



Gold Standard[®]
for the Global Goals

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION REPORT

PUBLICATION DATE **05.05.2022**

VERSION **v. 2.0**

RELATED SUPPORT

TEMPLATE GUIDE Stakeholder Consultation Report v.2.0

This is a report template to be used for filling the information pertaining to Local Stakeholder Consultation and Stakeholder Feedback Round conducted in line with the [Stakeholder Consultation and Engagement Requirements](#).

This document contains the following Sections

[Key Project Information](#)

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[SECTION A - Information made available to Stakeholders](#)

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This template has been revised to aid a consistent interpretation and to better support project developers submitting documentation for certification. Please read the accompanying guide to understand how to complete this template accurately. [TEMPLATE GUIDE Stakeholder Consultation Report v. 1.2](#)

TEMPLATE GUIDE Stakeholder Consultation Report v. 1.2

Please delete blue text boxes upon completion

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

GS ID of Project	
Title of Project	Mozambique Efficient Cookstoves Programme
Version number of this Report	1.0
Completion date of version	
Time of First Submission Date	
Start Date of the Project	
Date of Meeting (s)	26.11.25 (Niassa) 04.12.25 (Maputo)
Project Cycle:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regular <input type="checkbox"/> Retroactive

GROUPED CONSULTATION INFORMATION

GS ID of Real Case VPA	
Title of Real Case VPA	
Geographical Boundary of Grouped Consultation	
Technology covered by the Grouped Consultation	
Validity Period	
Anticipated number of VPAs	

SECTION A. INFORMATION MADE AVAILABLE TO STAKEHOLDERS

A.1. Preliminary agenda for the meeting

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Agenda:

- Registration, Welcome and Refreshments
- Introduction & Project Presentation
- Questions & Comments on the Project
- Safeguarding Principles of the Project
- Coffee Break
- Sustainability Assessment of the Project
- Discussion on Grievance Mechanism & Monitoring of Sustainable Development Impacts
- Evaluation Forms & Closure of the Meeting
- Cooking Demonstration (See the SAVE80 & Wonderbox in Action)
- Lunch

A.2. A non-technical summary of the project

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About the Programme

This document provides a clear overview of the planned "Mozambique Efficient Cookstoves Programme," a climate and development project seeking certification under the Gold Standard Foundation. The programme is a joint initiative of the Mozambican company StructCon Consultoria & Engenharia Lda and the German non-profit organisation, atmosfair gGmbH. The planned programme will supply households with highly efficient SAVE80 cook stove sets all over Mozambique. The target beneficiaries are households which currently use firewood or charcoal as their primary cooking fuel.

This programme is designed to address several critical challenges facing Mozambican households that rely on traditional cooking methods, such as three-stone fires or inefficient stoves. These methods contribute to high household air pollution, excessive consumption of fuelwood, significant health risks, and increased greenhouse gas emissions. Traditional cooking methods expose households especially women and children to dangerous indoor air pollution. Prolonged exposure is linked with respiratory illnesses, eye problems, and higher mortality rates.



Figure 1. SAVE80 Full Set (Wonderbox (left), 8L Pot (middle) and SAVE80 Stove (right))

Each SAVE80 stove set contains a stainless-steel stove, an 8-litre pot with a lid and a heat-retaining box called the Wonderbox. The SAVE80 is a portable stove developed by a German manufacturer, manufactured in Rwanda and assembled in Mozambique by StructCon. It only needs 250 g of small sticks/twigs of wood to bring 6 litres of water to boil which is equivalent to 80% less firewood than traditional open fires. Producing just 1 kg of charcoal typically requires 6-9 kg of wood, meaning most of the wood's energy is wasted during the conversion process. For example, while the SAVE80 boils water using only 250g of wood, a traditional charcoal stove would require the equivalent of over 2 kg of wood to perform the same task, demonstrating an 80% reduction in wood consumption.

The stove is suitable for all the cooking needs for the various meals across Mozambique. After reaching the boiling point, food can be transferred to the heat-retention box, where it will continue to simmer until it is well cooked. This further reduces fuelwood consumption. The high-quality SAVE80 stoves are sold at a reduced price to make them affordable to the average households. The financing gap is bridged by carbon credit revenues. Sales revenues will be directly used to finance sales, marketing and monitoring activities.

Benefits to the Programme

Besides preventing greenhouse gas emissions, the objectives of the planned Gold Standard programme are:

- To reduce wood consumption to a sustainable level and allow natural recovery of forests and/or reforestation to take place.
- To reduce soil erosion and protect environment.
- To reduce indoor air pollution from wood and charcoal smoke and avoid its harmful health consequences.
- To reduce the fuel bill for charcoal or wood or to reduce the time for wood collection for households.
- To contribute to the preservation of wood resources to avoid potential inter-communal conflict over resources.
- To financially empower participating women and youths by including them in project activities.
- To reduce vulnerability of households falling into poverty through increasing energy security.

A.3. Contact details to get further technical detail and project information

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Project Participants

- a. **atmosfair gGmbH.** Carbon Credit project developer, and PoA coordinating/managing entity.
 - Contact: Emily Dundon; tel. +49 30 1208480 - 58; email: dundon@atmosfair.de
 - atmosfair gGmbH; Harzer Straße 39 12059 Berlin; www.atmosfair.org
- b. **StructCon Consultoria & Engenharia Lda.** Local implementing partner.
 - Contact: Jonas Massaque; tel. +258 86 921 2815; e-mail: save80@structcon.co.mz; massaquejonas@gmail.com

A.4. Summary of economic, social and environmental impacts of the Project

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Besides reducing GHG emission in line with the UN's Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) number 13, the project will also contribute to the following SDGs:

- **SDG 5:** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- **SDG 7:** Affordable and Clean Energy

- **SDG 8:** Generating jobs and training skilled workers
- **SDG 12:** Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- **SDG 13:** Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Introduction of the programme will help to preserve the existing forests in Mozambique which are threatened by traditional consumption patterns of non-renewable woody biomass, particularly firewood. Substituting traditional fireplaces by cleaner, more energy-efficient cooking devices such as the SAVE80 will reduce the use of non-renewable woody biomass and thus alleviate the pressure on forests. The project will thereby contribute to preserving the function of forests as a carbon sink and as ecosystems with high biodiversity. It will also help to prevent adverse effects of deforestation such as erosion, flooding or desertification which could harm local communities.

If prospective users of the project stoves are purchasing fuel for cooking before the start of the project, the reduction in the consumption of cooking fuel through the project will result in a substantial reduction of their daily expenditures for cooking. Less money will be spent on cooking fuel, and more money will be available to be spent on other household needs, e.g. food, medical care and education. For prospective users of the project stoves who are collecting cooking fuel before the start of the project, the project will reduce time spent collecting it, leaving more time to perform income-producing activities (more time can be used to earn cash or produce other goods and services/increasing available income).

The SAVE80 stove included in this project produces substantially less smoke than traditional stoves and 3-stone fires and is safer than e.g. low-quality kerosene stoves. The project therefore also alleviates health risks connected to such traditional fireplaces, such as the risk for respiratory problems or eye infections and the risk for fires and burn injuries. As cooking is typically performed by women and girls in the targeted project regions, the project in particular improves the situation of the female population in the Ghana and contributes to a better gender balance.

Decent jobs will be created in the project value chain including but not limited to assembly of stoves, marketing and sales, monitoring and overall project management.

A.5. Other relevant information to help stakeholders understand the project

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See below slides from the presentation referring to the baseline scenario in Mozambique and the project technology overview.

THE PROJECT

WHY AN EFFICIENT COOKSTOVE PROGRAMME FOR MOZAMBIQUE?



Energy demand outlook

- 95% of population rely on solid biomass for cooking
- Lack of affordable alternative substitutes (electricity & LPG are expensive and not widely accessible)

Environmental aspects

- Increasing wood demand (limited reforestation and afforestation action)
- Erosion due to deforestation
- Cooking energy balance remains negative
- GHG emissions

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THE TECHNOLOGY

INTRODUCTION OF THE SAVE80 & WONDERBOX



- The Save80 is a highly efficient stainless steel cookstove that generates more than 80% savings in terms of firewood as compared to conventional 3-stone fires.
 - Thermal efficiency: 52.7% (high power) 45.8% (simmering)
 - Thermal power: 2.5kW
 - Lifetime: 10 years
- The improved cooking stove offers environmental sustainability, health improvements, and financial benefits by significantly reducing wood consumption, lowering carbon emissions, and enhancing the well-being of households through cleaner and more efficient cooking.

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SECTION B. INVITATIONS MADE TO STAKEHOLDERS

B.1. Invitation tracking table

Category Code	Stakeholder Type/Organisation	Name of invitee	Male/Female	Method of invitation	Date of invitation (>30 days before Meeting)
A	Rovuma University		Male	Phone	Yes
A	Rovuma University		N/A	Phone	Yes
A	UCM - Universidade Catholica de Moçambique		N/A	email	Yes
A	Instituto Agrário de Lichinga		N/A	Phone	Yes
A	IAL - Instituto Agrario de Lichinga		Male	Phone	Yes
A	IIAM – Instituto de Investigação Agrária de Moçambique		Male	email	Yes
A	Unirovuma (Institute of Geosciences and Rural Development)		Female	email	Yes
A	Lurio University		Male	email	Yes
A	stove adopter - MZ A 00002		Male	Phone	Yes
A	stove adopter - MZ A 00003		Female	Phone	Yes
A	stove adopter - MZ A 00012		Female	Phone	Yes
A	stove adopter - MZ A 00062		Female	Phone	Yes
A	IIAM – Instituto de Investigação Agrária de Moçambique		Male	email	Yes

A	Lurio University		Male	email	Yes
A	UCM - Universidade Catholica de Moçambique		Male	email	Yes
A	UEM - Universidade Eduardo Mondlane		Male	email	Yes
A	UEM - Universidade Eduardo Mondlane		Female	email	Yes
A	Unirovuma (Institute of Geosciences and Rural Development)		Female	email	Yes
A	Local		Female	email	Yes
A	UEM - Universidade Eduardo Mondlane		Male	email	Yes
A	UEM - Universidade Eduardo Mondlane		Female	email	Yes
A	UEM - Universidade Eduardo Mondlane		Male	email	Yes
A	UEM - Universidade Eduardo Mondlane		Male	email	Yes
B	Centro de Acolhimento Mosteiro		N/A		Yes
B	ADEMO – Association of People with Disabilities of Mozambique		N/A		Yes
B	Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources		Mal	Email	Yes
C	Presidente da autarquia de Maputo		Male	Letter	Yes
C	ARENE		Male	email	Yes
C	Chairperson of the Municipal Assembly		Female		Yes

C	Maputo City Municipal Council		N/A	email/letter	Yes
C	Maputo City Government		N/A	email/letter	Yes
C	Moçambique – Southern African Development Community		N/A	email	Yes
C	Namaacha District Government		N/A	Letter	Yes
C	Boane District Government		N/A	Letter	Yes
C	Marracuene District Government		N/A	Letter	Yes
C	Moamba District Government		N/A	Letter	Yes
C	Morning District Government		N/A	Letter	Yes
C	Manhiça District Government		N/A	Letter	Yes
C	Magude District Government		N/A	Letter	Yes
C	Secretary of State City of Maputo		Male	Letter	Yes
C	Governor of Maputo		Male	email/letter	Yes
C	Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy		Female		Yes
C	Municipal council of Nampula		Male		Yes
C	United Nations		Male		Yes
C	District Administrations of Lichinga		Male		Yes

C	District Administrations of Mandimba		Male	Yes
C	FUNAE – National Energy Fund		Male	Yes
C	Niassa Provincial Assembly representative			Yes
C	President of the Municipality of Lichinga		Male	Yes
C	President of the Municipality of Mandimba		Male	Yes
C	Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Fisheries (DPAP)		Female	Yes
C	Provincial Directorate of Industries and Commerce		Male	Yes
C	Provincial Directorate of Land and Environment (DPTA)		Male	Yes
C	Provincial Directorate of Mineral Resources and Energy (DPRME).		N/A	Yes
C	Provincial Government of Niassa.		Female	Yes
C	Secretary of State of Niassa		Male	Yes
D	CNELEC (National Electricity Council)		n.n.	Yes
D	Governor of Niassa Province			Yes

D	President		Male	email	Yes
D	Concern Worldwide			Letter	Yes
D	Prime Minister			Letter	Yes
D	Ministry of National Defence		Male	email/letter	Yes
D	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation		Female	email/letter	Yes
D	Ministry of Finance		Female	email/letter	Yes
D	Minister of Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries		Male	Letter	Yes
D	Ministry of Planning and Development		Male	email	Yes
D	Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy		Male	Letter	Yes
D	Ministry of the Economy		Male	email/letter	Yes
D	Ministry of Communications and Digital Transformation			Letter	Yes
D	Ministry of Transport and Logistics		Male	Letter	Yes
D	Ministry of Health		Male	Letter	Yes
D	Ministry of Labour, Gender & Social Action		Male	email/letter	Yes

D	Ministry of Education & Culture		Female	email/letter	Yes
D	Ministry of Youth and Sports		Female	email/letter	Yes
D				email/letter	Yes
D	Former Ministry of Land, Environment and Rural Development		Female	email	Yes
D	Former National Director for Climate Change, MTA		Female	email	Yes
D	Former National Director of Environment, MTA		Female	email	Yes
D	FUNAE – National Energy Fund				Yes
D	Head of Department, Ministry of Land & Environment		Male	email	Yes
D	Instituto de Investigação Agrária de Moçambique (IIAM)			telephone	Yes
D	National Director for Environment, Ministry of Land, Environment		Male	Letter	Yes
D	Secretary of State, Ministry of Land and Environment		Male	Letter	Yes

D	Ministry of Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries		Male	Letter	Yes
D	Ministry of Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries		Male	email/WhatsApp	Yes
D	Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy		Male	email	Yes
D	Fundo Nacional do Desenvolvimento Sustentável		Male	email	Yes
E	Forum of Women's Organisations of Niassa				Yes
E	Kulima		Male	email	Yes
E	ITC-F Niassa		n.n.		Yes
E	IRIS		n.n.	email	Yes
E	OPHENTA		n.n.	email	Yes
E	MOZAMBIQUE'S SUSTAINABLE RURAL ECONOMY PROGRAM		n.n.		Yes
E	Helpo		n.n.	email	Yes
E	Associação Comunitaria Mphula		n.n.		Yes
E	AJUCRIV		n.n.		Yes
E	CIMO		n.n.		Yes
E	Girl Move		n.n.	email	Yes
E	Adel Sofala		n.n.		Yes
E	AACJ (African Activists for Climate Justice)		n.n.	email	Yes
E	Friends of the Earth International / JÁ (Justiça Ambiental)		n.n.	email	Yes
E	Ophavela		n.n.	email	Yes
E	Livaningo		n.n.	email	Yes

E	Gender Links		n.n.		Yes
E	ADECRU		n.n.		Yes
E	Niassa Green Resources		Male	email	Yes
E	UPCN – União Provincial de Camponeses do Niassa		Male	email	Yes
E	We Effect – supporting rural development and cooperatives			email	Yes
E	WWF Mozambique – Niassa Office			email	Yes
E	Kulima		Female	email	Yes
E	Kulima		Male	email	Yes
E	Kulima		Male	email	Yes
E	ROADS – Rural Organisation for Agriculture and Development Support			email	Yes
E	Action Aid			email	Yes
E	ADPP (Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo)			email	Yes
E	AMER		Female	email	Yes
E	AMPCM		Male	email	Yes
E	AMPCM - Mozambican Association for Promotion of Modern Cooperativism		Male	email	Yes
E	Associação Mocambicana de reciclagem		n.n.	email	Yes
E	Biomotta Briquettes		Male	email	Yes

E	Briquette Energies - briquette company		Female	email	Yes
E	BURN Manufacturing – Mozambique			email	Yes
E	Carlos foundation Morgado		n.n.	email	Yes
E	Centro Terra Viva		Female	email	Yes
E	CESC		Female	email	Yes
E	CleanStar Mozambique			email	Yes
E	CO2 Balance UK			email	Yes
E	Cruz Vermelha de Moçambique (Red Cross)			WhatsApp	Yes
E	ERMIC - briquette company		Male	email	Yes
E	FAO		Male	email	Yes
E	FDC			email	Yes
E	FDC		n.n.	email	Yes
E	FENAGRI		Male	email	Yes
E	Forum Mulher		Female	email	Yes
E	Fórum Mulher		Female	email	Yes
E	Fórum Mulher – Coordenação para a Mulher no Desenvolvimento		Female	email	Yes
E	Foundation for the Improvement of the Business Environment		n.n.	email	Yes
E	Friends of the Earth International		n.n.	WhatsApp	Yes

E	Fundação MASC			email	Yes
E	Girl Child Rights (GCR)		Female	email	Yes
E	GIZ - Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit		Male	email	Yes
E	HEART for Widows		n.n.	email	Yes
E	helPCODE		Male	email	Yes
E	helPCODE		Male	email	Yes
E	iDE		n.n.	email	Yes
E	IOM Mozambique		n.n.	WhatsApp	Yes
E	Justiça Ambiental - Friends of the Earth Moçambique		Female	email	Yes
E	Livaningo		Female	email	Yes
E	Miruku Coop		Male	email	Yes
E	MozCarbon		Male	email	Yes
E	MozCarbon		Male	email	Yes
E	MozCarbon		Female	email	Yes
E	MuGeDe - Association of Woman, Gender, and Development		Female		Yes
E	Nitidae		Male	email	Yes
E	Norges Vel		Male	email	Yes
E	OFEC		n.n.	email	Yes
E	OMR - Observatório do Meio Rural de Moçambique		Female	email	Yes
E	OMR - Observatório do Meio Rural de Moçambique		Female	email	Yes

E	ORGANIZAÇÃO DA MULHER MOÇAMBICANA (OMM)		Female	email	Yes
E	PCI Media		Female	email	Yes
E	Save the Children			email	Yes
E	SNV Mozambique		n.n.	email	Yes
E	SPPED Program Mozambique		n.n.	email	Yes
E	TechnoServe		n.n.	email	Yes
E	UN Woman		Male	WhatsApp	Yes
E	UN Women		n.n.	email	Yes
E	UNAC - União Nacional de Camponeses		Male	email	Yes
E	UNAC - União Nacional de Camponeses		Male	email	Yes
E	UNICEF		n.n.	email	Yes
E	Village Reach		n.n.	email	Yes
E	WCS – Wildlife Conservation Society			Telephone	Yes
E	Women in Energy Mozambique		Female	WhatsApp	Yes
E	World Food Programme UN		n.n.	email	Yes
E	N/A		Male	email	Yes
F	Gold Standard representative		N/A	Email	Yes
G	CEDESOL		Male	email	Yes
G	Concern Health Ghana		Male	email	Yes
G	Developmental Association for Renewable Energies		Male	email	Yes

G	Global Offset Research		Male	email	Yes
G	Greenpeace Africa			email	Yes
G	IUCN		Female	email	Yes
G	Lean Management Systems Promotion Society			email	Yes
G	myclimate			email	Yes
G	Nova			email	Yes
G	Self Help Africa			telephone	Yes
G	The Fairtrade Foundation			email	Yes
G	United Purpose			email	Yes
G	United Purpose			WhatsApp	Yes

B.1.1. Appropriateness of methods

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The invitation was delivered to stakeholders by email invitation, letters, telephone invitation, radio announcement, newspaper advertisement and posters/flyers. Please see evidence/examples below.

B.1.2. Gender Sensitivity

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The project design and stakeholder engagement process integrated gender-sensitive approaches. To ensure gender inclusivity women’s organisations, female community

representatives and women-led institutions were invited to the consultations, and participation records show involvement of both women and men across government, civil society and user groups. During the meetings, gender equality, women’s health, safety and economic empowerment were discussed as key co-benefits, including reduced exposure to indoor air pollution, time savings from fuel collection and sales and monitoring activities.

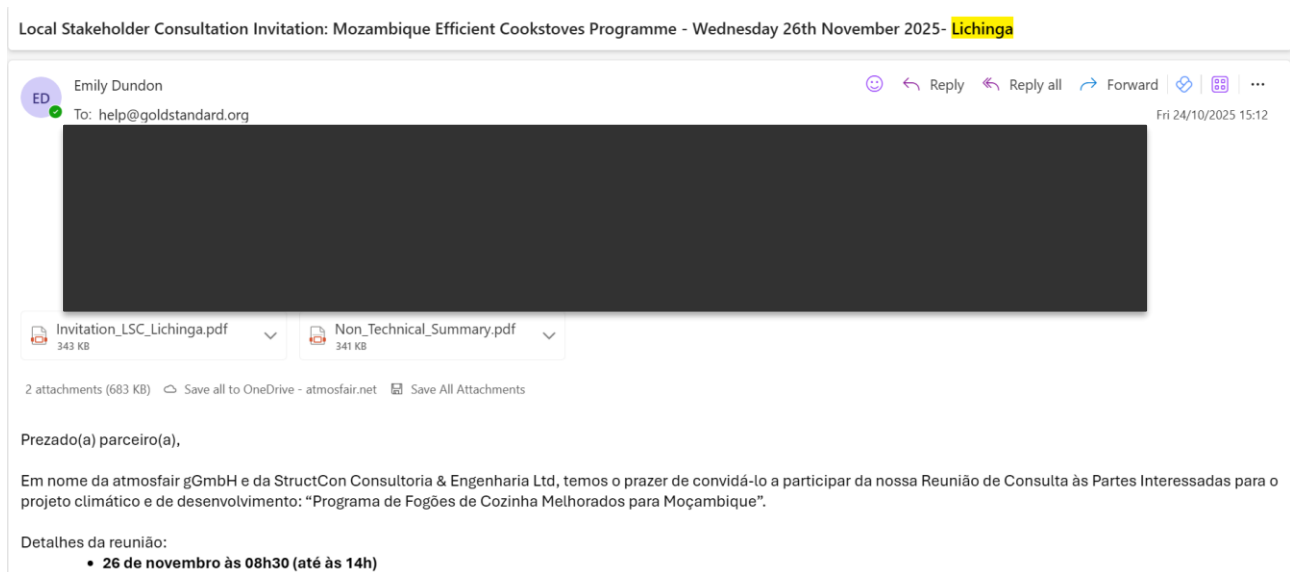
B.1.3. Evidence proving invites took place as stated

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Invitations were sent to stakeholders via email, letter and telephone. Public announcements were made via newspaper advertisement and radio announcement. Screenshots of the invites are provided below.

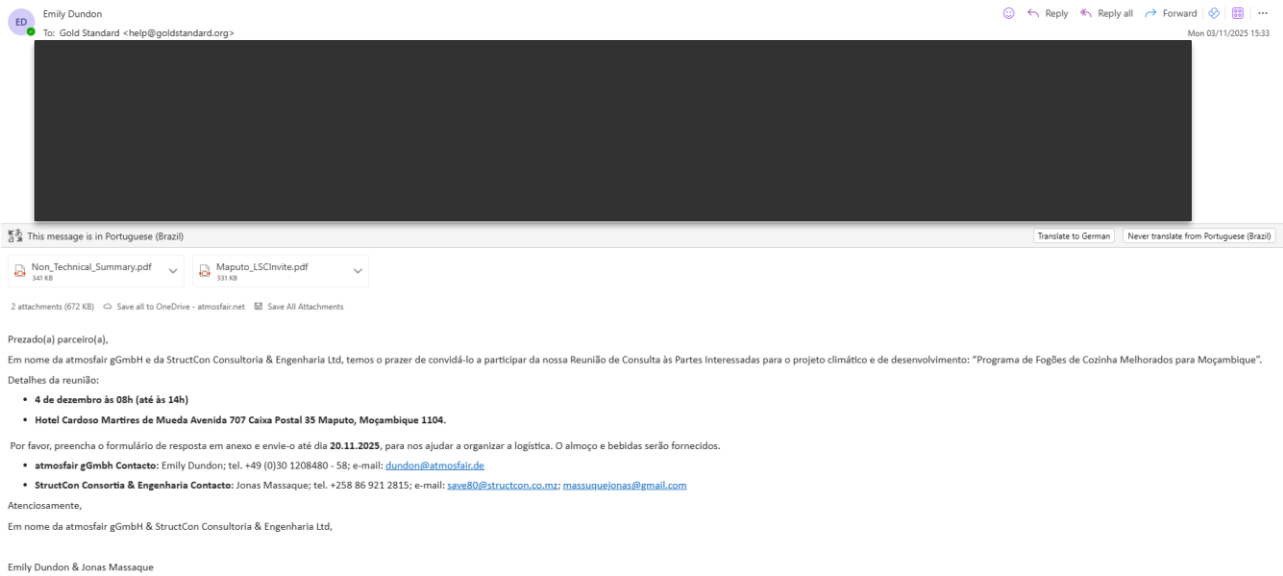
B.1.4. Sample content of invites (for each Method above)

A) Email:



TEMPLATE- v.2.0 Stakeholder Consultation Report

Local Stakeholder Consultation Invitation: Mozambique Efficient Cookstoves Programme - Thursday 4th December 2025 - Maputo



B) WhatsApp



C) Newspaper Announcement

FAR, FP de Manica, sítio no Bairro Liberdade, Cidade de Chimoio, nas horas e dias normais de expediente.
Chimoio, Outubro de 2025

REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE
MINISTÉRIO DO TRABALHO, GÉNERO E AÇÃO SOCIAL
DEPARTAMENTO DE AQUISIÇÕES

ADITAMENTO AO ANÚNCIO DE ABERTURA DE CONCURSOS

O Ministério do Trabalho, Género e Ação Social tem por este meio corrigir o erro de abertura de concursos localizados e valor da garantia provisória dos concursos públicos, publicados no jornal "Notícias" nos dias 1 e 7 de Novembro de 2025, passando a ser:

O NITSAI, encontra presentes disponíveis no coléctivo, mediante interessados e que indicem no requerimento de elegibilidade e apresentarem propostas fechadas para o fornecimento de bens e prestação de serviços afetos constantes:

Modalidade	Objeto do Concurso	Data e Hora			Validade das Propostas		Garantia Provisória	
		Encerramento das Propostas	Abertura das Propostas	Visita ao Local	Dias	Valor	Validade	
Concurso Localizado nº 00/NT/GAL/DAG/2025	Contratação de Expediente de obra para Reabilitação do Centro Educativo Povoação	26/11/2025 9:30 horas	26/11/2025 9:45 horas	11/11/2025 10:00 horas	90 Dias	-	-	
Concurso Localizado nº 00/NT/GAL/DAG/2025	Contratação de Serviços de Saneamento	17/11/2025 9:00 horas	17/11/2025 9:45 horas	-	90 Dias	-	-	
Concurso Localizado nº 00/NT/GAL/DAG/2025	Contratação de Serviços de Manutenção de Automação	17/11/2025 10:00 horas	17/11/2025 10:15 horas	14/11/2025 10:00 horas	90 Dias	-	-	
Concurso Localizado nº 00/NT/GAL/DAG/2025	Contratação de Serviços de Manutenção e Reparação de Máquinas Fotográficas	17/11/2025 11:00 horas	17/11/2025 11:15 horas	14/11/2025 11:00 horas	90 Dias	-	-	

Consulta Pública às Partes Interessadas

A **atmosfair**, em parceria com a **StructCon Consultoria & Engenharia, Lda** convida ao público em geral a participar na Consulta Pública do Projecto Save80, que será realizada nos seguintes locais e datas:

- LICHINGA:** dia 26 de Novembro de 2025, a partir das 8.00 horas no Hotel Girassol, Rua Filipe Samuel Magaia
- MAPUTO:** dia 4 de Dezembro de 2025, a partir das 8.00 horas no Hotel Cardoso, Av. Mártires de Muêda

Esta consulta pública é promovida no âmbito do projecto de disseminação de tecnologias mais limpas e eficientes para cozinhar. Durante o evento, os participantes terão a oportunidade de conhecer de perto o fogão eficiente Save80, uma solução inovadora que reduz o consumo de lenha e contribui para a preservação do meio ambiente. Confirme a sua presença (RSVP) através dos e-mails massuquejonas@gmail.com e dundon@atmosfair.de ou pelo telefone: 879 948 482. Por favor, confirme a sua presença até ao dia 20 de Novembro.

ANÚNCIO DE VAGA

A **Tokyo Trading, Lda**, empresa de referência na venda de viagens usadas do Japão, está à procura de um(a) **GERENTE** dinâmico(a) e motivado(a) para fazer parte da nossa equipa.

Perfil do(a) candidato(a):
Procurar-se um(a) profissional com 4 a 6 anos de experiência em gestão, supervisão ou prestação

D) Posters



E) Letters



atmosfair gGmbH
Harzer Str. 39
12059, Berlin
Germany

24 de outubro de 2025



DPDTA

Assunto: Convide para a Reunião de Consulta às partes interessadas para o Programa de Fogões de Cozinha Melhorados para Moçambique.

Prezado(a) parceiro(a),

Em nome da atmosfair gGmbH e da StructCon Consultoria & Engenharia Ltd, temos o prazer de convidá-lo a participar da nossa Reunião de Consulta às Partes Interessadas para o projeto climático e de desenvolvimento: "Programa de Fogões de Cozinha Melhorados para Moçambique".

O objetivo deste programa é promover a ampla disseminação de fogões altamente eficientes em termos energéticos (SAVE80) para famílias em todo o Moçambique, abordando desafios críticos relacionados aos métodos tradicionais de cozinhar. Esta iniciativa visa resolver os principais desafios enfrentados pela maioria das famílias moçambicanas (até 90%) que dependem ainda de combustíveis de biomassa, como lenha e carvão vegetal. Essa dependência contribui para o desmatamento, a degradação do solo e a poluição prejudicial do ar doméstico, além de exigir uma carga financeira e de tempo significativa para as famílias.

O projeto irá introduzir e distribuir o fogão a lenha SAVE80 de alta eficiência, combinado com a Wonderbox, uma caixa de retenção de calor altamente eficiente.

Além de reduzir as emissões de gases de efeito estufa e contribuir para a mitigação das alterações climáticas globais, o projeto promoverá o desenvolvimento sustentável ao:

- Reduzir o consumo de madeira, permitindo a recuperação natural das florestas e/ou reflorestamento.
- Diminuir a erosão do solo e proteger o ambiente.
- Diminuir a poluição do ar doméstico causada pelo fumo da lenha e do carvão vegetal e evitar as consequências prejudiciais para a saúde.
- Reduzir as despesas com carvão vegetal ou lenha para uso doméstico.
- Reduzir o tempo gasto pelas famílias na recolha de lenha.

Conjuntos de fogões eficientes serão vendidos às famílias a um preço subsidiado, garantindo acessibilidade mesmo para famílias de baixo rendimento. Em troca, as famílias concordarão em participar na monitorização do uso dos fogões.

A reunião de consulta tem como objetivo informar as partes interessadas sobre o projeto, a tecnologia e os prazos do projeto, bem como receber feedback para avaliar os impactos do projeto no desenvolvimento sustentável.



B.1.5. Description of other Means and methods to provide feedback for those who are not able to join the consultation meeting

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

SECTION C. REPORT OF THE CONSULTATION PROCESS

C.1. Date of Meeting

>>

Two local stakeholder consultations were conducted. One in the North and one in the South. This enabled us to reach as many stakeholders as possible. The dates were as follows:

- North: Lichinga, 26.11.25
- South: Maputo, 04.12.25

C.1.1. Justification of why consultation took place after the project start date (retroactive projects only)

>>

C.1.2. List of participants

Date and Time		26.11.2025; 09.00		Location		Hotel Girossel, Lichinga	
Category Code	Name of the participant, job / position in the community	Male/Female	Contact details	Organisation (if relevant)	Signature		
A		F		Tecnica			
E		M		Coordenado Projecto			
A		M		Tecnico			
A		M		Tecnico			
C		M		Asemblei Prov			
A		M		TVM – Niassa			
A		M		TVM – Lombutu			
A		F		S.C.Endenhara			
A		M		G.E.			
A		F		S. Convotoria. Gaj			
A		F		G.E.			
A		M		Progresso			
E		M		WWF			
E		M		Caritas			
E		M		Structcon / Unilivero			
E		M		Structcon			
E		F		atmosfair			
E		M		atmosfair			
E		M		Structcon			

Date and Time 04.12.2025; 09:00 **Location** Hotel Cardoso, Maputo

Category Code	Name of the participant, job / position in the community	Male / Female	Contact details	Organisation (if relevant)	Signature
E		F		atmosfair	
E		F		atmosfair	
E		M		Structon	
E		M		Structon	
E		F		Structon	
E		M		atmosfair	
A		M		afousaubaguez	
E		F		Zezo waste Moz	
C		F		FUNAE MIREME	
C		M		FUNAE	
C		M		FAFF/ DIFF/ UFM	
E		M		Pedra a Pedra	
C		M		Autoridade Tradicional	
E		F		Structon	
E		M		OFEC	
C		F		UEM - FENG	
E		M		Helpcode Italia	
C		M		UEM - FENG	
C		F		UEM - FENG	
C		F		MISAU - DPC	
C		F		UEM - FENG	
E		F		Ewb Aleviã	
E		F		Ovarelelang	
E		M		Mogazine Independent	
E		M		CMM	
E		M		Structon	
E		F		AMOR	
E		F		Structon	

E		M		Visão Moz
C		M		FUNAE
E		M		MIRUKU COOP
E		M		Fas rèquete
E		F		SolarGas Energy
E		F		Turbulent
E		M		Visão Aberta
E		M		Biomotta
E		M		GIZ
C		M		Agência do Zambeze
E		M		Structon
E		M		Tenabon
E		F		Tchambalakatel de
C		M		MIREME/ DNE
C		F		MIREME/ DNE
C		F		MIREME/ DNE
C		F		MIREME/ DNE
E		F		INNOQ, IP
E		F		AMER
C		M		UEM
E		M		AMER
E		M		MIRUKU
E		M		Biomotta, LDA
E		F		IOM Mozambique
E		F		EnDev / GIZ
C		M		MAAP / DINAMC

C.1.3. Pictures from the physical meeting(s) (best practice)

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C.2. Minutes of physical meeting(s)

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Agenda

1. Introduction and Project Presentation – Overview of project partners, objectives, and the SAVE80 technology.
2. Project Safeguard Principles – Community safety, gender equality, and environmental protection.
3. Project Sustainability Assessment – Project impacts and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
4. Grievance Mechanisms – Methods for submitting comments and complaints.
5. Evaluation Forms and Meeting Closure – Summary of next steps.
6. SAVE80 and Wonderbox Demonstration – Live cooking demonstration.

Minutes Maputo

Christine de Barros Said, Head of Cooperation at the Embassy of Germany in Maputo, delivered the opening speech, welcoming those present and thanking them for their attendance.

In her speech, Christine mentioned that the German Embassy places a special focus on climate-related issues and, in June 2024, signed a Climate and Development Partnership with the Government of Mozambique, thus reinforcing its support for the activities of atmosfair. She expressed great satisfaction in being present to support the firm's first improved cookstove project in Mozambique.

Christine provided a brief introduction to atmosfair, highlighting its recognition not only in Germany but also in Europe, as the largest international organization developing carbon credit programs and the coordinating and managing company for program activities in Europe.

Christine also mentioned StructCon, a Mozambican engineering company with which atmosfair is collaborating for the implementation of this project, committed to promoting sustainable development in Mozambique, integrating innovative solutions in various areas of its operation. Christine highlighted that, in the clean cooking sector, StructCon successfully implemented the improved cookstove program in the Guruè district in Quelimane, Zambézia province, and in Mapai, Gaza province.

She concluded her intervention by presenting the improved cookstove program, highlighting the project's scope, the target families, and the environmental and social benefits. She mentioned that the program began last month, in November, with the distribution of cookstoves in Niassa province, and there are plans to expand the project to Nampula and Zambézia. She also mentioned the objectives of the public consultation, which include dialogue with the public and the collection of information and experience from similar activities.

Emily Dundon, Project Manager of the Improved Cookstove Programme for Mozambique, followed with her speech. Emily pointed out that atmosfair has over 10 (ten) years of experience in improved cookstove projects, having implemented projects in Nigeria, Rwanda, and Lesotho, and intends to expand to other countries, including Mozambique and Uganda.

Ana Carvalho, atmosfair Representative in Mozambique, proceeded with her speech, presenting the program agenda and highlighting the points mentioned above. Ana presented atmosfair as a non-profit organization that finances carbon projects, investing 31 (thirty-one) million euros per year in the Global South. It currently manages 32 (thirty-two) projects in 22 (twenty-two) different countries, resulting in a reduction of 2 (two) million tons of CO₂ per year. Ana cited that atmosfair finances various types of projects in different countries, such as: electrification, water sanitation, large-scale solar solutions, large-scale biomass, industrial biocarbon, decentralized biocarbon, and waste-to-energy. Ana highlighted that atmosfair is interested in implementing large-scale Biomass projects in Mozambique.

Jonas Massuque, Coordinator of the Improved Cookstove project in Mozambique and responsible for implementation, presented the company StructCon, emphasizing that it is atmosfair's strong partner for the project's implementation in Mozambique. Jonas stated that the project is part of StructCon's environmental component, which also handles various types of projects in the areas of roads, bridges, and environmental impact assessments, and has the national capacity for the project's implementation.

Jonas explained that the project was initially implemented in Niassa province due to the challenges the province presents. In the first phase, 900 (nine hundred) cookstoves were received from Rwanda, through the Mandimba border. The StructCon team entered the market through marketing and media campaigns in Niassa, in the

Lichinga and Mandimba districts. Through dissemination, people from different parts of the country have acquired the cookstove, with a greater presence in Niassa province. Jonas also described StructCon's responsibilities.

"The cookstove has received various designs, depending on customer feedback; it is a product susceptible to changes and alterations based on customer needs.

Coordination and engagement with community leaders have been ongoing, and we have the presence of the traditional leader (régulo) of Katembe at the event," Jonas stated.

In his speech, Jonas discussed the cookstove's characteristics: it is made of stainless steel and is highly efficient, with the following thermal efficiency characteristics: 52% (high power) and 45.8% (slow boil), a thermal power of 205W, and a lifespan of 10 (ten) years when properly used. Unlike the traditional cookstove, this one does not suffer corrosion due to the generated ash. With this cookstove, there is less emission into the atmosphere and also a reduction of about 80% (eighty per cent) in firewood consumption, which reduces the emission of smoke that can cause health problems for users. The SAVE80 prevents ash suspension due to its storage mechanism.

Jonas concluded his speech by saying that the project's objectives are: to reach one hundred thousand families per year and expand the project throughout the country. The project is governed by Gold Standard and UNFCCC norms. It is the intention of atmosfair and StructCon to develop local infrastructure for material production. Currently, the Wonderbox is produced in Germany and the cookstove in Rwanda. Local production will ensure an increase in national employment.

Emily took the floor again to present the product and the technology implemented. Emily began by saying that the product is called SAVE80 because, when used correctly, it can save 80% (eighty per cent) of the fuel needed for cooking. Emily described the product and emphasized that the cookstove is sold together with the Wonderbox.

"The Wonderbox is truly a resistant material," Emily stated, and she called Alberto Uelemo, General Director of StructCon, for a demonstration of the material's resistance. Emily continued explaining how the cookstove and the Wonderbox work, highlighting that after using the cookstove to heat the food until it bubbles, the pot is removed and placed in the Wonderbox to finish the cooking.

“The true savings in firewood and fuel come from using the Wonderbox: after placing the food in it, it does not need monitoring. The Wonderbox helps save money and time, an advantage for women's financial independence, as they can leave the food to cook and attend to other activities,” Emily pointed out.

Emily continued by saying that in Rwanda, they reached over 150 000 (one hundred and fifty thousand) households, and the project is a success. Through this project, more than 100 (one hundred) jobs have been created. With the project, there are more than just environmental advantages: there is job creation, education, and skills development. Emily concluded by presenting the project implementation in Rwanda and Nigeria and highlighted that the idea is to use the experience gained in other countries and implement it in Mozambique. The current process of assembling the disassembled parts (the current process) generates employment. The next step is to import the pieces unfolded and fold them locally to generate more jobs; subsequently, machines will be acquired for folding the parts.

After her presentation, Emily opened the question and answer session. The questions were answered sequentially as they were asked.

██████████, representative of the Ministry of Health, opened the session by thanking the project's initiative and stating that MISAU works with similar projects. ██████████ emphasized that the projects bring health benefits by reducing emissions and requested that the project be extended to more provinces in the country. MISAU also appreciates the environmental sanitation projects that are part of atmosfair's scope of work, as many provinces, particularly in the northern zone, have many records of diarrhea and cholera. ██████████ asked the following questions:

1. To date, 900 (nine hundred) cookstoves have been imported. How will the sustainability of the import work? Why are the cookstoves not produced locally? Why import the material? Is the material not available in Mozambique, and has the necessary procurement been done to confirm this? Where can the product be purchased?

Response: Regarding the water and sanitation project, Ana Carvalho responded by saying they would have a follow-up interaction later. Emily

answered the question related to import as follows: "We are starting with a pilot project, which is why we started in Niassa province, because we do not want to make a large investment. First, we intend to find out if the technology is truly necessary and if it is what Mozambicans need. Market research is currently being done; in Niassa, for example, there was a complaint about the size of the pots. The plan is to expand the product to other provinces, but we are starting with Niassa because there are more needs. Regarding production, Emily said: 'We know that Mozambique is full of raw material, so the project will operate in phases. When a phase is reached where there is a lot of demand, we will move to another phase. We are also in communication with distributors in Nampula and with StructCon for distribution in Zambézia. The distribution process will be North to South."

██████████ from FUNAE congratulated the initiative and said that, according to studies, few families use clean cooking solutions in Mozambique, about 20% (twenty per cent). He stated that this type of project is part of the government's program and mentioned that a clean energy strategy is being developed to determine how the country will reach 2030 with a considerable level of access and rapid technologies, taking into account the local characteristics of each community and their dynamics. He also said that it would be important for this initiative to be part of the platform that deals with the clean cooking component in Mozambique to add value, and he sought to know if they have already approached the platforms that deal with this type of project. He highlighted the importance of connecting with these platforms. Filipe also pointed out that an exercise is being done to adapt quality standards, and it would be beneficial for the standards adopted by the atmosfair and StructCon project to align with these standards, so that the product does not fall outside the accepted quality standards when they are adopted internally.

Regarding the cookstoves, ██████████ highlighted the challenge of the cookstove size and stated that similar initiatives present the same type of pot for the same type of cookstove; there are no solutions for larger or smaller pots, only medium pots. ██████████ questions were:

2. How do you respond to the challenge of the cookstove format (single-burner) and the pot format? By offering the cookstoves, will you not be

compromising the market of those who produce and sell cookstoves locally?
How do we make this market sustainable?

Response: Regarding reaching the populations, Emily responded that the project works in phases. In some countries, partners were faster, and in others, a little slower. The goal is to reach the maximum possible number, but they are also trying to help local partners adopt a model that will bring them autonomy even if they are not linked to atmosfair. With all these strategies, it was understood that the best approach is to start slowly and equip communities with knowledge. The project is expanded through a collaborative model, working with partners who have contact in the community. These mechanisms help spread the news. atmosfair and StructCon are happy to know that these platforms exist and are open to discussing with them.

Regarding the pots, atmosfair is already in contact with StructCon to seek a mechanism for local production according to the needs of the populations. Jonas Massuque also intervened, discussing the cookstove payment methods to address the issue of making the cookstove access smoother for the communities.

“The cookstove can be paid for in installments over 3 (three) months, with an initial payment of 1000 (one thousand) meticals (which already allows taking the set) and the remaining amount paid over time. We are working with microfinance companies to assist the payment process, because of the risks this offers. One of the microcredit companies we are in contact with accepts instalments of 250 (two hundred and fifty) meticals, which allows the customer to make the payment in up to a year. The customer will sign the contract with the microcredit company and will make the payment to them, who in turn will pay StructCon. The cookstove can be paid for up to 13 (thirteen) months. StructCon is also working with savings associations in the communities. Different models will be tested to see which model is most appropriate,” Jonas explained.

Jonas also mentioned that the product is not free, as there may have been some misinterpretation during the event. They are looking for partners for the project's expansion across the country, and that is one of the event's objectives: to find partners and see how this project can be materialized for

success. Jonas added that many free projects ended up not being sustainable, hence the importance of interaction with stakeholders. Ana agreed with Jonas and reiterated that it is the unanimous consensus of investors that solutions offered for free end up not being valued by the communities, and they end up not using the products. The conclusion reached is that the best approach is to distribute them with a value to be paid.

██████████ from the UP Forestry Engineering Department asked a provocative question related to the Wonderbox.

3. Is it possible to sell the Wonderbox separately?

Response: Emily responded to the question by saying: "The project is financed through carbon credits. The product's price is already subsidized by atmosfair. The product is sold for 3000 (three thousand) meticals, but the real value of the product is not that, it is higher. If the Wonderbox were sold separately, the price would be 100 (one hundred) euros, which is about 7000 (seven thousand) meticals. You cannot generate carbon credits with the Wonderbox alone; the cookstove is also necessary. To subsidize the product, it is necessary for someone to use the cookstove and change the type of fuel and the way it is used, to meet the carbonization condition."

██████████, a collaborator of Help Code Italia, an NGO, began his intervention by praising the initiative and said that they have a similar initiative in Macaneta, Marracuene, Maputo province, where they have already distributed over 1500 (one thousand five hundred) cookstoves, the most known being the Mbaula and there is also the "Poupa lenha". ██████████ question is related to subsidies, where he questioned:

4. How can one access the funding windows? Has the project also faced the challenge of habits changing in the communities? In the communities, people complain a lot about the slowness of the system, opting more for the traditional process. What is the efficiency of the product and how long does the cooking process take? Is there a prospect of price reduction once the project stabilizes?

Response: Regarding partnerships, Emily responded that they are open and that it is good to know that they have already gone through the challenges that atmosfair is also currently facing with the project, and that they can learn from

each other. Regarding the change of habits and the challenges this presents, most of the market being accessed runs on charcoal, and it is difficult to tell people to switch to firewood while they are using charcoal. The tactics and/or communication strategies are different for the different families approached (rural and urban).

"Regarding charcoal, the approach is the value saving (if you think buying charcoal costs a lot, and with the payment model, you save even more). In rural areas, families collect firewood for free, and that makes selling a little difficult. The objective when speaking with local communities is that we are selling a lifestyle change and not just a cookstove (when cooking with the usual cookstove, there is smoke production and greater wood consumption). This is a slow process of communicating with communities, and this is where testimonials and demonstrations come in, and cookstoves are given to community leaders and people with influence over the communities."

Regarding the cookstove price, Emily explained that with Help Code Italia's price of 1500 (one thousand five hundred) meticals, they only provide the cookstove, and in this project, for the 3000 (three thousand) meticals, it is the entire combo and the cookstove is made of stainless steel. The Atmosfair and StructCon team continued explaining a bit about the Mbaula cookstove, discussed the cookstove's stability and safety, and also touched on the efficiency aspect.

5. [REDACTED], GIZ representative, asked the following questions: What are the protocols used in testing for both fuel savings and thermal efficiency? Bonga added that, considering the challenges and the fact that there have already been several initiatives for the production of similar solutions, the main challenge is that communities do not see an advantage in buying the cookstoves. He is happy to know that this approach is being taken to the communities and that the health benefits are explained. He spoke about the benefits regarding safety. How many cookstoves have already been sold in both rural and peri-urban areas?

Response: Emily responded that they have conducted tests in Nigeria and Rwanda that follow the ISO system, and they know that GIZ will open a testing laboratory and the cookstove will likely be the first to be tested. Emily added

that the cookstove is sold to people who use charcoal and firewood. Regarding health benefits, independent studies were conducted by Nature (a scientific research journal) in Rwanda, where more cookstoves were sold, and it was verified that the project brought health benefits to families. The study details the health benefits people experienced, and people report fewer eye problems due to the reduction of smoke affecting their eyes.

Jonas added that they are currently starting a new study, in which different cookstoves, including the SAVE80, will be tested. The study aims to evaluate the microbiological contamination time of food when it is exposed to the open air and when the Wonderbox or another heat retention system is used. Previously, a study was conducted with other heat retention systems, such as aluminium foil, cardboard boxes, and banana leaves (a study published in 2020 by the StructCon team). Now, a more complex study will be conducted, including the Wonderbox, and it will be funded by the Nestlé Foundation.

Regarding the cookstoves sold, there are several cookstoves purchased in the Ngaúma and Massangulo districts of Niassa province, about 30 (thirty) cookstoves in Mandimba, and in the city of Lichinga, there are more cookstoves in the peri-urban area. When buying the cookstoves, forms are filled out to know who is buying the cookstove and where it is going.

6. [REDACTED], based in Quelimane and working with Biomass projects, contributed by suggesting that the cookstove could have a component for grilling food, because fuel can be saved when using it for normal cooking, but more fuel is still spent on grilling other foods.

Response: Emily replied that, in conversation with StructCon, they saw the possibility of studying the placement of a round grill on top of the cookstove so that people can grill other foods.

Once the speeches and presentations on the companies and technology, the improved stove programme, and the questions and answers were finished, there was a 30 (thirty)-minute break.

The second session of the event began with the presentation of the second dynamic, led by Ana Carvalho. The activity focused on collecting participant feedback regarding

the positive or negative impact of the cookstoves across various categories, such as: human rights, gender equality and women's rights, health, safety and community working conditions, cultural heritage, environment, ecology and land use, corruption, economic impacts, climate and energy, and water. The dynamic was conducted in groups, divided by tables, where each table chose a participant to provide the debated feedback.

- [REDACTED], from AMORE, initiated by giving her contribution on behalf of the table, where she spoke about the economic impact, citing negative impacts and some recommendations. [REDACTED] mentioned the cost of product acquisition, which the group considers expensive for the target audience. The situation is aggravated by the fact that the project's purpose is to reduce gas emissions for the acquisition of carbon credits, thus seeing no economic benefit for the users. As a recommendation, [REDACTED] suggested the existence of a direct economic return and aligning the initiative with economic benefit for the communities. [REDACTED] gave an example applied in her company: a price is assigned to communities per kilogram (kg) of recycled waste, and due to economic need, the communities collect as much as they can. The monitoring model could aim to incentivize users in some way

- Alberto Uelemo, representative of StructCon, representing his table, said they analysed the project at an environmental and ecological level, concluding that it allows for minimizing the use of natural resources in a sustainable way, as it reduces firewood consumption. The other aspect is the reuse of waste, such as wood scraps/sawdust in the production of wood products. This material ends up being a raw material for the cookstove's operation, thus constituting a great advantage that the project brings. The other aspect is the issue of health and safety, materialized by the reduction of smoke, and in terms of safety, the process is finished in the Wonderbox, which can be safely transported anywhere, which also helps in saving time.

- [REDACTED], representing her table, cited the component of gender equality, referring to rural areas where food preparation is done by children aged 12 (twelve) to 14 (fourteen), which can cause burns, a negative impact. They also mentioned the component of tree felling, agreeing that there will be a reduction in this aspect, and reiterated the fact that the cookstove uses a single

heating surface (burner). She concluded by saying that the cookstove is very practical.

- [REDACTED] spoke about time savings, which constitutes a benefit for women. She cited the following negative aspects: the pot handle and support are very sharp; the cookstove's finishing should be improved. The cookstove, being so attractive, can attract children and potentially cause harm to them, such as burns. The cookstove emits less smoke for women and children and helps preserve the environment.
- [REDACTED] highlighted the following positive impacts: access to new technologies, regarding human rights; the preservation of natural resources, regarding biodiversity; and, for health, the reduction of respiratory diseases. Regarding negative impacts, she highlighted the high acquisition cost, the risks of accidents when used by children, and also maintenance issues.
- [REDACTED] said they focused more on the issue of environmental, ecological, and soil risk, verifying that the cookstove is important regarding the value chain and the utility the cookstove may have. Regarding useful life, he sought to know what the maintenance mechanisms are, and for environmental disposal, what mechanisms exist within the program that allow for the collection, storage, and guarantee of product value at the end of their useful life. Due to the material's composition, there is ease of recycling.
- The last table gave its contribution by saying that if there is no engagement with the communities, they may lose interest in the project. If they do not understand how carbon credit mechanisms work, it is highly likely that they will neglect the product and lose confidence in it.

Ana clarified that the feedback is necessary for the project's certification for carbon credit financing. Therefore, it is necessary to collect feedback from the maximum number of stakeholders possible. Emily thanked them for the feedback and answered the questions that arose at each table.

Regarding the economic impact, forms are being sought to improve the product's economic accessibility. In the communities, there are many savings groups, and the

idea is to use these savings groups so that the communities acquire the products. Jonas further explained that in some local communities, there are savings and loan groups composed of 15 (fifteen) to 30 (thirty) people, where people save money, and the boxes are opened at the end of the year. Throughout the year, they can take out loans with an interest rate of 10% (ten percent). The loan amount depends on the amount already saved by the person, and the interest rate also depends on the saved amount. In the savings boxes, people store money in a physical box with access for 3 (three) people, which gives communities more time to buy the cookstove.

Emily continued speaking about the sharing of economic benefits with communities, agreeing that the initial investment is high. But since the cookstove reduces cooking time, communities gain more time to learn and develop other skills. Regarding monitoring, a very strict protocol must be followed: there must be a 90% (ninety percent) sampling precision and, frequently, communities must be visited to certify that they are actually using the products.

Regarding the risk of the cookstove's temperature, Emily clarified that all vendors have training so that they know how to explain the use of the cookstove and its monitoring. For example, a family that now cooks with a three-stone fire does not let children approach it. There is a moment to explain the risks and safety mechanisms for use. Regarding the pot finishing, work is already underway on a new pot model that will not require the sharp support, and the pot can be used on its own. Work will be done on the cookstove's finishing. Cookstove maintenance is part of the training of the agents who distribute the product. They must know and teach how to clean and use the cookstove. Regarding cookstove disposal, it can be returned to StructCon for recycling. Concerning community engagement, communities are educated through direct demonstration, and these demonstrations are done frequently.

After this activity, the Sustainable Development Goals exercise followed. Jonas presented the dynamic and the objectives. The participants' responses and contributions are presented in the table below. In some points, only the component with the most supporters was collected and marked with an X.

Project Effect	Justification
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SDG	(Positive, Negative, or Neutral?)	(Why Positive, Negative, or Neutral?)	How Can We Monitor This?
1	No Poverty	<p>Positive: Who uses charcoal stops buying charcoal and saves. There is an economic saving and a time saving that can be used for development and poverty reduction.</p> <p>Negative: No suggestions</p> <p>Neutral: No suggestions</p>	Control what the family spent before and after starting to use the cookstove.
2	Zero Hunger	<p>Positive: People will save money, so the money will be spent on buying basic food items.</p> <p>Negative: No suggestions</p> <p>Neutral: What is cooked using other methods can also be done on this cookstove, so the impact regarding hunger is unknown.</p> <p>- There is no relationship between saving fuel and eradicating hunger. The fact of saving does not mean that the person will undertake activities that contribute to hunger eradication. Hunger eradication goes beyond this.</p>	Evaluation of the number of meals and also use of surveys to evaluate whether aspects related to food improved or not, if there was investment in this area.
3	Good Health and Well-Being	<p>Positive: Due to the simple fact that smoke is reduced domestically, intoxication and contamination in cough, nasal congestion, and other constraints brought by smoke decrease.</p> <p>Negative: Risk of accidents for those handling the product, potentially leading to burns.</p> <p>Neutral: No suggestions</p>	<p>Positive: The cookstove's operation is a monitoring index. Conducting monitoring studies of people who seek healthcare units and the cause that leads them there.</p> <p>Negative: Monitoring is done through interaction with beneficiaries to</p>

			see if there are risks or not.
4	Quality Education	<p>Positive: From the moment the person adopts the idea of using this type of cookstove, that person is already considered educated.</p> <p>Negative: No suggestions</p> <p>Neutral: No suggestions</p>	The monitoring can be done through the number of cookstove users.
5	Gender Equality	<p>Positive: No suggestions</p> <p>Negative: No suggestions</p> <p>Neutral: Rural communities already have clearly defined tasks as a principle; no way is seen for the project to bring changes in this area. No relationship is seen with gender equality.</p>	No suggestions
6	Clean Water and Sanitation	<p>Positive: No suggestions</p> <p>Negative: No suggestions</p> <p>Neutral: Sónia Mendes (INNOQ) said that through the use of the cookstove and training, issues of clean water and sanitation can improve.</p>	No suggestions
7	Affordable and clean sanitation	<p>Positive: X</p> <p>Negative:</p> <p>Neutral:</p>	No suggestions
8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	<p>Positive: X</p> <p>Negative:</p> <p>Neutral:</p>	No suggestions
9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	<p>Positive:</p> <p>Negative:</p> <p>Neutral:</p>	No suggestions
10	Reduction of inequalities	<p>Positive:</p> <p>Negative:</p> <p>Neutral:</p>	No suggestions
11		<p>Positive: X</p> <p>Negative:</p>	No suggestions

	Sustainable Cities and Communities	Neutral:	
12	Responsible Consumption and Production	Positive: X Negative: Neutral:	No suggestions
13	Climate Action	Positive: X Negative: Neutral:	No suggestions
14	Life Below Water	Positive: Virgínia commented that in areas near the sea, the mangrove is cut down more for cooking, and the cookstove can reduce this felling. Negative: No suggestions Neutral: Sónia Mendes (INNOQ) said that in a study carried out, it was verified that when a certain type of cookstove is used with wood originating from the mangrove, the cookstove material corrodes. She does not know if the same could happen with this material, since it is made of stainless steel.	No suggestions
15	Life on Land	Positive: Negative: Neutral:	No suggestions
16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	Positive: Negative: Neutral: X	No suggestions
17	Partnerships for the Objectives	Positive: Negative: Neutral: X	No suggestions

Jonas cited the Sustainable Development Goals in which the project has the greatest positive impact, such as: Gender Equality, monitored by the gender description of the employees; Affordable and Clean Energy, monitored by the quantity of thermal energy produced in GJ/year; Decent Work and Economic Growth, monitored by the number of jobs created by the project; Climate Action, monitored by the quantity of

CO2 saved in tons of CO2/year; Life on Land, monitored by the quantity of non-renewable firewood saved in tons/year.

Ana presented the certification mechanism for this type of project. atmosfair seeks to use mechanisms related to the Paris Agreement, because it allows for more independent monitoring of the project's impacts and alignment with all UN objectives to certify the reduction of greenhouse gases, in addition to monitoring the project transparently. The other type of mechanism is the Gold Standard. Jonas presented the grievance and suggestion mechanisms. With this, the session was concluded with a group photo, followed by a demonstration of the functioning of the SAVE80 and the Wonderbox.

C.2.1. Minutes of other consultations

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Minutes Lichinga

Welcome & Introduction

The Local Stakeholder Consultation began with the arrival and registration of participants, who represented government institutions, international cooperation partners, NGOs, academic entities, and civil-society organizations. The hosting institutions formally opened the meeting by welcoming all attendees and explaining the purpose of the event, which was to present the Improved Cookstove Programme for Mozambique, gather stakeholder perspectives, and strengthen collaboration between implementing partners and public actors. The opening remarks underscored the importance of clean cooking initiatives for addressing climate change, public health challenges, and sustainable development in Mozambique. The organizers highlighted that improved cookstoves offer an important opportunity to reduce emissions, protect forests, and improve living conditions at the household level.

Presentation of Project Partners

The first presentation focused on introducing the organizations responsible for the programme. Representatives of atmosfair described their extensive international experience with carbon-financed clean-cooking projects, noting that the organization manages dozens of climate-related initiatives across continents and invests significant resources in the Global South. They explained that the Improved Cookstove Programme in Mozambique forms part of this broader portfolio, aiming to bring

efficient and sustainable cooking technologies to households that rely heavily on traditional wood-fuel methods.

StructCon was then presented as the local engineering and implementation partner. The organization outlined its previous contributions to infrastructure projects, environmental impact assessments, and prior improved cookstove initiatives in Mozambique. StructCon also emphasized its role in distribution, marketing, community engagement, and the adaptation of the technology based on user feedback gathered during field activities. The team highlighted that design adjustments had already been made in response to feedback from early users in Niassa province.

Presentation of the Project & Technology

Following the partner introductions, the technical aspects of the programme were explained in detail. The implementers described the SAVE80 cookstove as a stainless-steel, high-efficiency device that can reduce firewood consumption by up to 80% compared to traditional cooking methods. They noted that the stove reaches high thermal efficiency levels and does not corrode easily, resulting in a long lifespan when properly used. The reduced smoke emitted by the stove was highlighted as an important health benefit, particularly for women and children who are most exposed to indoor cooking environments. They then explained the function of the Wonderbox, a heat-retention component designed to continue the cooking process without additional firewood once the food has reached boiling temperature. This technology was presented as a resource-saving innovation that can significantly reduce fuel needs and free up time for other household or income-generating activities.

Implementation Progress and Strategy

The presenters explained that the programme was launched in Niassa province, where an initial shipment of 900 cookstoves had been introduced as part of a pilot phase. They described the challenges and opportunities identified in Niassa, explaining that local marketing campaigns and community demonstrations generated valuable insights into user preferences. Concerns regarding pot sizes, for example, led to discussions about adapting or locally producing pots suited to the stove's dimensions. Implementers explained that the distribution strategy would proceed gradually from north to south, and that future phases may involve the local production of stove components as demand grows and partnerships with local suppliers are strengthened.

Discussion: Positive and Negative Impacts

After the presentations, the facilitators invited participants to discuss the potential impacts of the programme. Many attendees described the programme as a welcome initiative with clear benefits for household health, noting that reduced smoke exposure could significantly lower respiratory illnesses and eye irritations. Participants from public health institutions emphasized that indoor air pollution remains a major concern in many regions, making the adoption of improved cookstoves particularly valuable. Others highlighted the environmental benefits, especially regarding the reduction in firewood consumption, which could contribute to slowing deforestation and easing pressure on ecosystems. The anticipated time savings for women and children, who traditionally spend long hours collecting firewood, were recognized as an important social and economic advantage.

Despite these positive assessments, participants also raised several challenges. The cost of purchasing the stove was identified as a barrier for many low-income households, even if the long-term savings were evident. Safety concerns were also raised, particularly regarding the sharpness of certain components and the risk of burns for children. Participants noted that improvements in finishing quality would be beneficial. Additional concerns related to the stove's single-burner design, the need for regular maintenance, and questions about end-of-life disposal. Implementers acknowledged these concerns and confirmed that ongoing safety improvements, user training, and recycling options were under consideration.

Question & Answer Session

The meeting then moved into a structured question-and-answer session. Participants asked why the stoves were initially being imported rather than produced locally. The implementing partners explained that local production would indeed be part of the long-term strategy, but beginning with imported units was necessary to reduce early investment risks and allow time to assess household preferences and market demand. Stakeholders were informed that raw materials are available in Mozambique and that discussions with local producers are underway to support eventual domestic manufacturing.

Other questions concerned the potential impact of the imported stoves on the market for locally produced cookstoves. The implementers clarified that the goal of the project was not to replace local suppliers but to introduce an efficient technology

whose distribution would eventually be supported by local networks. They reiterated that the programme aims to strengthen, not weaken, local markets. Participants also asked for clarification on payment mechanisms, and the team explained that households could make payments in installments, supported by partnerships with microfinance institutions and local savings associations. These flexible payment models were presented as essential tools to ensure accessibility and avoid overreliance on free distribution, which has often led to low adoption rates in past initiatives.

Questions also focused on technical performance. Stakeholders inquired about the stove's testing protocols, lifetime, and compatibility with various pot sizes. The implementers explained that the SAVE80 stove had undergone ISO-aligned testing in other African countries and that upcoming national testing facilities would allow further verification. They also noted that the stove had been designed with an adjustable metallic ring to accommodate different pot sizes. More detailed questions about the stove's lifespan and end-of-life procedures were answered by confirming that stoves could be returned for recycling.

Feedback Session (SDG Assessment)

The facilitators then introduced a group exercise in which participants were asked to evaluate the programme's potential contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals. Several groups concluded that the reduction of firewood consumption, improvement of indoor air quality, and provision of cleaner and more efficient energy solutions would positively influence goals related to poverty reduction, health, clean energy, responsible consumption, sustainable communities, and climate action. Participants observed that time savings gained from reduced firewood collection could indirectly support women's economic empowerment, although some emphasized that deeply rooted gender norms may limit immediate changes in household roles. Other participants addressed concerns such as product affordability, safety risks for children, and maintenance challenges. They stressed that clear communication, adequate training, and consistent follow-up support would be crucial for maintaining user engagement and ensuring long-term adoption. The implementing partners confirmed that ongoing monitoring activities and regular community visits are integrated into the project design. The participants' responses and contributions are presented in the table below.

SDG	Project Effect (Positive, Negative, or Neutral?)	Justification (Why Positive, Negative, or Neutral?)	How Can We Monitor This?
1	No Poverty	<p>Positive: Reduces poverty because of the way we use resources reduction in fuel; Helps cheaper not expensive?Helps avoid deforestation, use less wood and save trees. Shorter time spent cooking.</p> <p>Negative: No suggestions</p> <p>Neutral: No suggestions</p>	<p>Get involved in all social areas in order to understand the contribution of the project to reducing poverty. Spread news about the project to help mitigate against climate change. Training centre to train efficient use of stove continuous carry? Need? Good monitoring making visible? for those who have accepted, training probable? more techniques? Especially for explaining no charcoal over? wood. Assistance? process.</p>
2	Zero Hunger	<p>Positive: Help to save wood, means more money for food instead of fuel.</p> <p>Negative: Different classes that are not all equal. Policy on how someone can have the stove, differences in financial means.</p> <p>Neutral: No suggestions</p>	No suggestions
3	Good Health and Well-Being	<p>Positive: less smoke that can cause health problems and in terms of ash, more secure from wired?</p>	No suggestions

		<p>Negative: No suggestions</p> <p>Neutral: No suggestions</p>	
4	Quality Education	<p>Positive: In rural areas its common that woman and children search for food, in this sense, it reduces going and coming of ...? It's a new tech with help youth? To make? and create ideas and knowledge to manufacture. Helps students? since they will be healthier. More time for school and less time collecting wood. Parents get sick due to smoke. Worth less with quality.</p> <p>Negative: No suggestions</p> <p>Neutral: No suggestions</p>	No suggestions
5	Gender Equality	<p>Positive: More time saved for other things (school, work, be at the market?)</p> <p>Negative: No suggestions</p> <p>Neutral: No suggestions</p>	No suggestions
6	Clean Water and Sanitation	<p>Positive: No suggestions</p> <p>Negative: No suggestions</p> <p>Neutral: No suggestions</p>	No suggestions
7	Affordable and clean sanitation	<p>Positive: Not many residues, soil erosion reduced, less deforestation</p> <p>Negative: No suggestions</p> <p>Neutral: No suggestions</p>	No suggestions
8		<p>Positive: More focused on economic growth. Less money used for firewood or charcoal so savings can be used for other things like household visits? Detect problems that are f..?</p> <p>Negative: No suggestions</p>	Looking need of family who shop? firewood sales. Collection of firewood. Energy and biomass? To see how, well here? at?

	Decent Work and Economic Growth	Neutral: No suggestions	Community. Improved hose? New job opportunities being created and decent work being created.
9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	Positive: income for workers that will be part of manufacturing. How many people trained in the skills? Manufacture? to the community? Transportation enhances road infrastructure, innovation creates delivery services company. Negative: No suggestions Neutral: No suggestions	No suggestions
10	Reduction of inequalities	Positive: food kept warm, lifespan makes it accessible Negative: strengthen expensive local stoves? Neutral: Everyone should have access	Align minorities and do other funds? of business
11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	Positive: when someone uses firewood to ...? Sustainable it is more profitable. Breathe clean air. By avoiding deforestation, wild lives are able to conserve? ...? Community assessing? Visiting. Negative: No suggestions Neutral: No suggestions	No suggestions
12	Responsible Consumption and Production	Positive: Correspondence with use of stove. Preserve biodiversity Negative: No suggestions Neutral: Evaluation if it is clean, recycling of the product, clean energy circle	No suggestions
		Positive: According to what has been presented, good conservation of nature. Trees can	

13	Climate Action	<p>provide protection from strong wind, what causes a reduction of natural disasters. Reduction of CO2 going into the atmosphere. Wildfire? And deforestation cause a lot of problems we can at least? reduce</p> <p>Negative: No suggestions Neutral: No suggestions</p>	<p>Requires visits from the organisation to assess how many people use this kind of stove. Evaluation after using these stoves if there is an improvement</p>
14	Life Below Water	<p>Positive: reduction in deforestation, reduce after and reverse from dying???. Having trees and vegetation helps reduce impact of chemical substances in water</p> <p>Negative: No suggestions Neutral: Heat reduction, baseline assessment usage rate. Quantity? of first?, water temp.</p>	No suggestions
15	Life on Land	<p>Positive: Preservation of biodiversity that helps ecosystem function. Current system monetise? Destruction of nature ...? → check final three phrases</p> <p>Negative: No suggestions Neutral: No suggestions</p>	No suggestions
16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	<p>Positive: No Suggestions Negative: No Suggestions Neutral: Most comments were neutral</p>	<p>Obey laws. Document how these are operated. How the project function. Respect the rules, have technicians who can support? The communities. Continuously growing, taking notes about the challenge</p>

17	Partnerships for the Objectives	<p>Positive: Government, NGOs, companies, global development not just local. Improve lives of many people.</p> <p>Negative: Need lots of partners to be successful. Do not target academic institutions?</p> <p>Neutral: No suggestions</p>	Observe through membership Contracts
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Closing Remarks & Demonstration

The meeting concluded with a reaffirmation of the project partners’ commitment to transparency, community engagement, and continuous improvement of the improved cookstove technology. Participants were thanked for their valuable contributions and invited to attend a live demonstration of the SAVE80 stove and the Wonderbox. During the demonstration, the facilitators showcased how food is heated on the cookstove and then transferred to the Wonderbox to continue cooking using retained heat. This practical session helped participants visualize the stove’s efficiency, fuel-saving potential, and safety considerations. At the end of the demonstration, evaluation forms were distributed, and participants were informed about the available channels for submitting additional feedback or grievances as the programme moves forward.

C.3. Assessment of comments from all consultations above

Please complete the table below

Gender of Stakeholder	Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/ No)?	Explanation/ Justification (Why? How?)
F	How will the sustainability of the import work? Why are the cookstoves not produced locally? Why import the material? Is the material not available in Mozambique, and	N	The project is beginning with a small pilot in Niassa to test whether the imported cookstove technology fits local needs before making larger investments, with early market research already

has the necessary procurement been done to confirm this? Where can the product be purchased?

revealing issues like pot-size compatibility. Although Mozambique has abundant raw materials, local production is planned only once demand is proven high enough to justify it, so importing materials is the most practical short-term approach. As the project scales, distribution will expand from north to south, supported by emerging partnerships with distributors in Nampula and StructCon in Zambézia.

M	How do you respond to the challenge of the cookstove format (single-burner) and the pot format? By offering the cookstoves, will you not be compromising the market of those who produce and sell cookstoves locally? How do we make this market sustainable?	N	The project addresses concerns about the single-burner cookstove and pot format by expanding gradually through community-based partnerships, allowing time to adapt the technology to local needs and support local autonomy rather than replace existing producers. atmosfair and StructCon are already exploring mechanisms for local pot production, while flexible payment models—including installments, microfinance partnerships, and savings groups—are being tested to make the cookstoves accessible without giving them away for free, which past experience shows undermines long-term sustainability. The overall strategy is to build a collaborative, paid distribution model that strengthens local stakeholders, ensures communities
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value and use the product, and supports a sustainable market rather than disrupting existing local businesses.

M	Is it possible to sell the Wonderbox separately?	N	The Wonderbox cannot be sold on its own because the project is financed through carbon credits, and those credits can only be generated when the Wonderbox is used together with the cookstove, which changes both the fuel type and cooking method. Although the retail price is subsidized to 3000 meticaais, the true cost of the Wonderbox alone would be around 100 euros (about 7000 meticaais), making separate sales impractical without the carbon-credit mechanism that depends on the full set being used.
M	How can one access the funding windows? Has the project also faced the challenge of habits changing in the communities? In communities, people complain a lot about the slowness of the system, opting more for the traditional process. What is the efficiency of the product and how long does the cooking process take? Is there a prospect of price reduction once the project stabilizes?	N	The team explained that funding opportunities remain open through partnerships, and they value learning from others who have faced similar challenges. Changing cooking habits is a gradual process, especially since urban families rely on charcoal and rural families collect firewood for free, so communication strategies focus on demonstrating cost savings, health benefits, and lifestyle improvements rather than just promoting a cookstove. Testimonials, demonstrations, and engagement with community

leaders help address concerns about speed and efficiency. On pricing, they clarified that the 3000-metical cost reflects a full stainless-steel combo, unlike cheaper single cookstoves offered elsewhere, and while efficiency and safety are emphasized, any future price reductions would depend on the project’s long-term stabilization and scale.

M	<p>What are the protocols used in testing for both fuel savings and thermal efficiency?</p> <p>Considering the challenges and the fact that there have already been several initiatives for the production of similar solutions, the main challenge is that communities do not see an advantage in buying the cookstoves. How many cookstoves have already been sold in both rural and peri-urban areas?</p>	Y	<p>Emily explained that fuel-saving and efficiency tests have followed ISO standards in countries like Nigeria and Rwanda, and additional independent research—such as a Nature study in Rwanda—has already shown health benefits from reduced smoke exposure. A new, more detailed study funded by the Nestlé Foundation will compare different cookstoves, including the SAVE80, and evaluate how heat-retention systems like the Wonderbox affect food safety. In terms of adoption, the team acknowledged that communities often struggle to see the value of purchasing improved cookstoves, but sales have already taken place in several areas of Niassa, including Ngaúma, Massangulo, Mandimba (around 30 units), and peri-urban Lichinga, with buyer information collected through registration forms.</p>
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M	Suggestion that the cookstove could have a component for grilling food, because fuel can be saved when using it for normal cooking, but more fuel is still spent on grilling other foods.	Y	The team is exploring improvements based on community feedback, including the possibility of adding a round grill on top of the cookstove so users can grill food more efficiently, an idea they are studying together with StructCon.
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C.3.1. Evaluation forms (best practice)

Name	
Gender – Male/Female:	Male
What is your impression of the meeting?	The meeting had to be inclusive, for all social strata.
What do you like about the project?	It’s less polluting, it saves on wood consumption.
What do you not like about the project?	The project is appealing because it doesn't emit greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.
Signature	

Name	
Gender – Male/Female:	Male
What is your impression of the meeting?	Satisfactory in acquiring knowledge and tools for the use of fire.
What do you like about the project?	Reduction of financial costs for the citizens involved.
What do you not like about the project?	None
Signature	

Name	
Gender – Male/Female:	Male
What is your impression of the meeting?	The meeting was very positive; I think I gained a deeper understanding of the stove

What do you like about the project?	The savings with the stoves, the ability to cook without needing fire and to retain heat for a long time, the diversification of jobs in various service sectors.
What do you not like about the project?	I don't think there is anything I did not like
Signature	

Name	
Gender – Male/Female:	Male
What is your impression of the meeting?	Good impression, I note that I learned a lot about the use of stoves.
What do you like about the project?	In the project, I like the creation of new jobs for people.
What do you not like about the project?	-
Signature	

Name	
Gender – Male/Female:	Female
What is your impression of the meeting?	very good, the opinions and presentations helped in improving the product.
What do you like about the project?	Because it is sustainable, it reduces gas emissions and is already a step towards the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.
What do you not like about the project?	Because it cannot be used to grill, this implies resorting to other methods for the fire.
Signature	

Name	
Gender – Male/Female:	Female
What is your impression of the meeting?	Very good, I liked it because we were able to interact and it was very organized.
What do you like about the project?	I like the fact that it's practical.
What do you not like about the project?	It could be placed on a heating element on the stove to prevent burns.

Signature	
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Name	
Gender – Male/Female:	Male
What is your impression of the meeting?	-Well-prepared meeting and excellent feedback, - the project team has a lot of experience
What do you like about the project?	- Well-structured project - well thought out regarding the monitoring/follow-up component, technical assistance, and complaint mechanism
What do you not like about the project?	
Signature	

Name	
Gender – Male/Female:	Female
What is your impression of the meeting?	-Great turnout, engaging crowd as well
What do you like about the project?	-The social, economic & environmental benefits it will bring to communities -I like the wonderbox concept as well
What do you not like about the project?	Nothing!
Signature	

Name	
Gender – Male/Female:	Male
What is your impression of the meeting?	Very good, congratulations on the dynamism.
What do you like about the project?	The innovation in the Wonderbox; the stainless steel material that guarantees the longevity of the stove, besides the contribution to the design of the stoves.
What do you not like about the project?	There is room for more design of the stove but I don't have anything that I didn't like.
Signature	

Name	
Gender – Male/Female:	Male
What is your impression of the meeting?	It was a well-monitored, well-directed, and didactic meeting. The participants were very engaged in a different way. It was worthwhile being at this meeting.
What do you like about the project?	I think it's a useful project for communities especially rural ones. I think it will help preserve the forests. I really like it. I especially liked the way the stove was designed to save firewood; this is important for the environment.
What do you not like about the project?	
Signature	

Name	
Gender – Male/Female:	Male
What is your impression of the meeting?	The meeting was well structured and interactive.
What do you like about the project?	The improved stoves will have a positive impact – especially the wonderbox
What do you not like about the project?	The price point for rural areas might inhibit desired distribution.
Signature	

Name	
Gender – Male/Female:	Male
What is your impression of the meeting?	Quite informative, with in-depth interaction and clarifications regarding negative impacts. Economic accessibility and size.
What do you like about the project?	Safety and time saving during the meal preparation process.
What do you not like about the project?	Unavailability of varied pan sizes.
Signature	

Name	
Gender – Male/Female:	Female
What is your impression of the meeting?	Productive, informative, good for networking and learning about more projects and people with similar ideas.
What do you like about the project?	The environmental, financial, long-term savings, and health components.
What do you not like about the project?	Investment price; difficulty in convincing communities; importing all materials; Wonderbox materials are difficult to source (I realized they are only produced in Germany).
Signature	

Name	
Gender – Male/Female:	Female
What is your impression of the meeting?	It's important to know more about the atmosfair project, which not only has stove but also water sanitation, etc.
What do you like about the project?	I liked the fact that it has brought the stove which saves time and the amount of firewood, and protects the environment.
What do you not like about the project?	The stove's shape and the noise it makes can disturb children and cause many accidents.
Signature	

Name	
Gender – Male/Female:	Male
What is your impression of the meeting?	Very good! We encourage it.
What do you like about the project?	Innovation! The use of improved stoves. Environment, ecology and land use.
What do you not like about the project?	So far, nothing I don't like.
Signature	

Name	
Gender – Male/Female:	Female
What is your impression of the meeting?	Very good
What do you like about the project?	The idea of using less firewood, which is harmful to health, reduces time.
What do you not like about the project?	I think the price could be lower, since it's for the community and they have few resources there.
Signature	

Name	
Gender – Male/Female:	Female
What is your impression of the meeting?	Very informative
What do you like about the project?	The idea of less deforestation
What do you not like about the project?	-
Signature	

Name	
Gender – Male/Female:	Male
What is your impression of the meeting?	Learning and exchanging energies about the new Clean Kitchen project
What do you like about the project?	The presentation of the stove
What do you not like about the project?	Lack of funding
Signature	

Name	
Gender – Male/Female:	Male
What is your impression of the meeting?	I think the project is good
What do you like about the project?	I really liked it because it's economical
What do you not like about the project?	
Signature	

Name	
Gender – Male/Female:	Male
What is your impression of the meeting?	Positive and productive

What do you like about the project?	The durability and functionality of the stove's doors
What do you not like about the project?	The price of the stove
Signature	

Name	
Gender – Male/Female:	Male
What is your impression of the meeting?	Good
What do you like about the project?	It brings innovation, improvements in health, and a reduction in financial costs
What do you not like about the project?	Purchase price of the stove
Signature	

Name	
Gender – Male/Female:	Female
What is your impression of the meeting?	Good
What do you like about the project?	It brings innovation to the market
What do you not like about the project?	Improve the purchase price
Signature	

Name	
Gender – Male/Female:	Male
What is your impression of the meeting?	Good. It was possible to see the initiatives they bring to the market
What do you like about the project?	It's an environmentally friendly solution; the Wonderbox is an innovative solution that adds value to the product.
What do you not like about the project?	Standardization of the pan/stove heights to preserve heat.
Signature	

Name	
Gender – Male/Female:	Male
What is your impression of the meeting?	Positive (+)
What do you like about the project?	Heat retention in the Wonderbox

What do you not like about the project?	Standardization of the pan & stove
Signature	

Name	
Gender – Male/Female:	
What is your impression of the meeting?	Very institutional, few implementers
What do you like about the project?	Energy efficiency
What do you not like about the project?	The financial model is based on European sociological concepts that do not apply to our poverty.
Signature	

Name	
Gender – Male/Female:	Male
What is your impression of the meeting?	Positive impression
What do you like about the project?	The project helps reduce CO2 emissions.
What do you not like about the project?	The price could be a deterrent factor.
Signature	

Name	
Gender – Male/Female:	
What is your impression of the meeting?	Good – with much learning
What do you like about the project?	Respect for the environment
What do you not like about the project?	
Signature	

Name	
Gender – Male/Female:	
What is your impression of the meeting?	The initiative of the meeting is commendable, as it opens doors to improve the lives of the population.
What do you like about the project?	I like the fact that it's a product that reduces pollution levels in the environment.

What do you not like about the project?	There's nothing I don't like. But I suggest that they lower the size of the pans a little and use a two-burner stove.
Signature	

Name	
Gender – Male/Female:	
What is your impression of the meeting?	Interesting
What do you like about the project?	Carbon credits
What do you not like about the project?	
Signature	

Name	
Gender – Male/Female:	Female
What is your impression of the meeting?	It was a positive meeting.
What do you like about the project?	Access to new clean cooking technologies. Improving the lives of communities
What do you not like about the project?	The purchase price is high
Signature	

Name	
Gender – Male/Female:	Female
What is your impression of the meeting?	It represents environmental and rural sustainability
What do you like about the project?	Model and practicality of the “Wonderbox”
What do you not like about the project?	Price of the “Wonderbox” product, payment method
Signature	

Name	
Gender – Male/Female:	Female
What is your impression of the meeting?	Wonderbox project is sustainably sustainable and has a positive impact on the environment

What do you like about the project?	Practicality of the stove, accessible materials for cooking
What do you not like about the project?	High purchase cost
Signature	

Name	
Gender – Male/Female:	Male
What is your impression of the meeting?	Super Good
What do you like about the project?	Excellent organization. Openness to debate Presentation of the meeting agenda. Good explanation of the project
What do you not like about the project?	I liked everything. But as a suggestion, we ask that you send us all the material in electronic format
Signature	

C.4. Summary of alterations based on comments

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No immediate alterations will be made. Most stakeholders were impressed and had a positive impression of the meeting and the project in general. Major critiques were related to the price, design and sourcing of resources for the SAVE80 and the Wonderbox. Possible considerations will be made in the future.

SECTION D. CONTINUOUS INPUT / GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

Please use the table below to report on the methods agreed with stakeholders

	Method Chosen (include all known details e.g. location of the book, phone, number, identity of mediator)	Justification of Choice (best practice)
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book (mandatory)	A book for grievance expression will be placed in the office of StructCon and atmosfair	Checked regularly by StructCon and atmosfair
GS Contact (mandatory)	help@goldstandard.org	
Telephone access (optional)	atmosfair: +49 (0) 30120848058 StructCon: +258840250531	Comments received via phone calls/WhatsApp will be registered in grievance expression book
Internet/email access (optional)	StructCon: geral@structcon.co.mz atmosfair: dundon@atmosfair.de	Comments received by email will be registered in grievance expression book
Other		

SECTION E. STAKEHOLDER FEEDBACK ROUND

Please check this box if the project is retroactive and has done only 1 consultation with a physical meeting integrated into the SFR.

E.1. Length of the Feedback Round

Stakeholder Feedback Round		Planned	Actual
Start Date	01.04.2026	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
End Date	31.04.2026	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

E.2. Summarise how all stakeholders were/will be invited to provide feedback

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E.3. Summarise Feedback received, including if any changes in project design were made

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Revision History

Version	Date	Remarks
1.2	5 May 2022	Addition of grouped consultation info, preliminary agenda and section to justify retroactive consultation took place. Minor edits to text.
1.1	14 October 2020	Inclusion of Key Project Information Restructure, new headings and reorder to better match the steps a developer will follow in consultations. Removal of some non-mandatory template tables (Blind Sustainable Development Assessment). Clarification of best practice steps that are non mandatory processes, clarification of mandatory discussion points. Clarification regarding publishing names and that original evaluation forms (optional) and attendance lists (mandatory) should be separate documents. Improved clarity on Stakeholder Feedback round section and procedures for retroactive projects Provision of an accompanying Guide to help the user understand detailed rules and requirements
1.0	14 August 2017	Initial adoption