

Summary of consultation

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SECTION A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. 1. Title of the project activity

Title: DelAgua Public Health Program in Eastern Africa

Date: May 30, 2016

Version no.: 1

A. 2. Project eligibility under the Gold Standard

[See Toolkit 1.2 and Annex C]

Project activities implemented under this PoA qualify as End-Use Energy Efficiency projects, which is defined “as the reduction in the amount of energy required for delivering or producing non-energy physical goods or services”. The proposed project activity provides high-efficiency cook stoves that decrease the amount of fuel wood (and therefore energy) required for cooking. The proposed activity also provides water filters that eliminate fuel wood consumption associated with treating water.

A. 3. Current project status

A Phase I program of 2,000 households covering eleven (11) districts in the program boundary was carried out in October 2012. A total of 150 CHWs were trained across the 11 districts, who carried out distributions and household-level education in their respective villages.

Subsequently, the PoA was registered under the CDM on 21 November 2013. Each CPA under the PoA involves the distribution of water filters and/or high-efficiency cook stoves within a specific district in Rwanda. 7 CPAs were registered on or before 15 September 2014. Phase 2 of the PoA involved technology distributions to 100,906 households to these 7 CPAs, as follows:

District	Total Households
CPA001 - Rubavu	10582
CPA002 - Karongi	14548
CPA003 - Ngororero	17912
CPA004 - Nyabihu	10734
CPA005 - Nyamasheke	13963
CPA006 - Rutsiro	16867
CPA007 - Rusizi	16300

Total	100906
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These 7 CPAs were successfully issued CERs 29 October 2015, for the monitoring period 15/9/2014 - 31/3/2015. A second request for issuance was submitted on 26 November 2015, for the monitoring period 1/4/2015 – 14/9/2015.

Phase 3 of the PoA involved the expansion of the program to 9 additional districts/CPAs. These CPAs were registered on 19 April 2016. Technology distributions began on 15 January 2016, and are ongoing.

SECTION B. DESIGN OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION PROCESS

B. 1. Design of physical meeting(s)

i. Agenda

- Opening of the meeting

- Opening remarks by Mr. Abdou Nizeyimana, Director of Health, Karongi District
- Introductions of Participants and Presenters
- Review of the Agenda and Purpose of the Meeting

- Explanation of the project

- Short video on 'Carbon for Water' Program in Kenya
- Background of DelAgua company and the DelAgua Health and Development Program Design
- Demonstration of the LifeStraw[®] Family 2.0 filter and EcoZoom cookstove and sharing of educational posters
- Testimonies from Community Health Workers and pilot end-users on the program technologies
- Overview of Climate Change and the Carbon Finance for LifeStraw[®] Family

- Questions for clarification about the project

- Q&A session on project and its Sustainable Development (SD)

- Sustainable Development (SD) exercise

- Discussion on monitoring SD
- Closure of the meeting
 - Complete Individual Participant Evaluation Forms
- Adjourn for Lunch

ii. Non-technical summary

Please be aware that carbon market specific terms may not be appropriate for the readers/ audience of this summary. [See Toolkit 2.6 and Annex J]

In many regions of East Africa, including Rwanda, residents drink from water sources containing microbiological contamination, and cook on three stone wood fuel fires. This leads to diarrhea and other water-borne diseases and upper respiratory disease, and accounts for, according the World Health Organization, two of the leading causes of death in Rwanda.

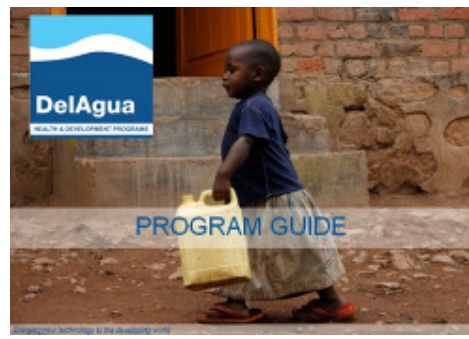
DelAgua has extensive international experience supplying water testing kits to 130 developing countries since 1985. It has Government Agencies, all the major NGOs and many global corporations among its clients. Through the application of carbon financing, the program will distribute household-scale water treatment and high efficiency cookstoves to approximately 3 million residents covering all 30 districts in Rwanda, roughly 600,000 households of the economically most disadvantaged residents (*Ubudehe 1 & 2*). The project development has been contracted to Manna Energy Limited, a company with extensive relevant experience.

The household scale water treatment units address microbiological contamination and the high efficiency cookstoves address indoor air pollution. Both systems will require no electricity. The water treatment system complies with the US Environmental Protection Agency Guide Standard and Protocol for Testing Microbiological Water Purifiers, providing treated water that is as-good or better than boiling for microbiological contamination. These water treatment units will treat contaminated drinking water, and reduce the demand for conventional water treatment through boiling water with non-renewable biomass. The high efficiency cookstove will reduce indoor air pollution and fuelwood use.

This effort will be part of a public health campaign with Ministry of Health targeting the most vulnerable populations. This program will address critical public health challenge (pneumonia and diarrhea) through the benefits of carbon financing. DelAgua will train

several thousand Community Health Workers (CHW) in distribution and education activities across the 30 districts. The CHWs will then educate beneficiaries at household level and monitor activities over the 20 year program period.

This non-technical presentation was provided in email and letter invitations:



DelAgua
WATER & DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

PROGRAM GUIDE

DelAgua Background

- DelAgua has extensive international experience supplying water testing kits to 130 developing countries since 1985.
- DelAgua has Government Agencies, all the major NGOs and many global corporations among its clients.
- DelAgua Testing kits are currently used by Minisante



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Program Partners



- Development and deployment contracted to Manna Energy Limited.
- Manna staff have worked in Rwanda since 2003 on water programs.
- First-ever United Nations carbon credit for water treatment program developed by Manna and operational in Rwanda.
- Coordinated with MINISANTE and REMA Government of Rwanda partners



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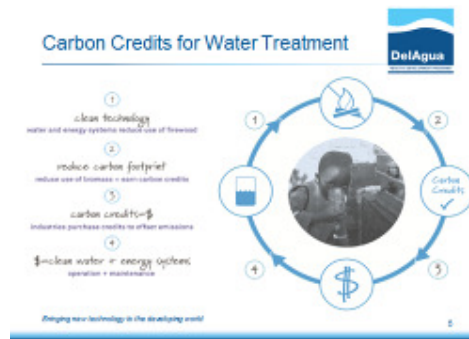
Carbon Credits for Appropriate Tech



- United Nations Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) is an international treaty that created carbon credit markets
- Each Carbon Credit represents 1 ton of CO₂ removed or not emitted
- Reduced use of firewood for cooking or water treatment lowers emissions

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Carbon Credits for Water Treatment



- 1 clean technology
water and energy systems reduce use of firewood
- 2 reduce carbon footprint
reduce use of biomass = earn carbon credits
- 3 carbon credits = \$
business purchase credits to offset emissions
- 4 \$ = clean water & energy systems
operation & maintenance

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Deployment Plans



- DelAgua will distribute household scale water treatment units and high efficiency cookstoves to an estimated 600,000 households across the Western province and several Southern districts of Rwanda in July 2013
- Revenues will be used for continuous engagement in education, training, operation and maintenance activities
- Small Pilot deployment of 100 households in July 2012
- Full Pilot deployment of 2,000 households planned for October 2012

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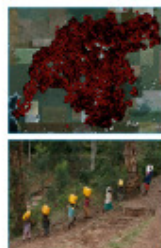
Program Design

- Focus on Western Province and several districts of Southern Province as identified by both Minisante and REMA
- Health Campaign through the Community Health Worker System
- Household-level intervention with education and training session
- Social marketing via TV and radio
- Regular Monitoring and Follow-up (smartphones and sensors)
- District Repair and Replacement Centers at Hospitals
- Impact Research

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Current Activities



- Baseline assessments
- Stakeholder consultations
- Community Health Worker engagement and training
- Pilot training and deployment
- Pilot monitoring and assessment

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Baseline Survey

- Baseline survey in Western province – survey a sample of 400 households, roughly 60 households in each of the 7 districts
- For carbon offset projects, a baseline determination is required as part of the application, prior to the program deployment.
- The purpose of the survey is to find out the current cooking practices, including type of stove and fuel(s) used for cooking, its availability and current methods of water treatment.

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Smartphone Data Collection



- Electronically fill out forms and upload data to a database
- Utilizes Rwanda's strong cell coverage
- Survey questions, GPS data, photos, QR barcoding of technologies
- Safe data transmission and secure data storage
- Easy to use by CHWs, allows for accurate record keeping

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10

EcoZoom Dura: Designed for Durability



EcoZoom: Designed for Efficiency

5 Liter Water Boiling Test		
	Open Fire	Zoom Dura
CO Emissions (g)	65	17
PM Emissions (mg)	1674	615
Energy to Cook (MJ)	21.8	11.3
Fuel to Cook (g)	1253	586
Time to Boil (min)	38	21

Cooks fast too!

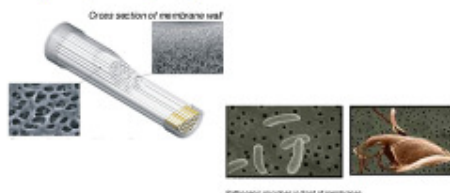
Key Features of the LifeStraw Family 2.0

- Filters up to **10,000 liters*** of water, enough to supply a family of five with microbiologically clean drinking water for **three years**
- Passes **WHO guidelines** microbial requirements for "highly protective" category of water treatment options
 - Removes minimum **99.9999% of bacteria** (>6 Log reduction)
 - Removes minimum **99.999% of viruses** (>5 Log reduction)
 - Removes minimum **99.99% of protozoan cysts** (>4 Log reduction)
- Built in safe storage
- Removes turbidity



Technology: Ultra-filter membrane

Parasites, viruses and bacteria are bigger than the membrane pores, that's why they are blocked.



LifeStraw® Family 2.0 – Water Purification



1. Pour water in the top container.

2. Withdraw purified water from the top (200L).

30

SweetSense™ Sensor Technology



- In partnership with Portland State University (PSU), the program will instrument a sample of water filters and improved cookstoves with in-situ sensors, that continuously monitor for parameters and report that data via cellular networks.
- The SWEETSense™ smart-sensor technology is designed to have a low-power, low profile feature while maintaining high resolution data logging capabilities.

Impact Research

- Independent studies designed to examine the technology adoption, behavior change, and public health impacts of our programs.
- Research design coordinated with Minisante
- University Research Partners include:





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www.DelAguaHealth.com

Contact: Joan.Ntandou@delaguahealth.com

iii. Invitation tracking table

[See Toolkit 2.6 and Annex J]

Category code	Org. (if relevant)	Name of invitee	Way of invitation	Date of invitation	Confirmation received ? Y/N
A	Household in first pilot at Runyinya village	Nyirahabayo Agathe	Verbal	7/3/12	Y
A	Household in first pilot at Runyinya village	Ndamage J Paul	Verbal	7/3/12	Y
B	Chief of Runyinya village	Dikubwimana Evaliste	Phone	7/3/12	Y
A	EHO/Nyamagabe	Kayitesi Jeannine	Letter	7/3/12	Y
A	CHW/Nyamagabe	Niyindorera Annonciata	Letter	7/3/12	Y
A	EHO/Ruhango	N.nzayisaba Bertine	Letter	7/3/12	Y
A	CHW/Ryaruhanga (karongi)	Mukagatare Emina	Phone	7/3/12	Y
A	CHW/Nyaruguru	Kamugwera Vestine	Phone	7/3/12	Y
A	CHW/Mubuga-Karongi	Rwanteri Jean	Phone	7/3/12	Y
D	Winrock International	Kelly Scott	Email	7/3/12	Y
D	Winrock International	Jean Claude Nkurikiyinka	Email	7/3/12	Y
A	EHO/Kabgayi	Kayitesi Antoinette	Letter	7/3/12	Y

D	Bridge2Rwanda	Phillip Mulau	Email	7/3/12	Y
A	CHW/Muhanga	Mihigo Chrysogone	Phone	7/3/12	Y
A	CHW/Gakenke	Urugombumugabo Phocas	Phone	7/3/12	Y
B	Director of Maternal and Child Health	Dr. Fidele Ngabo	Letter, Email	7/1/12	N
B	Director of Environmental Health	Alphonsine Mukamunana	Letter, Email	7/1/12	N
B	MOH/EHO Minisante	Ciza Philbert	Letter, Email	7/1/12	Y
B	DHDKarongi	Nizeyimana Abdou	Phone	7/4/12	Y
B	Social affairs/ Mubuga sector	Mukarugeta Dative	Phone	7/4/12	Y
B	Executive secretary of Mubuga sector	Ndayisaba Francois	Phone	7/4/12	Y
A	EHO/Nemba hospital	Mujawayezu Odette	Letter	7/4/12	Y
A	EHO/Kibuye hospital	Ntiguriwa Leandre	Letter	7/4/12	Y
C	DNA/REMA	Yves Tuyishime	Letter, Email	7/1/12	Y
C	DNA	Generic Email	Email	7/1/12	Y
C	DG REMA	Dr. Rose Mukankomeje	Letter, Email	7/1/12	N
B	Ministry of Infrastructure, in charge of ICS	Vincent Bayingana	Email	7/4/12	Y
B	EWSA	Gaspard NKURIKIYUMUKIZA	Email	7/4/12	N
B	EWSA	Issa	Email	7/4/12	N
B	EWSA	Viateur Mugiraneza	Email	7/4/12	N
D	USAID Rural development specialist	Aimee Mpamabara	Email	7/4/12	N
D	Living Water International	David Leatherwood	Email	7/4/12	N
D	Global Waters (USAID)	David Mutekanga	Email	7/4/12	N
D	Great Lakes Energy	Sam Dargan	Email	7/4/12	N
D	ENEDOM/Save 80/Atmosfair	Jean Marie Vianney Kayonga	Email	7/4/12	N
D	Practical Action	Hiwote Teshome	Email	7/4/12	N
D	One Acre Fund	Eric B. Pohlman	Email	7/4/12	N
D	Paradigm	Greg	Email	7/4/12	N
D	CO2 Balance/FAPDR Kigali	Clemens Weise	Email	7/4/12	N
D	UpEnergy	Eric Wurster	Email	7/4/12	N
D	Impact Carbon	John Gwillim	Email	7/4/12	N
D	Burn Design Lab	Boston Nyer	Email	7/4/12	N
D	Innovative Poverty Action	Jeremy Hand	Email	7/4/12	N
D	EnviroFit	Daniel Wald	Email	7/4/12	N
D	Winrock International, REACH	Vicki Walker, Kelly Scott, Jean-Claude Nkurikinyinka	Email	7/4/12	Y
D	Uganda Carbon Bureau	Bill Farmer	Email	7/4/12	N
D	Rwanda Renewable	Jean Bosco Rwiyamirira	Email	7/4/12	N

	Energy Association				
D	Inyenyeri	Eric Reynolds	Email	7/4/12	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).

The participants were invited from each of the project districts, including local people impacted by the project, local policy makers and representatives of local authorities. In selecting and compiling invitees, we considered several factors. We relied on our Rwandan local staff who have a better understanding of the individuals and relevant organizations in Rwanda that have an interest in offering input on this project. In addition to local leaders and relevant NGOs working in similar sectors, they selected relevant national and local governmental bodies that have jurisdiction over topics related to the project in the project districts. Since many of the appropriate governing bodies are men, we took special care to invite a number of women leaders and individuals from the districts. We felt that this was particularly important since the products featured in the project disproportionately affect women, since women are usually responsible for cooking and the gathering and treatment of water for the household.

iv. Text of individual invitations

Letter to Ministry of Health sent on July 1, 2012



P.O. Box 1594
 Utekwu Compound
 Kigali, Rwanda

0255-111-407 (inside Rwanda)
 250-255-111-407 (internationally)
 info@mannaenergy.com
 www.mannaenergy.com

July 1, 2012

Dr. Fidele Ngabo
 Director of Maternal and Child Health
 Ministry of Health
 Kigali, Rwanda

SUBJECT: Invitation to a Stakeholder Meeting for a Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Carbon Program: *DeAgua Health and Development Program*

Dear Dr. Fidele,

Manna Energy Limited (Manna) is planning a CDM Carbon project, entitled '**DeAgua Health and Development Program**'. Kindly receive this letter as a formal invitation to the Local Stakeholder Consultation meeting concerning the program.

The above stated program will distribute point of use water treatment and high efficiency cookstoves to approximately 3 million residents covering the entire Western Province and several districts of Southern Province of Rwanda. This project will address critical public health challenge through the benefits of carbon financing. The project is coordinated through the Ministry Of Health and being developed by Manna Energy Ltd, a social enterprise that pioneered carbon financed water treatment in Rwanda.

A necessary step for the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) project will be to meet financial viability so as to meet the obligations of the project developer under project finance agreements. This target is expected to be achieved following completion of a successful pilot program in October and once the program registered to receive carbon financing under the CDM. As a pre-qualification and in accordance with CDM rules and procedure, the element of project sustainability must be achieved, verified and subsequently monitored.

The DeAgua team has completed a training program for Environmental Health Officers (EHO) and Community Health Workers (CHWs) in Western Province in both cookstove and water filter technologies, baseline survey enumeration and smartphone application for monitoring and follow up. CHWs and EHOs carried out a total of 400 baseline surveys in all seven districts of Western Province. In addition, the CHWs have begun a pilot distribution and training of 100 households in Karongi District. CHWs and pilot end-users will be present at the stakeholder meeting to provide feedback on the program. A second pilot of 2,000 households is scheduled for October 2012.

The stakeholder consultation meeting will be held on **Tuesday, 17th of July 2012 from 09:00 AM to 1:30 PM. The venue will be the Western Province Conference Room in Karongi District.** The meeting will

"We are committed to the eradication of poverty through the implementation of sustainable, environmentally sound technologies for clean energy, clean water and self-sustaining economies that foster health, education, and gender equality."



The Gold Standard®
Premium quality carbon credits



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Utexrwa Compound
Kigali, Rwanda

0255-111-407 (inside Rwanda)
250-255-111-407 (internationally)
info@mannaenergy.com
www.mannaenergy.com

create a forum for the invited stakeholders to assess social and environmental benefits, as well as establish sustainability goals for the project. All feedback, suggestions, criticisms and appraisals shall be fully documented by the project development team.

The team will accordingly prepare a report that clearly states how the feedback from the consultative meeting was addressed in the project development.

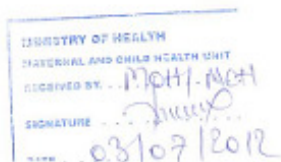
If you will not be able to participate in the meeting feel free to submit any comments or suggestions in an email addressed to josh.kefauver@delaguahealth.com. A response will be provided as soon as possible as well as a report on the meeting, upon request.

We look forward to confirmation on your availability to attend the Local Stakeholder Consultation. If you have any questions beforehand, do not hesitate to contact us on the below contact information.

Yours sincerely,

Josh Kefauver
Consulting Deputy Director
DeÁgua Health and Development Program*
josh.kefauver@delaguahealth.com
(+250) 788-300-361

*Operated under contract by
 mannaenergy.



"We are committed to the eradication of poverty through the implementation of sustainable, environmentally sound technologies for clean energy, clean water and self-sustaining economies that foster health, education, and gender equality."

Influence. Innovate. Inspire.

www.cdmgoldstandard.org



The Gold Standard®
Premium quality carbon credits

Letter to DNA sent on July 1, 2012

 **mannaenergy** Ltd.

P.O. Box 1594
Utexwa Compound
Kigali, Rwanda

0255-111-407 (inside Rwanda)
250-255-111-407 (internationally)
info@mannaenergy.com
www.mannaenergy.com

July 1, 2012

Dr. Rose Mukankomeje
Director General
Rwanda Environmental Management Authority
BP 7436 Kacyiru
Kigali, Rwanda

Director
Marcus K
Gonyewe
Kyiriza
Shakira
Ngenda
RR
12/7/12
COF/12/12

SUBJECT: Invitation to a Stakeholder Meeting for a Clean Development Mechanism Carbon Program: *DelAgua Health and Development Program*

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v. Text of public invitations

[See Toolkit 2.6 and Annex J]

Advertisement in 'Imvaho' newspaper in Kinyarwanda on July 4, 2012

Imvaho Nshya N° 2359; tariki ya 04 Nyakanga 2012 *Ubu*



REPUBLIC OF RWANDA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH




Inama Nyunguranabitekerezo kuri "DelAgua Health and Development Program": Gusukura Amazi n'ishyiga Rigabanya Ibicanwa Cyane mu Ntara y'Uburengerazuba.

When: Kuwa kabiri, tariki 17/07/2012 guhera saa 09:00 kugeza 13:00

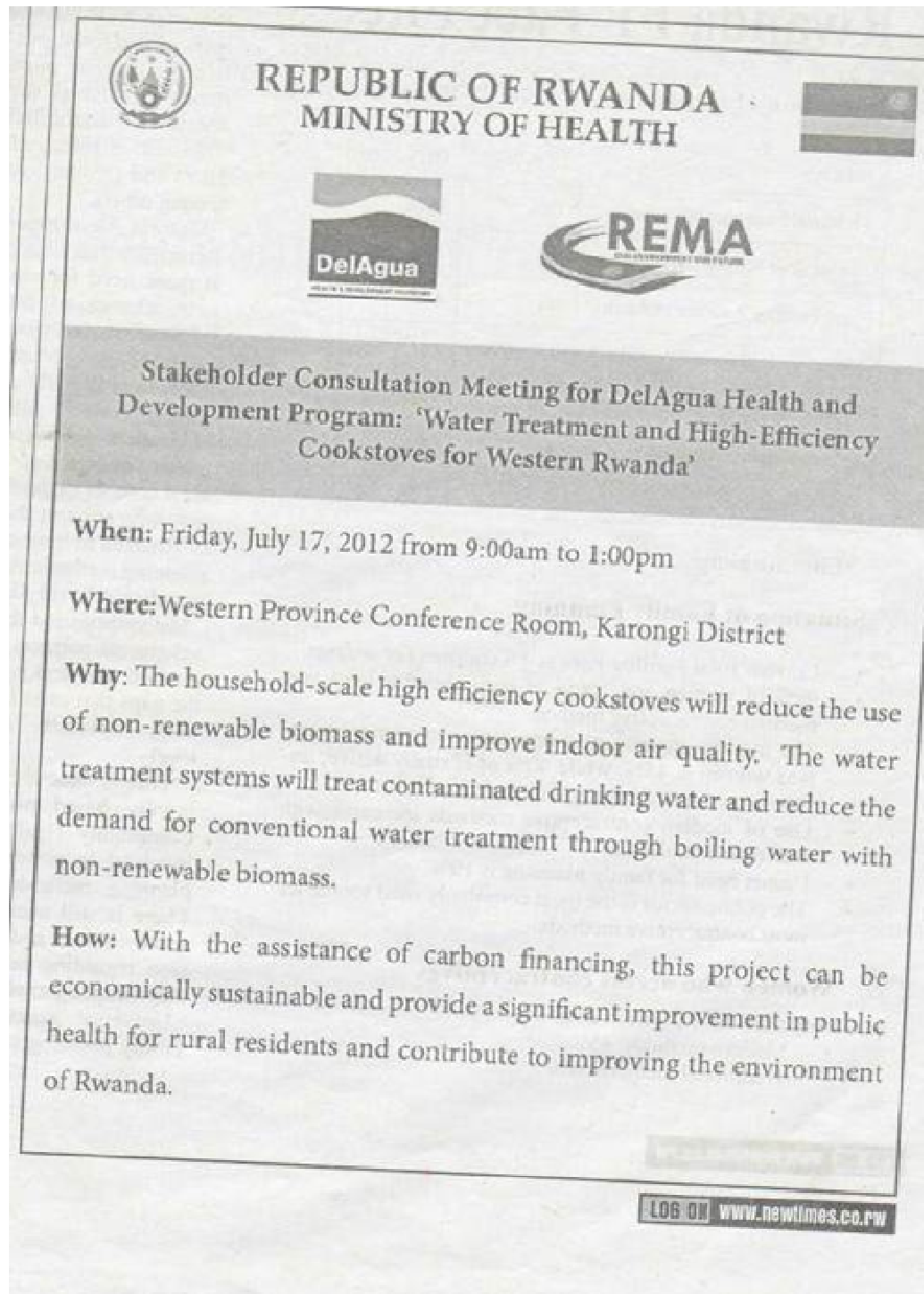
Hehe: icyumba cy'Inama cy'Intara y'Uburengerazuba, Mu Karere ka Karongi

Kuki: Ishyiga riganbanya ibicanwa cyane mu ngo, rizagabanya ikoreshwa ry'inkwi rinongere ubwiza bw'ubwiza bw'umwuka uhumekwa w'imbere mu nzu. Uburyo bwo gusukura amazi mu ngo buzatunganya amazi yo kunywa yanduye bunagabanye ikoreshwa ry'ibicanwa zikoreshwa hatekwa amazi yo kunywa.

Mu buhe buryo: Hifashishijwe uburyo bw'Isoko rya carbon (Carbon Financing), uyu mushinga uzagira akamaro mu buryo burambye unazamure urwego rw'ubuzima mu batuye mu cyaro. Uyu mushinga uzagira n'uruhare mu kurengera ibidukikije.

Uramutse ufite ikibazo cyangwa igitekerezo, wakwandikira Jean NTAZINDA kuri at jean.ntazinda@delaguahealth.com cyangwa ugahamagara kuri: 0788-481-439

Advertisement in 'New Times Rwanda' Newspaper in English on July 4, 2012



The advertisement is a newspaper clipping from 'New Times Rwanda'. It features the logos of the Republic of Rwanda, the Ministry of Health, DelAgua, and REMA. The text is in English and provides details about a stakeholder consultation meeting. The meeting is titled 'Stakeholder Consultation Meeting for DelAgua Health and Development Program: 'Water Treatment and High-Efficiency Cookstoves for Western Rwanda''. It is scheduled for Friday, July 17, 2012, from 9:00am to 1:00pm, at the Western Province Conference Room, Karongi District. The 'Why' section explains that the project aims to reduce the use of non-renewable biomass and improve indoor air quality by providing high-efficiency cookstoves and water treatment systems. The 'How' section states that the project is economically sustainable and will improve public health and the environment through carbon financing.

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH

DelAgua

REMA

Stakeholder Consultation Meeting for DelAgua Health and Development Program: 'Water Treatment and High-Efficiency Cookstoves for Western Rwanda'

When: Friday, July 17, 2012 from 9:00am to 1:00pm

Where: Western Province Conference Room, Karongi District

Why: The household-scale high efficiency cookstoves will reduce the use of non-renewable biomass and improve indoor air quality. The water treatment systems will treat contaminated drinking water and reduce the demand for conventional water treatment through boiling water with non-renewable biomass.

How: With the assistance of carbon financing, this project can be economically sustainable and provide a significant improvement in public health for rural residents and contribute to improving the environment of Rwanda.

LOG ON www.newtimes.co.rw

B. 2. Description of other consultation methods used

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

In May 2012, prior to the stakeholder meeting, DelAgua organized a Working Group consisting of other Project Developers, NGOs and government officials developing similar programs. The main purpose for this working group is to have an open forum for the DelAgua Program and to have a good relationship with the other organizations doing water or cookstove programs. The Working Group was well received by participants who shared their program plans and contributed input for the DelAgua Program design. The participants agreed the meetings would be useful to keep up the information sharing and try to avoid duplication of program boundaries.

DelAgua further held a stakeholder consultation meeting on 14 July, 2014, prior to the start of Phase 2 distributions. The objective of the meeting was to inform other practitioners of the results from DelAgua's Phase 1 (pilot) program, and to make other stakeholders aware of the Phase 2 plans.

SECTION C. CONSULTATION PROCESS

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

i. List of participants

Please see attached original participants' list (in original language) in Annex 1.

Participants list					
Date and time: July 17, 2012 (9:30AM)					
Location: Western province conference room					
Category Code	Name of participant	Male/Female	Signature	Organisation (if relevant)	Contact details
A	Nyirahabayo Agathe	Female	See Annex 1	Household in first pilot at Runyinya village	See Annex 1
A	Ndamage J Paul	Male	See Annex 1	Household in first pilot at Runyinya village	See Annex 1
B	Dikubwimana Evaliste	Male	See Annex 1	Chief of Runyinya village	See Annex 1
A	Kayitesi Jeannine	Female	See Annex 1	EHO/Nyamagabe	See Annex 1
A	Niyindorera Annonciata	Female	See Annex 1	CHW/Nyamagabe	See Annex 1
A	Nzayisaba Bertine	Female	See Annex 1	EHO/Ruhango	See Annex 1
A	Mukagatare Emina	Female	See Annex 1	CHW/Ryaruhanga(karongi)	See Annex 1
A	Kamugwera Vestine	Female	See Annex 1	CHW/Nyaruguru	See Annex 1
A	Rwanteri Jean	Male	See Annex 1	CHW/Mubuga-Karongi	See Annex 1
D	Kelly Scott	Female	See Annex 1	Winrock International	See Annex 1
D	Jean Claude Nkurikiyinka	Male	See Annex 1	Winrock International	See Annex 1
A	Kayitesi Antoinette	Female	See Annex 1	EHO/Kabgayi	See Annex 1
D	Phillip Mulau	Male	See Annex 1	Bridge2Rwanda	See Annex 1
A	Mihigo Chrysogone	Male	See Annex 1	CHW/Muhanga	See Annex 1
A	Urugombumugabo Phocas	Male	See Annex 1	CHW/Gakenke	See Annex 1
B	Nizeyimana Abdou	Male	See Annex 1	DHDKarongi	See Annex 1

B	Mukarugeta Dative	Female	See Annex 1	Social affair/Mubuga sector	See Annex 1
B	Ndayisaba Francois	Male	See Annex 1	Executive secretary of Mubuga sector	See Annex 1
A	Mujawayezu Odette	Female	See Annex 1	EHO/Nemba hospital	See Annex 1
A	Ntiguriwa Leandre	Male	See Annex 1	EHO/Kibuye hospital	See Annex 1
C	Yves Tuyishime	Male	See Annex 1	DNA/REMA	See Annex 1
B	Ciza Philbert	Male	See Annex 1	MOH/EHO Minisante	See Annex 1

Comments accompanying Annex 1

N/A

ii. Evaluation forms

Annex 2 includes the evaluation forms received from LSC participants. Comments received in the evaluation forms are summarized in the following table:

What is your impression of the meeting?	- You explained very well about your project. - The program is highly productive; a lot of work has been done since Kigali Working Group Meeting held on 23rd May 2012. We appreciated the variety of attendees at the stakeholder meeting (NGOs, Government, end-users, community health workers, etc). - Well planned and well done - Successful - Good, well-articulated - The project is important because it is going to create good health behavior for households.
What do you like about the project?	- We liked the fact that it will supply the necessary needs of the family. - Love the carbon credit component and also love the extensive plans to train communities of usage, nice graphics and I also like the use of smart phones data collection. - Protection against diseases (respiratory and water borne), environmental protection, the creation of jobs. - Community to get this technology for free - The water filtering project. Very essential for the community. - It is teaching people to drink clean water.

What do you not like about the project?	▪ Nothing, we do not dislike anything about the project. ▪ N/A. one concern though; rate of replacement after 3 years. How much will the replacement cost? ▪ The program will cover few districts (11 of 30 that make Rwanda), it needs to cover the whole Rwanda. ▪ How it is not advisable to use soap while cleaning the filter. We would wish to keep the pre-filter white colored which would not be the case without using soap. The look matters. ▪ The filter and stove are not locally produced ▪ Wood may burn children if the fire comes out of the chamber.
What would you suggest to improve about the project?	▪ I suggest you put your keynotes in Kinyarwanda, French and English. ▪ On the “sustainable development” exercise, you consider “gender equity” but it may be important to measure impact on girls- are they spending less time collecting firewood? Is the school attendance and or performance improving? ▪ To work with many NGO’s already present in Rural areas. ▪ To come up with a way of cleaning the filter because telling villagers to clean with only water is not feasible. ▪ More sensitization. ▪ Make a bigger filter that can keep a lot of water. ▪ Make bigger stoves with two or three cooking surfaces. ▪ If possible start a factory here that will be manufacturing stoves here in Rwanda. ▪ To offer more than one stove per family. ▪ To put replacement services near end-users to make it easy for them and they do not have to go to look for them from far. ▪ To train more CHWs ▪ To find a way of covering the stick support so that children will not reach the fire area.
Signature	See Annex for original evaluation forms with signatures

Comments accompanying Annex 2

We received a total of 21 participant feedback forms from the July 17, 2012 meeting. Though the majority were submitted in Kinyarwanda, several were submitted in English. Effort was made for the above summary to be comprehensive of language, gender and overall message of comments.

See scanned copies of all evaluation forms in Annex 2.

C. 2. Pictures from physical meeting(s)



C. 3. Outcome of consultation process

i. Minutes of physical meeting(s)

Please ensure that you include a summary of the meeting as well as all comments received. Please also include discussion on Continuous Input / Grievance Expression methods; comments, agreement or modifications suggested by Stakeholders. [See Toolkit 2.6, 2.6.1, 2.6.2, Annex W and Annex J]

DelAgua coordinated with the Ministry of Health and local government officials in the planning of the stakeholder consultation meeting held at the Western Province Conference Room on Tuesday, July 17, 2012. The venue was selected due to its central location in the geographic program boundary to allow end-user and local officials to easily participate. The Governor of Western Province facilitated the use of the meeting venue. In addition to submitting invitations by letter, email and phone several weeks in advance of the meeting, an advertisement was placed in several local newspapers in both English and Kinyarwanda languages. The meeting was attended by a variety of participants, including government officials, such as Ministry of Health and Rwanda Environment Management Authority (DNA), NGOs, Environment and Health Officers (EHO), Community Health Workers (CHWs) and project end-users. Representatives of local government authority were also present including Executive Secretary of Mubuga Sector and Chef the Umudugudu of Runyinya, the local community where the 100 household pilot project took place. Opening remarks were given by Mr. Adou NIZEYIMANA, Director of Health of Karongi District on behalf of the Karongi District Mayor. Testimony was given by several pilot end-users and CHWs who also stressed some already enjoyed benefits of the program.

ii. Minutes of other consultations

In May 2012, prior to the stakeholder meeting, DelAgua organized a Working Group consisting of representatives of other Project Developers, NGOs and government officials developing similar programs. The main purpose for this working group is to have an open forum for the DelAgua Program and to have a good relationship with the other organizations doing water or cookstove programs. The Working Group was well received by participants who shared their program plans and contributed input for the DelAgua Program design. The participants agreed the meetings would be useful to keep up the information sharing and try to avoid duplication of program boundaries.

iii. Assessment of all comments

Date: July 17, 2012 (09:00 – 14:00) Location: Western Province Conference Room, Karongi District Number of Participants: 28 (17 Male; 12 Female)		
<u>General Comments</u>		
The program is very meaningful for the Western Province as there are many cases of diseases related to dirty water and indoor air pollution. If the population doesn't fully use the technologies to avoid related diseases it will be a great loss for the region and the program. I encourage your active participation; the goal is for the population to own the program! (Director of Health, Karongi District)		
Some people had no any other choice other than to drink dirty water when boiled water were not yet ready and consequently others would demonstrate less interest in drinking water. Most of them are discouraged by the time it takes to boil and cool water. But now thanks to the filter they take water freely and are drinking more water because it is available anytime. (from a pilot end-user)		
My family does not feel worms at all since we started drinking filtered water and the water in the safe container stays cool, it never gets warm. (from a pilot end-user)		
With this stove, people can use small sticks to cook instead of large pieces of wood and it takes less time to cook and helps to reduce smoke. (Executive Secretary, Mubuga District)		
One time during a follow up visit there was an end-user who is a grandmother, and she was scolding her grandchildren because they had not carried filtered water to school that day. I think this is good evidence that the DelAgua education program is working (from a community health worker)		
<u>Filter related comments and questions</u>		
Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/	Explanation (Why? How?)

	No)?	
A participant was wondering if they could be provided with a LifeStraw that has a bigger storage container because of the large number of household members.	Yes	This is why we carried out the first pilot to see what is needed before distributing LifeStraw to all households, and carry out frequent follow up surveys to find out what are the various needs of LifeStraw end-users. For families of 8 or more, we are planning to distribute 2 units.
Does it make a difference how long the filter cleans water according to how dirty it is?	Yes	For clear water, the filter cleans fast, but if water is very dirty it may take longer to filter and requires backwashing more than one time a day.
We are concern about the life span of the Lifestraw because you mention that it can treat 18,000 liters of water, so if we treat that amount of water in one year what will we do?	Yes	According to the WHO standard the 18,000 liters will take approximately 3 years for a family of 5 and that is when we are planning a replacement phase. However, in case the filter is not working we are ready to replace it at any time because we will have a repair and replacement center in each district.
We are worried if the filtered water is safe.	Yes	The filter meets U.S. standards and WHO standard for 'highly protective'. It has also been approved by RBS (Rwanda Bureau of Standard) who certified that it is safe.
I was wondering if the filter storage could be opened to be cleaned; won't the storage get algae inside after a long time?	Yes	The current filter is designed in a way that the safe water storage cannot be opened. However, the manufacturer is working on a new design so that the safe water storage may be opened and cleaned after long period of use.
Normally people were not drinking water, especially water from the lake but now they do even because they are sure that the water is clean.	Yes	Witness from the user where the first pilot took place.
There is a problem of dirty water in schools and even though we drink good water at home it is hard to get clean water in schools.	Yes	This is why during the household education we strongly advise parents to filter water for their children to take to school everyday.
During the pilot, why did you not provide a table with the filter because some households do not have a table or chair to place the filter?	Yes	Since the technology is provided free of charge, rather than us providing a table, we would ask those households to have ownership in the program by investing in their own table or chair for the filter. They may even use a traditional table made from sticks.

<u>Cookstove related comments and questions</u>		
Normally we cook many kinds of food and so because one stove is not enough so we need to use the old stove, is there a possibility of providing more than just one stove per household?	Yes	This is why the pilot and follow up is being done, so that we identify the needs and figure out how to meet them. The stove is designed to reduce cooking time, so that you may cook more on one stove. However, for households larger than 8 people, we plan to provide 2 stoves.
Won't the clay stove lining break with time because of heat? Does the surrounding metal get hot?	Yes	The clay won't break until because this stove has a strong metal lining and is designed to last for 5 years. The surrounding metal will get hot but the stove handles will not.
What if the stoves get a problem, do you offer replacements?	Yes	Yes we do, on the poster there are numbers you call when you meet any problems with the stove or filter. We will have repair and replacement centers established in each district.
Do we get phones to take pictures of the broken part of the equipment?	Yes	End-users will not get phones, but, the CHWs who will come to visit you will take the pictures themselves.
If it rains, can I cook inside?	Yes	In such a case you can cook inside but in general we recommend you to cook outside so that the smoke from initial lighting of the fire does not come inside the house.
The poster says we should not pour liquid in the stove, what if the pot boils over and water drops in?	Yes	That is okay, we just recommend that you do NOT pour water inside the stove when you want to put out the fire or clean the stove.
<i>Several participants asked about smoke from the stove:</i> I noticed there is no smoke from the EcoZoom stove, where does the smoke go when you are cooking? (from pilot end-user) I think it depends on the kind of wood you use, if it's not dry enough it will emit smoke but if it is dry enough, it will not have smoke and it will burn easily.	Yes	The combustion chamber is very hot and it turns smoke into energy. So because the stove is very efficient you will not see smoke. When smoke comes out from the 3-stone fire, it means energy is being lost. Yes, it is advisable to use dry wood; it cooks fast and reduces smoke emission.
Is it possible to make a bigger stove with many cooking areas?	Yes	We shall consider that with the stove manufacturer, that's why this follow up is being done.
Since you import these stoves,	Yes	Yes, for the replacement phase, we are

wouldn't you think about opening a factory here that manufactures them?		planning to set up an assembly and manufacturing plant.
<u>General questions</u>		
<i>Several participants asked about the cost of the products:</i> How do you distribute the products, will you sell them? Will you give that family the equipment first and when the products are old will you provide new ones for free?	Yes	We provide the products to households free or charge and are able to do so through the benefits of carbon financing. We will replace them when they get old or damaged during the program period. We plan on charging a small 'maintenance fee' for repair that will help sustain the repair and replacement center operation.
You want to give these equipment to 600,000 people, how do you determine which households will benefit?	Yes	The population must be within our program boundary as described in the presentation. We shall include only those households that do not have piped water or means of treating drinking water and families that do not use clean stoves and are using biomass to cook.
What if someone wants to recycle your products?	Yes	We are researching recycling companies in Rwanda that are able to recycle such product because we do not want them to have a negative impact on the environment after they have been used. Each unit has a barcode number to help tracking of units for repair and recycling.

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	☐	X

Give reasoning behind the decision

There were no negative scored indicators or any stakeholder comments that could not be mitigated. The most significant comment provided during the stakeholder consultations

was ensuring proper disposal of the expended filter and cookstove units during the replacement cycle. The project developer anticipated this concern and takes this point very seriously and intends to make available Repair Centers and trained personnel in each district to ensure proper disposal and those repairs and replacements are completed when necessary.

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.

Though the project developer has incorporated recycling into the program design, the stakeholder concerns surrounding replacement and recycling of expended filters and cookstoves reaffirmed the importance of monitoring the environmental effects and disposal over of the program period:

- Repair and Replacement Centers will be established in the program areas accessible to people in every district.
- Personnel will be trained at each center to ensure proper disposal and that repairs and replacements are completed when necessary.
- In order to receive a replacement, end-users will be required to return their expended filter and cookstove units before a new one issued.
- The project developer will then recycle or dispose of the expended units in accordance with local regulations.
- Units will be tracked by a barcode system and central database to ensure all units are properly disposed.

SECTION D. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT

D. 1. Own sustainable development assessment

i. 'Do no harm' assessment

Safeguarding principles	Description of relevance to my project	Assessment of my project risks breaching it (low, medium, high)	Mitigation measure
1 – Human rights	NA	low	-
2 – Involuntary settlements	NA	low	-
3 – Cultural heritage	NA	low	-
4 – Labor – collective bargaining and freedom of association	All our staff and local partners are pre-screened for labor standards prior to involving them in the project	low	-
5 – Forced labor	All labor is voluntary. Our due diligence screens for this.	low	-
6 – Child labor	Neither we nor our local partners employ children. We screen for this in our due diligence	low	-
7 – Labor discrimination	Neither we nor our local partners are involved in labor discrimination.	low	-
8 – Labor safety	Labor conditions are safe	low	-
9- Environmental harm	The project is positive for the environment, since it decreases unsustainable harvesting of wood from forests. However, disposal of filter and cookstove units is being considered	med	Expended filter and cookstove units are retrieved upon replacement and recycled
10 – Degradation of habitats	The project protects natural ecosystems	low	-

	and habitats by decreasing fuel wood harvesting.		
11- Corruption	All project participants are pre-screened for corruption and are not included if there is any sign of risk	low	-
Additional relevant critical issues for my project type	Description of relevance to my project	Assessment of relevance to my project (low, medium, high)	Mitigation measure
N/A			

ii. Sustainable development matrix

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
Gold Standard indicators of sustainable development	If relevant, copy mitigation measure from 'Do No Harm' assessment, and include mitigation measure used to neutralise a score of '-'	Check www.undp.org/mdg and www.mdgmonitor.org Describe how your indicator is related to local MDG goals	Parameter defined and rated by CME	<u>Negative impact:</u> score '-' in case negative impact is not fully mitigated, score '0' in case impact is planned to be fully mitigated <u>No change in impact:</u> score '0' <u>Positive impact:</u> score '+'
Air quality	N/A	Relates to MDG 7 – ensuring environmental sustainability since clean air is an environmental resource on which we all depend	Parameter: Emissions using fuel consumption as a proxy for total emissions. Burning firewood for cooking and boiling water using	+

			traditional stove (three stone and Rondereza) releases more emissions than cooking food using EcoZoom stove and treating water with LifeStraw® Family	
Water quality and quantity	N/A	Relates to MDG 7 – since clean water is an environmental resource on which we all depend. It also relates to MDG 1,4,5 related to health since it provides clean drinking water to help improve livelihoods and eradicate poverty	Parameter: Number of people served with a satisfactory level of potable water according to the WHO standard. This indicator will be overwhelmingly improved as a result of clean water from LifeStraw® Family units	+
Soil condition	N/A	Relates to MDG 7 – ensure environmental sustainability and specifically to the goal of changing the quantity of land area covered by forest.	Parameter: decreased non-renewable fuel wood as a proxy for decreased deforestation leading to decreased erosion. Fuelwood harvesting causes deforestation which in turn causes erosion. By reducing firewood consumption for cooking food and totally switch off boiling water, the project will contribute in scaling down	+

			deforestation. Consequently, soil conditions will be improved.	
Other pollutants	<i>See comments at the end of this table</i>	N/A	This indicator will not be significantly impacted by the project. However, project developer believes it is necessary to recycle expended filters and cookstoves and has included recycling in its program design.	0
Biodiversity	N/A	Relates to MDG 7 – specifically to the goal of changing the quantity of land area covered by forest	Parameter: decreased non-renewable fuel wood as a proxy for decreased deforestation. Fuel wood harvesting causes de-forestation which in turn threatens biodiversity. By reducing pressure on forests, the project will contribute in preserving biodiversity. However, external factors could be powerful enough to neutralize the impact of the program against this indicator	0
Quality of employment		NA	Community Health Workers and local stove cooperatives will be employed during the program. However, impact	0

			on quality of employment is not expected to be a significant result of this program.	
Livelihood of the poor		Relates to MDG 1 – eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. The project promotes monetary savings among users through saved fuel and time that and sustainably provides clean water for user families.	Parameter: Money and time saved by users from reduced consumption of firewood. Saved fuel costs and time could be used for other income generating activities to improve household welfare.	+
Access to affordable and clean energy services		Energy is a cross-cutting issue that pertains to MDG 1 eradication of poverty and hunger; MDG 3, promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women; MDG 7 ensuring environment sustainability.	Parameter: Number of households served Targeted end users are currently burning firewood using inefficiently stove such as three stone and Rondereza. The project aims at distributing filters that remove the need to boil water with biomass and improved cooking stove that don't release smoke and reduce biomass consumption.	+
Human and institutional capacity		Relates to MDG 3, promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women	Though the program may help promote gender equality, project developer judged this indicator not enough to create impact.	0
Quantitative		Relates to MDG 1	Parameter:	+

employment and income generation		eradicating extreme poverty and hunger. By generating new jobs, increased employment will contribute.	Number of new jobs created as a result of the project distribution and monitoring. The program will employ roughly 2,500 Community Health Workers and some technical staff for during distribution, monitoring and replacement phases will a source of income for a good number of people which can be monitored.	
Balance of payments and investment		NA	The project represents a direct investment in the public health and future of Rwanda and may vastly reduce health sector costs. Nevertheless, it is not easy to monitor the impact of this indicator. It is then attracted to neutral rate.	0
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance		NA	By introducing the new technology to Rwanda, the project would improve capacity of local manufacturers of improved stoves and would use acquired skills even after the program crediting period.	+

Comments accompanying own sustainable development matrix:

Other pollutants: The EcoZoom Stove and Water Filter (LifeStraw® Family 2) will be tracked using barcodes and GPS coordinates of end-user household so that collection of damaged stove and water filter. The project developer is committed to ensuring the units are properly collected and recycled according to environmental regulations and standards under control of Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) to ensure environmental protection. Through controlled collection of the EcoZoom Stove and water filter, the project developer will establish a centre for both distribution and collection in every District under the program intervention area to ensure monitored distribution and proper collection of expended units. Plastic parts from damaged water filters will be recycled inside country while the high ultra- filter membrane will be sent back to the filter manufacturer abroad. Additionally, spent units will no longer allow water to pass through the filter, thereby reducing the chance that these units will be re-used. Expired EcoZoom Stoves will be collected and recycled at District repair and replacement centres.

D. 2. Stakeholders Blind sustainable development matrix

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
Gold Standard indicators of sustainable development	If relevant, copy mitigation measure from 'Do No Harm' assessment, and include mitigation measure used to neutralise a score of '-'	Check www.undp.org/mdg and www.mdgmonitor.org Describe how your indicator is related to local MDG goals	Parameter defined by Coordinating and Managing Entity Rated by Stakeholder participants	<u>Negative impact:</u> score '-' in case negative impact is not fully mitigated, score '0' in case impact is planned to be fully mitigated <u>No change in impact:</u> score '0' <u>Positive impact:</u> score '+'
Air quality		Relates to MDG 7 – ensuring environmental sustainability since clean air is an	Parameter: Emissions using fuel consumption as a proxy for	

	N/A	environmental resource on which we all depend	total emissions. Stakeholder participants agree that burning firewood for cooking and boiling water using traditional stove (three stone and Rondereza) releases more emissions than cooking food using EcoZoom stove and treating water with LifeStraw® Family	+
Water quality and quantity	N/A	Relates to MDG 7 – since clean water is an environmental resource on which we all depend. It also relates to MDG 1,4,5 related to health since it provides clean drinking water to help improve livelihoods and eradicate poverty	Parameter: Number of people served with a satisfactory level of potable water according to the WHO standard. Stakeholder participants agreed that this indicator will be overwhelmingly improved as a result of clean water from LifeStraw® Family units	+
Soil condition	N/A	Relates to MDG 7 – ensure environmental sustainability and specifically to the goal of changing the quantity of land area covered by forest.	Parameter: decreased non-renewable fuel wood as a proxy for decreased deforestation leading to decreased erosion. Stakeholder	+

			participants agreed that fuelwood harvesting causes deforestation which in turn causes erosion. By reducing firewood consumption for cooking food and totally switch off boiling water, the project will contribute in scaling down deforestation. Consequently, soil conditions will be improved.	
Other pollutants	N/A	N/A	Stakeholder participants agree that this indicator will not be significantly impacted by the project and that a recycling plan is a critical component of the program.	0
Biodiversity	N/A	Relates to MDG 7 – specifically to the goal of changing the quantity of land area covered by forest	Parameter: decreased non-renewable fuel wood as a proxy for decreased deforestation. Participants agree that fuel wood harvesting causes deforestation which in turn threatens biodiversity. By reducing pressure on forests, the project will	0

			contribute in preserving biodiversity. However, external factors could be powerful enough to neutralize the impact of the program against this indicator	
Quality of employment	N/A	NA	Stakeholders in the meetings appreciated that CHWs and local stove manufacturers will be employed. However, quality of employment is not expected to be a direct result of this program	0
Livelihood of the poor	N/A	Relates to MDG 1 – eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. The project promotes monetary savings among users through saved fuel and time that and sustainably provides clean water for user families.	Parameter: Money and time saved by users from reduced consumption of firewood. Stakeholder participants agree that saved fuel costs and time could be used for other income generating activities to improve household welfare.	+
Access to affordable and clean energy services	N/A	Energy is a cross-cutting issue that pertains to MDG 1 eradication of poverty and hunger; MDG 3, promotion of gender equality and empowerment of	Parameter: Number of households served Participants confirmed that targeted end	+

		women; MDG 7 ensuring environment sustainability.	users are currently burning firewood using inefficiently stove such as three stone and Rondereza. By distributing filters that remove the need to boil water with biomass and improved cooking stove that don't release smoke and reduce biomass consumption this indicator will be positively impacted.	
Human and institutional capacity	N/A	Relates to MDG 3, promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women	Stakeholders felt that this indicator was particularly important since the products featured in the project disproportionately affect women, since women are usually responsible for cooking and the gathering and treatment of water for the household.	+
Quantitative employment and income generation	N/A	Relates to MDG 1 eradicating extreme poverty and hunger. By generating new jobs, increased employment will contribute.	Parameter: Number of new jobs created as a result of the project distribution and monitoring. Participants agreed that the fact the program will employ	+

			roughly 2500 Community Health Workers and some technical staff during distribution, monitoring and replacement phases will a source of income for a good number of people which can be monitored.	
Balance of payments and investment	N/A	N/A	Participants felt that the project represents a direct investment in the public health and future of Rwanda and may vastly reduce health sector costs.	+
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	N/A	N/A	Participants agreed that by introducing the new technology to Rwanda, the project would improve capacity of local manufacturers of improved stoves and would use acquired skills even after the program crediting period.	+

Comments resulting from the stakeholders blind sustainable development matrix:

The stakeholders' blind assessment was overwhelmingly positive, with the one caveat that there was concern among several about the disposal of the water filter and cookstove units during the replacement phase. This concern was anticipated by the project developer and has been incorporated into the program design.

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 project developer anticipated positive effects from the project related to the following: air quality, water quality and quantity, soil conditions, livelihood of the poor, access to affordable and clean energy services, quantitative employment and income generation and technology transfer.

Similarly, participants in the stakeholder consultations found all the above will be positively impacted by the project, in addition to human and institutional capacity (gender) and balance of payment indicators, which participants felt would also be directly impacted by the project and therefore gave a score of positive.

D. 3. Consolidated sustainable development matrix

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
Gold Standard indicators of sustainable development	If relevant, copy mitigation measure from 'Do No Harm' assessment, and include mitigation measure used to neutralise a score of '-'	Check www.undp.org/mdg and www.mdgmonitor.org Describe how your indicator is related to local MDG goals	Parameter defined by Coordinating and Managing Entity Consolidated CME and Stakeholder scoring	<u>Negative impact:</u> score '-' in case negative impact is not fully mitigated, score '0' in case impact is planned to be fully mitigated <u>No change in impact:</u> score '0' <u>Positive impact:</u> score '+'
Air quality	N/A	Relates to MDG 7 – ensuring environmental sustainability since clean air is	Parameter: Emissions using fuel consumption as a proxy for total emissions.	+

		an environmental resource on which we all depend	Stakeholder participants agree that burning firewood for cooking and boiling water using traditional stove (three stone and Rondereza) releases more emissions than cooking food using EcoZoom stove and treating water with LifeStraw® Family	
Water quality and quantity	N/A	Relates to MDG 7 – since clean water is an environmental resource on which we all depend. It also relates to MDG 1,4,5 related to health since it provides clean drinking water to help improve livelihoods and eradicate poverty	Parameter: Number of people served with a satisfactory level of potable water according to the WHO standard. Stakeholder participants agree that this indicator will be overwhelmingly improved as a result of clean water from LifeStraw® Family units	+
Soil condition	N/A	Relates to MDG 7 – ensure environmental sustainability and specifically to the goal of changing the quantity of land area covered by forest.	Stakeholder participants agree that fuelwood harvesting causes deforestation which in turn causes erosion. By reducing firewood consumption for cooking food and totally switch off boiling water, the project will contribute in scaling down deforestation. Consequently, soil conditions will be improved. However long term improvements depend on several other external factors (anthropogenic and environmental) that	0

			cannot be influenced by the project. Therefore an overall score of neutral was assigned.	
Other pollutants	Expended filter and cookstove units will be retrieved upon replacement and recycled. Project proponent is committed to ensuring that the units are properly collected and recycled and will work closely with REMA to ensure it.	N/A	Stakeholder participants agree that this indicator will not be significantly impacted by the project, but suggested close monitoring of recycling of expended units during replacement phase.	0
Biodiversity	N/A	Relates to MDG 7 – specifically to the goal of changing the quantity of land area covered by forest	Parameter: decreased non-renewable fuel wood as a proxy for decreased deforestation. CME and participants agree that fuel wood harvesting causes deforestation which in turn threatens biodiversity. By reducing pressure on forests, the project will contribute in preserving biodiversity. However, external factors could be powerful enough to neutralize the impact of the program against this indicator	0
Quality of employment			Though there will be job creation during the	

	N/A	N/A	deployment and monitoring of the project, the quality of employment is not expected to be impacted as a result of this project. It is beyond the scope of the project to monitor the quality of employment and hence neutral score has been given.	0
Livelihood of the poor	N/A	Relates to MDG 1 – eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. The project promotes monetary savings among users through saved fuel and time that and sustainably provides clean water for user families.	Parameter: Money and time saved by users from reduced consumption of firewood. CME and stakeholder participants agree that saved fuel costs and time could be used for other income generating activities to improve household welfare.	+
Access to affordable and clean energy services	N/A	Energy is a cross-cutting issue that pertains to MDG 1 eradication of poverty and hunger; MDG 3, promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women; MDG 7 ensuring environment sustainability.	Parameter: Number of households served CME and participants agreed that targeted end users are currently burning firewood using inefficiently stove such as three stone and Rondereza. By distributing filters that remove the need to boil water with biomass and improved cooking stove that don't release smoke and reduce biomass consumption this indicator will be positively impacted.	+
Human and	N/A	Relates to MDG 3,	Stakeholders felt that	0

institutional capacity		promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women	this indicator was particularly important since the products featured in the project disproportionately affect women, since women are usually responsible for cooking and the gathering and treatment of water for the household. Though CME will incorporate gender related indicators into its monitoring plan, an overall score of neutral was assigned due to the external factors contributing to this indicator.	
Quantitative employment and income generation	N/A	Relates to MDG 1 eradicating extreme poverty and hunger. By generating new jobs, increased employment will contribute.	Parameter: Number of new jobs created as a result of the project distribution and monitoring. CME and stakeholder participants agreed that the program will employ significant number of staff during distribution, monitoring and replacement phases will a source of income for a good number of people which can be monitored.	+
Balance of payments and investment	N/A	N/A	CME and participants agreed that the project represents a direct investment in the public health and future of Rwanda and may vastly reduce health sector costs. Nevertheless, a number of external	0

			factors may influence improvements in balance of payments and therefore impact monitoring of this indicator will not be undertaken. It is then attracted to neutral rate.	
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	N/A	N/A	CME and participants agreed that by introducing the new technology to Rwanda, the project would improve capacity of local manufacturers of improved stoves and would use acquired skills even after the program crediting period.	+
Justification choices, data source and provision of references A justification paragraph and reference source is required for each indicator, regardless of score				
Air quality		Project beneficiaries will be exposed to fewer hazardous air pollutants through reduced emissions of carbon monoxide and total suspended particulate matter. Air pollution from cooking food and boiling water with firewood is a key risk factor for developing acute lower respiratory infections as well as many other respiratory, cardiovascular, and ocular diseases. In Rwanda, exposure to indoor air pollution (commonly measured by the pollutants carbon monoxide and fine particles) is responsible for the annual loss of 48,100 disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) per year ¹ . The DALY is a standard metric used by the World Health Organization (WHO) to indicate the burden of death and illness due to a specific risk factor. The WHO also estimates that exposure to indoor air pollution is responsible for 12,500 deaths per year in Rwanda.		
Water quality and quantity		Forty-nine (49) percent of Rwanda population have no water treatment method ² , which is the cause of many waterborne diseases. The water filter (LifeStraw® Family 2) high quality ultra-filtration mechanism has been proven to be 99.99% effective in reduction of protozoa, bacteria and viruses and complies with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency		

¹ World Health Organization; Indoor Air Pollution: National Burden of Disease Estimates:
http://www.who.int/indoorair/publications/indoor_air_national_burden_estimate_revised.pdf

² Rwanda Demographic Health Survey 2010

	guidelines for microbiological water quality. Stakeholder participants agreed that this indicator will be overwhelmingly improved as a result of clean water from LifeStraw® Family.
Soil condition	The project will contribute to the preservation of woody vegetation cover by reduced fuel wood consumption which prevents soil erosion. However long term improvements depend on several other external factors (anthropogenic and environmental) that cannot be influenced by the project. Similarly the project activity does not directly contribute to any changes in the pollution level of soil. So neutral scoring was assigned and consequently impact monitoring of this parameter will not be undertaken.
Other pollutants	The project activity does not produce any noise or light pollutants that are harmful and are disturbing to the project area households ³ .
Biodiversity	Reduction in fuel wood consumption reduces the pressure on preferred species for fuel wood thereby conserving habitats. The major source of the energy consumed in Rwanda today still comes from wood (94 percent). ⁴ However, these changes are long term and any improvements depend on a large number of external factors (anthropogenic and environmental) which cannot be significantly influenced by the project so neutral scoring is assigned. Consequently impact monitoring of this parameter will not be undertaken.
Quality of employment	Though there will be job creation during the deployment and monitoring of the project, the quality of employment is not expected to be impacted as a result of this project. It is beyond the scope of the project to monitor the quality of employment and hence neutral score has been given.
Livelihood of the poor	Decreased firewood and charcoal consumption for cooking food and boiling water will save time and money for end users. Families can use these saved resources to meet other basic household needs, more productive works, education and better child care. Fuel saving, time saving and better health due to improved water quality and decreased level of indoor air pollution are indicators for better livelihood.
Access to affordable and clean energy services	Users of EcoZoom stove and water filter (LifeStraw® Family 2) will have access to clean water and improved cooking stove, both of which are more efficient than cooking food and boiling water by the traditional method of using firewood.
Human and institutional capacity	No direct change is anticipated with respect to improved primary education, or empowerment of discriminated parts of the population can be identified for the project. However, here may be an effect on gender dynamics and awareness on ecologic issues. This is very difficult to measure due to external factors. However, the CME will incorporate gender related indicators into the program monitoring plan.

³ DelAgua CDM Local Stakeholder Consultations. July 17, 2012

⁴ www.rema.gov.rw/soe/chap8.php.

Quantitative employment and income generation	There will be several thousand jobs created during the deployment and monitoring and replacement phases of the project, which will directly benefit a number of families.
Balance of payments and investment	The project represents a direct investment in the public health and future of Rwanda and may vastly reduce health sector costs. However, a number of external factors may influence improvements in balance of payments and therefore impact monitoring of this indicator will not be undertaken.
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	By introducing the new technology to Rwanda, the project would improve capacity of local manufacturers who will be trained on repair and replacement of improved stoves and would use acquired skills even after the program crediting period. In addition, the program intends to expand to domestic manufacturing of improved cookstoves.

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

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?

Several of the points highlighted by comments during the stakeholder consultation could be monitored by stakeholders. During the stakeholder consultations and field performance trials (pilot), DelAgua discussed the need for people to use the EcoZoom stoves and LifeStraw[®] units not only for their own health and the environment, but for the project to be sustained by carbon financing over the 20-year period. DelAgua also discussed how Community Health Workers could help by encouraging their neighbors to use the product and serving as ambassadors for the project in their respective communities and helping to monitor the use of the product and its replacement.

E. 2. Discussion on continuous input / grievance mechanism

Stakeholders felt that the input mechanisms described below were sufficient. [No additional comments were received, and the methods were not revised.](#)

[See Annex W]

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

	Method Chosen (include all known details e.g. location of book, phone, number, identity of mediator)	Justification
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book	PP will provide process books with Village (<i>Umudugudu</i>) Chiefs in Phase I sites	Village Chiefs hold regular community meetings (<i>called Umuganda</i>) where input on the program may be provided by end-users. PP will provide a notebook to record input/grievance from these meetings.
Telephone access	PP has provided educational posters for Phase I end-user households containing phone numbers of DelAgua staff: Innocent: 0788661002; Jean-Pierre:	Each poster contains phone number for local DelAgua staff to ask questions on the technologies or provide feedback. End-users are encouraged to “beep” (call and hang up) and DelAgua staff will call back so that they don’t need to use airtime.
Internet/email access	DelAgua website: www.delaguahealth.com will have a forum for input/grievance expression	
Nominated Independent Mediator (optional)		

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

SECTION F.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DESIGN OF THE STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK ROUND

[See Toolkit 2.11]

A summary of this report will be translated into Kinyarwanda and provided to the attendants of the meeting and to the stakeholders that were invited but who did not attend the meeting. Most of the attendees left some contact data and many of them have access to the internet, so the general way of providing the report will be to provide it on the DelAgua Health and Development Program website (www.delaguahealth.com) and inform the stakeholders how to download it. In cases that a download is impossible, printed versions will be available at the DelAgua office in Kigali.

These documents will be shared prior to validation and any comments will be incorporated based on this feedback round.

ANNEX 1. ORIGINAL PARTICIPANTS LIST

DelAgua Health and Development Program
 Clean Development Mechanism: Water and Clean Energy Program

LOCAL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETING
 TUESDAY, JULY 17, 2012
 WESTERN PROVINCE MEETING ROOM



PARTICIPANT LIST

NAME	JOB OR POSITION	EMAIL	CONTACT INFO (Mobile number)	SIGNATURE
Ndirababaye Agathe	PHD / Burundi		0785293324	
Udamage J. Paul	PHD / Burundi		0782921158	
Uwakirwimana Evariste	PHD / Burundi		0782621138	
KAYISESI Jeanine	EHO / Nyanza	lychou@delagua.org	078581939	
NTINDIREZI Amwata	C HW / Nyanza		0782904392	
KIZIYISAHA Bishir	ext C / Nyanza	nyamashirya	0783532710	
Mukashyamba Evariste	C HW / Nyanza		0782394138	
Kamukabane Victor	C HW / Nyanza		078545555	
Swahili Jean	C HW / Nyanza		0782286781	
Kelly Scott	Workshop	Kscott@delagua.org	0784080143	
J. Claude Mukashyamba	Workshop	jcmukashyamba@delagua.org	0782112170	
KAYISESI Antoine	EHO / Nyanza	ant@delagua.org	07883372	
PHILIP Mubona	PHD / Nyanza	philip@delagua.org	078932144	
MITHIGO Chrysostome	W-H C HW / Nyanza	chrysostome@delagua.org	078966663	
MUSIMUNYANA Phocas	C HW / Nyanza	phocas@delagua.org	0788421050	
NIZIYIMANA Adrien	DIN / Nyanza	nizi@delagua.org	078601872	
ITUKARUKETA Bishir	ext C HW / Nyanza	itukaruketa@delagua.org	0788517908	
NOMESHA Bishir	ext C HW / Nyanza	nomesha@delagua.org	078347912	
MUJAWAYEZA Victor	EHO / Nyanza	vmujawayeza@delagua.org	078651835	
Nyagwira Evariste	ext C HW / Nyanza	nyagwira@delagua.org	078263070	
YVES TUSHIMIRE	REDA	yves@delagua.org	078657451	
CITA PHILBERT	PHD / EHO	ezaphilbert@gmail.com	078841186	

ANNEX 2. ORIGINAL EVALUATION FORMS



DelAgua Health and Development Program
 STAKEHOLDER MEETING: DelAgua Health Water and Energy Program
 Date: Tuesday, July 17, 2012
 Location: Western Province Conference Room, Karongi District

MEETING EVALUATION FORM

Name	Kelly Seft	
What is your impression of the meeting?	Highly productive, list of work has been done since Karongi stakeholder meeting. I appreciated the variety of attitudes (NGOs, govt, and users, health care providers, etc)	
What do you like about the project?	Love the carbon credit component, would like to hear more on plans to measure. Also love the electronic plans to train community of users	
What do you not like about the project?	N/A. One concern though - rate of replacement after 3 years how much will the replacement cost?	
What would you suggest to improve about the project?	but the "sustainable development" exercise, you consider did not consider girls' education has one of the parameters	
Signature		

be important to measure impact on girls - are they spending less time collecting firewood? Is the school attendance and/or performance improving?



Delagua Health and Development Program
 STAKEHOLDER MEETING: Delagua Health Water and Energy Program
 Date: Tuesday, July 17, 2012
 Location: Western Province Conference Room, Karongi District

MEETING EVALUATION FORM

Name	Chrysogone Mphico
What is your impression of the meeting?	It was a good presentation because you have tried to explain all the heat of the project.
What do you like about the project?	What I have liked to the project is that you will supply the energy around the farm.
What do you not like about the project?	Nothing as I dislike anything about the project.
What would you suggest to improve about the project?	I suggest you to put your generators in the compound of the farm.
Signature	



Delagua Health and Development Program
 STAKEHOLDER MEETING: Delagua Health Water and Energy Program
 Date: Tuesday, July 17, 2012
 Location: Western Province Conference Room, Karongi District

MEETING EVALUATION FORM

Name	Ntshurunt Bandoe
What is your impression of the meeting?	Very important as all stakeholders understand the purpose of the project & follow up.
What do you like about the project?	It is mainly based on households & community.
What do you not like about the project?	No project has not fixed personnel at each level from up to the bottom.
What would you suggest to improve about the project?	To have representative fixed personnel at each level coming from national district and sectors.
Signature	



DeLagua Health and Development Program
 STAKEHOLDER MEETING: DeLagua Health Water and Energy Program
 Date: Tuesday, July 17, 2012
 Location: Western Province Conference Room, Karongi District

MEETING EVALUATION FORM

Name	<i>Nkwekinyika Team - Claude</i>	<i>M1</i>
What is your impression of the meeting?	<i>The meeting was very well planned, and well done.</i>	
What do you like about the project?	<i>The notion of people against drugs, the position of environment, the creation of jobs.</i>	
What do you not like about the project?	<i>It is implemented in few districts. It needs to cover the whole country.</i>	
What would you suggest to improve about the project?	<i>To work with more NGOs already present in rural area.</i>	
Signature	<i>[Signature]</i>	



Delagua Health and Development Program
 STAKEHOLDER MEETING: Delagua Health Water and Energy Program
 Date: Tuesday, July 17, 2012
 Location: Western Province Conference Room, Karongi District

MEETING EVALUATION FORM

Name	Yes TUSHIME
What is your impression of the meeting?	The meeting was successful
What do you like about the project?	The project is going to help people who are in need of clean water. It will be a big help for the people who are in need of clean water. It will be a big help for the people who are in need of clean water.
What do you not like about the project?	There are some people who are not interested in the project. They are not interested in the project. They are not interested in the project.
What would you suggest to improve about the project?	To come up with a way of cleaning the filter. We will use the filter in the future.
Signature	



Delagua Health and Development Program
 STAKEHOLDER MEETING: Delagua Health Water and Energy Program
 Date: Tuesday, July 17, 2012
 Location: Western Province Conference Room, Karongi District

MEETING EVALUATION FORM

Name	Princep Mubwa
What is your impression of the meeting?	Good! Well organized.
What do you like about the project?	- Community gets this technology for free - The water filtering project. Very essential for the community
What do you not like about the project?	- More sanitation
What would you suggest to improve about the project?	
Signature	Princep Mubwa



Delagua Health and Development Program

INAMA Y'ABAFATANYABIKORWA: Delagua Health Water and Energy Program

Itariki: Kuwa, 17 Nyakanga 2012

Ahantu: icyumba cy'inama cy'intara y'Uburengerazuba, Akarere kakarongo

IFISHI Y'UKO INAMA YAGENZE

Amazina	<i>Nyirakolaga Ngaho</i>
Iyi nama wayibonye ute?	<i>iyashakako kugira ubushyamba bwa mubwamba</i>
Ni iki wakunze kuri uyu mushinga?	<i>muko uturanga banyirye ibidukikije, mubashyamba banyirye</i>
Ni iki utakunze kuri uyu mushinga?	<i>nta cyaga mubashyamba banyirye</i>
Ni iki watangaho inama ngo kinozwe?	<i>muko akubashyamba banyirye ibidukikije, mubashyamba banyirye</i>
Umukono	<i>[Signature]</i>



NAMA Y'ABAFATANYABIKORWA: DeÁgua Health Water and Energy Program

Itariki: Kuwa, 17 Nyakanga 2012

Ahanu: icyumba cy'inama cy'intara y'Uburengerazuba, Akarere kaKarongo

IFISHI Y'UKO INAMA YAGENZE

Amazina	MUJAWANEZU Cladette / EHO Numbata Hospital.
yiyi nama wayibonye ute?	Ni ingirakamare.
Ni iki wakunze kuri uyu mushinga?	Afite igahunda yo kugabanya indwaga zaba ku kwigira amashuri mu yashuri.
Ni iki utakunze kuri uyu mushinga?	Inshuri zigishoborako izana umuntu banyuze agatanga imuramba akubura.
Ni iki watangaho inama ngo kinozwe?	Gushyiraho abantu wakiniriza inyuma y'agatanga afite ibyo babanza gukora.
Imukono	



DelAgua Health and Development Program

INAMA Y'ABAFATANYABIKORWA: DelAgua Health Water and Energy Program

Itariki: Kuwa, 17 Nyakanga 2012

Ahantu: icyumba cy'inama cy'intara y'Uburengerazuba, Akarere kaKarongo

IFISHI Y'UKO INAMA YAGENZE

Amazina	Kamugwera Ustine
Iyi nama wayibonye ute?	Abaza Cyane
Ni iki wakunze kuri uyu mushinga?	Wagabanyaga ibidukikije
Ni iki utakunze kuri uyu mushinga?	Uta cyo utakunze
Ni iki watangaho inama ngo kinozwe?	gutanga ubuho buri umuho umuho
Umukono	



DelAgua Health and Development Program

INAMA Y'ABAFATANYABIKORWA: DelAgua Health Water and Energy Program

Itariki: Kuwa, 17 Nyakanga 2012

Ahantu: icyumba cy'inama cy'intara y'Uburengerazuba, Akarere kaKarongo

IFISHI Y'UKO INAMA YAGENZE

Amazina	Kubwimana (Gafarukere)
Iyi nama wayibonye ute?	Imana yarayeze ngo yaba twabakururire by'ubwoba. Kwanga wasanze icyi nama yari icyo bakomaze.
Ni iki wakunze kuri uyu mushinga?	Yari umushyamba ukwiga gusa, umubwira ariye nze aho kwabaye, umaze by'ubwoba.
Ni iki utakunze kuri uyu mushinga?	Nta cyaga.
Ni iki watangaho inama ngo kinozwe?	Imana yabaye aho byariho mu mpera zose z'ibyanga, mu bakaze.
Umukono	



Delagua Health and Development Program

INAMA Y'ABAFATANYABIKORWA: Delagua Health Water and Energy Program

Itariki: Kuwa, 17 Nyakanga 2012

Ahantu: icyumba cy'inama cy'intara y'Uburengerazuba, Akarere ka Karongi

IFISHI Y'UKO INAMA YAGENZE

Amazina	Mukabarokore Evarista
Iyi nama wariyibonye ute?	Yashyamba abashyamba mu shamba cyane cyane mu kigo k'abashyamba. Yashyamba abashyamba mu shamba cyane cyane mu kigo k'abashyamba. Yashyamba abashyamba mu shamba cyane cyane mu kigo k'abashyamba.
Ni iki wakunze kuri uyu mushinga?	Makururira ko FICHA n'ubushyamba b'abashyamba kuri uyu muhango. Makururira ko FICHA n'ubushyamba b'abashyamba kuri uyu muhango. Makururira ko FICHA n'ubushyamba b'abashyamba kuri uyu muhango.
Ni iki utakunze kuri uyu mushinga?	Ndacyo
Ni iki watangaho inama ngo kinozwe?	Byose byumwaka nacyo.
Umukono	



Delagua Health and Development Program

INAMA Y'ABAFATANYABIKORWA: Delagua Health Water and Energy Program

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Ahanu: icyumba cy'inama cy'intara y'Uburengerazuba, Akarere ka Karongi

IFISHI Y'UKO INAMA YAGENZE

Amazina	<i>Mubiru Pro.imana Gashyamba</i>
Iyi nama wayibonye ute?	<i>YABANZWE NA MUBIRU PRO.imana Gashyamba</i>
Ni iki wakunze kuri uyu mushinga?	<i>Yashakateye akurikira umuho w'ubuzima</i>
Ni iki utakunze kuri uyu mushinga?	<i>Natwe twatashyirakomwe mu mashyamba</i>
Ni iki watangaho inama ngo kinozwe?	<i>Mubiru Pro.imana Gashyamba</i>
Umukono	<i>[Signature]</i>

Pro.imana Gashyamba



Delagua Health and Development Program

INAMA Y'ABAFATANYABIKORWA: Delagua Health Water and Energy Program

Itariki: Kuwa, 17 Nyakanga 2012

Ahanu: icyumba cy'inama cy'intara y'Uburengerazuba, Akarere k'Karongi

IFISHI Y'UKO INAMA YAGENZE

Amazina	KADISI Antwite
Iyi nama wayibonye ute?	Nyabwenge.
Ni iki wakunze kuri uyu mushinga?	Intamba imaze ibakura burabwenge (bitakurikwa). ntabwo umuho w'ubushyamba. (bitakurikwa). ntabwo umuho w'ubushyamba. (bitakurikwa).
Ni iki utakunze kuri uyu mushinga?	Intamba imaze ibakura burabwenge (bitakurikwa). ntabwo umuho w'ubushyamba. (bitakurikwa). ntabwo umuho w'ubushyamba. (bitakurikwa).
Ni iki watangaho inama ngo kinozwe?	Intamba imaze ibakura burabwenge (bitakurikwa). ntabwo umuho w'ubushyamba. (bitakurikwa). ntabwo umuho w'ubushyamba. (bitakurikwa).
Umukono	(Signature)



Delagua Health and Development Program

INAMA Y'ABAFATANYABIKORWA: Delagua Health Water and Energy Program
 Itariki: Kuwa, 17 Nyakanga 2012
 Ahantu: Iyumba cy'inama cy'intara y'Uburengerazuba, Akarere kakarongo

IFISHI Y'UKO INAMA YAGENZE

Amazina	NITINDEKERA Amunniata
Iyi nama wayibonye ute?	Nyacyane
Ni iki wakunze kuri uyu mushinga?	inyiga na gikire
Ni iki utakunze kuri uyu mushinga?	ntacyo
Ni iki watangaho inama ngo kinozwe?	Gubugururwa abapirama benshi
Umukono	



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INAMA Y'ABAFATANYABIKORWA: DelAgua Health Water and Energy Program

Itariki: Kuwa, 17 Nyakanga 2012

Ahantu: icyumba cy'inama cy'intara y'Uburengerazuba, Akarere kaKarongo

IFISHI Y'UKO INAMA YAGENZE

Amazina	RWANGELI YAM
Iyi nama wayibonye ute?	Yam na yashyamba ariye kandi yatumye ndubaho gukomeza
Ni iki wakunze kuri uyu mushinga?	Ukomeza mu kubungabunga kumunda ibidukikije n'ibya nyakanga
Ni iki utakunze kuri uyu mushinga?	Atumye nyakanga aho
Ni iki watangaho inama ngo kinozwe?	Kumweye abaturage ibidukikije ibyabwo aho byabwo aho byabwo aho byabwo
Umukono	



Delagua Health and Development Program

INAMA Y'ABAFATANYABIKORWA: DeAgua Health Water and Energy Program

Itariki: Kuwa, 17 Nyakanga 2012

Ahantu: icyumba cy'inama cy'intara y'Uburengerazuba, Akarere kaKarongo

IFISHI Y'UKO INAMA YAGENZE

[illegible]



INAMA Y'ABAFATANYABIKORWA: Delagua Health Water and Energy Program

Itariki: Kuwa, 17 Nyakanga 2012

Ahantu: icyumba cy'inama cy'intara y'Uburengerazuba, Akarere kaKarongo

IFISHI Y'UKO INAMA YAGENZE





Delagua Health and Development Program

INAMA Y'ABAFATANYABIKORWA: Delagua Health Water and Energy Program

Itariki: Kuwa, 17 Nyakanga 2012

Ahantu: icyumba cy'inama cy'intara y'Uburengerazuba, Akarere kakarongo

IFISHI Y'UKO INAMA YAGENZE

Amazina	Barthine N. NZAMU SHISA
Iyi nama wayibonye ute?	pori n'igaga; Participative
Ni iki wakunze kuri uyu mushinga?	- dutse yamushungu; Benifito
Ni iki utakunze kuri uyu mushinga?	None
Ni iki watangaho inama ngo kinozwe?	- Amashungu; Ku n'igaga S'ibany
Umukono	



Delagua Health and Development Program

INAMA Y'ABAFATANYABIKORWA: Delagua Health Water and Energy Program

Itariki: Kuwa, 17 Nyakanga 2012

Ahantu: icyumba cy'inama cy'intara y'Uburengerazuba, Akarere kakarongo

IFISHI Y'UKO INAMA YAGENZE

Amazina	KANYINSA Jeanine
Iyi nama wayibonye ute?	Nyuma y'ite umunyarokubaho icyo guhindura imyemurire
Ni iki wakunze kuri uyu mushinga?	icyo natwe dukumukira icyo gukemura ibibazo cyakurashyirwa mu bito
Ni iki utakunze kuri uyu mushinga?	abashyamba buri banyarokubaho byashyirwa mu bito
Ni iki watangaho inama ngo kinozwe?	umukono wa umubungabunga banyarokubaho mu bito
Umukono	



Delagua Health and Development Program
 STAKEHOLDER MEETING: Delagua Health Water and Energy Program
 Date: Tuesday, July 17, 2012
 Location: Western Province Conference Room, Karongi District

MEETING EVALUATION FORM

Name	
What is your impression of the meeting?	People in my group were happy They were happy to be there We were happy to be there We were happy to be there
What do you like about the project?	We like the project We like the project We like the project We like the project
What do you not like about the project?	We don't like the project We don't like the project We don't like the project We don't like the project
What would you suggest to improve about the project?	We would suggest to improve about the project We would suggest to improve about the project We would suggest to improve about the project We would suggest to improve about the project
Signature	Signature



Delagua Health and Development Program

INAMA Y'ABAFATANYABIKORWA: Delagua Health Water and Energy Program

Iariki: Kuwa, 17 Nyakanga 2012

Ahantu: icyumba cy'inama cy'intara y'Uburengerazuba, Akarere kakarongo

IFISHI Y'UKO INAMA YAGENZE

Amazina	Ndamuho Jean Paul
Iyi nama wayibonye ute?	IBASHUKA KOTUGIRA ABUZIMANA BUZIZA
Ni iki wakunze kuri uyu mushinga?	uyamushyiraye aho aho akaba nibyiza cyane kubaturanye
Ni iki utakunze kuri uyu mushinga?	ntacyo
Ni iki watangaho inama ngo kinorwe?	ifiriridikiye mu gashyamba ikurikira amashyamba
Umukono	