection, (c) identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation value or (d) recognised as protected by traditional local communities	The project is a mitigation measure; it protects natural habitats by decreasing fuelwood demand and harvesting from local forests. Therefore, it is not complicit in significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats.	Low	n.a.
Anti-Corruption			
11. The project does not involve and is not complicit in corruption.	Stove producers' and distributors' accounts are checked by a third party institution on a yearly basis (mandatory for Indian companies), thereby, the risk of corruption is minimized.	Low	n.a.
Additional relevant critical issues for my project type	Description of relevance to my project	Assessment of relevance to my project (low, medium,	Mitigation measure

https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXVII-7-a&chapter=27&clang=_en
[Accessed: 26th August 2016]

⁹ **United Nations Treaty Collection** (n.d.) *Environment (Convention on Biological diversity)*, [online] Available at: https://treaties.un.org/pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXVII-8-a&chapter=27&clang=_en
[Accessed: 26th August 2016].

		high)	
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ii. Sustainable development matrix

[See Toolkit 2.4.2 and Annex I]

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Final score
Air quality		Ensure environmental sustainability	Explanation: The reduction of cooking smoke due to the usage of ICS will have a positive impact on the indoor air quality. Parameter: Number of ICSs sold, perception of ICS users on smoke reduction.	+
Water quality and quantity		Ensure environmental sustainability	Explanation: No direct impact on water quality and quantity	0
Soil condition		Ensure environmental sustainability	Explanation: No direct impact on soil condition	0
Other pollutants		Ensure environmental sustainability	Explanation: No other pollutants will be involved in this project. The project does not involve any harmful chemicals.	0
Biodiversity		Ensure environmental sustainability	Explanation: No direct impact on biodiversity.	0
Quality of employment		Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Explanation: Local people will get employment in the project as Field Assistants, including trainings. Additional employment for local people will be in collection of charcoal. Parameter: Number of trainings for field assistants and for charcoal collection.	+
Livelihood of the poor		Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Explanation: The ICS should improve the livelihood of the poor because they will spend less time and money for firewood collection. Also people inside their houses will suffer less from smoke. But since these parameters are better attributable	0

			to other indicators the indicator is set neutral.	
Access to affordable and clean energy services		Ensure environmental sustainability	Explanation: Access to efficient technology to a subsidised price. Parameter: Number of stoves sold	+
Human and Institutional Capacity		Promote gender equality	Explanation: Reduction in time needed for fuelwood collection, thus freeing up time for childcare or income-generating activities. Also, the search for fuel exposes women and girls to attack and rape. Reducing or eliminating the need to gather wood empowers women. But difficult to monitor and quantify.	0
Quantitative employment and income generation		Eradicate extreme poverty and Hunger	Explanation: The project will generate various permanent and long term employment opportunities for the local people. Project will also generate a steady and long term family income by charcoal sales Parameter: Number of jobs created by the project activity, income from charcoal sales.	+
Balance of payments and investment		Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Explanation: The fuelwood comes from local supply so the reduction of its use will have no effect on balance of payments and investment.	0
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance		Eradicate extreme poverty and Hunger	Explanation: A new technology introduced to the region and made available for the people. Parameter: Number of ICS users	+

Comments accompanying own sustainable development matrix

D. 2. Stakeholders Blind sustainable development matrix

[See Toolkit 2.6.1]

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Final score
Air Quality		Ensure Environmental Sustainability	Explanation: Reduced Co2 emissions. No smoke during cooking resulting in almost zero Indoor air pollution Parameter: The tin roof becomes black & has to be replaced every 3-4 years when they cook in their 3 stone stoves inside the house, This can be monitored & measured	+
Water Quality & Quantity			Explanation: The stakeholders discussed and decided that the water quality and quantity will not be effected by the project in any way. Parameter: Amount of water consumed and polluted by the stove usage.	Neutral
Soil condition			Explanation: The stakeholders discussed and decided that this indicator will not be effected by the project in any way Parameter: Amount of soil used or polluted by the project.	Neutral
Other Pollutants			Explanation: The stakeholders discussed and decided that no pollutant emission arise through the use of the stoves. Parameter: Emissions of the stove usage.	Neutral
Biodiversity			Explanation: The stakeholders discussed and decided that no species or habitat will be effected by the project in any way Parameter: Change of biodiversity through the use of the stove.	Neutral
Quality of employment		Will generate rural employment	Explanation: Local rural youth will get employment in the project as Field Assistants for distribution of stoves and	+

			charcoal collection	
			Parameter: Number of jobs created	
Livelihood of the poor		Will generate income	Explanation: Charcoal generated is sold back to project creating additional income for the family. Parameter: Additional income for family	+
Access to affordable & clean energy services		Give access to better technology	Improved stove made available at subsidised price Parameter: Number if ICS distributed	+
Human and institutional capacity			Explanation: The stakeholders discussed and decided that there is no direct impact on the parameter by the project which could be monitored. Even if the user, especially woman, gain time for other things as they need less time for collecting the wood. Parameter: Number of people receiving education through the project. Number of people that received an empowerment through the project. Number of people impacted through an increase of gender equality.	Neutral
Quantitative employment & income generation		Will generate rural employment	Explanation: The project will generate various employment opportunity for the local people. Project will also generate family income by charcoal sales Parameter: Number of jobs created and income created for families	+
Balance of payments & investments			Explanation: The stakeholders discussed and decided that this indicator will not be effected by the project in any way. As the reduction of costs/income, through the reduction of purchased wood is all on local	0

			level. Parameter: Influence on a balance of payment	
Technology transfer & technological self-reliance		Give access to better technology	Explanation: Advanced technology with much higher thermal efficiency stoves available to people. Parameter: Number of ICS distributed	+

Comments resulting from the stakeholders blind sustainable development matrix

n.a

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

The stakeholders identified and scored one additional indicator positively compared to our own sustainable development matrix. The indicator “Livelihood of the poor” was also scored positively.

The indicator was taken up into the consolidated version of the sustainable development matrix. In total the stakeholders identifies six indicators to be monitored.

D. 3. Consolidated sustainable development matrix

[See Toolkit 2.4.2]

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
Gold Standard indicators of sustainable development	If relevant, copy mitigation measure from ‘Do No Harm’	Check www.undp.org/mdg and www.mdgmonitor.org Describe how	Defined by project developer	<u>Negative impact:</u> score ‘-’ in case negative impact is not fully mitigated,

	assessment, and include mitigation measure used to neutralise a score of '0'	your indicator is related to local MDG goals		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	n.a	Ensure Environmental Sustainability	Explanation: The reduction of cooking smoke due to the usage of ICS will have a positive impact on the indoor air quality. Parameter: Number of ICSs sold, perception of ICS users on smoke reduction.	+
Water quality and quantity	n.a	Ensure environmental sustainability	Explanation: The change of the cooking equipment will have no impact on the water quality and quantity. Also the production has no direct impact on the water quality. Parameter: Amount of water consumed and polluted by the stove usage.	0
Soil condition	n.a	Ensure environmental sustainability	Explanation: To use or produce the stove no soil will be direct used or polluted. Parameter: Amount of soil used or polluted by the project.	0
Other pollutants	n.a	Ensure environmental sustainability	Explanation: There is no additional pollution due to other pollutants with significant impact. Parameter: Emissions of the stove	0

			usage.	
Biodiversity	n.a	Ensure environmental sustainability	Explanation: No species or habitat will be directly impacted by the use of the stove. The contribute to the preservation of the forest is just an indirect consequences of the project. Parameter: Change or preservation of biodiversity through the use of the stove.	0
Quality of employment	n.a	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Explanation: Local rural youth will get employment in the project as Field Assistants for distribution of stoves and charcoal collection. Parameter: Number of trainings for field assistants and for charcoal collection.	+
Livelihood of the poor	n.a	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Explanation: Charcoal generated is sold back to project creating additional income for the family. Parameter: Number of users participating in the charcoal sell back	+
Access to affordable and clean energy services	n.a	Ensure environmental sustainability	Explanation: Access to efficient technology to a subsidized price. Parameter: Number of improved stove made available at subsidized price	+
Human and institutional capacity	n.a	Promote gender equality	Explanation: Reduction in time needed for fuelwood collection, thus freeing up time for childcare or income-generating activities. Also, the search for fuel exposes women and girls to attack and rape. Reducing or	0

			eliminating the need to gather wood empowers women. But difficult to monitor and quantify.	
Quantitative employment and income generation	n.a	Eradicate extreme poverty and Hunger	Explanation: The project will generate various long term employment opportunity for the local people. Project will also generate family income by charcoal sales Parameter: Number of jobs created by the project activity, income from charcoal sales.	+
Balance of payments and investment	n.a	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Explanation: The fuelwood comes from local supply so the reduction of its use will have no effect on balance of payments and investment.	0
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	n.a	Eradicate extreme poverty and Hunger	Explanation: A new technology introduced to the region and made available for the people. Parameter: Number of ICSs users	+
Justification choices, data source and provision of references A justification paragraph and reference source is required for each indicator, regardless of score				
Air quality		Air quality will be improved since the ICS burns wood more efficiently with less smoke generation. For the TLUD, detailed data exist; a comparison with several types of traditional stove shows that the TLUD reduces CO and PM emissions by 60-95% ¹⁰ . The reduction of CO emissions occurs since in the TLUD, there are separated processes of pyrolysis, generating wood gas, and then combustion of wood gas with secondary air. In both processes, only very little CO is generated. Important amounts of CO would be generated in the combustion of the remaining charcoal. The process is however stopped before charcoal combustion can start, since charcoal		

¹⁰ www.drtilud.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/08/CO-and-PM-article-2009-01-20r.pdf

	is collected and sold. It is therefore evident that ICS and specifically TLUDs in use will clearly improve air quality in the user's households. Indoor air pollution (IAP), resulting from traditional stoves burning wood, coal and animal dung as fuel, is claiming a shocking 500,000 lives in India every year, most of whom are women and children. According to the World Health Organisation, India accounts for 80% of the 600,000 premature deaths that occur in south-east Asia annually due to exposure to IAP. Nearly 70% of rural households in India don't even have ventilation¹¹.
Water quality and quantity	There is no direct impact on quality and quantity of water. However, there might be a slight indirect positive impact due to the prevention of soil erosion, since eroded soils are typically washed into rivers leading to increased sedimentation (see e.g. www.un.org/esa/sustdev/csd/csd15/lc/GTZ_hem.pdf and http://s3.amazonaws.com/s3.documentcloud.org/documents/745272/soil-erosion-1.pdf). There is no kind of release of pollutants into any kind of water linked to the implementation of the project. But since this positive effect is only an indirect consequence of the CPA, a neutral scoring was chosen.
Soil condition	By reducing fuelwood consumption and the pressure on the forest resources, the project can contribute to the preservation of the forest cover and hence protect against soil erosion (see e.g. www.un.org/esa/sustdev/csd/csd15/lc/GTZ_hem.pdf). But since this positive effect is only an indirect consequence of the CPA, a neutral scoring was chosen.
Other pollutants	There is no additional pollution due to other pollutants with significant impact.
Biodiversity	By reducing fuelwood consumption and the pressure on the forest resources, the project contributes to the preservation of the forest cover and hence biodiversity (see e.g. www.un.org/esa/sustdev/csd/csd15/lc/GTZ_hem.pdf). But since this positive effect is only an indirect consequence of the project, a neutral scoring was chosen.
Quality of employment	Employees of the project will receive trainings for stove distribution, maintenance and for charcoal collection. Evidence will be provided during monitoring. Trainings and the direct practical application have a long-term impact on the quality of employment.
Livelihood of the poor	The project will improve livelihoods by fuelwood savings and income generation by selling charcoal produced in the TLUD. Therefore the indicator was scored positively by the

¹¹ http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2007-03-22/india/27873190_1_indoor-air-pollution-premature-deaths-south-asia

	stakeholders and will be monitored.
Access to affordable and clean energy services	The PoA is designed to provide cleaner, safer, more affordable and more efficient cooking equipment than traditional stoves to poor household by means of carbon finance. The number of stoves made available at a subsidized price will be monitored.
Human and institutional capacity	The use of ICS will have a slightly positive impact on gender equality by reducing time spent cooking and the time spent to collect wood (both task made mainly by women). http://www.appropedia.org/Improved_cook_stoves Since this impact is difficult to demonstrate, a neutral score is given.
Quantitative employment and income generation	The CPA will lead to increased economic and employment opportunities. Long term jobs will be created that benefit locals. The number of jobs created will be monitored. Moreover, the project will create income for stove users who sell charcoal generated in the TLUD back to the project or directly to users of charcoal. Income by charcoal sales will also be monitored.
Balance of payments and investment	The project may create later investment in similar activities, however this is just a possibility.
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	The project introduces a new technology into the region, for the first time, woodstoves based on gasification are distributed to households on a larger scale. The number of ICS distributed in the region will be monitored.

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

[See Toolkit 2.4.3 and 2.6.1]

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

The stakeholders mentioned that they are convinced of the positive aspects of the project. Most of the indicators the stakeholders scored as positive are very straight forward to monitor, e.g. number of jobs created by the project activity, or the generation

of income by the families. Therefore the stakeholders suggestions for monitoring was mostly in line with the initial assessment. Only for the monitoring of the air quality the stakeholders had the idea of monitoring the blackening of the tin roofs when using the three stove fire. However, since the three stove fires will be replaced by the efficient stove in the monitored households, there will not be any blackening of the tin roofs. Thus this suggestion was not taken into consideration.

Furthermore, the stakeholders also wanted an additional indicator to be monitored: The livelihood of the poor. They especially wanted to monitor how much income gets generated for the user through bio-char buy back.

Stakeholders, especially stove users will participate in the monitoring by giving information on e.g. stove usage, air quality and income from charcoal sales during the monitoring. They agreed to be willing to support the designated monitoring teams during this exercise.

E. 2. Discussion on continuous input / grievance mechanism

[See Annex W]

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

The stakeholders were briefed on the Continuous Input & Grievances Mechanism. A chart was used for the discussion (see picture in section C.2). Stakeholders were suggested and agreed on the location of the Input Register and they were informed of the relevant contact telephone number & E-mail address. Stakeholders were explained that if they have any grievance simple or complex they can enter that in the book kept in project office in West Jalinga Tea Estate, more books may be placed in other locations if requested and as the project expands. They were told that this book will be checked by the project manager once a week and relevant actions taken. They were further informed that the GS might appoint an independent observer if deemed necessary

Grievance and direct input would also be easily feasible through the FAs visiting for recollection of charcoal.

	Method chosen (include all known details e.g. location of book, phone, number, identity of mediator)	Justification
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book	West Jalinga Tea Factory PO – Dwarbund, Code – 788113	All have access to this place. If required and project expands more

	District – Cachar, Assam 21 R. N. Mukherjee Road, Kolkata – 700001 – HO Contact: Somesh Dutta or Moulindu Banerjee	books will be made available.
Telephone access	09830192424 – Mr Moulindu Banerjee 9435175909- Mr Somesh Dutta	Mr Somesh Dutta is the project in charge
Internet/email access	Sapientinfo1970@gmail.com	Project Implementer
Nominated Independent Mediator (optional)	n.a	Deemed not necessary, since frequent contact with Field Assistants when collecting the charcoal
Gold Standard Focal Point	The Gold Standard Foundation Email:info@goldstandard.org http://www.goldstandard.org	Contact address for this activity at the Gold Standard

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
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[See Toolkit 2.11]

Still to be done.

During the Stakeholder Feedback Round, atmosfair and Sapient Infotech will publish the documents related to the project such as the Gold Standard Local Stakeholder Consultation Report and a PDD and GS Passport draft version on the atmosfair website (www.atmosfair.de), as well as on the GS Registry. Additionally, the report will be available as printed version at the office of Sapient and the CPA project office in Assam. All the stakeholders from the first physical meeting will be informed and reminded via e-mail, phone and letters, about the Feedback Round and encouraged to give comments and suggestions on the reports and the design of the project. The feedback round will

then last for 2 months.

ANNEX 1. ORIGINAL PARTICIPANTS LIST

Local Stakeholder Consultation for Project:

"Dissemination of improved cook stoves and generation of charcoal, CPA2"

Participant list stakeholder consultation

Date and time: 20th July 2016 at 09:00 am (until 14:00 pm)

Location: School Ground, West Jalenga Tea Estate, Vill: West Jalenga, PO: Dwarbundi, Cachhar, Assam, India

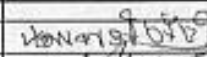
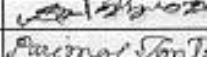
Sr.	Name participant	MF	Job/Position in the community	Organisation (if relevant)	Contact details	Signature
1	Mr. Sandeep Gula	M	General Manager	Jalenga Tea Co. Ltd.	9435176361	
2	Mr. Somesh Datta	M	Off. Manager	Jalenga Tea Co. Ltd.	9435175909	
3	Mr. I. B. Uthappa	M	General Manager	Rose Country Realty	9435072424	
4	Mr. S. B. Singh	M	Manager	Son Jalenga Tea Estate	9435523486	
5	Mr. R. Khumpai	M	Director	Tripartite Rural Credit Society (TRCS)	9431632160	R. K. Khumpai
6	Maysa Bar	F	Traditional House			
7	Rasmi Kojan	F	TLUD User			
8	Jayanti Gora	F	TLUD User			
9	Prodip Jena	M	TLUD User			
10	Brinda Gora	F	TLUD User			
11	Porsh Dhubi	M	TLUD User			
12	Shyamal Beghi	M	TLUD User			
13	Mahesh Gora	M	TLUD User			
14	Rudhwan Gora	F	Traditional House			
15	Ratna (Baranti) Gora	F	Traditional House			

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Location: School Ground, West Jalenga Tea Estate, VII West Jalenga, PO: Dwarbundi, Cachhar, Assam, India

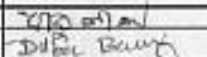
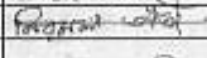
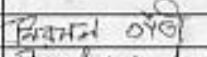
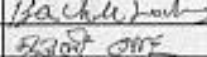
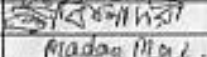
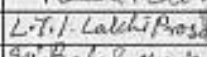
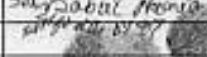
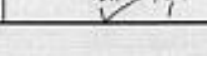
Sr.	Name participant	M/F	Job/Position in the community	Organisation (if relevant)	Contact details	Signature
16	Akasi Tanti	F	Traditional stove			
17	Bidhu Tanti	M	TLUD user			
18	Parimal Tanti	M	TLUD user			
19	Anima Mal	F	Traditional stove			
20	Santona Baraia	F	Traditional stove			
21	Budhuni Mura	F	Traditional stove			
22	Kajal Bara	F	Traditional stove			
23	Gauri Baraia	F	Traditional stove			
24	Buchan Mal	F	Traditional stove			
25	Gomita Bara	F	TLUD user			
26	Rebati Tanti	F	Traditional stove			
27	Dasomi Bara	F	TLUD user			
28	Gosode Bara	F	Traditional stove			
29	Smita Bara	F	Traditional stove			
30	Purpo Bara	F	Traditional stove			

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Location: School Ground, West Jalenga Tea Estate, VII West Jalenga, PO: Dwarbundi, Cachhar, Assam, India

Sr.	Name participant	M/F	Job/Position in the community	Organisation (if relevant)	Contact details	Signature
31	Babul Rajas	M	TLUD user			
32	Baba Bara	F	Traditional stove			
33	Budhuni Tanti		Traditional stove			
34	Nirmol Tanti	M	Traditional stove			
35	Bachu Bara	M	Traditional stove			
36	Musli Bara	M	Traditional stove			
37	Bined Bara	M	Traditional stove			
38	Madan Mal	M	Traditional stove			
39	Babul Numa	M	Traditional stove			
40	Somala Chasa	F	Traditional stove			
41	Kalpori Akma	F	TLUD user			
42	Anima Rixasen	F	Traditional stove			
43	Soma Mal	F	Traditional stove			
44	Chitra Bara	F	Traditional stove			
45	Nouita Bara	F	Traditional stove			

ANNEX 2. ORIGINAL EVALUATION FORMS

1. How did you like the meeting? আপনার সভা কেমন লাগল?

খুব ভালো।

2. What are the things you liked in this project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভাল লেগেছিল?

এবং কিছুই ভালো লেগেছে।

3. What are the things you did not like in this Project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগে নি

বান্ধা করতে গেলে হাড়িতে কালি হচ্ছে।

(2)

EVALUATION FORM (মূল্যায়ন ফর্ম)

1. How did you like the meeting? আপনার সভা কেমন লাগল?

খুব ভালো লেগেছে।

2. What are the things you liked in this project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভাল লেগেছিল?

ফ্রাঞ্চাইজ লাইসেন্সিং রক্ষণ।

এবং কখনো কখনো লেগে থাকে।

3. What are the things you did not like in this Project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগে নি

একটু বড়ো হলে ভালো হতো।

(1)

EVALUATION FORM (মূল্যায়ন ফর্ম)

1. How did you like the meeting? আপনার সভা কেমন লাগল?

ভালো লাগল

2. What are the things you liked in this project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগেছিল?

এটা কম লাগে বোঝা হয়না

3. What are the things you did not like in this Project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগে নি

একটু কান্না হয়

(3)

EVALUATION FORM (মূল্যায়ন ফর্ম)

1. How did you like the meeting? আপনার সভা কেমন লাগল?

ভালো লাগল,

2. What are the things you liked in this project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগেছিল?

কমলা বেগন বোঝা নেই এবং বাক্য বাচ।

3. What are the things you did not like in this Project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগে নি

বড় হলে খুব ভালো হয়।

(4)

EVALUATION FORM (মূল্যায়ন ফর্ম)

1. How did you like the meeting? আপনার সভা কেমন লাগল?

অসম্মানজনক

2. What are the things you liked in this project? কি কি জিনিস

আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভাল লাগেছিল?

উন্নয়ন, সময়, অর্থ, জ্ঞান

3. What are the things you did not like in this Project? কি কি

জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগে নি

মানুষ, সময়, অর্থ, জ্ঞান

(5)

EVALUATION FORM (মূল্যায়ন ফর্ম)

1. How did you like the meeting? আপনার সভা কেমন লাগল?

অসম্মানজনক

2. What are the things you liked in this project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার

এই প্রকল্পে ভাল লাগেছিল?

দেখানোর কাজ, সময় লাগে, ফিয়ার হলে না গেল
কাজ, মেজাজ

3. What are the things you did not like in this Project? কি কি

জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগে নি

দেখানোর কাজ, সময়

(৬)

EVALUATION FORM (মূল্যায়ন ফর্ম)

1. How did you like the meeting? আপনার সভা কেমন লাগল?

ভালো

2. What are the things you liked in this project? কি কি জিনিস
আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভাল লাগেছিল?

কাজ ক্রম নতুন

3. What are the things you did not like in this Project? কি কি
জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগে নি

সীতা জরুরী

(7)

EVALUATION FORM (মূল্যায়ন ফর্ম)

1. How did you like the meeting? আপনার সভা কেমন লাগল?

খুব ভালো

2. What are the things you liked in this project? কি কি জিনিস
আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভাল লাগেছিল?

মব ক্রম

3. What are the things you did not like in this Project? কি কি
জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগে নি

বড় হাল ভালো হতে

(8)

EVALUATION FORM (মূল্যায়ন ফর্ম)

1. How did you like the meeting? আপনার সভা কেমন লাগল?

ভালো লেগেছে

2. What are the things you liked in this project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভাল লেগেছিল?

কমলা নৈম, খিচা গুমনা

3. What are the things you did not like in this Project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগে নি

অস্বাদ্য জারেকচি ২ফল ভোলা ২ফল

(৭)

EVALUATION FORM (মূল্যায়ন ফর্ম)

1. How did you like the meeting? আপনার সভা কেমন লাগল?

ভালো

2. What are the things you liked in this project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভাল লেগেছিল?

কাচ বাঁচে কখনো যেচি

3. What are the things you did not like in this Project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগে নি

কিছুনা

(৮)

EVALUATION FORM (মূল্যায়ন ফর্ম)

1. How did you like the meeting? আপনার সভা কেমন লাগল?

ভালো

2. What are the things you liked in this project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভাল লেগেছিল?

একা কাঠ কয়লা কিনে নিচ্ছেন।

3. What are the things you did not like in this Project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগে নি

স্টোন দুটি হলে ভাল হত।

(11)

EVALUATION FORM (মূল্যায়ন ফর্ম)

1. How did you like the meeting? আপনার সভা কেমন লাগল?

ভালো মনোরম

2. What are the things you liked in this project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভাল লেগেছিল?

কাঠ কাঠ মনোরম

3. What are the things you did not like in this Project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগে নি

কাঠ কাঠ ২০০২

(12)

EVALUATION FORM (মূল্যায়ন ফর্ম)

1. How did you like the meeting? আপনার সভা কেমন লাগল?

খুব ভালো হয়েছে

2. What are the things you liked in this project? কি কি জিনিস
আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগেছিল?

স্থানীয় হওয়া, কর্ম কম, জন্ম নেওয়া

3. What are the things you did not like in this Project? কি কি
জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগে নি

জালি হওয়া, কাজ হলে ভালো হতো

(13)

EVALUATION FORM (মূল্যায়ন ফর্ম)

1. How did you like the meeting? আপনার সভা কেমন লাগল?

খুব ভালো (মজা)

2. What are the things you liked in this project? কি কি জিনিস
আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগেছিল?

কম কম লাগেছিল বিনামূলীয়া হওয়া

3. What are the things you did not like in this Project? কি কি
জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগে নি

কিছু কিছু কম লাগেছিল

EVALUATION FORM (মূল্যায়ন ফর্ম)

1. How did you like the meeting? আপনার সভা কেমন লাগল? এটি আমার পছন্দ
আলো হওয়ায়।

2. What are the things you liked in this project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার
এই প্রকল্পে ভাল লেগেছিল? খুবই ভাল। যাতে বাস্তব হয়ে যায়। তাছাড়া খরচ কম
হয়েছে। তাছাড়া যাতে বাস্তবায়ন কঠিন না হয়।

3. What are the things you did not like in this Project? কি কি
জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগে নি কোনো কিছু

(15)

EVALUATION FORM (মূল্যায়ন ফর্ম)

1. How did you like the meeting? আপনার সভা কেমন লাগল?

খুবই ভাল

2. What are the things you liked in this project? কি কি জিনিস
আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভাল লেগেছিল?

খরচ কম। যাতে বাস্তব লাগে

3. What are the things you did not like in this Project? কি কি
জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগে নি

খরচ কম। যাতে বাস্তব লাগে

(16)

EVALUATION FORM (মূল্যায়ন ফর্ম)

1. How did you like the meeting? আপনার সভা কেমন লাগল?

অস্বাভাবিক

2. What are the things you liked in this project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভাল লেগেছিল?

কম্পিউটার প্রোগ্রামিং, অফিস ক্যাফে

3. What are the things you did not like in this Project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগে নি

ক্যাফে

(17)

EVALUATION FORM (মূল্যায়ন ফর্ম)

1. How did you like the meeting? আপনার সভা কেমন লাগল?

খুব ভালো হয়েছে।

2. What are the things you liked in this project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভাল লেগেছিল?

কম্পিউটার প্রোগ্রামিং, অফিস ক্যাফে, অফিসের পরিবেশ, অফিসের স্টাফের সাথে কাজ করা।

3. What are the things you did not like in this Project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগে নি

ক্যাফে

(18)

EVALUATION FORM (মূল্যায়ন ফর্ম)

1. How did you like the meeting? আপনার সভা কেমন লাগল? অনেক ভালো লাগলো

2. What are the things you liked in this project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার
এই প্রকল্পে ভাল লাগেছিল?

কৌশল ও পদ্ধতি, কমলা বিক্রি করে মাছের
উৎপাদন ও বিক্রি করে মাছের

3. What are the things you did not like in this Project? কি কি
জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগে নি

কমলা বিক্রি না,

(১৭)

EVALUATION FORM (মূল্যায়ন ফর্ম)

1. How did you like the meeting? আপনার সভা কেমন লাগল?

ভালো লাগলো

2. What are the things you liked in this project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার
এই প্রকল্পে ভাল লাগেছিল?

কৌশল ও পদ্ধতি, কমলা বিক্রি করে মাছের
উৎপাদন ও বিক্রি করে মাছের

3. What are the things you did not like in this Project? কি কি
জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগে নি

কৌশল ও পদ্ধতি, কমলা বিক্রি না

(১৮)

EVALUATION FORM (মূল্যায়ন ফর্ম)

1. How did you like the meeting? আপনার সভা কেমন লাগল?

খুব ভালো লাগল

2. What are the things you liked in this project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভাল লাগেছিল?

কাচ বস লাগে, বাঁয়া দেখা দি না
কো ফালা কিসে লিখ যায়

3. What are the things you did not like in this Project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগে নি

কো ফালা হয়

(21)

EVALUATION FORM (মূল্যায়ন ফর্ম)

1. How did you like the meeting? আপনার সভা কেমন লাগল?

ভালো লাগল

2. What are the things you liked in this project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভাল লাগেছিল?

কো ফালা কিসে, বাঁয়া হওয়া, কো
ফালা হয়

3. What are the things you did not like in this Project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগে নি

কো ফালা হয়

(22)

EVALUATION FORM (মূল্যায়ন ফর্ম)

1. How did you like the meeting? আপনার সভা কেমন লাগল?

জন্ম

2. What are the things you liked in this project? কি কি জিনিস
আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভাল লেগেছিল?

সঠিক সময় লাগে

3. What are the things you did not like in this Project? কি কি
জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগে নি

কালি হয়

23

EVALUATION FORM (মূল্যায়ন ফর্ম)

1. How did you like the meeting? আপনার সভা কেমন লাগল?

সেটা সবার জন্য

2. What are the things you liked in this project? কি কি জিনিস
আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভাল লেগেছিল?

সেখানেই যেখানে সঠিক কাজ লাগেছে। সেখানে সেখানে
কাজে সঠিক মান। এবং সেখানে রয়েছে সঠিক ক্রমে নিয়ে যাচ্ছে।

3. What are the things you did not like in this Project? কি কি
জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগে নি

একটু কালি হয়।

EVALUATION FORM (মূল্যায়ন ফর্ম)

1. How did you like the meeting? আপনার সভা কেমন লাগল?

খুব ভালো লাগলো।

2. What are the things you liked in this project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগেছিল?

কম কম লাগেছিল যেহেতু আমরা। আর কম লাগেছিল যেহেতু আমরা।

3. What are the things you did not like in this Project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগে নি

একটি বাকী ছিল যেহেতু আমরা।

(25)

EVALUATION FORM (মূল্যায়ন ফর্ম)

1. How did you like the meeting? আপনার সভা কেমন লাগল?

খুব ভালো লাগেছিল।

2. What are the things you liked in this project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগেছিল?

কম কম লাগেছিল; যেহেতু আমরা।
একটি বাকী ছিল যেহেতু আমরা।

3. What are the things you did not like in this Project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগে নি

একটি বাকী ছিল যেহেতু আমরা।

EVALUATION FORM (মূল্যায়ন ফর্ম)

1. How did you like the meeting? আপনার সভা কেমন লাগল ?

ভালো হয়েছে ।

2. What are the things you liked in this project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভাল লেগেছিল?

দেখানোর কার্য করা লাগে ।

3. What are the things you did not like in this Project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগে নি

দেখানোর কার্য হচ্ছে ।

(২৭)

EVALUATION FORM (মূল্যায়ন ফর্ম)

1. How did you like the meeting? আপনার সভা কেমন লাগল ?

খুব ভালো ।

2. What are the things you liked in this project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভাল লেগেছিল?

কমলা কিনে নিয়ে যাওয়া কার্য ভাল লাগে ।

3. What are the things you did not like in this Project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগে নি

বড়ো হলে ও কার্য না হলে আদৌ ভালো হত ।

EVALUATION FORM (মূল্যায়ন ফর্ম)

1. How did you like the meeting? আপনার সভা কেমন লাগল?

১) ভালো হয়েছে

2. What are the things you liked in this project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগেছিল?

বিশেষ মনোযোগ দিতে পারা হয়েছে

3. What are the things you did not like in this Project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগে নি

কিছুই না

১৭

EVALUATION FORM (মূল্যায়ন ফর্ম)

1. How did you like the meeting? আপনার সভা কেমন লাগল?

খারাপ মনে হয়েছে

2. What are the things you liked in this project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগেছিল?

অবিস্মরণীয় ভাবে মনে আছে

3. What are the things you did not like in this Project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগে নি

কোনোই

EVALUATION FORM (মূল্যায়ন ফর্ম)

1. How did you like the meeting? আপনার সভা কেমন লাগল?

খুব ভালো হলো।

2. What are the things you liked in this project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগেছিল?

দেখানো এতে কী কী করা হয়েছে। যেখানে যেখানে কাজ করা যায়। এবং কী কী করা কিনে নেবে বলেছে।

3. What are the things you did not like in this Project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগে নি

কিছু ভালো নেই।

(3)

EVALUATION FORM (মূল্যায়ন ফর্ম)

1. How did you like the meeting? আপনার সভা কেমন লাগল?

ভালো লাগেছে

2. What are the things you liked in this project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগেছিল?

দেখানো কী কী করা হয়েছে। ট্রেনিং খুব করা হচ্ছে। কী কী করা কিনে নেবে বলেছে। যেখানে যেখানে কাজ করা যাবে। কী কী করা কিনে নেবে বলেছে।

3. What are the things you did not like in this Project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগে নি

কিছু ভালো নেই।

(2)

EVALUATION FORM (মূল্যায়ন ফর্ম)

1. How did you like the meeting? আপনার সভা কেমন লাগল ?

খুব ভালো

2. What are the things you liked in this project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভাল লাগেছিল?

১) কমলা কিনে নেওয়ার প্রতিশ্রুতি,
২) রাই কম লাগে।

3. What are the things you did not like in this Project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগে নি

দেখানোর নেই কমলা লাগে না।

(33)

EVALUATION FORM (মূল্যায়ন ফর্ম)

1. How did you like the meeting? আপনার সভা কেমন লাগল ?

ভালো লাগেছিল।

2. What are the things you liked in this project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভাল লাগেছিল?

কমলা কিনে দেওয়া।

3. What are the things you did not like in this Project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগে নি

কমলা না।

(34)

EVALUATION FORM (মূল্যায়ন ফর্ম)

1. How did you like the meeting? আপনার সভা কেমন লাগল?

খুব ভালো লাগল

2. What are the things you liked in this project? কি কি জিনিস
আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভাল লেগেছিল?

কাজ করে যাওয়া হয়

3. What are the things you did not like in this Project? কি কি
জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগে নি

কোনো হয়

(35)

EVALUATION FORM (মূল্যায়ন ফর্ম)

1. How did you like the meeting? আপনার সভা কেমন লাগল?

ভালো হয়েছে

2. What are the things you liked in this project? কি কি জিনিস
আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভাল লেগেছিল?

বৈজ্ঞানিক নৈপুণ্য

3. What are the things you did not like in this Project?

EVALUATION FORM (মূল্যায়ন ফর্ম)

1. How did you like the meeting? আপনার সভা কেমন লাগল?

→ খুব ভালো

2. What are the things you liked in this project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভাল লেগেছিল?

→ কম্পাউন্ট আমরা অসীম আয়তন্য বিক্রি করতে পারি।

→ স্বাধীনতা লাগে।

3. What are the things you did not like in this Project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগে নি

→ আকারে বড় ২৬৫ আউটপুট ২।৩৮।

(৩৭)

EVALUATION FORM (মূল্যায়ন ফর্ম)

1. How did you like the meeting? আপনার সভা কেমন লাগল?

ভালো লাগেছে।

2. What are the things you liked in this project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভাল লেগেছিল?

কাঁচ কাঁচ লাগে প্রায় ২৫৫।

একটি কন্ট্রোল সিস্টেম নিয়ে যাবে বলেছে।

3. What are the things you did not like in this Project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগে নি

একটি বায়ো গ্যাস সিস্টেম না।

EVALUATION FORM (মূল্যায়ন ফর্ম)

1. How did you like the meeting? আপনার সভা কেমন লাগল?

ভালো লাগল

2. What are the things you liked in this project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভাল লেগেছিল?

কিছু কিছু নাগো

3. What are the things you did not like in this Project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগে নি

বড়ো হলো কোনো হু

(39)

EVALUATION FORM (মূল্যায়ন ফর্ম)

1. How did you like the meeting? আপনার সভা কেমন লাগল?

সেটা খুচি নেহোছে ।

2. What are the things you liked in this project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভাল লেগেছিল?

সেখানে-সেখানে কিছু কিছু নানা কনসাল্টা

3. What are the things you did not like in this Project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগে নি

অনেক টোল হলো ভালো হু ।

(40)

EVALUATION FORM (মূল্যায়ন ফর্ম)

1. How did you like the meeting? আপনার সভা কেমন লাগল?

Very good, I got many information

2. What are the things you liked in this project? কি কি জিনিস আপনার

এই প্রকল্পে ভাল লেগেছিল?

- 1) Health factor of the beneficiary
- 2) ~~Health~~ Monetary benefit to the worker

3. What are the things you did not like in this Project? কি কি

জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগে নি

Cost factor

(42)

EVALUATION FORM (মূল্যায়ন ফর্ম)

1. How did you like the meeting? আপনার সভা কেমন লাগল?

INFORMATIVE

2. What are the things you liked in this project? কি কি জিনিস

আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভাল লেগেছিল?

BENEFITS

3. What are the things you did not like in this Project? কি কি

জিনিস আপনার এই প্রকল্পে ভালো লাগে নি

NOTHING

(41)

