**POA - DESIGN CONSULTATION REPORT**

###### PUBLICATION DATE **05.05.2022** VERSION **2.0**

This is a report template to be used for filling the information pertaining to PoA Design Consultation conducted in line with the [Stakeholder Consultation and Engagement Requirements.](https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/102-par-stakeholder-consultation-requirements/)

### KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| GS ID of PoA | GS-12544 | |
| Title of PoA | Horn of Africa Sustainable Energy Distribution programme of Activity HoA-SED-PoA | |
| GS ID (s) of **real case** VPA (s) submitted at PoA Preliminary Review | GS-12882,  GS-12883,  GS-12884 | |
| GS ID (s) of **regular** VPA (s) submitted at PoA Preliminary Review | 01 mark N/A if none were submitted | |
| The version number of the DCR | 2.0 | |
| Completion Date of version | 25/07/2024 | |
| Time of First Submission Date | 25/07/2024 | |
| Design Consultation | Start date | 31/08/2022 |
| End date | 09/07/2024 |
| Date of any Physical Meeting (s) – please mark N/A if none were held | 11/10/2022 and 09/07/2024 | |

#### SECTION A. DESIGN OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

##### A.1. Description of the consultation methods used

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PoA design consultation meeting was conducted in two rounds to collect comments and feedback from potential stakeholders at all level. The first physical design consultation meeting was conducted in Ethiopia (Host country) on 11/10/2022, formal invitation letter in hard copy with non-technical summary attached with and email invitation was sent to all potential stakeholders. Open invitation was posted on the HoAREC&N website before one month of the consultation meeting. Phone calls reminder was made for letter invited stakeholders and email reminder was sent for stakeholders who were invited using email before one week of the consultation meeting. Email invitation was sent befor a month to all stakeholders who were invited for physical design consultation meeting conducted in Kenya, Nairobi on 09/07/2024.

##### A. 2. Information made available to stakeholders

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**The PoA Objective**

The Objective of this PoA isto distribute Energy Efficiency Technologies (RETs) for communities and institutions who are dependant on traditional biomass stoves and charcoal for cooking and thereby reduce the GHG emissions, improve their health and satation and create sustainable livelihood. Households and institution in the target boundary are highly dependant on biomass using open fire stoves for cooking leading to high biomass consumption leading to deforestation and environmental degradation.

The PoA is developed by theHoAREC/N-AAU to create access for energy efficient technologies for rural community. There are limited improved energy technology dissribution and use by rural community in the region and connunities still relied on traditional cooking. Government bodies, local communities, international and national NGOs, local CBOs, private companies and finance sectors will be involved on the implemention of Volentery project activites (VPAs) under the PoA. Farther more national and regional HoAREC&N network members will be project implementers. The PoA will be implemented in the horn of Africa countries namely Kenya, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia, Uganda and Djibouti.

The HoA-SED-PoA is a 28 years small scale PoA that will incorporate volentery project activities in the above mentioned countries. Technologies distributed by the PoA are those energy efficent cooking devices (ICS) that meet the cooking energy demand of local community and institutions. Selection of the technologies will be conducted in consultation with the beneficiary community based on criterias like efficiency of the technology, local accessibility, acceptance and suityability with the interest og the community. For new technology distribution, pilot test will be conducted on sampled households and full scall distribution will be initiated based on the feedback of end users. The PoA is open for different energy efficient technologies. the first VPAs initiated with two main stove types that are designed particularly for Ethiopian cooking practices (Figure 1a) and Kenya cooking habit (Figure1b).

 

Figure 1.a Multipurpose Improved Cookstove (Ethiopia) Figure 1.b Jikoze stove (Kenya)

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions achieved through saving of non-renewable wood will be accounted as carbon credits in line with the Gold Standard for the Global Goals rules and procedures. The revenues from sale of these credits can be used to subside the distributed technologies and making them thus more affordable for use in households, SMEs, institutions and communities enabling the scale-up and expansion of the programme and its benefits for new areas.

**Contribution to Sustainable Development**

The PoA will susure sustainability of projects under it using carbon financing mechanism. Since clean energy supply is a cross cutting activity, it will contribute for most SDG goals. To mention some of them:

* **SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being):** Many improved cookstoves are associated with reduced smoke, which can lessen exposure to dangerous indoor air pollution and thereby may increase respiratory health of the end-users. Similarly, easy access to clean and safe water will help to combat adverse health effects related to water-borne diseases associated with unsafe water usage.
* **SDG 5 (Gender equality) :** the technologies are produced locally by local producers and create job opportunity for women and youth, it also reduce the burden of women and children in fuel wood collection and ensure gender equality.
* **SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy):** the program will create access for efficient technologies at a affordable price for the community.
* **SDG 13: (Climate action):** the program reduces fuel wood consumption of end users and thereby reduce GHG emission from biomass use by end users.

##### A.3. Invitation/consultation tracking table

*Please use the category codes as per the POA requirement section in the* [*Stakeholder Consultation and Engagement requirements*](https://globalgoals.goldstandard.org/102-par-stakeholder-consultation-requirements/)*.*

*Host country (Ethiopia)*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Category Code | Organisation  (if relevant) | Name of invitee | Method of invitation | Date of invitation (>30 days before any e-consultation) |
| A | Ministry of Water and Energy | Yimeslal Tefera | Letter | 31/08/2022 |
| A | Ministry of Health | Dangew Tadesse and Selamawit Amaha | Letter | 31/08/2022 |
| B | FDRE Environmental protection Authority | Tirhas Mebrahtu | Letter | 31/08/2022 |
| D | Gold Standard | [help@goldstandard.org](mailto:help@goldstandard.org) | Email |  |
| C | Ministry of Women and Social Affairs | Abebech Seboka | Letter | 31/08/2022 |
| C | BCAD solar | Kirubel Beyene and Abenezer Samuel | Open Invitation | 31/08/2022 |
| C | Freelance | Mussie Tesfaye | Open Invitation | 31/08/2022 |
| C | Oromia coffe Farmers Union | Dagne Guta | Open Invitation | 31/08/2022 |
| C | Ethiopia Coffee Forest Forum | Sheleme Demissie | Open Invitation | 31/08/2022 |
| C | Ethiopia Clean cooking Allience | Konjit Negusu | Email | 31/08/2022 |
| C | Ethiopian Women in Energy Network | Adey Getachew | Email | 31/08/2022 |
| C | A and H development Solution | Hillaw | Email | 31/08/2022 |
| C | Gogle Energy Saving Stove and Engineering | Addisu | Email | 31/08/2022 |
| D | Gold Standard | [help@goldstandard.org](mailto:help@goldstandard.org) | Email | 31/08/2022 |
| E | SNV | Carlos Alberto and Gessese Dessi | Hand | 31/08/2022 |
| E | Giz-Endev | Alemthesay Kebede and Desalegn Berhau | Letter | 31/08/2022 |
| E | World vision | Meskon Mamule | Letter | 31/08/2022 |
| E | Vita | Sultan Abdurahizam | Letter | 31/08/2022 |
| E | Fair-trade Africa | Getahun Gebrekidan | letter | 31/08/2022 |
| E | Farm Africa |  | Letter | 31/08/2022 |

#### Group consultation

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Category Code | Country | Name of invitee | Method of invitation | Date of invitation (>30 days before any e-consultation) |
| A | Ethiopia | Alebachew Adem | Email | Yes |
| A | South sudan | Natabo Abraham | Email | Yes |
| A | Ethiopia | Meron Tekalegn (PhD) | Email | Yes |
| A | South sudan | Pareny philip | Email | Yes |
| A | Somalia | FAysel Jama | Email | Yes |
| A | Kenya | Andrew Mussa | Email | Yes |
| A | Kenya | Cornehus Kyalo | Email | Yes |
| A | Ethiopia | Nhiias jeing | Email | Yes |
| A | South sudan | Mogga Bill | Email | Yes |
| A | South udan | Aggdey Abate | Email | Yes |
| A | Kenya | Wallack Kaschuher | Email | Yes |
| A | Kenya | Jottan Kuria | Email | Yes |
| A | Kenya | Joseph Imuton | Email | Yes |
| A | Kenya | Tghn kgmanya | Email | Yes |
| A | Kenya | Kenneth Drusong | Email | Yes |
| A | South sudan | Bojoi Moses Tommas | Email | Yes |
| A | Ethiopia | Dawit Alemayhu | Email | Yes |
| A | South sudan | Onono Francis | Email | Yes |
| A | Ethiopia | Ahmed Ugas | Email | Yes |
| A | Ethiopia | Mekoya Mamo | Email | Yes |
| A | Ethiopia | Tefera Arega | Email | Yes |
| A | Ethiopia | Valeme Brown | Email | Yes |
| A | Kenya | Chripime Odua | Email | Yes |
| A | Ethiopia | Aweke Bizu | Email | Yes |
| A | Somalia | Kehadera Omar | Email | Yes |
| A | Kenya | Paul Murimi | Email | Yes |
| A | South sudan | Paul Demetry | Email | Yes |
| A | Djibuti | Hassen Rayateh | Email | Yes |
| A | Kenya | Fransa Tokkpv | Email | Yes |
| A | Sudan | Yesuk YAsin | Email | Yes |

#### SECTION B. OUTCOME OF THE CONSULTATION PROCESS

##### B.1. Assessment of comments received

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Organization | Stakeholder comment | Was comment taken  into account (Yes/ No)? | Explanation (Why? How?) |
| SNV | * SNV has one PoA on clean cooking with 4 CPAs, one biogas, two on ethanol stoves and one ICSs with managing entity is Development Bank of Ethiopia and so what is the important of these initiated PoA as already we have the PoA and is not overlap. * How the PoA in line with the Ethiopia, national clean cooking programme plan with number of ICS installed in 2030 and how we will work together to create opportunity | Yes | * Provide information on the potential partners we can work together and to prevent the double counting. Ofcourse PoA couldn’t be overlapped but,guide to discuss in detail on identifying and selecting the CPAs implementation areas during LSC that will contributed for national NDC, ICSs distribution programme and collaborate with existing PoA. |
| DNA (FDRE EPA) | * At national level there are 9 PoA and different projects on the carbon markets, this PoA include many technologies and cooperate many CPAs. The PoA also contributed for more than 3 SDGs and also in line with the national NDC. Mentioned as the HoAREC/N has a lot of experience in the area of carbon market. * The selected technologies are the same with the national plan (NDC) for mitigation activities | Yes | * Noted as postove feedback and Shows the willingness of the DNA to successfulness of the programme |
| Vita | * Suggested to use the updated version on the crediting period (7 years to 5 years). * Clarification on the specific geographic areas that CPAs will be implemented and target communities the will help to prevent duplication and double counting through aligned with database that the similar actions have been implementing * Regarding the technology that presented on the power point mirtstove and one new stove for cooking that seems tikikil observed, so is this technology will improve the bottleneck with ICS (tikikil) due to durability, affordability (price of metal sheet is very high). So what is the technology that this PoA will distribute rather than the existing tikikil stove? * Clarification on the financial mechanism or modality of the programme * Suggested as these programme will encourage the participation of Ethiopia among the east Africa countries on the commercialization of carbon projects * Adoption of appropriate technology design that support the country CRGE, National clean cooking programme via alarmed community on the adoption of the existing technology which is appreciated * Contribution of the Programme for the national NDCs mitigation plan | Yes | * Constructive comments and need to give attention to the double counting issues during selecting CPAs implementation * Encourage to strength the initiated cooking stove design by HoAREC/N and looking for others potential private sectors working on stove adoption and production and also working with ministry of energy and others actors to adopt more efficient stove * Specific financial mechanism for each CPAs will incollaborate with discussion on LSC * Of course the PoA contribute to the national policy, programmes and strategies. For instance, Ethiopia requires financial, capacity-building and technical support to implement its NDC (The combined mitigation target (unconditional (14%) and conditional (54.8%) elements) compared to the BAU projection by 2030), Improved cook-stove programme and others. |
| GIZ | * Clarification on the differences between existing and this PoAs. There are different PoA (9) in Ethiopia that has been implementing by different actors, so what make different this PoA. * Due to the most of the revenue from Carbon projects go to the end-users how the private company is part of the CDM project benefit and what is the motivation. * How do you distribute the stove, through local subsidy or commercial system? From our side the subsidy is the challenges on the sustainability of the project * Include Afforestation with this programme | Yes  No | * Guide to clearly put the difference (pros and cons) between national and regional PoAs, the CPAs business plan (finance mechanism, market mechanism and benefit sharing mechanism). * Under a regional PoA it is possible to register the coordinated implementation of a policy, measure or goal that leads to emission reduction widely that encourage the conutries collaboration. Once a PoA is registered, an unlimited number of CPAs can be added. * Due to the programme is in less developed countries or regions this programmatic approach has many benefits:Transaction costs, investment risks and uncertainties for individual CPA participants are reduced, PoAs are managed on a regional level which speeds up the approval process and others. * Thetechnology/methodology is different and not allowed by GS under one programme |
| Fair-trade | * Planning to start new carbon projects in Ethiopia and Kenya and interested to be part of the PoA. * Fair-trade not only considered the coffee/products, it also considered the carbon credit mechanism for environment and products/coffee sustainability * Appricate the Previous engagement in west wollega and Guji will continued * SDG contribution of the PoA are not only SDG 3, 5, and 13 it also has contribution for SDG 1 Poverty eradication from the experience on coffee farmers. * Fair-trade is not only working with coffee producers and we consider carbon credit as one concern through organized way like coffee farmers cooperatives and union in west wollega that help to track monitoring and ensure sustainability | Yes | * Observe opportunity of working together on the implementing of CPAs * Consider further contribution of the PoA for SDGs |
| Freelance (private sector) | * Rather than using existing ICSs (energy conservation only), suggested fire making like gasifier, charcoal stoves * Customize the efficient stoves from others country like drafted gasifier stoves by Indian | Yes | * Strength the improvements of stove efficiencies (advanced technology) and working together |
| Ministry of Health | * In Ethiopia Indoor air pollution is the main challenge and serious impact on human health that the WHO underlined 13 diseases affected human health due to Indoor air pollution from cook stove. So standardize cook stove through organize technical team that working on quality and sustainability of the stove. So these PoA is the big opportunity for health ministry to prevent non-communicable disease due to indoor air pollution * The technology issues should get the critical attention that can reduce the toxic by 100% * The technology should meet 4 creteria. i. technically workable ii. Affordable by the community, iii. Culturally acceptable, IV. Scientifically feasible (reduce the toxic gases) | yes | * Constructive comments and Shows the commitment of the ministry to achieve the benefits/impacts of the PoA on health |
| BCAD (Private sector) | * What are the motivation for private sector to involve on this programme | Yes | * Guide to discuss with government body to have clarity on the benefit sharing mechanism for private sectors, end-users and project facilitators from carbon financing revenue. |
| MoWE | * The technology challenge is not only the government issue, all actors (NGOs, Private sectors and others should support technically and financially to produce new idea/innovation | Yes | * Increase synergy with all actors |

##### B.2. Summary of changes to the Programme design based on stakeholder feedback received.

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No changes to the Programme design at this stage based on stakeholder feedback received

*This must account for potential synergies and conflicts identified with similar programmes and for any feedback on the level of consultations proposed.*

**Revision History**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Version** | **Date** | **Remarks** |
| 2.0 | 05 May 2022 | Stakeholder Category codes added  Further instructions on required information to be shared with stakeholders added  Revisions in line with the revisions to Stakeholder Consultation and Engagement Requirements |
| 1.1 | 14 October 2020 | Addition of version history table  Removal of Section A which repeats information in the POA-DD  Clarification on reporting information made available for stakeholders  Clarity on the minimum period for invitation and consultation and that follow up is necessary for e-consultations  The clarity that a GS representative should be invited |
| 1.0 | 10 July 2017 | Initial adoption |