

GOLD STANDARD LOCAL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION REPORT

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SECTION A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. 1. Project eligibility under the Gold Standard

The Improved Cooking Stoves for Nigeria Programme of Activities is a joint initiative by the German NGOs atmosfair gGmbH and Lernen-Helfen-Leben e.V. (LHL) and Nigerian Developmental Association for Renewable Energies (DARE), to promote dissemination of improved cooking stoves to households in the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The efficient stoves disseminated save up to 80% of fuel wood. Fuel Wood Consumption is one of the main drivers of land use change and deforestation in Nigeria. Traditional cooking stoves do not use energy efficiently and require large quantities of non-renewable fuel wood, hence leading to greenhouse gas emissions.

The programme contributes to sustainable development by

- bringing wood consumption down so as to allow natural recovery of forests and/or reforestation to take place,
 - diminish Indoor Air Pollution from wood smoke and avoid its harmful health consequences,
 - diminish the fuel wood bill for households,
 - preserve wood resources so as to avoid inter-communal and/or inter-religious conflict over resources.
- Efficient stoves will be sold to families at a subsidized price, making the stoves affordable even to low income households. In return, families agree to participate in monitoring of stove usage.

The PoA will be developed under the CDM, using approved small-scale methodology AMS II.G. (currently version 2).

Assessment of PoA eligibility:

Criteria	Description	Eligibility Y/N
Scale	CPAs under the PoA will be small-scale energy efficiency projects below 180 GWh thermal energy savings	Y
Host country	Nigeria (Non-Annex 1 country)	Y
Type	End-use energy improvement	Y
Greenhouse gases	CO ₂	Y
Receipt of ODA in return for carbon credits	Not applicable	Y
Project timeframe	Parallel submission	Y
Other certification schemes	No other voluntary carbon schemes	Y
CPA compliance with GS eligibility criteria	All CPAs under the PoA are compliant with the eligibility criteria stated above	Y

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A. 2. Current project status

The plan to develop a CDM Programme of Activities for efficient cook stove dates back to 2008, when the methodology AMS II.G. became approved. However, due to regulatory uncertainties and reluctance of DOEs to validate PoAs, atmosfair, Lernen Helfen Leben and DARE started to develop a CDM project under the conventional SSC CDM track, which was registered on October 12, 2009. After revision of AMS II.G. in December 2009 and ease of PoA rules, the three parties ultimately decided to pursue the development of the PoA to scale-up the dissemination of efficient cookstoves, and notified both the Nigerian DNA (Special Climate Change Unit – SSCU - of the Ministry of Environment) and the UNFCCC Secretariat. A Prior Consideration Form was submitted to both entities on February, 17, 2010. The Project Idea Note was electronically submitted to the SSCU to apply for a letter of endorsement in February 2010. Letter of Endorsement was issued on July, 26, 2010.

The programme has not yet started with implementation, i.e. dissemination of Improved Cook Stoves (ICS). Roles and responsibilities between the managing entity (atmosfair), LHL, DARE and other distributors are currently defined. A DOE for validation has been contracted and (informally) attended the stakeholder consultation.

Indicative timeline for the PoA:

- Start of CDM GS validation: October 2010
- Start of dissemination of ICS under the PoA: January 2011
- CDM and GS Registration: 2011

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SECTION B. DESIGN OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION PROCESS

B. 1. Design of physical meeting(s)

i. Agenda

The CDM Gold Standard stakeholder consultation was held on Thursday, 30th September 2010 in the premises of DARE at No. 9, Ahmed Talib Avenue (Democrat Building), behind Crittal Hope, Kakuri, Kaduna-South.

Agenda of the meeting:

Topic
Introduction/ Opening Prayers / Welcoming Remarks
Explanation of the Programme of Activities
The SAVE80 woodstove project in the Guinea Savannah Zone
Tea Break
Questions and Clarifications
Sustainable Development Assessment and Discussion on monitoring sustainable development
Lunch cooked on SAVE80 and Closure of the meeting

ii. Non-technical summary

1. Title: Efficient Wood Fuel Stoves for Nigeria Programme

The Programme of Activities "Efficient Wood Fuel Stoves for Nigeria Programme" is the continuation of the registered CDM pilot project "Efficient Fuel Wood Stoves for Nigeria" (see: <http://cdm.unfccc.int/Projects/DB/RWTUV1245685309.5/view>)

2. Finance

Fuel Wood Stoves are sold at a reduced price to make them affordable to Nigerian households. The financing gap is bridged by CDM revenues.

The PoA is open for investors to fund single CDM programme activities (CPAs). Upfront funding is provided by the carbon buyer in return for CERs generated in the project. Carbon buyers can fund either one or several CPAs.

3. Project participants

a) atmosfair gGmbH: Main CDM project developer and managing entity of the PoA. atmosfair is a German not-forprofit company providing voluntary offsets for greenhouse gas emissions from air travel by CDM Gold Standard projects. Contact: Florian Zerzawy; tel. +49-30-627550-21; email: zerzawy@atmosfair.de
atmosfair gGmbH; Zossener Straße 55; D-10169 Berlin; www.atmosfair.org

b) LHL: Project Participant

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Lernen – Helfen – Leben e.V. (LHL) is a German non-profit organisation founded in 1988 by former development workers to support private development projects in the field of education and environment.

Contact: Paul Krämer, Email: P.Kraemer.Soest@t-online.de

c) DARE: CPA implementer

D.A.R.E (Development Association for Renewable Energies) is a Nigerian non-profit organisation aiming at promoting the sustainable management of natural resources in Nigeria.

Contact: Yahaya Ahmed, Email: yahaya@gmx.de, www.dareworld.org

Developmental Association Renewable Energies (DARE)

No. 9, Ahmed Talib Avenue, Democrat Building, Kakuri, Kaduna-South

Kaduna, Nigeria.

Other CPA implementers (either local organisations or companies) may be contracted by the managing entity.

4. Host country

Federal Republic of Nigeria Nigeria ratified the Kyoto Protocol on 10th of December 2004. Nigeria has currently three registered CDM projects and four projects under validation. The DNA of Nigeria is the Special Climate Change Unit of the Federal Ministry of Environment. The DNA is operational and has recently set up its own website, www.specialclimatechangeunit-nigeria.org

5. Short summary of the project and applied technology

The planned Programme of Activities (PoA) will supply households with improved cooking stoves in different states of Nigeria. The main stove type which will be disseminated is the Save80, a portable stove developed and prefabricated by a German manufacturer and assembled locally. The basic model, designed for households, has a nominal effective thermal power of 1.5 kW and needs only 250 g of small brittle sticks of wood to bring 6 litres of water to the boil, 80% less than traditional fire places. On one side near the upper rim there is a quadratic port for feeding fuel into the burning chamber. After lighting, air is sucked in and enters the burning chamber from below. The design ensures preheating of the air and a complete combustion with no visible smoke and only small amounts of ash. Exhaust air outlets are on the side opposite the feeding port. The stove is suitable for cooking, heating and sterilising water and frying. 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. The most sensitive part of the product, the burning chamber, was tested by the German Material Testing Institute for corrosion and damages. The technical lifetime of the SAVE80 was determined to be at least 13 years under frequent usage conditions.

Other improved cooking stoves may be disseminated under the programme if they reach a benchmark performance (thermal efficiency) of at least 20%.

Besides saving greenhouse gases, the objectives of the planned PoA are:

- To bring wood consumption down to a sustainable level so as to allow natural recovery of forests and/or reforestation to take place,
- To diminish Indoor Air Pollution from wood smoke and avoid its harmful health consequences,
- To diminish the fuel wood bill for households,
- To contribute to the preservation of wood resources so as to avoid inter-communal and/or inter-religious conflict over resources

6. The planned POA (program of activities)

The planned PoA consists in the sale of efficient fuel wood stoves at reduced prices to households in Nigeria. CDM revenues are necessary to make the stove affordable. The goal of the PoA is to disseminate up to 130'000 stoves in its first phase, with expected emission reductions of around 1 mio t of CO₂ until 2017. Cooking stove delivery from Germany, assembly in Nigeria and sales to the users will be coordinated by the German Non- Governmental organization LHL e.V. and the Nigerian Association DARE (Development Association for Renewable Energies). DARE

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will provide guidance and training on how to use the cookers. Data on all cookers sold under the PoA will be stored in a central database managed by atmosfair. All users of cookers disseminated under this PoA agree to cede any rights on CERs to the CPA implementer/ coordinating/managing entity.

7. A typical CPA (CDM project activity)

A typical CPA will consist in the dissemination of improved cooking stoves within the PoA boundary (i.e. the Federal Republic of Nigeria), not exceeding the thermal energy saving threshold for a small-scale CPA of 180 GWh/ year. As far as the SAVE80 is concerned, 10,000 cookers can be sold within the threshold. Any additional savings will not be counted towards emission reductions. It is expected that the 10.000 SAVE80 cookers can be sold within one year. A sales record keeping system (central database, with IDs for every cooker sold) will prevent mismatching of cookers to CPAs to avoid double counting.

The planned CPA schedule is as follows:

CPA N°	Year	N° of Cookers sold	Cumul. N° of cookers
1	2010	10,000	10,000
2, 3	2011	20,000	30,000
4, 5	2012	20,000	50,000
6, 7	2013	20,000	70,000
8, 9	2014	20,000	90,000
10, 11	2015	20,000	110,000
12, 13	2016	20,000	130,000

8. Expected emissions reductions per CPA

A SAVE80 will save around 2.5 t of CO₂ per year. Taking into account a drop-out rate of 5% per year, expected average annual emission reductions during a 10 year CPA crediting period are hence 20,000 t CO₂/ year.

Year	Estimation of annual emission reductions in tons of CO ₂ e
1	25,000
2	23,750
3	22,563
4	21,434
5	20,363
6	19,345
7	18,377
8	17,458
9	16,586

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10	15,756
Total emission reductions (tonnes of CO ₂ e)	200,632
Annual average of the estimated reductions over the crediting period (tCO ₂ e)	20,063

Once complete delivery of the projected number of cookers of the CPA is in sight, the next CPA will be launched.

9. Baseline scenario

Small Scale Methodology AMS-II.G., v.2 (Energy Efficiency Measures in Thermal Applications of Non-Renewable Biomass) will be used. It is assumed that in the absence of the project activity, the baseline scenario would be the use of fossil fuels for meeting similar thermal energy needs. Thermal energy needs are calculated by multiplying the quantity of biomass originating from non-renewable sources that is saved in tones. Emission reductions are calculated by multiplying the thermal energy with the emission factor of the fossil fuels most likely to be used in the absence of the project activity.

The approach will be largely similar to the existing Atmosfair-DARE-LHL CDM pilot project in the Guinea Savannah Zone, taking into account the changes in version 2 of AMS II.G.

10. Additionality

Additionality of CPAs is shown at the PoA level by identifying and describing investment barriers, technological barriers and barriers due to prevailing practice:

Neither loans to cover the initial investment nor training is accessible to the project beneficiaries without external support. Efficient wood stoves have not been introduced to Nigeria at a large-scale so far. Without CDM-funding, the PoA would not be feasible, due to prohibitive costs for acquisition of cookers on a household level.

In the case of the proposed project activity, no ODA funding will be employed; CERs will be the only source of external funding.

11. Monitoring

Monitoring is built on the sales record database system. Total number of stoves can be obtained from the database. A sample group from the database will be selected for each year to verify if the stoves are still in use. The percentage of users found not to use the stoves will be deducted from the total number of users (drop-outs). Replacements of these drop-outs are possible, however not accounted for in the above CER calculation per CPA.

An annual check of efficiency of a representative sample of all vintages will be carried out to verify that the stoves still operate at the same efficiency.

12. Current Status and planned time schedule:

- CDM Pilot project registered (project-ID 2711), Dissemination of cookers ongoing
- Draft PoA-DD in elaboration
- DOE for validation selected
- Start of Validation: August 2010
- Registration completed: March 2011
- Start of crediting period: March 2011

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iii. Invitation tracking table

Category code	Organisation (if relevant)	Name of invitee	Way of invitation	Date of invitation	Confirmation received? Y/N
E	Gold Standard	Nahla Sabeth	Email	18.09.2010	Y
F	WWF	Bella Roscher	Email	18.09.2010	N
F	REEP	Marianne Osterkorn	Email	18.09.2010	N
F	Helio International	Helene Connor	Email	18.09.2010	N
F	Greenpeace	Not personalized	Email	18.09.2010	N
F	Mercycorps	Dorothee McInstosh	Email	18.09.2010	N
F	Climate Action Network South Africa	Dorah Lebelo	Email	18.09.2010	N
F	South South North	Stefan Raubenheimer	Email	18.09.2010	N
F	Zero Regional Environment	Johannes Chigwada	Email	18.09.2010	N
B	Nigerian National Petroleum Company	Adewale Gbenle	Email	19.09.2010	N
B	Nigerian Environmental Standards and Regulation Authority	Director General	Email	19.09.2010	N
B	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources	Andrew Leo (DFR)	By hand	19.09.2010	Y
B	Ministry of Agriculture	Director	By Hand	19.09.2010	Y
B	College of Environmental Studies, Kaduna Polytechnic	Director	By Hand	19.09.2010	Y
B	Jama'atu Nasril Islam	Secretary	By Hand	19.09.2010	Y
D	SPRAD	James Onoja	By Hand	19.09.2010	Y
D	Women Right to Education Programme	Benjamin Alutoho	Email	19.09.2010	Y
D	Women of vision association		Email	19.09.2010	Y
D	Action Aid Nigeria	Olugbenro Olajuyigbe	Email	19.09.2010	N
D	UNDP UN House Abuja	Muyiwa Odele	Email	19.09.2010	N
D	Tubali Foundation	Hauwa Mustapha	Email	19.09.2010	N
D	Tropical Water Society		Email	19.09.2010	N
A	New Environmental International	Sarah Abafra	Email	19.09.2010	Y

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D	Green Vision Resources		Email	19.09.2010	
B	French Embassy	Jeanne Pierre Gay	Email	19.09.2010	N
D	Nigerian Meteorological Agency	Mrs. Julie Ukeje	Email	19.09.2010	N
A	News Agency of Nigeria	Francisca Oluyele	Email	19.09.2010	
D	Female Leadership Forum	Comfort Ogunye	Email	19.09.2010	Y
B	International Centre for Energy, Environment and Development Nigeria	Ewah Eleri	Email	19.09.2010	N
D	GEF desk Officer, Fed. Ministry of Environment	Halima Kolo	Email	19.09.2010	N
D	GEF, LEEMP Project (DDU)	Dr. Bukar Hassan	Email	19.09.2010	N
B	Bayero University Kano (BUK)	Dr. Aamu Tanko PHD	Email	19.09.2010	Y
D	SCCU, Fed Ministry of Environment	Peter Tarfa	Email	19.09.2010	N
C	DNA, SCCU, Fed Ministry of Env.	Victor Fodeke	Email	19.09.2010	N
D	FOTE	Folake Salawu	Email	19.09.2010	N
D	Christian Aid Organisation	Charles Usie	Email	19.09.2010	Y
D	Friends of the Environment	Chike Chikwendu	Email	19.09.2010	N
D	Small Grants Gef		Email	19.09.2010	N
D	National Environmental Study Action Team	Emmanuel Nzegebule	Email	19.09.2010	Y
B	Royal Netherlands Embassy Abuja		Email	19.09.2010	N
B	German Embassy		Email	19.09.2010	N
B	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Aisha Isah	Email	19.09.2010	N
D			Email	19.09.2010	N
A	National Chronicle Magazine		Email	19.09.2010	N
D	UNDP Pampaida	Abubakar Ahmed	Email	19.10.2010	N
D	Pampaida Millenium Village Project	Bala Yunusa	Email	19.10.2010	N
D	Improved Maternal Health Program of Rotary International	Manfred Gruhl	Email	19.10.2010	N
A	Daily Trust Newspaper	Chief Editor	By Hand	19.10.2010	N

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B	Alliance francaise	Principal	By Hand	19.10.2010	N
B	College of Science and Technology (CST), Kaduna Polytechnic	Director	By Hand	19.10.2010	N
B	College of Forestry and Mechanization	Provost	By Hand	19.10.2010	N
D	Christian Association of Nigeria	Secretary	By Hand	19.10.2010	Y
D	MCDF	Coordinator	By hand	19.10.2010	N
B	Ministry of Health	Commissioner	By Hand	19.10.2010	N
B	Ministry of Women affairs	Commissioner	By Hand	19.10.2010	N
B	Ministry of Science and Technology	Commissioner	By Hand	19.10.2010	N
B	University of Ife	Dr. Adesina	Email	19.10.2010	Y
D	National Youth Movement for positive Change	Alhassan Femi	Email	19.10.2010	Y

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

These Stakeholders represent a national cross section of stakeholder groups. Women groups and officials such as representatives from the Ministry of Women Affairs & Education were specifically invited as most end users of improved cook stoves are women who benefit from the advantages the stove programme brings. The organizers also tried to have a balanced share of the two main religious groups (Muslims/ Christians). As a tradition during stakeholder conferences opening prayers were both from a Pastor and an Imam.

iv. Text of individual invitations

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No 9 Ahmed Talib Avenue
Behind Crittall hope,
Kakuri, Kaduna South
Kaduna.
Telephone: 234 80 84424356
: 234 80 33110130

Email: yahaya@gmx.de
Web: www.dareworld.org
www.nigeria.l-h-l.org

Invitation to stakeholder conference

Name of the Programme: CDM Gold Standard Improved Cooking Stoves Programme of Activities

The Improved Cooking Stoves for Nigeria Programme of Activities is a joint initiative by the German NGOs atmosfair gGmbH and Lernen-Helfen-Leben e.V. (LHL) and Nigerian Developmental Association for Renewable Energies (DARE), to promote dissemination of improved cooking stoves to households in the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The efficient stoves disseminated save up to 80% of fuel wood.

Fuel Wood Consumption is one of the main drivers of land use change and deforestation in Nigeria. Traditional cooking stoves do not use energy efficiently and require large quantities of non-renewable fuel wood, hence leading to greenhouse gas emissions.

The programme contributes to sustainable development by

- bringing wood consumption down so as to allow natural recovery of forests and/or reforestation to take place,
- diminish Indoor Air Pollution from wood smoke and avoid its harmful health consequences,
- diminish the fuel wood bill for households,
- preserve wood resources so as to avoid inter-communal and/or inter-religious conflict over resources.

Efficient stoves will be sold to families at a subsidized price, making the stoves affordable even to low-income households. In return, families agree to participate in monitoring of stove usage.

The initiators want to inform stakeholders about the programme and its single projects, the technology and the timelines in order to receive feedback from stakeholders on these issues and to assess the sustainable development impacts of the programme.

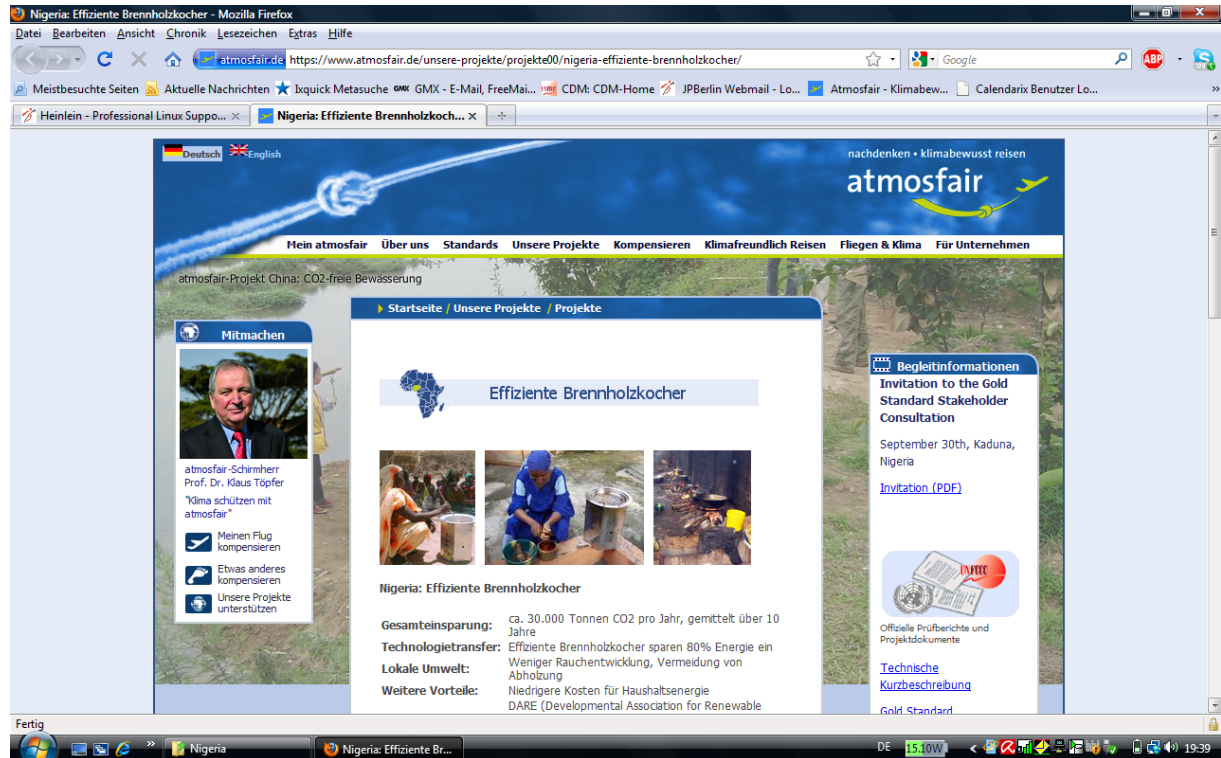
For this purpose, DARE is conducting a stakeholder meeting on Thursday, 30th September 2010 at 10.00 am in the premises of DARE at No. 9, Ahmed Talib Avenue (Democrat Building), behind Crittall Hope, Kakuri, Kaduna-South.

The text from this invitation letter was also the text from the mail send to the persons who were invited to the Consultation.

v. Text of public invitations

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The Stakeholder conference was publicly announced on the website of the managing entity, atmosfair.



Locally, in Kaduna, a banner was posted at the entrance of the DARE premises to invite the public to join the conference.



B. 2. Description of other consultation methods used

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

Stakeholders that were invited to the meeting who could not attend but wished to receive information are sent the minutes and the PowerPoint Presentation of the meeting and are asked to give comments if desired.

The presentations and the minutes of the meeting are also sent to the Stakeholders attending the consultation by Email, or in case they do not have Email access, these documents are copied on CD and sent to them, if requested.

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SECTION C. CONSULTATION PROCESS

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

i. List of participants

The original participants' list is added in Annex 1.

Participants list			
Date and time: Thursday 30 th September 2010, 10:00am			
Location: DARE Office, No9 Ahmed Talib Avenue, Behind Crittal Hope, Kakuri, Kaduna South			
Category Code	Name of participant	Male/ Female	Organisation (if relevant)/ Street
D	Nsandah F. Premous	F	Youth Development Initiative Abuja
D	Haruna, Michael	M	Can Secretariat Kaduna
A	Pastor Joshua Kurmi Pyeng	M	Interfaith Mediation Center Kaduna
D	Alhassan Femi	M	National Youth Movement for positive Change
D	N. Glory Nkanang	F	Women of Vision Association
D	Alh. Sani Aliyu	M	Representing Ini sec. Kaduna State
B	Munier, Valérie	F	Alliance francaise Kaduna
A	Dr. Julien Numier	M	Gwanja Road GRA Kaduna
A	Gambo Rataye	M	Gidan Bawa Rumi KA, Rid
A	Bitma Lawa	M	Gidan Bawa Rumi KA, Rid
A	Yakulan Emmanuel	M	Ung/Wambai Kara, Kaduna South
A	Pastor Mayau	M	Ung/ Wambai, Kara, Kaduna State
B	Hajia Aisha Abbe	F	Ministry of Agriculture Kaduna
A	Hassana Abdulsalan	F	N°34 register Kaduna
D	Hajaru A. Ahmed	M	PCK Kaduna
B	Ibrahim Mohammed	M	Ministry of Environment, Bauchi/Journalist
A	Yunusa Umar	M	U/Sarki Kaduna
A	Janjuma Abdulaziz	M	Funtua Road Maulmfofi, KT
A	Sunday C. Nwachukwu	M	Tascy Kaduna
D	Gajore Auta	M	DARE Kaduna
A	Solomon Ma Aji	M	Kimahn
A	Kassish Umar	M	Mosi Kaduna
D	Ash. Ab. Muhd. Salihu	M	Greensheid of nations
A	James Onoja	M	SPRAD Suite 102, 5 th floor Turaki ali House Kanta Road Kaduna
D	Maryam Haruna	F	Nigeria Greens Movement
A	Sam S. Malumfashi	M	Voice of America

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A	Ibrahima Yakubu	F	DW Radio Germany
D	Ngorie Nwackukwu	F	Green Women Association
B	Abu Hosea	M	Cartographic Dept. Kaduna
B	Alex Okeke	M	Cartographic Dept. Kaduna
B	Dr. A.I. Tanko	M	Dept. of Geog. Bayro University kano
D	Ahibho Benjamin	M	Women's Right to Education Programme
D	Laraba Garba	F	Green Women Organisation Kaduna
B	M.O. Obafunmi	M	Kaduna Polytechnic CST
B	S.A. Ajayi		Food Tech Dept, Kadpoly
A	D.R. Sharma	F	Sai Devcom
A	Sushma Sharma	F	Sai Devcom
A	BaioGUN I.K.	M	Bakay Automotive Works
D	Sam. Abdullahi Booth	M	NARICT Basawa/Zaria
D	Niyi David	M	Integriting Global Line
B	Gyet Bogara	M	URPC Uta, Kaduna
None	Heiner Lenzian	M	TÜV Nord Cert
None	Jun Wang	F	TÜV Nord Cert
A	Emmanuel Onyekonwea	M	Skye Bank PLC
A	Awal	M	
B	A. M. Geru	M	Foresty HQTs/Kaduna Menr
B	Asman Adamu	F	Foresty Dept. Kaduna Menr
None	Walter Ulrich	M	TÜV Nord Cert
A	Sarah Yusuf Abafra	F	New Environment Magazine Int. Joss
B	Dr. O.O. Orimovgunje	M	Department of Geography, Obatemi University
A	Abdulah, Laura	M	ECWA Hwolshe Jos
B	S.I. Labo	M	Heritage properties Abuja
A	Lawan Tine Abdullahi	M	ECWA Hwolshe Joe
D	Brodrick, Michael	M	DARE World
D	Mukaila Didi	M	DARE Jos
A	Jörg Salomo	M	BIA Nigeria
D	Lawal Turma Gazara	M	DARE Makarfi
D	Abdulrazak, S.	M	DARE Kaduna
D	Yonoma Akai	M	DARE
D	Magrett. Raymond	F	DARE Jos
D	Joy Stephen	F	DARE Jos
B	Dr. M. Y. Gwaram	M	University of Kano
A	Abdullahi Ibrahim	M	
A	Tibirin Sani	M	
D	Olatundin Angela	F	DARE Kaduna
D	Martha Amos	F	DARE Kaduna

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D	Maryanru Ishaya	F	DARE Kaduna
D	Osayie Nosakhare	M	DARE Kaduna
A	Mudassiv Seni	M	NURTW Kaduna
A	Ajanyi Ayokunke	M	BIA Nigeria Lagos
D	Sufyam Mamman	M	DARE Kaduna
D	Florian Zerzawy	M	Atmosfair Berlin

Comments accompanying Annex 1

The Conference language was English. Participants were asked if they need translation into Hausa or other local languages but it turned out this was not necessary.

ii. Evaluation forms

There are 4 representative samples added. All the original evaluation forms can be found in Annex 2.

(see Annex 2 – Page 13)

Name	
What is your impression of the meeting?	It has been quite knowledgeable and I have really benefitted from it
What do you like about the project?	The project should be supported by all.
What do you not like about the project?	Nothing

(see Annex 2 – Page 11)

Name	
What is your impression of the meeting?	Quite interactive and educating
What do you like about the project?	Well focussed and will assist in addressing fuelwood issues
What do you not like about the project?	The fact that government agencies are not part of it

(see Annex 2 – Page 7)

Name	
What is your impression of the meeting?	It is interesting and highly commendable
What do you like about the project?	The fact that it creates job opportunity and reduces emissions of gas to the atmosphere.
What do you not like about the project?	Everything is fine

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(see Annex 2 – Page 7)

Name	
What is your impression of the meeting?	It is very educative and I have added more knowledge
What do you like about the project?	I like the project, because it is an indication of improving the livelihood of the poor
What do you not like about the project?	The cost of the stove should be reduced so that the poor can afford to buy

Comments accompanying Annex 2

The general impression was very positive. Participants welcomed both the programme and the opportunity to exchange about it at the conference. Many participants pointed out that they found the meeting useful, educative and that they have benefitted from the gathering.

The programme is seen by most participants as an important way of tackling environmental degradation and climate change. Specifically for the Save80 stove, participants appreciated the reduction of the price due to CDM GS; however, some remarked that the price is still high and further ways to subsidise the stoves should be explored. Participants also stressed that also government agencies should get in.

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C. 2. Pictures from physical meeting(s)



Picture 1: TUEV auditor, explaining their role in validating the PoA



Picture 2: Audience listening to a presentation from DARE



Picture 3: Comments and Questions Round, after the presentations of atmosfair and DARE

C. 3. Outcome of consultation process

i. Minutes of physical meeting(s)

Minutes were taken by the appointed rapporteur, Dr. M. Y. Gwaram (mygwaram@yahoo.com). His report is given below.

INTRODUCTION

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The Developmental Associations for renewable Energies (DARE) held its first stakeholders conference for the CDM Gold Standard Programme of Activities at its office situated at N0. 9 Ahmed Talib Avenue, Kakuri, Kaduna on Thursday 30th September 2010. The conference was attended by various stakeholders. This includes academics, representatives of civil society organizations, traditional and religious leaders, industrialists, representatives of government agencies, etc.

The conference started at about 11:15am with opening prayers. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the organization Mr. Yahaya Ahmed gave the opening remarks, in which he stated the objectives of the conference. This includes interactions and cross fertilization of ideas between the various stakeholders as well as finding mitigating strategies to the persistent environmental (deforestation, soil erosion and desert encroachment) problems facing Nigeria. According the CEO these problems could better be tackled and/or mitigated through sound environmental policies. The development and adoption of a Clean Developed Mechanism (CDM) is one of the rare approaches to tackle these problems. Mr. Yahaya Ahmed made a presentation using collated data to show to the participants the actual situations with regards to deforestation, desert encroachment in northern Nigeria; and the necessary steps to be taken to save the Nigerian environment from further devastation.

CDM and the Save80 Stove

The Save80 stove and other improved cooking stove's, are such sustainable strategies to save the Nigerian forests from excessive logging. The Save80 stove uses small amount of firewood (20%) as compared with the traditional cooking stoves; which are hazardous (smoke, odour) and uneconomical.

The existing CDM project on improved cooking stoves with the Save80 is jointly implemented by DARE, *Lhl* and *atmosfair*. As this project can only accommodate 12,500 improved stoves and is limited to the Guinea Savannah Zone, the partners are now expanding it to whole of Nigeria under the programme. The *atmosfair* is non-profit oriented organization, which does not receive grant from government. This philanthropic organization was established in 2004 in Germany with a view to intervene and address energy related issues. It has several projects on renewable household energies. On the other hand, the *Lhl* which is also a non-profit organization was established in Germany in 1988; and DARE is the partner in Nigeria, based in Kaduna, in northern Nigeria.

Mr. Florian Zerzawy who represented *atmosfair* at the stakeholders' conference also made a presentation on the upcoming CDM programme and the Save80 stove. During the presentation Mr. Zerzawy outlined the objectives behind the improved cooking stove; which includes reduction in carbon emission into the atmosphere as well as improving the livelihood of Nigerians through the use of the stove, which highly economical in terms of firewood. He stated further that the programme is still young and the producers of the stove in Germany are ready to receive suggestions for improvement with a view to meet the requirements of the end-users. According to him, the target is to disseminate 100,000 improved stoves in 3 years. As for the Save80, the stoves are assembled here in Nigeria; and hitherto, 52 people have already been trained under the ongoing CDM project as assemblers.

According to the presentation 3,500 Save80 stoves were distributed in the existing CDM project as at now in the Guinea Savanna Zone. The initial cost of the stove was N31,000 but was subsidized by the partners (*Lhl* and *atmosfair*) to only N15,000.

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Also the Head of the Auditors Team for verification of the ongoing project, Mr. Ullrich Walter, sent by the TÜV Nord to verify the project also spoke at the occasion. He stated the major tasks of the auditors. This includes verifications on the purchase contract, onsite check and verification with the users of the stove, etc. During the verification exercise the auditors visited the users of Save80 stoves at Gazara, Makarfi Local Government Area, Kaduna Metropolis and other places where the stoves have been distributed; and commended the effort of DARE and its staff in establishing good relationship with the buyers and users of the stove.

After the three presentations, comments, questions, etc were entertained from the participants. Majority of the speakers commended Mr. Yahaya Ahmed for bringing the project to Nigeria; and went further thank and congratulated him for his foresight and initiative to save the Nigerian environment from further devastation. Below are extracts of the comments made:

EXTRACTS OF COMMENTS AND QUESTIONS FROM PARTICIPANTS:

1. Samuel Abdullahi Booth
NARICT, Basawa Zaria
Comments/Questions: (i) Has the output sold under the registered project met your expectations?
Response: The project is a pioneering project. . Only 3.500 stoves disseminated in the Guinea Savanna Zone. The reason is not lack of demand, but some delays in shipment of the stoves.
2. Balogun I.K
Industrial Estate, Kudende, Kaduna
Comments/Questions: (i) What efforts are being geared towards reducing high amount of firewood at all bakeries and garri processing companies?
Response: Efforts are underway to create a synergy between DARE and those organizations with a view to fabricate stoves and related utensils to meet their demands.
3. Moses O. Obafemi
Director, Coll. Of Sci. & Technology
Kaduna Polytechnic
Comments/Questions: (i) What is the capacity for local manufacturing of the stove?
(ii) How much of the relevant government agencies are being carried along on this initiative to reaching the end-users, i.e. poverty alleviation, NAPEP, etc?
(iii) Do you have other sizes of the stove?
(iv) As a businessman, which area can I come in and participate?
Response: The first response could better be answered when the producers (fabricators) of the stove are contacted. On the second question, efforts are being made to establish positive contacts relevant agencies. A very good and

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	special rapport already exists with the Special Climate Change Unit of the Federal Ministry of Environment. Currently, the organization has only one stove size, but different sizes could be developed depending the requests and possibility. There are possibilities for people interested to invest in the PoA project. Details could be discussed on individual basis.
4. Dr. Oluwagbenga Orimogunye Department of Geography OAU, Ile-Ife Comments/Questions:	(i) The project is laudable and achievable, but we have a long way to go most especially with the problem of poverty, lack of focus. Right people are not always in the right place to influence things positively. All these need to be totally removed in order to achieve the goal of clean and healthy environment. (ii) What we can do to get the present people at the helm of affairs to be seriously involved in the project? (iii) Can the project supporters be magnanimous to increase their supports to the project? (iv) Save80 is the solution to a healthy environment; but right people should be at the helm of affairs. (v) Urban forestry should be encouraged and massively supported by all. (vi) Continuous intervention by DARE should be supported by all stakeholders. (vii) Funding should be more sustainable both by private and government establishment. (viii) Education and constant enlightenment should be taken seriously. (ix) Training and retraining should be a continuous exercise. (x) Collaboration with private and higher institutions should be faster.
Response:	The organizers of the conference took good note of these good suggestions.
5. Dr. Adamu Tanko: Department of Geography, Bayero University, Kano Comments/Questions:	(i) Congratulations for efforts all this while. (ii) I'm happy that your focus is widening to include not

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Response:	only the Guinea Savanna Zone, but also the Sudan. (iii) Great to tell that the demand keeps rising as research has found out that Nigeria is descending the energy ladder. (iv)The concern about lack of governmental presence is apparent and at the Department of Geography, Bayero University, Kano we have secured funding from DFID. We hope to bring the government, NGOs and research institutions together to give synergy to one another. This is an open invitation to DARE. The organizers thank the university don for the positive comments and call for collaboration.
6. Sarah Yusuf Abafra New Environment Magazine International Jos, Nigeria Comments/Questions: Response:	(i) People mostly environmentalists should make it a duty to vote for leaders that have a passion towards the environment and have made it part of their campaign manifesto. (ii) What has DARE done in regards to awareness creation because people need to know of the existence of the Save80 stove to be able to use it effectively. DARE is making effort to strengthen its campaign on its CDM – Save80 stove. More training will be geared towards training women, being the end-users of the stoves.
7. Pastor Joshua Kurmi Pyeng Interfaith Mediation Centre, Kaduna Comments/Questions: Response:	(i) Expand your collaborative efforts to involve Jama'atul Nasril Islam (JNI), Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN) and traditional institutions, schools and other people that can help to create more awareness. The religious and traditional groups can spread this message very well. The organizers of the conference receive these suggestions with thanks; and will make use of them in order to succeed.
8. Alutrho Benjamin Women's Right to Education Programme (WREP) Comments/Questions:	(i) Why are women so few in the training on how to assemble the Save80 stoves? (ii) The project should be step-down so that greater

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	awareness will be created. (iii) Women education should be created in the project so that they can use this stove as source of empowerment.
Response:	As rightly mentioned out of the 52 people trained on assembling the stove only 7 are women. This might not be unconnected with the customs and traditions of the people where the stoves are disseminated. Thus men prefer to attend the sensitizations workshops on the stove. However, efforts will be made to have more women, being the major end-users of the stove.
9. Engr Glory Nkanag Women of Vision Association (WOVA)	
Comments/Questions:	(i) Ministry of Women Affairs should be involved in the Save80 project too, in awareness creation/sensitization on the need/usage of this product; this is because women are the main end-users.
Response:	This suggestion will be fully utilized. Contacts have already been established with the ministry and other relevant agencies.
10. Alh Sani Aliyu (Rep State JNl, Kaduna) JNl, Kaduna State	
Comments/Questions:	(i) Organize a workshop for Imams, women in Da'awah, women in Islamiyya Schools at the local governments. (ii) Also invite cooperative societies from the grass root for more enlightenment. (ii) It is important to have coordinators from three senatorial zones of the state or each local government of Kaduna State.
Response:	These vital suggestions are noted for consideration.
Due to time constraints, the following comments/ questions were collected after the conference:	
11. Gambo Daniel Gidan Bawa, Rumi	
Comments/Questions:	(i) People want the stove due to its economic importance. However, it is too small for larger families; while others want it but could not afford the cost (N15,000). As a result we suggest DARE and other partners to lower the price to at least N10,000 as well as increase the size of the stove and pot respectively.
Response:	This comment was written and presented after the

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	conference. Thus, was not deliberated upon at the venue for possible responses from the organizers of the conference.
12. Yakubu Emmanuel Rumi, IKara Local Government Comments/Questions: Response:	(i) We thank the CEO of DARE Mr. Yahaya Ahmed for improving our living standards through the provision of this improved cooking stove – Save80. (ii) My suggestions are: As a result of the abject poverty in the rural areas people are complaining about the prices of the stove. Therefore, we will appreciate if the cost is reduced to enable the low income earners got the stove. Finally, we appreciate the effort of the partners (<i>atmosfair</i> and <i>Lhl</i> in subsidizing the earlier cost from N31,000 to N15,000. This comment was written and presented after the conference. Thus, was not deliberated upon at the venue for possible responses from the organizers of the conference.
13. Bitrus Lawal Gidan Bawa, Rumi Comments/Questions: Response:	(i) We are happy with this programme (Save80). It really help us, we the rural people. We are very much grateful to the organizations (DARE, <i>Lhl</i> and <i>atmosfair</i>) for bringing down the programme to our locality. The abject poverty in our society is the major problem hindering the acceptability and adoptability of the stove – Save80. (ii) We will appreciate if the price is reduced to enable us to buy the stove. This comment was written and presented after the conference. Thus, was not deliberated upon at the venue for possible responses from the organizers of the conference.
14. Pastor Emmanuel Mayau 08068088333 Comments/Questions:	(i) I wish to thank Mr. Yahaya Ahmed for bringing the project to our country and Kaduna State in particular. (ii) I also wish to thank the partners involved (<i>Lhl</i> and <i>atmosfair</i>). We wish to appeal to the three organizations to once more review the price of the stove to enable us purchase more; optimistic that if the price is reduced more

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people will switch to Save80.

(iii) Finally, wish to suggest the improvement in the size of the stove. This will reduce firewood consumption.

SYNDICATE GROUPINGS:

After the Questions & Clarifications exercise, the participants were grouped into three syndicate groups to assess the impact of the programme on environmental, social and economical indicators as provided by the Gold Standard. Each group was given a task to deliberate and report on.

The indicators and groupings were:

1. **Environment:** Air quality, Water quality and quantity, Soil condition, Other pollutants, and Biodiversity.
2. **Social Development:** Quality of employment, Livelihood of the poor, Access to affordable and clean energy services, and Human and institutional capacity
3. **Economic and technical Development** Quantitative employment, Balance of payments and investment, and Technology transfer and technological reliance

THE GROUPS RESPONSES:

GROUP I: ENVIRONMENT

The group looked at the efficiency and impact of improved cook stove programme under five (5) major headings which are listed below:

- a. Air quality
- b. Water quality and quantity
- c. Soil condition
- d. Other pollutants, and
- e. Biodiversity.

The group submitted as follows:

1. That the improved stove – Save80 is the best for our environment, since it will cut down the amount of emission which has direct impact on all other five cardinal factors.
2. It will bring about cleaner and healthy environment.
3. It will lessen the impact of climate change
4. It will reduce to the minimum environmental related diseases
5. It will improve the quality of environmental components, such as air quality, water quality and quantity, soil condition and reduce loss of biodiversity.

The group agreed that if the following can be taken into consideration it will improve and enhance environmental sustainability.

- i. Continuous intervention by DARE should not be eliminated, but should be taken seriously.
- ii. Education and constant enlightenment should be vigorously pursued.
- iii. Urban forestry should be encouraged.
- iv. Alternative jobs should be provided for those involved in firewood selling.

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Save80 is the solution; therefore DARE should not relax, the organization should make it a point of duty in preaching its usage, demonstrating it and living. It is only then that our environment will be a safe place for living.

The quantity of wood consumed or destroyed determines the health of the environment.

GROUP II: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

This group assessed the social development impact of the programme under the following sub headings:

1. Quality of employment
2. Livelihood of the poor
3. Access to affordable and clean energy
4. Human and institutional capacity.

1. Quality of employment

The Save80 improved cooking stove will have positive impact with regards to the quality of employment that could be provided under the programme, particularly assembling the cooking stoves. The programme will provide qualitative technical know-how on assembling the stove as well as undertaking minor maintenance services to the users of the stove, particularly in the rural areas. Though assembling the stoves is a skilled labour, it doesn't need prior technical knowledge or experience.

Though this is a short term employment; however it has to be qualitative. The efficiency could be enhanced when monitoring is attached to the programme.

2. Livelihood of the poor

The livelihood of the poor will be positive affected by the programme, i.e. the Save80 stove. This includes:

- i. Job creation (assembling the stoves)
 - ii. Lessen the quantity of firewood for cooking, both in monetary terms and drudgery aspect (fetching firewood)
 - iii. Less the difficulties involved in cooking
- In essence the stove is highly economical in terms of firewood.

3. Access to affordable and clean energy services

The impact here is neutral. The price of the stove has been reduced or subsidized from N31,000 to only N15,000; but the project has been under taken only in the Guinea Savanna Zone of the country. Other areas are still following the traditional methods of cooking. Secondly, the poverty level in the country could not allow low income earners purchase the stove at the price (N15,000). Therefore, affordability of the stove could neither be scored positive or negative. Clear impact could only be assessed if the programme is run all over the country which is the objective of the PoA. Moreover, more subsidy is needed to enable more poor have access to the stove. It is vividly clear that the use of the stove will give access to clean energy services to the end-users. The stove has less smoke as compared to the traditional cooking stoves.

4. Human and institutional capacity

This has neutral impact. However, it could be scored positive on hand of the end-users; but neutral in on the hands of the larger society and institutions. This is because the project is yet to cover the entire country and we do not know how fast it will cover all regions.

It is suggested that contacts with government agencies will assist in spreading the

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message.

GROUP III: ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT

Economic and technical development:

- i. Speed and conviction in terms of production
- ii. Profitable (wood saved, money, time, inconveniences such as smoke
The integration of i and ii (above) will help develop and enhance utility capacity.
1. Quantitative employment and income:
 - i. Increase in job creation and income generation to individuals and organizations.
 - ii. This will lead to overall improvement in the use of the stove.
 - iv. Quantitative increase of employment could be based on the improved awareness on the use of the stove – Save80.
2. Balance of payment and investment:
 - i. Negative balance of payment
 - ii. Opens up investment opportunities and collaborations with foreign partners for example Germans.
3. Technology transfer and technological self reliance
 - i. Technological transfer will be positive and enhance our technical capacity in the various aspects.
 - ii. By these our technologists and technicians will build up or develop their technical expertise.

Challenges and Action:

- i. Political will from government to establish small scale industries
- ii. Increase in design of stoves to serve larger families and the industrial sectors, e.g. bakeries and garri processing firms.
- iii. Schools and industries should be brought into the system through organized training programmes and exposition.
- iv. Using traditional and religious institutions will expand the spread of the technology.
- v. Social interactions with related agencies (government ministries in charge of environment and women affairs, and non-governmental agencies will boost the spread of the technology.

CONCLUSION

The conference was highly successful considering the turn out of the participants and the deliberations and comments made during and after the presentations. Lunch was provided to the participants, cooked on the Save80 stoves. This comprise of different varieties of dishes (fried rice, white rice and stew, etc) and soft drinks. In fact, the stakeholder conference provided an avenue for the cross fertilization of ideas among the various stakeholders. The conference came to an end at about 4:00pm.

ii. Minutes of other consultations

Stakeholders that were invited to the meeting who could not attend but wished to receive information are sent the minutes and the PowerPoint Presentation of the meeting and are asked to

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give comments if desired.

iii. Assessment of all comments

Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/No)?	Explanation (Why? How?)
Strengthen the cooperation with relevant government agencies	Yes	Contacts with some agencies have already been established and also new approaches to establish contacts will be developed in future.
Awareness Creation for the use of the Save80 stove	Yes	Training programmes for using the stove have already been developed, but will increase in the future. Especially for women.
Expand collaboration with religious groups, grass roots and other relevant institutions, especially focussing on the role/rights of women (e.g. Ministry of Women Affairs).	Yes	In order to achieve more awareness, there will be more collaboration with other organizations/institutions.
More training programmes and/or workshops for women on the use and the assemble of the Save80 stove	Yes	Initiative to increase the participation of women in education/training programmes of the project.
Reduce the costs and increase the size of the stoves	Yes	The price could already be reduced from the normal price of N31.000 to a sales price of N15.000. It is taken into account that the price is still too high for some people and that it's hard to afford it. Therefore there will be initiatives trying to reduce the price even more, but this is also subject to CDM market conditions and not easy to achieve.

iv. Revisit sustainability assessment

Are you going to revisit the sustainable development assessment?	Yes	No
No.	☐	x

Give reasoning behind the decision

As there were no negative scores by the stakeholders, there is no need to revisit the sustainable development assessment. However, the outcome of the blind SD exercise was taken into account

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and are presented in the consolidated SD matrix (see Section D.3)

v. Summary of alterations based on comments

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

The project design and implementation will incorporate the comments and suggestions of the stakeholders as only by constant feedback with the end users and the relevant agencies, NGOs and other stakeholders the programme will be able to achieve its targets. However, there is no need to alter the project design documents due to the comments of the stakeholders.

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SECTION D. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ASSESSMENT

D. 1. Own sustainable development assessment

i. 'Do no harm' assessment

Safeguarding principles	Description of relevance to my project	Assessment of my project risks breaching it (low/medium/high)	Mitigation measure
1. Human Rights	Host country commitment to UN conventions on Human Rights: International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights New York, 16 December 1966 Nigeria Accession(a), 29 Jul 1993 a ¹ International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights New York, 16 December 1966 Nigeria Accession(a), 29 Jul 1993 a ²		
The project respects internationally proclaimed human rights including dignity, cultural property and uniqueness of indigenous people. The	The programme is not complicity in human rights abuses, as the PoA does not force people to change cultural habits (cooking habits can remain	N/A	N/A

¹ Source: http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-3&chapter=4&lang=en, accessed 11.11.09

² Source: http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=IV-4&chapter=4&lang=en, accessed 11.11.09

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project is not complicity in Human Rights abuses.	the same). Contrary, women will have increased time availability for other purposes than cooking and fuel wood collection, which may even lead to better education, enforcement of gender rights and so on. However, as this may only be an indirect effect, we judged the aspect to be not relevant to the project. Participation is completely voluntary, but at the same time the parties will not exclude anyone from participation in the PoA due to gender, race, religion or sexual orientation. Conclusion: Safeguarding principle is not relevant to the PoA, no mitigation measures are necessary.		
The project does not involve and is not complicit in involuntary resettlement.	The PoA does not lead to resettlement. People are voluntary using the improved cookstoves proposed, and no one needs to move. Conclusion: Safeguarding principle is not relevant to the PoA, no mitigation measures are necessary.	N/A	N/A
The project does not involve and is not complicity in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage.	The PoA does not build facilities at specific sites, but disseminates portable improved cooking stoves that do not affect any critical cultural heritage as they are used in kitchens. Conclusion: Safeguarding principle is not relevant to the project, no mitigation measures are necessary.	N/A	N/A

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2. Labour Standard	Host country commitment to international conventions on labour standards and child Rights: Convention on the Rights of the Child, New York, 20 November 1989. Date of signature 19.04.1991 ³ Nigeria is member of the International Labour Organisation ⁴		
The project respects the employees' freedom of association and their right to collective bargaining and is not complicit in restrictions of these freedoms and rights	Distributors and CPA implementers such as DARE are free to associate and are not forced to work more than contractually required. Conclusion: Safeguarding principle is not relevant to the project, no mitigation measures are necessary.	N/A	N/A
The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labour.	The managing entity Atmosfair, LHL, DARE and other distributors do not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labour. Conclusion: Safeguarding principle is not relevant to the project, no mitigation measures are necessary.	N/A	N/A
The project does not employ and is not complicit in any form of child labour.	No employment of children by the CME, CPA implementers or distributors. Conclusion: Safeguarding principle is not relevant to the project, no mitigation measures are necessary.	N/A	N/A
The project does not involve and is not complicit	Involved stakeholders mention the hope to	N/A	N/A

³ Source: [http://www.icrc.org/IHL.nsf/\(SPF\)/party_main_treaties/\\$File/IHL_and_other_related_Treaties.pdf](http://www.icrc.org/IHL.nsf/(SPF)/party_main_treaties/$File/IHL_and_other_related_Treaties.pdf), accessed 11.11.09

⁴ Source: <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/relm/country.htm>, accessed 11.11.09

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in any form of discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or any other basis.	mitigate conflicts between Christian and Muslim groups through the reduction of pressure on commonly used natural resources. Conclusion: Safeguarding principle is not relevant to the project, as the PoA itself helps to overcome interreligious tensions as they are often based on conflicts over natural resources. As dissemination strictly follows commercial rationale it does not favour any group due to their religious affiliation. No mitigation measures are necessary.		
The project provides workers with a safe and healthy work environment and is not complicit in exposing workers to unsafe or unhealthy work environments	Risk of cutting damages from working with metal sheets during assembly (as for the SAVE80) Risk of burning injuries for children through improper use of the cooker. Conclusion: Safeguarding principle is relevant to the project, as a safe and healthy work environment should obviously be in place in any activity. However, risks for health and safety are much lower than in e.g. industrial projects.	low	Working gloves to all assembly workers will be provided. First aid boxes are at hand in all workshops. In the cooking demonstrations users are instructed on the safe use of the SAVE80 or other ICS.
3. Environmental Protection			
The project takes a precautionary approach in regard to environmental challenges and is not complicit in practices contrary to the precautionary principle. This principle can be defined as: "When an activity raises threats of	No harmful effects are stemming from the use of the SAVE80 or other ICS. Contrary, Indoor Air Pollution will improve. Conclusion: Safeguarding principle is not relevant to the	N/A	N/A

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harm to human health or the environment, precautionary measures should be taken even if some cause and effect relationships are not fully established scientifically.”	project, no mitigation measures are necessary.		
The project does not involve and is not complicity in significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, including those that are (a) legally protected, (b) officially proposed for protection, (c) identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation value or (d) recognized as protected by traditional local communities	Illegal harvest of non-timber outputs, including fuel wood, is estimated as high as 90 percent. To change the supply chain for fuel wood sourcing is beyond the scope of the project. Hence, even with the project illegal sourcing may continue, but to a much lower content. Conclusion: Safeguarding principle is not relevant to the project, no mitigation measures are necessary.	N/A	N/A
4. Anti Corruption			
The project does not involve and is not complicit in corruption.	As corruption is a widespread phenomena in many countries it can occur as well in Nigeria. But the programme structures are not sensitive to corruption. Conclusion: Safeguarding principle is relevant to the project.	low	It's policy of the PoA not to complicit in corruption.
Additional relevant critical issues for my project type	Description of relevance to my project	Assessment of relevance to my project (low/medium/high)	Mitigation measure
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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ii. Sustainable development matrix

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
Gold Standard indicators of sustainable development	If relevant, copy mitigation measure from 'Do No Harm' assessment, and include mitigation measure used to neutralise a score of '-'	Check www.undp.org/mdg and www.mdgmonitor.org Describe how your indicator is related to local MDG goals	Defined by project developer	<u>Negative impact:</u> score '-' in case negative impact is not fully mitigated, score '0' in case impact is planned to be fully mitigated <u>No change in impact:</u> score '0' <u>Positive impact:</u> score '+'
Air quality		MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases	Number of ICS disseminated/ in use. This parameter is chosen as the ICS disseminated under the PoA will lead to a reduction in Indoor Air Pollution as the combustion is nearly complete.	+
Water quality and quantity		MDG 7: Environmental sustainability	No parameter chosen as, though water resources are protected through decreased deforestation, this is only an indirect positive impact, and finding an appropriate	0

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			parameter which could be easily monitored is beyond the scope of the project.	
Soil condition		MDG 7: Environmental sustainability	No parameter chosen as, though there is a decrease in soil erosion by reducing deforestation, this is only an indirect positive impact, and finding an appropriate parameter which could be easily monitored is beyond the scope of the project.	0
Other pollutants		MDG 7: Environmental sustainability	N/A	0
Biodiversity		MDG 7: Environmental sustainability	No parameter chosen as, though there is a reduction of pressure on habitats, this is only an indirect positive impact, and finding an appropriate parameter which could be easily monitored is beyond the scope of the project.	0
Quality of employment		MDG 1: Poverty reduction	Number of trainings and other job enhancing activities for staff involved in the project. This parameter is chosen as assembly, marketing, sales and documentation require qualified employees.	+

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Livelihood of the poor		MDG 1: Poverty reduction	No parameter chosen as there is no suitable parameter which could be used to measure a direct impact of the project.	0
Access to affordable and clean energy services		MDG 1: Poverty reduction MDG 7: Environmental sustainability	Change in traditional fuel consumption. This parameter is chosen as affordable efficient and clean cooking stoves are made available which will save wood fuel. The amount of wood fuel saved can be quantified.	+
Human and institutional capacity		MDG 2: Universal education	Number of cooking demonstrations carried out. This parameter is chosen as demonstrations on the use of ICS have training character and raise awareness about environmental and health problems due to fuel wood use. Women are especially targeted by the cooking demonstrations.	+
Quantitative employment and income generation		MDG 1: Poverty reduction	Number of jobs created. This parameter is chosen as the project will provide job opportunities in various areas such as distribution, monitoring and after sales service.	+

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Balance of payments and investment		MDG 1: Poverty reduction MDG 8: Global Partnership	N/A	0
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance		MDG 8: Global Partnership	No parameter chosen as, some of the ICS are imported from overseas, hence include technology transfer. Others may be produced locally. Origin of the technology is thus no decisive criteria whether or not disseminate the ICS under the PoA. The relevant criteria is the thermal efficiency of the ICS.	0

Comments accompanying own sustainable development matrix

The own sustainable Development Matrix was developed based on the experiences with the ongoing CDM Gold Standard project on the SAVE80 in the Guinea Savannah Zone.

Discussion on mitigation measures from Do No Harm Assessment

Safe working environment

In order to create a safe working environment, assemblers will be equipped with gloves, and first aid boxes are at hand in all workshops. In the cooking demonstrations users are instructed on the safe use of the SAVE80 or other ICS.

Anti-corruption

It's PoA policy not to complicit in corruption. The CME will not accept that partners in the PoA abuse their position to the detriment of others.

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D. 2. Stakeholders Blind sustainable development matrix

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
Gold Standard indicators of sustainable development	If relevant, copy mitigation measure from 'Do No Harm' assessment, and include mitigation measure used to neutralise a score of '-'	Check www.undp.org/mdg and www.mdgmonitor.org Describe how your indicator is related to local MDG goals	Defined by project developer	<u>Negative impact:</u> score '-' in case negative impact is not fully mitigated, score '0' in case impact is planned to be fully mitigated <u>No change in impact:</u> score '0' <u>Positive impact:</u> score '+'
Air quality		MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases	Parameter: Number of stoves disseminated / Quantity of wood saved Explanation: Through the use of improved stoves, the amount of emissions can be cut down. In comparison to traditional stoves, the Save80 needs 80% less fuelwood. Therefore the indoor air pollution will be cut down	+

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			and this will lead to an improvement of the health situation.	
Water quality and quantity		MDG 7: Environmental sustainability	Stakeholder scored the project impact on water quality and quantity positive, but didn't explain in which way. Stakeholders couldn't name a suitable parameter to prove/monitor the impact.	+
Soil condition		MDG 7: Environmental sustainability	The PoA will contribute to the empowerment of soil condition due to the reduced use of firewood. It will contribute to decrease the deforestation. Stakeholders couldn't name a suitable parameter to prove/monitor the impact.	+
Other pollutants		MDG 7: Environmental sustainability	Stakeholder scored the impact on the decrease of other pollutants positive, but didn't explain the impact in detail. Stakeholders couldn't name a suitable parameter to prove/monitor the impact.	+
Biodiversity		MDG 7: Environmental sustainability	The PoA will protect wood resources like forests through the lower demand of	+

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			wood fuel. Therefore habitats will be under lower pressure. Stakeholders couldn't name a suitable parameter to prove/monitor the impact.	
Quality of employment		MDG 1: Poverty reduction	Parameter: Time needed for assembling stoves (comparison between trainees and skilled assemblers) Explanation: Comparing the time an unskilled assembler and a skilled person needs to complete one Save80 stove allows to detect changes due to trainings.	+
Livelihood of the poor		MDG 1: Poverty reduction	Parameters: Number of jobs created, Reduced household expenses and time savings (through quantity of wood saved) Explanation: The PoA will create new jobs and reduce the quantitative use of firewood as well as less the difficulties	+

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			involved in cooking.	
Access to affordable and clean energy services		MDG 1: Poverty reduction MDG 7: Environmental sustainability	No parameter chosen, as scored neutral: Availability of affordable and clean energy for all people in Nigeria to an innovative and cost-effective technology. Nonetheless the price of the Save80 is for a lot of people too high, which means that they can't afford it and will have no access to clean energy services.	0
Human and institutional capacity		MDG 2: Universal education	Although Stakeholders explained that the human capacity of the end user individually will improve through the implementation of the PoA, the institutional capacity improvement will be low. Only if the PoA covers the whole country the indicator could be scored +, but up till now it is not known how fast the PoA will cover all regions.	0
Quantitative employment and income generation		MDG 2: Universal education	Parameters: Number of contracts with employees.	+

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			Explanation: Increased employment rates and income generation due to the assembly and maintenance of the stoves	
Balance of payments and investment		MDG 1: Poverty reduction MDG 8: Global Partnership	Stakeholders scored the balance of payments negative, but couldn't explain why. Contrary, stakeholders explained that the PoA opens up investment opportunities and collaborations with foreign partners, for example Germans. Hence the overall assessment was neutral.	0
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance		MDG 8: Global Partnership	Parameter: Number of stoves sold Explanation: Technological Transfer of clean energy systems. Moreover training programmes for the assembly of the stoves will help to achieve more self-reliance.	+

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Comments resulting from the stakeholders blind sustainable development matrix

The SD assessment was carried out by three groups (Environment, Social and Economic Development), see minutes under Section C3. Each group had a group leader who was briefed to explain the relevant section of the SD matrix to the participants without influencing the results. The disadvantage of the “neutrality” of the group leader in terms of not biasing the participants towards a “desired” result was that the outcome of the SD discussion does not fit 1:1 into the SD matrix format as given by the Gold Standard.

Furthermore it was difficult for the stakeholders to find adequate monitoring parameters, which are suitable for Gold Standard requirements. For example Stakeholders scored impact on soil conditions positive, but could not give an example how this could be monitored under the PoA.

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

The stakeholder consultations as well as the development of both stakeholder development matrixes show that in general the overall opinion of the stakeholder is quite similar to the one of the project developer. Nonetheless stakeholders scored more indicators positive, but were unable to find suitable parameters to prove the benefit of the project on the environment, social dimensions and the economical and technical development. The consolidated matrix takes both approaches into account and is using the according monitoring parameters. Therefore the indicators which have been scored positive by the stakeholder but did not include a proposal of an adequate monitoring strategy were scored 0 in the consolidated sustainable matrix.

On the other hand, two indicators were scored positive by the PPs, but neutral by the stakeholders. As for the first one, “Access to affordable and clean energy services”, the stakeholders mentioned that the PoA provides availability of affordable and clean energy for all people in Nigeria to an innovative and cost-effective technology, but that the price of the Save80 is for a lot of people too high, which means that they can’t afford it and will have no access to clean energy services. As however, the PoA will also allow other ICS to be distributed as long as they reach a thermal efficiency of at least 20%, cheaper ICS may also become available to end users under the PoA. For this reason, PPs decided to score the indicator positive in the consolidated matrix. On the second indicator, “Human and institutional capacity”, stakeholders argued that though the human capacity of the end user individually will improve through the implementation of the PoA, the institutional capacity improvement will be low. Only if the PoA covers the whole country the indicator could be scored +, but up till now it is not known how fast the PoA will cover all regions. Hence, stakeholders understood “institutional” capacity as being the capacity of institutions in Nigeria as a whole, i.e. the political system, and did not believe that the PoA would have any impact on it. However, as from the understanding of the PPs, the indicator is not related to a government change but to institutions involved in the PoA, PPs decided to score the indicator positive in the consolidated matrix.

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D. 3. Consolidated sustainable development matrix

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
Gold Standard indicators of sustainable development	If relevant, copy mitigation measure from 'Do No Harm' assessment, and include mitigation measure used to neutralise a score of '-'	Check www.undp.org/mdg and www.mdgmonitor.org Describe how your indicator is related to local MDG goals	Defined by project developer	<u>Negative impact:</u> score '-' in case negative impact is not fully mitigated, score '0' in case impact is planned to be fully mitigated <u>No change in impact:</u> score '0' <u>Positive impact:</u> score '+'
Air quality		MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases	Parameter: Number of ICS disseminated/ in use. Explanation: ICS disseminated under the PoA will lead to a Reduction of Indoor Air Pollution.	+
Water quality and quantity		MDG 7: Environmental sustainability	-	0
Soil condition		MDG 7: Environmental sustainability	-	0

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Other pollutants		MDG 7: Environmental sustainability	-	0
Biodiversity		MDG 7: Environmental sustainability	-	0
Quality of employment		MDG 1: Poverty reduction	Parameter: Time needed for assembly of ICS (before training and after training). Explanation: This parameter was proposed by the stakeholders and found to be a suitable parameter by the PPs to measure changes after assemblers received training	+
Livelihood of the poor		MDG 1: Poverty reduction	-	0
Access to affordable and clean energy services		MDG 1: Poverty reduction MDG 7: Environmental sustainability	Parameter: Change in traditional fuel consumption. Explanation: Affordable efficient and clean cooking stoves are made available which will save wood fuel. The amount of wood fuel saved can be quantified.	+
Human and institutional capacity		MDG 2: Universal education	Parameter: Number of cooking	+

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			demonstrations carried out. Explanation: Demonstrations on the use of ICS have training character and raise awareness about environmental and health problems due to fuel wood use. Women are especially targeted by the cooking demonstrations	
Quantitative employment and income generation		MDG 2: Universal education	Parameter: Number of jobs created. Explanation: PoA will provide job opportunities in various areas such as distribution, monitoring and after sales service.	+
Balance of payments and investment		MDG 1: Poverty reduction MDG 8: Global Partnership	-	0
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance		MDG 8: Global Partnership	Parameter: Types, Number and nature (imported, assembled locally, produced locally) of ICS disseminated / in use	+

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SECTION E. DISCUSSION ON SUSTAINABILITY MONITORING PLAN

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

As mentioned above, for some indicators that stakeholders had scored positive, they could not find suitable parameters to monitor them- especially with regard to the environmental indicators. For others, participants found suitable parameters, e.g. for quality of employment stakeholders suggested to measure the time needed for an unskilled and a trained person to assemble e.g. a SAVE80 stove. Consequently, this parameter was incorporated in the consolidated SD matrix.

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

The following steps are envisaged to give stakeholders the opportunity to comment during the process of validating the PoA under the CDM and the Gold Standard:

The PoA DD, the generic CPA-DD and the real case CPA-DD will be made available to stakeholders. Stakeholders are informed that they can comment on the UNFCCC website during GSP. In addition, PoA documents and the GS passport documents will be made available in DARE's office in Kaduna after the UN public comment process ends and for at least two months, and the GS passport will be made available in DARE's office once it has been finalised, again for at least two months.

All documents will also be published or linked from the atmosfair website, also providing contact details for submitting comments.

During the SFR, a revised Non-technical summary will be made available to stakeholders. The Non-technical summary will be simpler than the one provided for the LSC, and may contain the following text:

The Improved Cooking Stoves for Nigeria Programme of Activities is a joint initiative by the German NGOs atmosfair gGmbH and Lernen-Helfen-Leben e.V. (LHL) and Nigerian Developmental Association for Renewable Energies (DARE), to promote dissemination of improved cooking stoves to households in the Federal Republic of Nigeria. The efficient stoves disseminated save up to 80% of fuel wood. Fuel Wood Consumption is one of the main drivers of land use change and deforestation in Nigeria. Traditional cooking stoves do not use energy efficiently and require large quantities of non-renewable fuel wood, hence leading to greenhouse gas emissions.

The programme contributes to sustainable development by

- bringing wood consumption down so as to allow natural recovery of forests and/or reforestation to take place,
 - diminish Indoor Air Pollution from wood smoke and avoid its harmful health consequences,
 - diminish the fuel wood bill for households,
 - preserve wood resources so as to avoid inter-communal and/or inter-religious conflict over resources.
- Efficient stoves will be sold to families at a subsidized price, making the stoves affordable even to low income households. In return, families agree to participate in monitoring of stove usage.

The goal of the PoA is to disseminate up to 130'000 stoves in its first phase, with expected emission reductions of around 1 mio t of CO₂ until 2017.

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ANNEX 1. ORIGINAL PARTICIPANTS LIST

DEVELOPMENTAL ASSOCIATION FOR RENEWABLE ENERGIES

STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION FOR ^{TOA} ~~SAVVO~~ STOVE CDM PROJECT

HELD AT DARE OFFICE NO 9 AHMED TALIB AVENUE, BEHIND CRITTAL HOPE
(DEMOCRAT COMPLEX) KAKURI, KADUNA SOUTH

THURSDAY 30TH SEPTEMBER 2010 10:00AM

THURSDAY 30TH SEPTEMBER 2010 10:00AM

S/N	NAME OF PARTICIPANT	ORGANISATION AND ADDRESS	SIGN
1	NSANDAH F. PREVIOUS	Youth Dev. Initiative Abuja	
2	HARUNA MICHAEL	CAN SECRETARIAT KAD	
3	PST JISHAJ KADUNA PYENG	Interfaith Mediation Centre KD	
4	ALHASAN FEMI	National Youth Movement for positive change	
5	RUTH N. GLORY NKANANG	Women of Vision Association	
6	ABU SANI ALIYU	Representing JIN sec. Kaduna State	
7	MURIEL JAKIE	Alliance for Kaduna	
8	Dr. TUBAN NUMER	Awanya Road GbA Kaduna	
9	GAMBO ADEYO	Gidan Bawo Mumi Kd, P.D	
10	SIBIRU LAWAL	Gidan Bawo Mumi Kd, P.D	
11	JAKUBA EMMANUEL	Ug/ Kambai Ikara Kaduna St	
12	PASTOR MAYAN	Ug/ Kambai Ikara Kd	
13	HAJIA AISHA ABBA	Ministry of Agric - Kaduna	
14	HASSANA ABULGALAY	10 34 Reg. ster Kaduna	
15	HAJARA A. AHMED	P. C. K. Kaduna	
16	IBRAHIM MUHAMMAD	Min of Environment, Beach/ Journalist (representative)	
17	YUNUSU YUNUS	U/ Serki Kaduna	
18	TAJUMA ABULAZIZ	Kaduna road Makumbi Kaduna	
19	SUNDAY C. NWACHUKWU	TASU KADUNA	
20	GAJORA AITA	DARE Kaduna	
21	SOLOMONI MAJALI	K. I. MAHA	
22	KUTUBU KUTUBU	U/ D. ST. GADUNDA Kaduna	
23	ABU ABU MUHAMMAD SALIHU	Green Shield of Nations	
24	JAMES OMOJA	SPRAD Suite 102 5th floor Turaki Alhaji KADUNA ROAD KADUNA	

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DEVELOPMENTAL ASSOCIATION FOR RENEWABLE ENERGIES
1ST STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION FOR ~~5 MW~~ 10 STOVE CDM PROJECT
HELD AT DARE OFFICE NO 9 AHMED TALIB AVENUE, BEHIND CRITTAL HOPE
(DEMOCRAT COMPLEX) KAKURI, KADUNA SOUTH
THURSDAY 30TH SEPTEMBER 2010 10:00AM
THURSDAY 30TH SEPTEMBER 2010 10:00AM

S/N	NAME OF PARTICIPANT	ORGANISATION AND ADDRESS	PHONE	EMAIL	SIGN
25	MAR-IAAT HARUNA	NIGERIA GREENS MOVEMENT			MAR-IAAT HARUNA
26	Sani S. Malumfachi	Voice of America			Sani S. Malumfachi
27	Ibrahim Akubu	D W Radio Germany			Ibrahim Akubu
28	Ngozi Mwakikizu	Green Women Association			Ngozi Mwakikizu
29	Monsieur Abu Hosea	a Cartographie Dept. Kaduna			Monsieur Abu Hosea
30	Alex Okeke	" "			Alex Okeke
31	Dr. A. J. Tanko	Dept. of Geog. Bayero Univ. Kano			Dr. A. J. Tanko
32	Abubakar Benjamin	Women's Right to Education Programme			Abubakar Benjamin
33	Lavaka Garba	Green Women orgg - Kaduna			Lavaka Garba
34	M. O. Obafemi	Kaduna Polytechnic CST			M. O. Obafemi
35	S. A. Ajayi	Food Tech Dept, Kadpoly			S. A. Ajayi
36	D. R. SHARMA	SAT DEVCOM LTD			D. R. SHARMA
37	Sushma Sharma	" "			Sushma Sharma
38	BATAGUN I. I.	Bakay Automotive Works			BATAGUN I. I.
39	Sam Abdullahi Booth	NARIC, Bawoza Zaria			Sam Abdullahi Booth
40	NITI DAVID	Integrating Global Link			NITI DAVID
41	GYET. DOGARA.	UN-PC Ltd, Kaduna			GYET. DOGARA.
42	Heiner Lenzian	TUV Nord Cert			Heiner Lenzian
43	Jun Wang	TUV NORD CERT			Jun Wang
44	Emmanuel Oyelekan	SKYE Bank Plc			Emmanuel Oyelekan
45	Awol	" "			Awol
46	A. M. Gern	Forest HQT Kaduna MENV			A. M. Gern
47	ASMAU AHAMU	Forest Dept Kaduna MENV			ASMAU AHAMU
48	Valle, Ulrich	TUV NORD CERT			Valle, Ulrich

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DEVELOPMENTAL ASSOCIATION FOR RENEWABLE ENERGIES
1ST STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION FOR SAVED STOVE CDM PROJECT
HELD AT DARE OFFICE NO 9 AHMED TALIB AVENUE, BEHIND CRITTAL HOPE
(DEMOCRAT COMPLEX) KAKURI, KADUNA SOUTH
THURSDAY 30TH SEPTEMBER 2010 10:00AM
THURSDAY 30TH SEPTEMBER 2010 10:00AM

S/N	NAME OF PARTICIPANT	ORGANISATION AND ADDRESS	PHONE	EMAIL	SIGN
49	Sgrah Yusuf-Awalis	New Environment Magazine Int. Jos			
50	Dr. O.O. Omosogunje	Department of Geography, Obafemi Awolowo Univ.			
51	Abdullahi Lawan	SENIATWELAKE, Jos			
52	S.I. LARO	HERITAGE PROPERTIES ABUJA			
53	Lawson Jire Abdullahi	ECHO Houshold Jos			
54	Sir Brodrick Michael	DARE World			
55	Mukaila Didi	D.A.R.E Jos			
56	JORG SALOMO	BIA NIGERIA			
57	Ladalu Juma Bawa	D.A.R.E Makafi			
58	Abdulkadir S	D.A.R.E Kaduna			
59	Yonana AKAI	D.A.R.E			
60	Margaret Raymond	D.A.R.E (Jos)			
61	JOE STEPHEN	D.A.R.E (Jos)			
62	Dr. M. Y. Gura	HART PH (Jos)			
63	Abdullahi Ibrahim				
64	Abdullahi Sani				
65	Olutunmbi Angela	D.A.R.E Kaduna			
66	Matha AMOS	DARE Kaduna			
67	Maryam Ischaya	D.A.R.E Kaduna			
68	OSAGE Apsakhe	D.A.R.E Kaduna			
69	Mudassir Sami	NURTW Kaduna			
70	Asayi Ayokunle	BIA Nigeria Lagos			
71	Sulaiman Mammam	DARE Kaduna			
72	Florian ZERZAWY	atmosfair BERLIN			



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ANNEX 2. ORIGINAL EVALUATION FORMS

What is your impression of the meeting?	Excellent
What do you like about the project?	Protect our environment to green us & retain shop w/ possible change
What do you not like about the project?	Even this in this project is good but here needs the big one (Save to Store)

What is your impression of the meeting?	Excellent
What do you like about the project?	Save the forestation and improve afforestation
What do you not like about the project?	It should be subsidized to have it in the rural areas

Alex Okeke Cartographic dept - Kaduna
08054424100

What is your impression of the meeting?	very meaningful and well understood.
What do you like about the project?	helping the rural areas and safeguarding the nation from danger
What do you not like about the project?	I like the project but I know it needs a lot of sacrifice



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What is your impression of the meeting?	well organised
What do you like about the project?	Very challenging
What do you not like about the project?	The programme should be like pupiv, presentation. To enhance continuity.

What is your impression of the meeting?	Good & thanks for that.
What do you like about the project?	It improves economic, social & standards of the environment.
What do you not like about the project?	None.

What is your impression of the meeting?	Positive
What do you like about the project?	Everything about them
What do you not like about the project?	Nothing



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What is your impression of the meeting?	Great, most wonderful
What do you like about the project?	Saving the environment and making other waste to work for us.
What do you not like about the project?	I don't know

Kurle Agg;
BIA Algeria

What is your impression of the meeting?	Expository
What do you like about the project?	environment It's a bold step towards a better
What do you not like about the project?	Lack/Absence of Govt imprt.

à 12 30-03-10

Monsieur Abu Hasee
à Cartographie Dept. 100-
07023192443

What is your impression of the meeting?	O.K.
What do you like about the project?	Very O.K.
What do you not like about the project?	The project is very good. It will enhance the masses, and especially myself.

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What is your impression of the meeting?	It is very interesting
What do you like about the project?	- I like the contribution met to increase the size of the stove and also to reduce the price.
What do you not like about the project?	- No

What is your impression of the meeting?	It is an information of creating awareness and education
What do you like about the project?	The reduction of the price of the stove and increasing the size.
What do you not like about the project?	The Government interrupting the project which will affect the project

What is your impression of the meeting?	There is a more awareness to the people and education
What do you like about the project?	To reduce the price to the affordable price to all the villagers
What do you not like about the project?	The Government, show no interest to the project



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What is your impression of the meeting?	It was good
What do you like about the project?	the meeting you do to rich to the group Groups discussion
What do you not like about the project?	✓

What is your impression of the meeting?	Good and Informing
What do you like about the project?	Educating and Capacity enhancement
What do you not like about the project?	The application and Technical development.

What is your impression of the meeting?	It is quite informative and educative.
What do you like about the project?	The solution to our climate change is realistic
What do you not like about the project?	Talking without implementation



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What is your impression of the meeting?	My impression is to learn more about new thing
What do you like about the project?	What I like about the project is the creation of jobs opp
What do you not like about the project?	

What is your impression of the meeting?	Good and Improving
What do you like about the project?	It is our saving grace - in terms of Energy for the nation
What do you not like about the project?	nothing. I like the project.

What is your impression of the meeting?	Excellent and interactive
What do you like about the project?	it reduce/discourage deforestation and global warming
What do you not like about the project?	None



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What is your impression of the meeting?	It is interesting and highly commendable
What do you like about the project?	The fact that it creates job opportunity and reduces emissions of gas to the atmosphere
What do you not like about the project?	Everything is fine

What is your impression of the meeting?	Nice
What do you like about the project?	Environmental friendly.
What do you not like about the project?	All ok. ✓

What is your impression of the meeting?	It is very educative and I have added more knowledge.
What do you like about the project?	I like the project, because it is an indication of improving the livelihood of the society.
What do you not like about the project?	The cost of the stove should be reduced, so that the poor can afford to buy.



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What is your impression of the meeting?	Quite interesting and educational
What do you like about the project?	Environment Conservation Mainly controlling use of firewood
What do you not like about the project?	The cost of 12 store should be reduced to enable wider spread of the technology

NSANDAM PREMOUS 0059051714

What is your impression of the meeting?	Good
What do you like about the project?	It help to preserve, our forest and the animals
What do you not like about the project?	Not thing.

What is your impression of the meeting?	It is very Clean educating and added more.
What do you like about the project?	It is Clean and the improved season
What do you not like about the project?	because it is very good and happy.



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What is your impression of the meeting?	It is Impressing and Encouraging
What do you like about the project?	It is really a means which will improve the aspect of life economically health wise and Socially
What do you not like about the project?	—

What is your impression of the meeting?	Quite impressive and interesting
What do you like about the project?	To incorporate Govt agency in the project since the people in the Govt are the policy makers
What do you not like about the project?	none.

What is your impression of the meeting?	Interactive and quite essential.
What do you like about the project?	The energy efficiency enlightenment and environmental consciousness
What do you not like about the project?	The monotonous nature of it. The interaction is not all encompassing (language-wise)

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What is your impression of the meeting?	It is an information of being awareness of education
What do you like about the project?	To reduce the price of the sawe (80)
What do you not like about the project?	As a poor man, the higher price of the sawe (80)

What is your impression of the meeting?	Excellent
What do you like about the project?	The Discussion and the interaction section
What do you not like about the project?	Nothing - from the beginning to the end the programme is excellent & thought provoking.

What is your impression of the meeting?	The coordination and focus is result oriented
What do you like about the project?	The project is so friendly to environment. As it grows the air will be cleaner.
What do you not like about the project?	also.



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What is your impression of the meeting?	Good.
What do you like about the project?	The improvement it will have on people's live & environment
What do you not like about the project?	nothing

What is your impression of the meeting?	Excellent.
What do you like about the project?	The positive impact it will bring to the environment
What do you not like about the project?	nil -

What is your impression of the meeting?	Quite interactive and educating.
What do you like about the project?	Well focussed and will assist in addressing fuelwood issues
What do you not like about the project?	The fact that government agencies are not part of it.

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What is your impression of the meeting?	It is nice and wonderful
What do you like about the project?	It would create more employment and reduction of technical illiteracy
What do you not like about the project?	Not everyone can afford the price even though it has been reduced/subsidised to the present selling price. It still needs more subsidy

What is your impression of the meeting?	The lectures, discussions
What do you like about the project?	how to save our environment cleaner
What do you not like about the project?	—

What is your impression of the meeting?	The meeting is very educative. I am happy about it.
What do you like about the project?	The project is economical, healthy, helping, clean environment, educative.
What do you not like about the project?	no

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What is your impression of the meeting?	It has been quiet knowledgeable (sm) I have really benefited from it
What do you like about the project?	The project should be supported by all and sundry.
What do you not like about the project?	no

Awad Sani

What is your impression of the meeting?	I was very in joy about the meeting I the start I am how the project environment
What do you like about the project?	I want more increase the project especially in the village.
What do you not like about the project?	I don't know ^{even know} No

What is your impression of the meeting?	I am satisfied with every aspect of the meeting.
What do you like about the project?	I wish that the project should expand and cover more areas.
What do you not like about the project?	I like everything about the project

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