

THE GOLD STANDARD MICRO-SCALE SCHEME PROJECT DESIGN DOCUMENT FORM - Version 2.2

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SECTION A. General description of micro-scale project activity

A.1 Title of the micro-scale project activity:

Title: Fuel Efficient Stoves for North Darfur Women (GS2896)

Version	Date	Event
1	09/03/2014	Initial Version
2	15/04/2015	Version provided for validation
2	01/06/2015	Amended according to GS correctional actions (round I)
3	18/11/2016	Amended according to GS correctional actions (round II)

A.2. Project participants:

This project is a joint partnership between Women Development Association Network (WDAN) and Haggard Holding Company (HHC). Improved cook stoves (Figure 2) are subsidized by HHC who provides capital, procures and delivers stoves to project sites. WDAN's role is implementation, distribution planning and monitoring of project activities in targeted areas.

A.3 Description of the micro-scale project activity:

One of the main objective of the Fuel Efficient Stoves for North Darfur Women project is to reduce net anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) by decreasing the use of non-renewable biomass as a cooking fuel. This is achieved by providing improved cookstoves (Figure 2) with increased heat transfer efficiency to displace less efficient traditional cookstoves used in the business-as-usual scenario. Approximately 4,974 stoves¹ will be delivered to beneficiary households over the project period. The project is expected to displace non-renewable biomass, resulting in anticipated CO₂e reductions of 41,682 tonnes² over the 7 years crediting period.

Project timeline is as follow:

2013, May	Haggard and WDAN enter into official partnership through signing of MoU.
2013, December	The LSC was held ³ .
2013, April	The final contract was signed, defining upfront funding by Haggard for Ezystove distribution ⁴ .
2014, April	Stove distribution process started
2014, August	The LSC feedback round started ⁵

A.3.1. Location of the micro-scale project activity:

The project covers two localities (El Kuma and El Fasher) in North Darfur State, Sudan. Ten (10) villages (listed in section A.3.1.4.) were selected based on factors such as increasing levels of stress

¹ See document "VL001 - List of Beneficiaries.xlsx"

² See document "VL002 - ER Calculation.xls"

³ See document "VL010 - LSC Report.doc"

⁴ See document: "VL008 - Contract for Joint Implementation HHC-WDAN.pdf"

⁵ See document "VL009 - LSC Feedback Round Report.pdf"

in women sourcing biomass fuel due to volatile fuel availability and pricing, and environmental degradation due to unmanaged biomass sourcing.

A.3.1.1. Host Country:

Republic of the Sudan

A.3.1.2. Region/State/Province etc.:

North Darfur State

A.3.1.3. City/Town/Community etc:

The project office is located in El Fasher, capital of North Darfur State, with cook stove users located in 10 villages within the El Fasher and El Kuma localities (listed below in section A.3.1.4.).

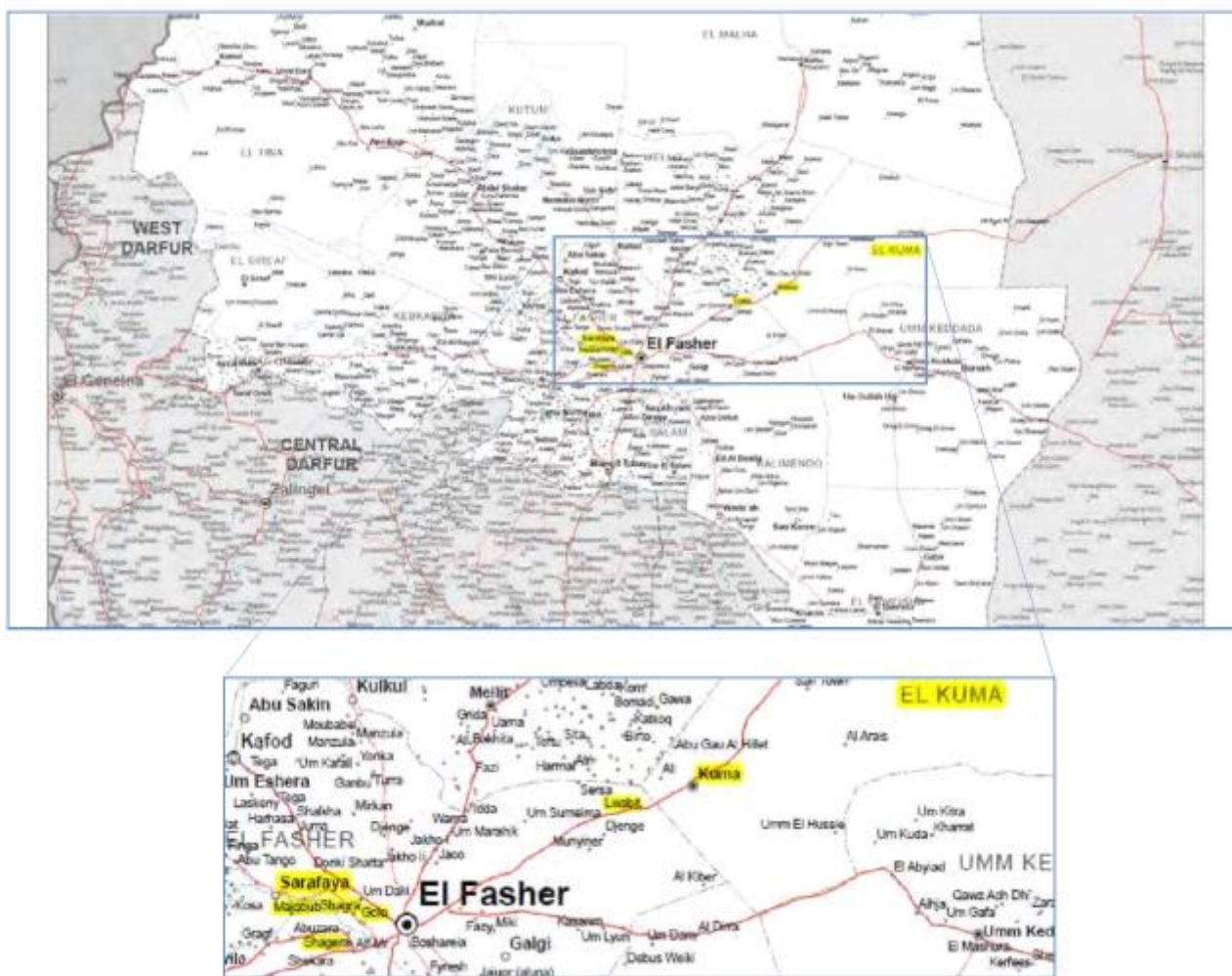
A.3.1.4. Details of physical location, including information allowing the unique identification of this micro-scale project activity:

The project is located in El Fasher and El Kuma localities in the southern portion of Shamal (Northern) Darfur province, approximately 800 km west-southwest of Khartoum and 550 km west-northwest of An Nahud. The villages with participating households are listed in Table 1 and several locations are shown in Figure 1.

Table 1: User Locations

Locality	Village
El Kuma	Al Kuma
	Hazar Sari
El Fasher	Lawabed
	Al Fasher
	Shagra C
	Shagra A
	Golo C
	Azagarfa
	Mafdoob A
	Sarfaia

Figure 1: Map of User Locations



A.3.2. Description including technology and/or measure of the micro-scale project activity:

This project aims to reduce fuel consumption through the replacement of traditional, less efficient and typically three stove fires with EzyStoves of greater fuel efficiency.

Figure 2: EzyStove Image

EzyStove Model

The EzyStove is an easy to assemble wood fuel stove consisting of a replaceable fire chamber and outer pot support structure. The stove facilitates a 27.8%⁶ (see Annex 8: Kitchen Performance Test Results⁷) saving in wood fuel, determined in the the Water Boiling Test (WBT), thereby reducing user exposure to harmful smoke emissions.



EzyStove Specifications

Table 2 below details the physical characteristics of an EzyStove.

⁶ WBT result provided in document "VL006 - WBT EzyStove - Approvecho Oct. 2012.pdf". WBT can also be found within the cpa design document here: https://cdm.unfccc.int/ProgrammeOfActivities/cpa_db/4RHNOY7V9KUEDS0WZP1T3IQX5A6GLB/view

⁷ Analysis provided in document: "VL003 - KPT report - Jun. 2014.pdf", "VL004 - KPT Result Analysis - Jun. 2014.xls" and "VL005 - KPT Raw Data - Jun. 2014.zip".

Table 2: Technical specifications of EzyStoves

Stove Size	13" Ø X 12" High
	33 cm Ø X 30.5 cm high
Stove Weight	6.2 lbs.
	2.8 kgs
5 Pack Box size	13.5" X 13.5" X15.5"
	36 cm X 36 cm X 37 cm
5 Pack Box Weight	33 lbs/ 15 kgs

Project Implementation Modality

EzyStoves are distributed to users at a subsidized price rate of 50% of net stove cost. Thus 50% of stove as well as management and logistic costs are expected to be covered by HHC through the sell of carbon offsets. At the time of receiving the stoves each user transfers carbon credit ownership rights to HHC/WDAN.

Project Implementation Stage

Around 4,974 units of EzyStove have been procured and delivered at project site ready to deploy between April and December 2014⁸. For the implementation of project activity, project boundary and users have been identified. Project location is described above.

A.3.3 Estimated amount of emission reductions over the chosen crediting period:

To determine the emission reductions (ER) for this project, the ER Calculation Tool Cook stove methodology was utilised⁹. The net annual emissions reduction was calculated to be 5,953 tCO₂e/year.

Table below represents the emission reduction summary.

Table 3: Annual Emission Reductions

Year	Emission reduction (tCO ₂ e/year)
2014	6,073
2015	6,033
2016	5,995
2017	5,955
2018	5,915
2019	5,873
2020	5,831
Total (tCO₂e)	41,674
Average annual emission reduction (tCO₂e)	5,953

⁸ See document "VL001 - Sales Record.xls"

⁹ See document "VL002 - ER Calculation 2016112018.xls"

A.3.4. Public funding of the micro-scale project activity:

This Project is funded jointly by Haggag Holding Company and WDAN together with the stove user community. No Official Development Assistance (ODA) has been involved in this project activity. See Annex 2: Information regarding Public Funding for further details.

SECTION B. Application of an existing baseline and monitoring methodology or of a new methodology submitted as part of this project activity

B.1. Title and reference of the existing or new baseline and monitoring methodology applied to the micro-scale project activity:

The project activity adopts the approved baseline Gold Standard VER Methodology "The Gold Standard simplified methodology for efficient cook stoves" released in February 2013.

B.2 Justification of the choice of the methodology and applicability:

This methodology is applicable to the project as it quantifies and displaces greenhouse gas emissions from non-renewable biomass in the project area.

As per the methodology, the applicability is confirmed as the project activity consists of the installation of stoves of improved efficiency and promotes practices at household level within the targeted project area. The present project activity involves the introduction of 4,974 of these stoves over a seven (7) year period to households in areas specified in Table 1.

The project activity is implemented by WDAN and HHC. The individual households will not act as project participants.

The project activity adheres with the conditions specified in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Methodology Justification

GSF Conditions	Eligibility (Yes/No)	Justification
1.i. The baseline fuel is only firewood	Yes	In rural areas in Darfur, households rely on firewood as the primary means of energy needs. In urban settings charcoal is preferred over firewood.
1.ii. The baseline stove is a traditional three stone fire or a conventional device without a grate or chimney i.e. with no improved combustion air supply or flue gas ventilation	Yes	The baseline stove is a traditional 3 stone fire or conventional device without grate or chimney.
1.iii. The project stove is a single pot or multiport portable or an in situ cook stove with a specified efficiency of at least 20%	Yes	The project stove has a tested efficiency of 27.8% determined in the WBT.

2. The project boundary can be clearly identified, and the cook stoves counted in the proposed project activity are not included in any other voluntary market or CDM project activity (i.e. no double counting takes place). The project proponent must have a mechanism in place together with appropriate mitigation measures to prevent double counting.	Yes	The project boundary is clearly identified (see Figure 1), and the cook stoves counted in the proposed project activity are not included in any other voluntary market or CDM project activity (i.e. no double counting takes place). The project proponent will regularly monitor the project boundary and will update Gold Standard Foundation (GSF) if any other fuel efficient stove activity occurs within the project boundary in future. Rigorous registration and monitoring processes for stove users are in place to prevent double counting.
3. The project proponent must clearly communicate if the entity is claiming the ownership rights to sell the emission reductions resulting from the project activity. This must be communicated to the cook stoves producers, retailers and end users by contract or clear written assertions in the transaction paperwork.	Yes	The project is jointly implemented by WDAN and HHC, where HHC is providing financial support through subsidizing 50% of capital stove costs and WDAN is implementing the project on the ground. During the distribution of stoves, users sign an agreement with project participants to surrender their emission rights in favor of project participants. A copy of the signed agreement is kept in record (Annex 6: Sample Beneficiary Waivers) and will be made available to any relevant representative of GSF or individuals working on behalf of GSF. Stove users are members of WDAN, which has evolved as a community based organization. Revenue generated from carbon credits is distributed among project participants and WDAN for the expansion and betterment of the community, including stove users. Project stoves are directly procured from the manufacturer and no retailer is involved. Written consent has been received from the stove manufacturer.
4. The use of the baseline cookstove, as a backup or auxiliary technology, in parallel with the improved cookstove introduced by the project activity is permitted as long as a mechanism is put into place to encourage the removal of the old cookstove (e.g. a discounted price for the improved cookstove) and there is a definitive discontinuity of its use. The project documentation must provide a clear description of the approach chosen and the monitoring plan must provide a good understanding of the extent to which the baseline technology is still in use after the	Yes	A financial mechanism is in place to deter users from using traditional cook stoves as project stoves significantly reduce firewood consumption through increased efficiency resulting in less firewood purchases required. Additionally, series of awareness-raising activities are conducted to discourage the use of traditional stoves. The PP conducts regular meetings in targeted areas with the potential users to reinforce project objectives, the importance and usefulness of improved cook stoves and disadvantages of baseline stoves (three stone fire) including their affect on the local environment and natural resources.

introduction of the improved technology (whether the existing baseline cookstove is not surrendered at the time of the introduction of the improved technology, or whether a new baseline cookstove is acquired and put to use by targeted end users during the project crediting period). The success of the mechanism put into place must therefore be monitored, and the approach must be adjusted if proven unsuccessful. If the baseline cookstove remains in use in parallel with the project cookstove, corresponding emissions must be accounted for as part of the project emissions, using the guidance given in Section III.		The project participants are made aware and demonstrating the economic benefits of project stoves to the beneficiaries. Usage surveys will be used to determine the usage rates of Baseline Stoves and Project Stoves.
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The project qualifies for the methodology and addresses the emission reduction requirements through the replacement of traditional three stone stoves with improved cook stoves.

B.3. Description of the project boundary:

As per the methodology, the project boundary is defined as the physical, geographical site of the baseline, project cook stoves, and fuel collection area.

As the project activity involves the adoption of improved cook stoves, the proposed project baseline and project activity is defined as the participating households within North Darfur State, Sudan, more specifically within the locations specified in Table 1.

The project activity does not involve fuel switching, i.e. woody biomass is the fuel consumed in both baseline and project activities.

Due to the participating households being located in rural areas, it is a matter of practice that firewood is collected from nearby areas for household cooking needs. As such, these areas from which woody biomass is procured are included as part of project boundary.

B.4. Description of the baseline and its development as per the chosen methodology:

The baseline scenario is the consumption of non-renewable firewood in traditional cookstoves (Figure 3) to meet thermal energy requirements for household cooking.

Figure 3: Baseline Traditional Stove



Baseline Scenario

In the Baseline Scenario, CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O emissions from the use of traditional three stone stoves are determined. The baseline is considered by-default fixed until the end of the improved cookstoves' useful lifetimes or the registered crediting period, whichever occurs earlier.

The following information has been gathered to determine the Baseline Scenario.

- Usage rate of baseline cookstoves from Baseline Surveys¹¹ (BS) of target households
- Annual baseline tonnes of firewood consumed per household from Baseline Surveys (BS) of target households
- Non-renewable fraction of biomass (fNRB)

Non Renewable biomass fraction (fNRB)

The default Sudan fNRB (85%) established by UNFCCC¹² has been applied for the analysis and will be updated accordingly if there is any variance reported.

Baseline Survey

The Baseline Survey (BS) provides critical information on target population characteristics, baseline technology use, fuel consumption, leakage, and sustainable development indicators. The following describes the approach and findings of this survey.

Baseline Survey Representativeness and Sample Size

The BS followed the sampling guidance of the GS methodology and is representative of end users targeted in the program activity. The survey was carried out using representative and random sampling. The target population were all biomass users. Accordingly, a total of 200 households were sampled across the 9 villages. The survey was carried out by Women Development Association Network (WDAN) and technical support from Practical Action. WDAN and Practical action have previously implemented carbon finance projects and as such hold experience in the collection of baseline data.

Household Demography/ Anthropometric Information

Gender

Culturally, women are responsible for household cooking thus were considered the most relevant source for receiving accurate and credible information relating to household cooking and practices.

¹¹ See document "VL007 - Baseline Survey Report - Jun. 2014.doc"

¹² See UNFCCC webpage: <https://cdm.unfccc.int/DNA/fNRB/index.html>

Family size

The average family size of interviewed household groups was found to be 8.96. The age distribution of household members can be seen in Table 5.

Table 5: Average Age Distribution of Baseline Survey Households

	Children 0-14 Years	Women over 14 Years	Men 15- 59 Years	Men over 59 Years	Total Average
Average	3.58	2.28	1.92	1.18	8.96
%	40%	25%	21%	13%	

Employment Types

92% of interviewed households reported agriculture/farming as the primary source of income at household level. The remaining 8% reported other sources of income including labor, government employment, and self-employment.

Cooking Practices

Cooking Locations

85% of interviewed households (171) mentioned indoor cooking followed by 14% which took part in both indoor and outdoor cooking practises. Only one household interviewed mentioned solely outdoor cooking. The majority of indoor kitchens in Darfur are separated from the main house in a confined area with little or no ventilation.

Stove Types

Of the 200 households interviewed, 117 households were found to use traditional three stone fire cookstoves, while 79 households mentioned they had recently received metal cookstoves (EzyStove). Four households used mud stoves. The 79 metal stove households stated to have used traditional three stone fire stoves prior to using their metal stoves.

Cooking Frequency

62% of the respondents reported cooking frequency of three meals a day followed by one meal a day (22%) and two meals a day (16%).

Fuel type

Wood is widely used for cooking at household level for both traditional three stone fire/mud stove as well as newly installed Ezy stove. As a matter of practice, in urban areas charcoal is used and in rural areas wood is preferred by households for cooking purposes.

Table 6: Fuel Type by Respondents

Respondents	Stove type	Fuel type
121	Three stone/Mud Stove	Wood
79	Ezy Stove	Wood

Source of fuel

63% of interviewed households gather firewood for household cooking. In some cases respondents reported to travel up to 15 km to gather firewood. In Darfur, where natural resources are particularly sparse, the time spent and distance travelled by the household for firewood gathering is increasing. The remaining 37% of households were found to purchase firewood. Due to increases in firewood prices, the purchase of fuel wood is increasingly having negative impacts on households' finances.

Kitchen Performance Test

The Kitchen Performance Test (KPT) was carried in June 2014. The results can be seen in Annex 8: Kitchen Performance Test Results.

Determination of quantity of biomass saved (Py) was determined using the below information gathered during the the Baseline Scenario setting process.

Table 7: Biomass Savings Variables

Variable	Value
Annual quantity of firewood per household (Bb,y)	1.129 (t/HH) (KPT)
Project Cookstove Efficiency (η_p)	27.8% (WBT)
Fraction of Non-renewable Biomass (fNRB)	85% ¹⁴
Baseline Cookstove Efficiency (η_b)	10% (default value)
Discount Factor – Annual Loss (DF _n)	1% (default value)
Adjustment Factor	0.94 (default value)

Water Boiling Test

A water boiling test was completed by Aprovecho Research Center to determine the thermal efficiency of the project cookstoves, which came to 27.8%. Additionally, Ezy Stoves have been used in CDM projects¹⁵ where the same efficiency value was used as the thermal efficiency figure.

B.5. Description of how the anthropogenic emissions of GHG by sources are reduced below those that would have occurred in the absence of the registered micro-scale project activity:

Additionality

Anthropogenic emissions of GHG by sources are reduced below those that would have occurred in the absence of the registered VER project activity as a result of increased cooking energy efficiency. The average efficiency of greenhouse gas emissions per GJ of useful thermal energy delivered by the improved biomass cook stoves and fuel combination are lower than emissions per GJ of useful thermal energy delivered by traditional biomass cook-stoves. Therefore, for any given quantity of useful thermal energy delivered, GHG emissions by sources are lower with the registered VER project activity than in the absence of the registered VER project activity.

¹⁴ <https://cdm.unfccc.int/DNA/fNRB/index.html>

¹⁵ https://cdm.unfccc.int/ProgrammeOfActivities/cpa_db/4RHNOY7V9KUEDS0WZP1T3IQX5A6GLB/view

The following steps describe how the anthropogenic emissions of GHG by sources are reduced below those that would have occurred in the absence of the registered GS VER project activity (assessment and demonstration of additionality):

Step 1: Identification of alternatives to the project activity consistent with current laws and regulations

This step defines realistic and credible alternatives to the project activity(s) that can be (part of) the baseline scenario through the following sub-steps:

Sub-step 1a: Define alternatives to the project activity

In the absence of the project, the feasible, actual and measurable alternative baseline scenarios would be:

Scenario 1

The switch from non-renewable biomass to efficient fossil fuels for thermal energy for the user, without the activity being registered as a GS VER project activity.

As shown in the baseline survey, the main barrier preventing the switch from non-renewable biomass to efficient fossil fuels for thermal energy is affordability. LPG has been commercially available in the project area for several years, but adoption rates have been limited, with collected and commercially purchased biomass fuels continuing to provide thermal energy for the overwhelming majority of households. According to the Nile Petroleum Company (NPC), the LPG penetration rate in El Fashir was 10.5%. LPG is mainly produced in Khartoum. Due to geographical remoteness, road conditions and distance from Khartoum the market of LPG in North Darfur is difficult and costly. The high capital costs, lack of affordable credit mechanisms, and perceived safety risks associated with the use of LPG have served as financial and cultural barriers to the adoption of the fuel in El Fashir town and the internally displaced person (IDP) camps. NPC's LPG refilling stations are located away from the main residential areas, and are accessible only to households that can afford motorised transportation. The main users of LPG fuel and appliances for cooking purposes are higher-income households, including humanitarian assistance agency staff and government employees who can afford the switching costs. As such the use of natural gas in El Fasher is still limited to a small number of wealthier town residents¹⁶.

As accessible biomass supplies are exhausted around El Fashir, households switch to biomass sourced from farther and farther away. Researchers have noted a very low price elasticity of demand for biomass fuels in Sudan, especially for charcoal. An increase in price will result in a relatively modest fall in demand, which provides a strong incentive for commercial suppliers to source the fuel from any accessible source¹⁷. Writing about the charcoal industry in Sudan, the United Nations Environment Program notes that "[current] extraction rates are completely unsustainable, and as a result, the industry moves its operations gradually southwards each year"¹⁸. This phenomenon has been observed in other parts of Africa, despite the physical availability of more efficient fossil fuels and fossil fuel-powered cooking appliances.

¹⁶ "SAFE North Darfur appraisal report – World Food Programme":

http://www.fuelnetwork.org/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=288 – p.19

¹⁷ Zein-Elabdin, Eiman O., "Improved Stoves in Sub-Saharan Africa: the case of Sudan," Energy Economics, Vol. 19, Issue 4, October 1997 - p 465-475.

¹⁸ "Sudan Post-Conflict Environmental Assessment" - p.213 (Document provided to DOE under reference SO42)

Scenario 1 Outcome

As a result of these barriers, this scenario is not considered as a likely baseline scenario.

Scenario 2

The switch from non-renewable biomass to renewable biomass for thermal energy purposes.

The majority of the country's forested areas are on public lands, which could conceivably enable the Government of Sudan and non-governmental assistance organisations to establish woodlots to provide renewable wood fuel supplies. However, the Government of Sudan states that total forest product removals, at 15 million cubic metres per year, continues to exceed allowable limits by 5 million cubic metres¹⁹. The United Nations Environment Program states, "Given the finite resources available to both GONU and GOSS, the first priorities in tackling deforestation should not be to launch large-scale investments in tree-planting or similar ventures. Despite obvious good intentions, there are many examples of destroyed communal forests and shelter belts in the northern states, where deforestation rates have only increased over time. Tree-planting on anything but a gigantic and economically non-feasible scale is unlikely to reverse this trend²⁰". Moreover, forestry plantations on the scale required to produce a sustainable biomass fuel yield would compete with agricultural activities required to produce food crops. As a result, a switch to renewable biomass is unlikely to occur during the project activity period.

Scenario 2 Outcome

As a result of these barriers, this scenario is not considered as a likely baseline scenario.

Scenario 3

Continued use of non-renewable biomass for thermal energy for the user.

As determined in the BS, 63% of interviewed households gather firewood with the remainder purchasing firewood. With increasing shortages of locally sourced biomass able to be gathered, the default response by most households in El Fashir has been to source biomass from commercial suppliers who deliver the fuel by truck over great distances. As noted above, the price elasticity of demand for biomass fuels is very high due to switching costs, cultural preferences, and other factors. The Government of Sudan states that total forest product removals, at 15 million cubic metres per year, exceeds allowable limits by 5 million cubic metres, and that 87%²¹ of total removals are to meet thermal energy needs.

Scenario 3 Outcome

As a result this scenario is considered as being a very likely baseline scenario.

¹⁹ "Sudan National Action Programme, A framework for Combating Desertification In Sudan In The Context of the United Nations Conventions To Combat Desertification" <http://www.unccd.int/ActionProgrammes/sudan-eng2006.pdf> - p.11

²⁰ "Sudan Post-Conflict Environmental Assessment" - p.212 (Document provided to DOE under reference SO42)

²¹ "Sudan National Action Programme, A framework for Combating Desertification In Sudan In The Context of the United Nations Conventions To Combat Desertification" <http://www.unccd.int/ActionProgrammes/sudan-eng2006.pdf> - p.11

Outcome of Step 1a

In the absence of financing and technical assistance to facilitate adoption of more efficient fuels and appliances, continued use of non-renewable biomass to meet thermal energy cooking needs (scenario 3) remains the most likely baseline scenario throughout the project period.

Sub-step 1b: Mandatory laws and regulations

The credible project alternative (Scenario 3) is in compliance with local and national laws and regulations of the host country. The proposed project activity is not required by local and national laws and regulations.

Outcome of Step 1b

Although Scenario 1 and 2 are in compliance with the relevant mandatory legislation and regulations, Scenario 3 is the most realistic and credible alternative scenario to the project activity that is in compliance with mandatory legislation and regulations taking into account the enforcement in the region or country and EB decisions on national and/or sectoral policies and regulations.

Step 2: Investment Analysis

The Barrier Analysis decision path below has been chosen.

Step 3: Barrier Analysis

This step requires demonstration that the project activity faces barriers that:

- (a) Prevent the implementation of this type of proposed project activity; and
- (b) Do not prevent the implementation of at least one of the alternatives.

The methodology also draws upon the UNFCCC "Guidelines for objective demonstration and assessment of barriers".

Sub-step 3a. Identify barriers that would prevent the implementation of the proposed GS VER project activity:

Investment Barrier

The proposed project activity is not designed to create a revenue stream separate from the generation of greenhouse gas emission reduction credits. There is therefore no conventional commercial return anticipated from investment in this project. Due to the high violence and instability levels in the region, no accessible and affordable source of private capital is currently available in El Fashir to allow individual end-users to finance the capital cost of improved cooking appliances.

The project area in North Darfur is considered as highly-risky by international capital markets: in 2007, "the situation is transforming from a highly destructive armed conflict between rebels and the government into a violent scramble for power and resources²²". "Since January 2007 Darfur has also been the site of intense inter-tribal fighting amongst members of various Arab groups, many of whom belong to Sudan's security forces²³". In 2011, "Violence has exploded throughout Darfur: in the displaced

²² <http://www.hrw.org/node/10678/section/3>

²³ <http://www.hrw.org/node/10678/section/5>

persons camps and in the towns²⁴” making the situation even more instable for foreign but also national companies where “security continues to deteriorate, attacks against civilians occur even in the immediate vicinity of the main UNAMID base in el-Fasher²⁵”.

Furthermore, international trade restrictions severely hamper the ability of the private sector to invest directly in Sudanese companies or banks. Still in 2011, “traders have limited purchasing power and lack of access to credit²⁶”. According to the World Bank Doing Business, the strength of legal right for getting credit as well as the protection of investors have been very weak in Sudan at since least 2004²⁷ and the inflation rate were high between 2004 and 2008: from 8% to 14%²⁸.

In 2007, “a very visible consequence of the increasing pace of displacement is the increasing population of IDP camps — many of which can no longer absorb new arrivals. Nearly all camps in and around El Fasher (North Darfur) and Nyala (South Darfur) are now at full capacity²⁹”. The displacement of people affect their source of income and they leave everything behind them, making potential loan repayment highly risky.

The funds provided by international aid is emergency and relieving aid^{30,31} and some “humanitarian staff have [even] been evacuated to El Fasher town”.

These conditions contribute to a severe restriction on the availability of affordable credit. The relatively high up-front cost of the improved cookstoves and lack of financing opportunities constitute a significant investment barrier that prevents end-users from switching from traditional cookstoves to improved cookstoves.

The improved cookstoves are mainly produced in Khartoum. Due to geographical remoteness, road conditions and distance from Khartoum, the market of improved cookstoves in North Darfur is difficult and costly. The high capital costs, lack of affordable credit mechanisms, and distance serve as financial barriers to the adoption of improved cookstoves in the project area.

There is also a lack of capital to cover the project’s development and ongoing management expenses. The technical assistance component of the project activity in particular is essential to end-users participation and efficient operation of the financing mechanism. Without proper management the end-users financing facility will be unable to operate properly owing to slow repayments and impaired future lending ability. These technical assistance costs are unable to be recouped through end-user charges. As a result the Project Manager would be prevented from carrying out the proposed project activity without its being registered as a GS VER project activity.

The benefits and incentives expected due to approval and registration of the project activity as a GS VER activity would help to overcome the identified barriers, would increase the likelihood of the project activity taking place and improve the sustainability of the project activity. For instance the revenues through GS VER funding are intended to capitalise the end-user lending facility, and would cover the

²⁴ <http://www.southsudannewsagency.com/opinion/analyses/darfur-un-failure-and-mendacity-culminate-in-an-avalanche-of-violence>

²⁵ <http://www.southsudannewsagency.com/opinion/analyses/darfur-un-failure-and-mendacity-culminate-in-an-avalanche-of-violence>

²⁶ UNEP Trade and Market Bulletin:

http://www.unep.org/dnc/Portals/155/countries/sudan/pdf/livelihood/Trade_and_Market_Bulletin_Nth_Darfur_Jul2011.pdf

²⁷ <http://www.doingbusiness.org/Custom-Query/sudan>

²⁸ http://www.indexmundi.com/sudan/inflation_rate_%28consumer_prices%29.html

²⁹ http://www.unsudanig.org/docs/Sudan%20Humanitarian%20Overview%20_Vol3%20Iss4.pdf

³⁰ http://www.khartum.diplo.de/Vertretung/khartum/en/03/Nothilfe__Unterbereich.html

³¹ Care International: <http://www.care.org/careswork/emergencies/sudan/>

costs associated with the programme promotion and end-user safety and operations training activities that are essential to the success of the project activity.

Outcome of step 3a

Mainly financial barriers would prevent the project activity to take place, and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The funds granted by HHC and enlargement of the distribution channels allow the project activity to overcome the barriers and the households to afford improved cookstoves and reduce/avoid the consumption of wood and charcoal. Hence the project is additional.

Sub-step 3b. Show that the identified barriers would not prevent the implementation of at least one of the alternatives (except the proposed project activity)

The barriers discussed in Sub-step 3a are directly related to implementing the proposed project activity in the absence of registration as a GS VER project activity. Many of the same barriers – lack of access to capital, remoteness - would prevent implementation of Scenario 1 while they would not prevent the implementation of Scenario 3 – continued use of non-renewable biomass.

Outcome of step 3b

The emission reduction occurring as a result of the promotion of improved stoves is possible due to the expected revenue generated from the sale of related carbon credits. The most realistic and credible baseline scenario, i.e. Scenario 3, would not be the means to overcome the inherent financial barriers without this revenue.

Step 4. Common practice analysis

Sub-step 4a. Analyze other activities similar to the proposed project activity

Markit Registry currently lists two projects relating to improved cookstove activities within Darfur. No additional information could be obtained for analysis.

Outcome:

Other projects of this type are currently being implemented in Sudan, and the activity is likely to be common practice, however it is difficult to confirm this without additional information.

Sub-step 4b. Discuss any similar options that are occurring

See sub-step 4a above.

Conclusion

In addition to the above steps which demonstrate the additionality of the project, according to the additionality requirements stated in Section 6.VI of GS's Annex U document titled *Micro-Programme Rules and Procedures*, projects consisting of independent subsystems (cook stoves) which save less than

600 tCO₂ per year are deemed additional. This is the case for this project, as shown in table shown in Section

B.6.4 Summary of the ex-ante estimation of emission reductions:

B.6 Emission reductions:

B.6.1. Explanation of methodological options or description of new proposed approach:

For the calculations and estimation of emission reduction values, GS's *The Gold Standard simplified methodology for efficient Cookstoves, Feb 2013*³² method has been adopted. Calculation and estimation was carried out using the *Emissions Reduction Calculation Tool version 2.0* for the *Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves* available on the GS Website.

As per the methodology the below formula was applied to determine the emission reduction values.

Equation 1: Emission Reduction Formula

$$ER_y = \sum_{t=0}^{xtoy} N_{P,y} * P_y * U_{P,y} * (f_{NRB,y} * EF_{b,fuel,CO_2} + EF_{b,fuel,non_CO_2}) * (1 - DF_{b,Stove,y})$$

Emission Reduction	ER _y
NP _y	Number of project cookstoves of each age group operational in the year y
P _y	Quantity of fire wood that is saved in the year y
UP _y	Usage rate for project cookstoves in year y, based on adoption rate and drop off rate revealed by usage surveys
f _{NRB,b,y}	Fraction of biomass, used in year y for baseline scenario, which can be established as non- renewable
EF _{b,fuel,CO2}	CO2 emission factor of fire wood that is substituted or reduced.
EF _{b,fuel,non_CO2}	Non-CO2 emission factor of fire wood that is substituted or reduced.
DF _{b,Stove,y}	Usage of baseline cookstove during the year y (fraction) in project scenario
X	y – 1
Y	Year of the crediting period

³² <http://www.goldstandard.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/GS-simplified-micro-scale-cookstove-meth.pdf>

B.6.2. Data and parameters that are available at validation:

Data / Parameter:	NP,y
Data unit:	Number
Description:	Number of project cookstoves installed.
Source of data used:	Sales record
Value applied:	4975
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	Regular cross checking of sales record and project data base.
Any comment:	All 4,974 stoves were installed within 6 months so have not been categorized under different age groups.

Data / Parameter:	P,y														
Data unit:	Number														
Description:	Quantity of firewood that is saved in year y														
Source of data used:	KPT results, GS default Baseline Stove efficiency, WBT result, GS default Adjustment Factor														
Value applied:	P,y varies by year. The respective annual t/HH values are shown below. <table><tr><td>2014</td><td>2015</td><td>2016</td><td>2017</td><td>2018</td><td>2019</td><td>2020</td></tr><tr><td>0.595</td><td>0.590</td><td>0.584</td><td>0.579</td><td>0.573</td><td>0.567</td><td>0.561</td></tr></table>	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	0.595	0.590	0.584	0.579	0.573	0.567	0.561
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020									
0.595	0.590	0.584	0.579	0.573	0.567	0.561									
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	The above values were determined using the following formula from <i>The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves</i>: $P_y = B_{b,y} * (1-\eta_b/\eta_{p,y})$ Where: <table><tr><td>B_{b,y}</td><td>Quantity of firewood consumed in baseline scenario during year y (tonnes per household per year)</td></tr><tr><td>η_{p,y}</td><td>Efficiency of project cookstove in year y (fraction)</td></tr><tr><td>η_b</td><td>Efficiency of the baseline cookstove being replaced (fraction). A default value of 10% shall be used if the replaced cookstove is a three stone fire, or a conventional device without a grate or a chimney i.e. with no improved combustion air supply or flue gas ventilation</td></tr></table>	B _{b,y}	Quantity of firewood consumed in baseline scenario during year y (tonnes per household per year)	η _{p,y}	Efficiency of project cookstove in year y (fraction)	η _b	Efficiency of the baseline cookstove being replaced (fraction). A default value of 10% shall be used if the replaced cookstove is a three stone fire, or a conventional device without a grate or a chimney i.e. with no improved combustion air supply or flue gas ventilation								
B _{b,y}	Quantity of firewood consumed in baseline scenario during year y (tonnes per household per year)														
η _{p,y}	Efficiency of project cookstove in year y (fraction)														
η _b	Efficiency of the baseline cookstove being replaced (fraction). A default value of 10% shall be used if the replaced cookstove is a three stone fire, or a conventional device without a grate or a chimney i.e. with no improved combustion air supply or flue gas ventilation														
Any comment:															

Data / Parameter:	fNRB
Data unit:	Percentage
Description:	Fraction of non renewable biomass
Source of data to be used:	Default value will be adopted ³³ (Default values of fNRB for LDCs and SIDs- Thirty Fifth meeting report annex 20 of CDM-SSC WG,IPCC)
Value of data	85%
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied, inc. frequency:	Default value will be fixed throughout the project period.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	

Data / Parameter:	EF_{b,fuel,non CO2}
Data unit:	tCO ₂ /tonne of firewood
Description:	CO ₂ emission factor arising from use of firewood in baseline scenario
Source of data to be used:	Section 4 of <i>The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves</i> ; 1.747 tCO ₂ /ton of firewood,IPCC default values, Table 1.4 of the chapter 1 of vol.2,2006 IPCC guidelines for national green house inventories
Value of data	1.747 tCO ₂ /ton of firewood
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied, inc. frequency:	

Data / Parameter:	EF_{b,fuel,non CO2}
Data unit:	tCO ₂ /tonne of firewood
Description:	Non- CO ₂ emission factor arising from use of firewood in baseline scenario
Source of data to be used:	Section 4 of <i>The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves</i>
Value of data	0.455
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied, inc. frequency:	Default value will be fixed throughout the project period.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	

³³ <https://cdm.unfccc.int/DNA/fNRB/index.html>

Data / Parameter:	B_{b,y}
Data unit:	Tonnes firewood per household per year
Description:	Firewood consumption for cooking in baseline
Source of data to be used:	KPT result
Value of data	1.129 t/household per year
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied, inc. frequency:	Baseline Field Tests (BFT) and Project Field Tests (PFT) were completed on 100 randomly selected project beneficiaries to determine the KPT result. The results fall within the 90/10 statistical analysis rule as described in the KPT guidance.

Data / Parameter:	DF_{b, stove, y}
Data unit:	Percentage
Description:	Discount factor to account for usage of baseline cookstove during the year y (fraction) in project scenario
Source of data to be used:	Estimate
Value of data	5%
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied, inc. frequency:	Gathered data will be cross checked with sales records for user identification, stove installation. Qualitative information related to usages and user satisfaction will be analysed separately. All information gathered during the survey will be analyzed initially at WDAN office level and then it will be further cross checked and analyzed at Hagggar office in Khartoum. Regular sensitization meetings will be undertaken to explain the benefits of project stoves and issues related to baseline stoves.

Data / Parameter:	L_y
Data unit:	Fraction
Description:	Leakage adjustment factor period y
Source of data to be used:	Default value
Value of data	N/A
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied, inc. frequency:	According to GS Simplified methodology leakage related to non renewable biomass saved by project activity is not considered for micro-scale project activities.

Data / Parameter:	η_b
Data unit:	fraction
Description:	Efficiency of the cookstove being used in the baseline scenario
Source of data to be used:	Default GS
Value of data	10%

Data / Parameter:	η_p
Data unit:	fraction
Description:	Efficiency of the cookstove being used in the project scenario
Source of data to be used:	WBT completed by Aprovecho Research Center (see Annex 8: Kitchen Performance Test Results) ³⁴
Value of data	27.8%

B.6.3 Ex-ante calculation of emission reductions:

Emission reductions were calculated using the GS emission reduction spreadsheet titled "*er_calculation_tool_cookstove_meth_v2.00.xlsx*". It should be noted that the CO₂ and non-CO₂ emission factors within the tool do not match those stated in *The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves*. As such, calculations were completed within the tool after CO₂ and non-CO₂ emission factors were updated to 1.747 and 0.455 tCO₂/tWood, respectively.

³⁴ WBT can also be found within the cpa design document here:

https://cdm.unfccc.int/ProgrammeOfActivities/cpa_db/4RHNOY7V9KUEDS0WZP1T3IQX5A6GLB/view

B.6.4 Summary of the ex-ante estimation of emission reductions:

Table 8: Summary of Emission Reductions

Year	Emission reduction
	tCO ₂ e/year
2014	6,073
2015	6,033
2016	5,995
2017	5,955
2018	5,915
2019	5,873
2020	5,831
Total (tCO₂e)	41,674
Average annual emission reduction (tCO₂e)	5,953

B.7 Application of a monitoring methodology and description of the monitoring plan as per the existing or new methodology applied to the micro-scale project activity:

B.7.1 Data and parameters monitored:

Data / Parameter:	Np,y
Data unit:	Number
Description:	Number of project cookstoves installed.
Source of data used:	Sales record
Value applied:	4,974
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	Regular cross checking of sales record and project data base.
Any comment:	All 4,974 stoves were installed within 6 months so have not been categorized under different age groups.

Data / Parameter:	DF _n
Data unit:	Fraction
Description:	Discount factor to account for efficiency loss of project cookstoves
Source of data to be used:	Default value: 0.99 i.e., 1% efficiency loss per year
Value of data	Estimation

Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied, inc. frequency:	Default value will be used for the estimation period. All the stoves to be installed are new and quality has been assured by the manufacturer so it is assumed that the stove will be working in good condition. However if it is found during the annual stove usage surveys that stoves are not being used or have failed, appropriate measures will be taken to ensure that the stove is used and/or replaced with a stove of equal thermal efficiency. In cases of non-compliance, stoves will be excluded from the calculation of emission reduction during the crediting period.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Transparent data analysis and reporting

Data / Parameter:	DF _{p, stove, y}
Data unit:	Fraction
Description:	Discount factor to account for the baseline stove use in Project Scenario during year y
Source of data to be used:	Usage surveys
Value of data	Initial value of 5% to be updated as usage surveys are completed.
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied, inc. frequency:	The discount factor for baseline-stove use will be determined based on number of meals cooked using the baseline stove. The required information shall be captured through sample surveys carried out following a random sampling approach. The minimum number of sample sizes will be selected following the guidelines provided in section 4.2, option (b).

Data / Parameter:	N _y
Data unit:	Number
Description:	Adjusted total number of Ezystoves deployed until period y.
Source of data to be used:	Sales record database, including all record of sales agreement, and the user's agreement on transfer of ownership of carbon credit
Value of data	4,725
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied, inc. frequency:	Data will be collected through surveys to determine the project stove usage rates. An initial value of 95% has been applied, i.e. 95% of 4,975 installed Project Stoves equals ~4,725.

Data / Parameter:	Up,y
Data unit:	Percentage
Description:	Usage rate in project scenario p during year y
Source of data to be used:	Survey
Value of data	95%
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied, inc. frequency:	Annually, a minimum sample size of 100 randomly selected Project Stove users will be surveyed on stove usage. These results will affect the above value. Regular sensitization meetings will be conducted among community groups to encourage the use of project stoves.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Gathered data will be cross checked with sales record for user identification, stove installation. Qualitative information related to usage and user satisfaction will be analysed separately. During the usage surveys, qualitative checks on the physical condition of stoves will be completed to flag premature stove failure. All information gathered during the survey will be analyzed initially at WDAN office level and then it will be further cross checked and analyzed at Haggar office in Khartoum.

Data / Parameter:	DFb, stove,y
Data unit:	Percentage
Description:	Usage of baseline cookstove during the year y (fraction) in project scenario
Source of data to be used:	Stove user surveys
Value of data	5%
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied, inc. frequency:	Annually, a minimum sample size of 100 randomly selected Project Stove users will be surveyed on stove usage. These results will affect the above value. Regular sensitization meetings will be conducted among community groups to encourage the use of project stoves. Gathered data will be cross checked with sales record for user identification, stove installation. Qualitative information related to usages and user satisfaction will be analyzed separately.

	During the usage surveys, qualitative checks on the physical condition of stoves will be completed to flag premature stove failure. All information gathered during the survey will be analyzed initially at WDAN office level and then it will be further cross checked and analyzed at Hagggar office in Khartoum.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Transparent data analysis and reporting

B.7.2 Description of the monitoring plan:

Sales Record

Paper and soft copy sales records will be maintained. This record will contain the agreement for stove installation and users right of transfer for emission reduction to the project proponent. This record will also include the following information:

- 1- Stove contract ID
- 2- Name of the stove owner
- 3- Gender of stove owner
- 4- Model of stove distributed
- 5- Geographic area of sale
- 6- Address of stove user/location of stove installed
- 7- Telephone number of the stove owner (if available)
- 8- Date of signing of contract
- 9- Date of stove installation
- 10- Signed contracts by users and WDAN representative

Project Database

The above information will be summarized in Excel format. Additionally, a separate record for all monitoring activities will be maintained electronically in the project database. Technical tests and monitoring data such as WBT and KPT will be maintained.

Ongoing Monitoring Studies

Usage Survey

For the monitoring of stove usages, *Survey Format B. Project Survey* in Annex A of the simplified methodology will be adopted and modified, if required. 100 stove users will be surveyed yearly by WDAN. This user survey will also include a user satisfaction checklist. As all 4,974 stoves will be installed during the first months of the project all stoves are considered to be within the same age-group during the monitoring of project activity.

During the usage survey, drop off stove and baseline stove use records will be maintained.

Physical Condition of Project Stoves Survey

The physical condition of Project Stoves will also be determined to isolate where stove replacements are required. This data will be collected by use of the *Guidelines for Objective Observer to evaluate*

the condition of cookstove in Annex B of the simplified methodology. In such cases, monitoring will ensure efficiency of the replacement stoves are similar to the stoves being replaced.

Kitchen Performance Test

In addition to the above, KPTs will be conducted, in accordance with the KPT guidance, prior to issuance and subsequently biennially. The method All results will be maintained in the project database.

Survey Processes

As WDAN's office is located in the targeted area of El Fasher and has a village level network it will conduct the monitoring activity following the guideline as per the methodology. The chosen monitoring methodology is considered to be most appropriate to ensure and record emission reduction and leakages transparently and most accurate manner.

Copies of all monitoring reports will be maintained at Hagggar office in Khartoum and WDAN office in EL Fasher, North Darfur. Scanned copies of the reports from WDAN office will be sent to Hagggar for record maintenance purposes either by email or printed and posted (whichever is suitable and efficient).

In case of non-conformity or deviation of data observed, the joint monitoring team with at least one representative from Hagggar will work together and find the cause for non-conformity or deviation. Corrective measures will be taken as soon as possible after the cause has been identified.

Summary Table of Monitoring Activity and Frequency-

Data to be collected under project activity

Monitoring	Data Variable	Source of Data	Data unit	Measured (m), Calculated (c), Estimated (e)	Monitoring Frequency	Proportion of data to be monitored	How will the data will be archived?	Comment
Stove Sales	NB stoves, pj, y	Sales Record	Number of stove installed	m	Monthly	100%	Electronic and Paper	
Project Fuel Consumption	B gross, bl, y	Kitchen Performance Survey	% reduction in firewood consumption	c and e	Biennially	Sample	Electronic and Paper	Fuel consumption of project stove
NRB Fraction	X nrb, bl, y	Studies and Surveys	Fraction	e	Biennially	100%	Electronic and Paper	Proportion of biomass from non- renewable sources in the baseline scenario
Fraction of wood fuel used	X biomass, wood	Survey	Fraction	e and m	Biennially	Sample	Electronic and Paper	Proportion of biomass consumption comprised of wood in the baseline scenario
Loss of efficiency of old stoves	η loss, stoves	Test	Fraction	m	Biennially (after 3 years of installation date)	Sample	Electronic and Paper	Loss of efficiency after the use of stove

B.8 Date of completion of the application of the existing or new baseline and monitoring methodology and name of the responsible person(s)/entity(ies)

Omer A. Farah, CSR Manager
Haggar Holding Company
P.O. Box: 1260, Khartoum, SUDAN

Support from Olivier Levallois and Dean Redman from Carbon Clear Limited.

Application of the existing methodology completed on 09/03/2014.

SECTION C. Duration of the project activity / crediting period

C.1 Duration of the project activity:

C.1.1. Starting date of the project activity:

11 April 2014 (first stove distributed)

C.1.2. Expected operational lifetime of the project activity:

The expected operational lifetime of the project activity is around 10 years.

C.2 Choice of the crediting period and related information:

C.2.1. Renewable crediting period

C.2.1.1. Starting date of the first crediting period:

11 April 2014 (first stove distributed)

C.2.1.2. Length of the first crediting period:

7 years

C.2.2. Fixed crediting period:

C.2.2.1. Starting date:

Not applicable – intentionally left blank

C.2.2.2. Length:

Not applicable – intentionally left blank

SECTION D. Stakeholders' comments

D.1. Brief description how comments by local stakeholders have been invited and compiled:

A total of 60 participants attended the local stakeholder consultation meeting including 55 participants listed in the attendance sheet, plus 5 official participants including Governor, head of Humanitarian Affairs department and representatives of the ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Environment and forestry). The list of participants is included in Annex 3: Participants list with signature.

The participants consisted of a diverse group of stakeholders classified who can be classified as falling into the following categories:

- Government officials (Elfasher locality Governor, Humanitarian Affairs Commissioner, Director General of Ministry of Agriculture, representative of National Forests Corporation and representative of Ministry of Environment)
- Civil society organizations (practical action, 15 community based organizations representatives, North Darfur women Union and pottery association)
- World Food Programme(WFP)
- Ezy stove potential beneficiary women

Physical Meeting

A physical meeting for local stakeholders consultation was organised on 5 December, 2013. The stakeholders were invited as per the Gold Standard Foundation guidelines.

The list of stakeholders was selected according to the relevance of the organizations/entities to the project directly, and indirectly. High priority was given to a selected group of potential and vulnerable women groups in Darfur region in addition to local organizations working in the development sector in the region with emphasis on women.

All relevant development partners in Sudan in general and in Darfur region specifically working in the field of environment, energy at policy development level, as well project implementation level were invited. The aim was to understand the developmental gaps and to engage them with us in the near future initiatives.

Active participation of men and women groups who already experienced benefits from other energy efficient project was ensured during the Local Stakeholders consultation.



- [illegible]

- [illegible]

Invitation Tracking Table

Stakeholders were invited by email, invitation letter, and/or phone calls. The list of invitees is provided below.

Categ ory Code	Organization	Name of invitee	Way Invitation	of	Date of Invitation	Confirmation received? Y/N
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D	Practical Action	Amal Ibrahim	e-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
A	Civil society Elfasher	Zahra Abdelmonem	Telephone	20 th Nov 2013	Y
D	Elfagr organization	Latifa Zakria Gomaa	e-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
F	UNDP	Amna Abdelaziz Adam	e-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
D	Women union magdoub	Sitna Ali Abdelrasol	Telephone	20 th Nov 2013	Y
D	Practical Action	Walid Elshafie Eltighani	e-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
D	Practical Action	Izdihar Ahmed Mohamed	e-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
D	Fasher Rural Development Network (FRDN)	Adam Sabiel Adam	Telephone	20 th Nov 2013	Y
B	Forestry corporation	Amna Ahmed Osman	Letter	20 th Nov 2013	Y

D	Woman & child protection Society	Halima Mohamed Abdelrahman	Letter	20 th Nov 2013	Y
D	Women Development Society Shagra	Fathia Hamid Yagoub	Telephone	20 th Nov 2013	Y
D	Women Development Society Shagra	Nadia Ibrahim Mohamed	Telephone	20 th Nov 2013	Y
F	WFP Representative	Mazahir Adam Mohamed Amit Singh	e-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
F	WFP	Mazahir Adam Mohamed	e-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
B	Ministry of Environment	Hanadi Elsanhory	Letter	20 th Nov 2013	Y
B	Ministry of Environment	Houyam Nourain Ali	Letter	20 th Nov 2013	Y
D	WDAN	Fatima Ibrahim Suliman	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
D	Women Development Society Um Hagalieg	Fatima Husein Ibrahim Fadul	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
D	WDAN	Ard Elsham Ahmed Zaroug	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y

D	WDAN	Aisha Ismaiel	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
D	Rural Development Network	Muna Ahmed Ishag	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
D	Um sigier Society	Fatima Bakhiet Gido	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
D	WDAN	Mariam Abdallah Musa	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
D	Um Elgura Society	Ibtisam Fadul Hamid	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
D	Elargoon Society	Zahraa Musa Zariba	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
D	Haggar Sary Society	Sadia Ibrahim Hamid	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
D	Fulug Society	Amna Mohamed Abdelrahim	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
B	Ministry of Health	Abdelrahman Zakaria Alsunni	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
F	FAO	Nazik Ismaiel	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
D	WDAN	Hawa Ahmed Zakaria Mohamed	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
D	WDAN		E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
D	Umzur Society	Fatima Eisa	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
D	WDAN	Arafa Mohamed Abdelrahman	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
D	WDAN	Aya Mohamed Jazo Idris	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
D	WDAN	Itidal Ibrahim Idris	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
D	WDAN	Mihrab Mohamed Ali	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
D	HHC	Omer Awad Elkareem	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
D	WDAN	Suad Abdallah Mohamed	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
D	WDAN	Eiman Abdelrahman	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
A	Family Planning society?	Amal Khalil Mohamed Adam	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
D	WDAN	Salwa Abdalla	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
D	WDAN	Suad Saad Allah	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
D	Korma Society	Nafisa Abdallah Shreef	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
A		Mariam Ahmed	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y

		Elzain			
D	Ekifah Society	Faiza Hussien Yarol	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
A	Abu Digais village Society	Halima Yousif	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
D	Guma Sargaya Society	Nimaat Osman	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
D	Elsahil Society	Fatima Eltoum	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
D	Gouz Baniea Society	Amna Naiem Imam	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
D	Elfasher Rural Development Network	Adam Sabiel	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
D	Um Marahik Society	Fatima Ibrahim	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
A	Elmayarim Society	Zakia Sulieman	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
A	Faki Ali Society	Aisha Imam	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
D	Rural Development Network	Mohamed Bishr	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
D	Elfasher Rural Development Network	Yagoub Musa	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
F	Gold Standard Foundation		E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	N
D	Sudanese Environment Conservation Society	Adil M. Ali	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	N
B	Institute of Environmental Studies	Dr. Essam Warrag	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	N
C	Higher Council of Environment & Natural Resources	Nagm Eldin Ghotbi	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	N
F	UNEP	Haoward Bill	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	N
B	Community Development Fund	Amal Bushara	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	N
F	IFAD	Rashid Musa	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	N
D	Institute of Development Studies	Abubakr Hussien	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	N
D	Partners in Environmental Sustainability	Mohamed Ibrahim	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	N

B	Sudan Meteorological Authority	Nour Eldin Abdalla	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	N
B	Institute of Energy Research	Arig Bala	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	N
B	Ahfad University	Summaia Elsayed	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
D	Climate Change Network	Summaia Zaki Eldin	E-mail	20 th Nov 2013	Y
A	All Community Leaders		Letter and announcement in community meetings	20 th Nov 2013	Y

NGO Invitees

Several gold standard supporting NGOs including those who don't have presence in Sudan were invited by email:

- *A World Institute for a Sustainable Humanity (A W.I.S.H);*
- *Action Carbone (Good Planet Foundation);*
- *Appropriate Technology Association (ATA); ☐ Ashanti Social Welfare Association (ASWA)*
- *Atmosfair*
- *Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies*
- *Forum for the Future*
- *Fair Climate Network*
- *Fundacion Ecodiversidad Colombia*
- *Fundacion Ecologia y Desarrollo*
- *Fundación MDL de Honduras*
- *Gold Standard Foundation*
- *Germanwatch*
- *Gevalor*
- *Euronatura—Center for Environmental Law and Sustainable Development ☐ EnerGHG India ☐ Earth Advantage, Inc.*
- *Energy Forum*
- *European Business Council For Sustainable Energy e5*
- *Global Environmental Institute (GEI)*
- *Green Camel Bell (Gansu)*
- *GRIAN (Greenhouse Ireland Action Network)*
- *Hivos*
- *HELIO International*
- *Impact Carbon*

- *Indonesia Forum for Environment (WALHI)*
- *Indonesian Climate Action Network*
- *Philippine Solar Energy Society*
- *Planetair*
- *Plantons Utile*
- *PURE the Clean Planet Trust*
- *Rainforest Alliance*
- *REEEP*
- *Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Institute*
- *Renewable Energy Institute of Thailand, REIT*
- *Rural Education for Development Society-REDS*
- *Save the Earth Cambodia*
- *Shanshui Conservation Center, China*
- *Sibol ng Agham at Teknolohiya*
- *SKG Sangha*
- *SolarAid*
- *SouthSouthNorth*
- *Sustainable Travel International (STI)*
- *Philippine Network on Climate Change*
- *The Climate Group (China)*
- *The Environmental Investigation Agency*
- *The Whitemore Initiative Society*
- *Winrock International India*
- *Winrock International Nepal*
- *World Vision Australia*
- *WWF International*
- *Yunnan Green Environment Development Foundation, China*
- *Zero: Regional Environment Organisation*
- *Initiative Développement; Kangmei Institute of Community Development and Marketing; International Centre for Eradication of Poverty*
- *Legambiente*
- *Mercy Corps*
- *Miombo*
- *Miriam-PEACE*
- *Myclimate*
- *Kiko Network*
- *KLIMA*
- *National Center for Appropriate Technology (NCAT)*

- National Trust For Nature Conservation (NTNC)
- Noé21
- Non-Conventional Energy and Rural
- Pelangi
- Pembina Institute for Appropriate Development
- ONKE Training
- NOVA Institute
- Development Society (NERD SOCIETY Coimbatore);)

Written Correspondence

Invitations

Bilingual letter was used for the invitation purposes. Below is the text of invitation letter.

رارة اراقابة - ق ا واة ت اعة

باتعاون ع

بة عتتاة اراة يتكرمون

لبدعوتكم ور

اب ة

اوراة تاورة أ

حول : مشروع خفض انبعاثات ثاني اكسيد الكربون الاختياري

المواقد الصديقة للبيئة نموذجا

ي

3102 لخامن ي مبر

اء 00:30 بالي 10:00

اعة ندق ور ان ا - اراقاة طة ارور

بعاة د/تدة ار

لتفرار اراء اوع ألل للرال amoliii_idres@yahoo.com

0912825897

ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF INVITATION CARD

Haggar Holding Company –Corporate Social Responsibility Department

In collaboration with

Women Development Associations Network

cordially invites you to attend

a Local Stakeholder Consultation Workshop on

Carbon Dioxide Emissions Reduction - Fuel Efficient Stoves Project

On

December 5th, 2013 from 10:00am to 15:00 pm

Nour Aleiman Hotel, Meeting Hall - El Fasher, opposite Traffic Police Station

Sponsored by the Mayor of Alfasher Locality

For enquiries kindly contact Mrs. Amel Idris:

amoliii_idres@yahoo.com

0912825897

Dear All,

I trust this e-mail finds you well.

This is to kindly inform you that Hagggar Holding Company (HHC), via its Corporate Social Responsibility Department, is in the process of planning for a Local Stakeholder Consultation in Alfasher, North Darfur. The LSC is aimed to be conducted on the 5th of December 2013.

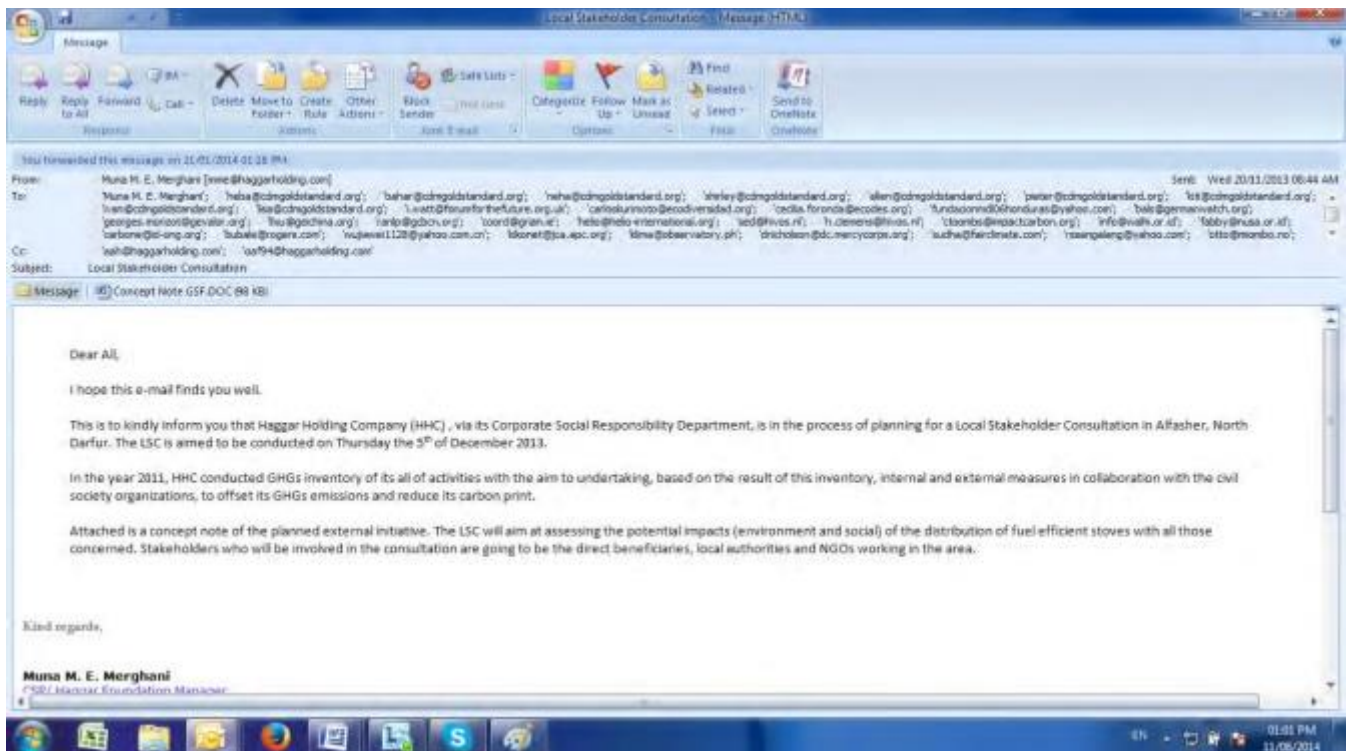
In the year 2011, HHC conducted GHGs inventory of its all activities with the aim to undertaking, based on the result of this inventory, internal and external measures in collaboration with the civil society organizations, to offset its GHGs emissions and reduce its carbon print.

Attached is a concept note of the planned external initiative. The LSC will aim at assessing the potential impacts (environment and social) of the distribution of fuel efficient stoves with all those concerned. Stakeholders who will be involved in the consultation are going to be the direct beneficiaries, local authorities and NGOs working in the area.

Kind regards,

Muna M. E. Merghani

Below is a screen snapshot of the email sent:





Muna M. E. Merghani

From: Muna M. E. Merghani [mme@haggardholding.com]
Sent: 20 November 2013 08:44 AM
To: 'Muna M. E. Merghani'; 'heba@cdmgoldstandard.org'; 'bahar@cdmgoldstandard.org'; 'neha@cdmgoldstandard.org'; 'shirley@cdmgoldstandard.org'; 'ellen@cdmgoldstandard.org'; 'pieter@cdmgoldstandard.org'; 'kiti@cdmgoldstandard.org'; 'ivan@cdmgoldstandard.org'; 'lisa@cdmgoldstandard.org'; 'i.watt@forumforthefuture.org.uk'; 'carloskurimoto@ecodiversidad.org'; 'cecilia.foronda@ecodes.org'; 'fundacionmdl06honduras@yahoo.com'; 'bals@germanwatch.org'; 'georges.morizot@gevalor.org'; 'lilu@geichina.org'; 'ranlp@gcbcn.org'; 'coord@grian.ie'; 'helio@helio-international.org'; 'sed@hivos.nl'; 'h.clemens@hivos.nl'; 'ctoomb@impactcarbon.org'; 'info@walhi.or.id'; 'fabby@nusa.or.id'; 'carbone@id-ong.org'; 'bubale@rogers.com'; 'wujiawei1128@yahoo.com.cn'; 'kikonet@jca.apc.org'; 'klima@observatory.ph'; 'dnicholson@dc.mercycorps.org'; 'sudha@fairclimate.com'; 'rssangalang@yahoo.com'; 'otto@miombo.no'; 'mwood@mc.edu.ph'; 'franziska.heidenreich@myclimate.org'; 'hollyh@ncat.org'; 'ndahal@ntnc.org.np'; 'cnissim@noe21.org'; 'cnissim@prolink.ch'; 'info@nerdsocietycoimbatore.org'; 'nerdsocietycoimbatore@hotmail.com'; 'christiaan.pauw@nova.org.za'; 'mkhuseli@telkomsa.net'; 'pelangi@pelangi.or.id'; 'richw@pembina.org'; 'ramonfms@yahoo.com'; 'info@ra.org'; 'julian.lee@unisfera.org'; 'eric.lehavre@wanadoo.fr'; 'info@puretrust.org.uk'; 'katrin.harvey@reeep.org'; 'kndhlukula@polytechnic.edu.na'; 'jothiraj12@rediffmail.com'; 'mcra.j.reeds@gmail.com'; 'sano.stec@gmail.com'; 'stef@southsouthnorth.org'; 'nickp@sustainabletravel.com'; 'lthe@theclimategroup.org'; 'saschavonbismarck@eia-international.org'; 'bcjtom@shaw.ca'; 'debajit@winrockindia.org'; 'binod@winrock.org.np'; 'Dean.Thomson@worldvision.com.au'; 'Bella.Roscher@wwf.ch'; 'wangmei.tracy@163.com'; 'johannes@zeroregional.com'; 'nick@solar-aid.org'; 'skgsangha@gmail.com'; 'vmlopez12@yahoo.com'; 'fyang@shanshui.org'; 'Amit SINGH'; 'elgourashi@hotmail.com'; 'amolili_idres@yahoo.com'; 'elgourashi@yahoo.co.uk'; 'yasiraziz70@hotmail.com'; 'cesar.aroyo@wfp.org'; 'tarig.mustafa@wfp.org'; 'arig90@yahoo.com'; 'abubakrhusein@hotmail.com'; 'teldream999@gmail.com'; 'sanjak1956@gmail.com'; 'naderawad2@yahoo.com'; 'zakields@yahoo.com'; 'ssanjak2000@yahoo.com'; 'partners_environment@yahoo.com'; 'nour58@yahoo.com'; 'noureldinabdalla2@gmail.com'; 'osman344@gmail.com'; 'amal2bushara@yahoo.com'; 'essamwarrag2@yahoo.com'; 'goutbi@yahoo.com'; 'howardbell@UNEP@gmail.com'; 'rashidmusaad@yahoo.com'; 'somayaabdoun190@gmail.com'; 'aah@haggardholding.com'; 'oaf94@haggardholding.com'

Subject: Local Stakeholder Consultation
Attachments: Concept Note GSF.DOC

HELIO
MERCY CORPS
REEEP
WW AUSTRALIA
WWF

Dear All,

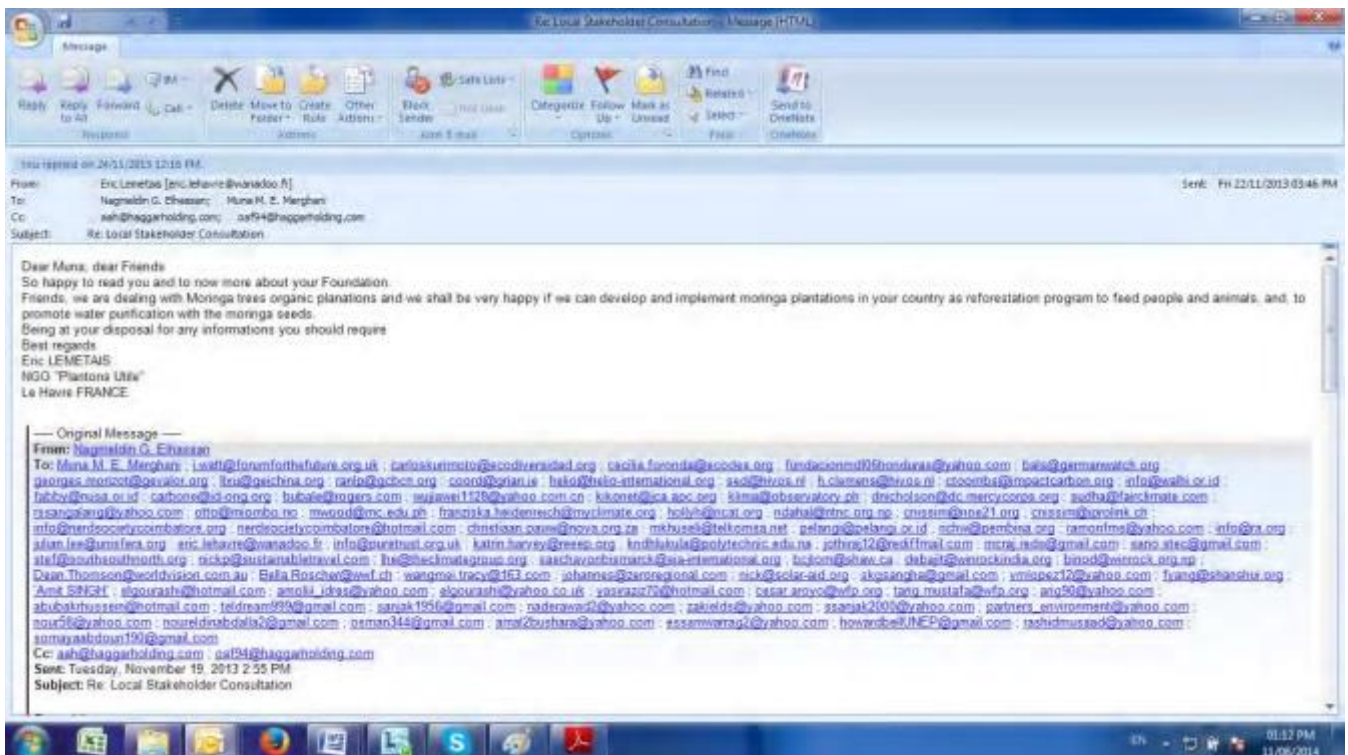
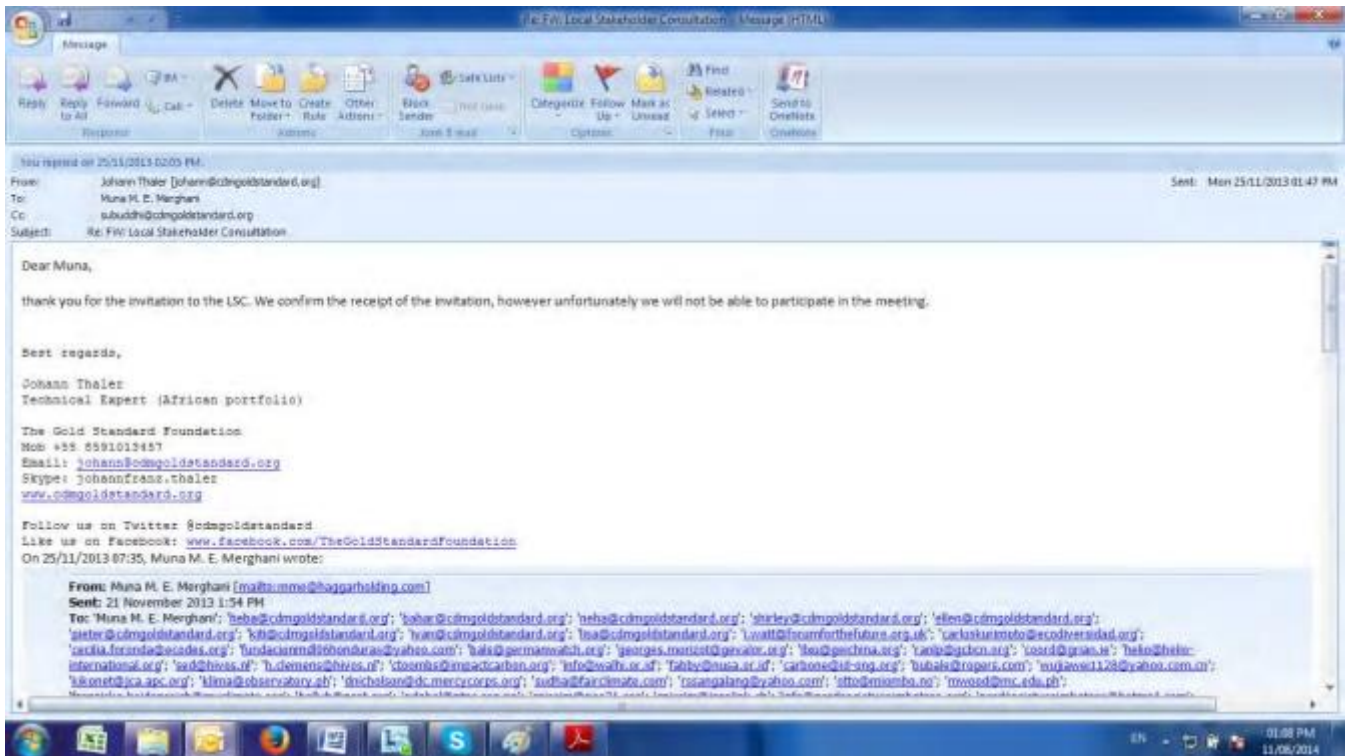
I hope this e-mail finds you well.

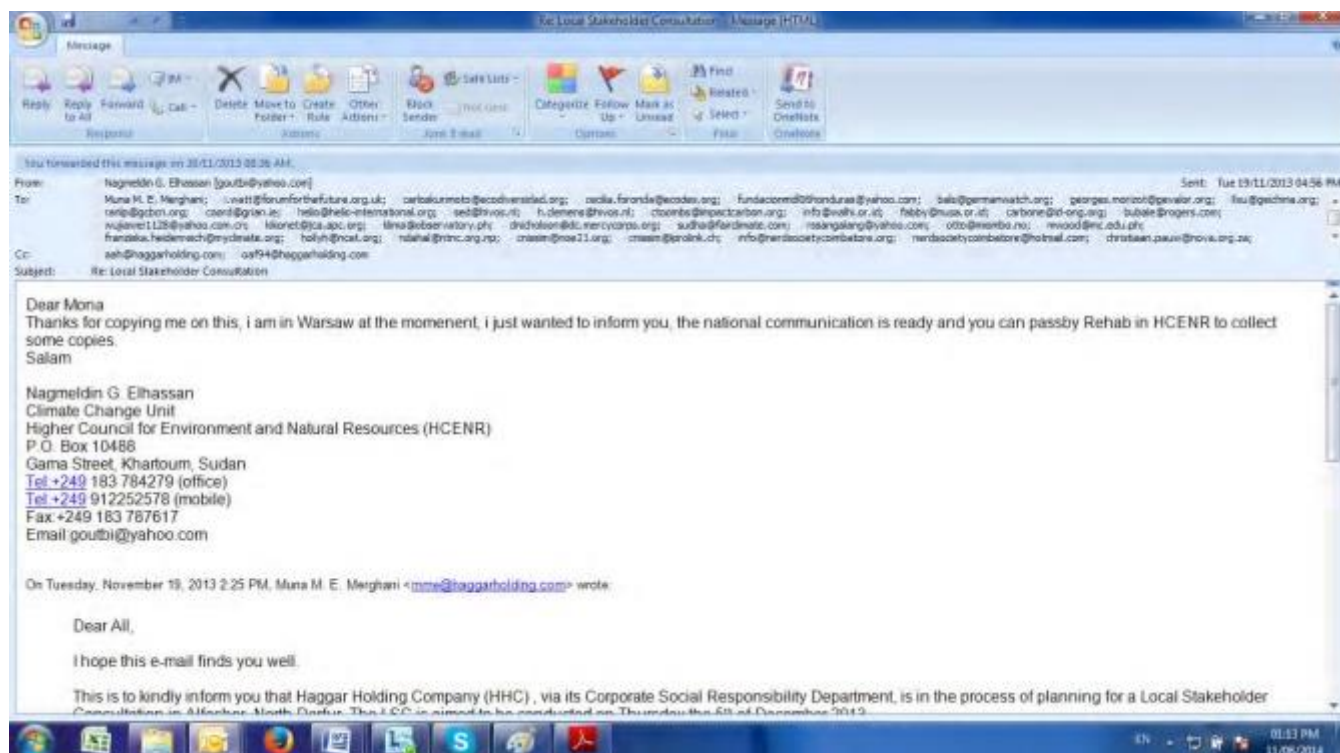
This is to kindly inform you that Haggard Holding Company (HHC), via its Corporate Social Responsibility Department, is in the process of planning for a Local Stakeholder Consultation in Alfasher, North Darfur. The LSC is aimed to be conducted on Thursday the 5th of December 2013.

In the year 2011, HHC conducted GHGs inventory of its all of activities with the aim to undertake, based on the result of this inventory, internal and external measures in collaboration with the civil society organizations, to offset its GHGs emissions and reduce its carbon print.

Attached is a concept note of the planned external initiative. The LSC will aim at assessing the potential impacts (environment and social) of the distribution of fuel efficient stoves with all those concerned. Stakeholders who will be involved in the consultation are going to be the direct beneficiaries, local authorities and NGOs working in the area.

Snap Screenshots of responses received:





Non-Technical Summary provided with invitation in English

VOLUNTARY EMISSION REDUCTION FUEL EFFICIENT STOVES FOR WOMEN OF NORTH DARFUR CONCEPT NOTE

Background

Before the birth of the Republic of South Sudan in 2011, Sudan was the largest country in Africa with a population of almost 28 million. The population is made up of more than 300 tribes. The country was granted independence in 1956 and tensions between north and south soon boiled over into civil war and lasted from 1962 until 1972 then erupted again in 1983 with tensions not stopping until separation finally took place.

Moreover, since February 2003 war has been raging in Darfur, western Sudan. The triggers of this conflict are complex and interwoven but factors definitely include environmental degradation (resulting in conflict over access to resources) and previous famines amongst other political and developmental reasons. The already poor environmental situation seriously worsened as a result of the war leading to more and more people losing their livelihood means and getting displaced.

Summary of the action

Haggar Holding Company (HHC) through its Corporate Social Responsibility Department is partnering with the local NGO Women Development Association Network (WDAN) for a carbon emission reduction project in North Darfur via the promotion of fuel efficient stoves (FES), namely EzyStove.

HHC intends to procure 5,000 Fuel Efficient Stoves and deliver them to El Fasher, North Darfur to be distributed through WDAN to the project participants. The participants will be identified and selected based on their need and credit worthiness as the FES will be distributed to them at a 50% of their cost and on a microfinance modality.

WDAN has been implementing fuel efficient stoves, nursery and community forestry activities supporting 120,000 beneficiaries in partnership with United Nations World Food Programme and has the expertise and the capacity to successfully implement the FES in partnership with HHC.

Relevance

Resulting from the violent conflict in Darfur and the already very much degraded environmental situation access to firewood has become scarce as well as prohibitive due to the rising cost. Women are the most affected as they are the ones in charge of food preparation, water collection and firewood fetching.

Traditionally, women use three-stone fire when cooking, which is neither healthy (as they produce more smoke), nor economical (as they consume larger quantities of firewood), which place additional burdens on households.

Expected impact

By providing communities with fuel efficient stoves, in particular EzyStove, it is aimed to significantly reduce firewood consumption as the stove has a tested 37.8 % fuel savings from a traditional 3-stone fire, saving families significant amounts of income on fuel costs. This will eventually generate additional income at household-level and improve household diet diversity. In addition to releasing fewer emissions, EzyStove creates healthier and cleaner kitchens. They also reduce women's exposure to harassment and physical assault during firewood collection as women do not have to venture into disputed or dangerous territory and can instead produce or purchase firewood from local community forestry. In turn, the time which was previously spent travelling to collect firewood – and often at increasing distance as resources became more scarce – is freed up for caregiving, while income at the household level is freed up for other uses, such as food, clothes, medicine and livelihoods.

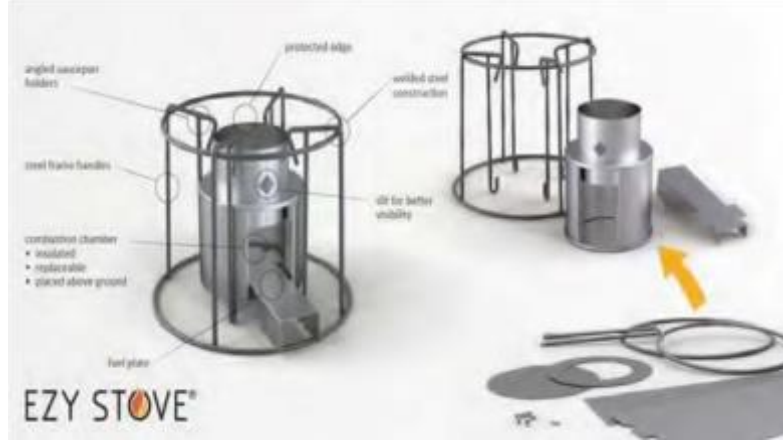
Through this initiative, it is also aimed to increase the capacity of the community by obtaining additional revenue from the sale of carbon credits. The 5,000 stoves will be reducing significant carbon emissions and are eligible for carbon financing. Thus, HHC and its implementing partner WDAN would like to register the project for carbon financing under GSF under Voluntary Emission Reduction (VER).

Non-Technical Summary provided with invitation in Arabic

نبذة للعائلات تتلمذة المرأة بالتعاون مع ليرة لار القابلة قلة اللؤلؤة الالتلاعة

للولة الالتلارة لألاب ال لللة

للرور اللواقه اللدقة للبللة



ن نبذة تعرلللة عن اللبللة :

■ بكة معيات تنمي ةالمرأة هي بكة وطنيه تات في 2003 ومرها ف يالوان – الفار في ي الاره لها مكتب مل في مفوي ةالعمل الاناني

وتتكون البكة من 72 معية تنمية مرا هالتي أنت ف يالمناط الرية والريفية في مال دارفور .

نبذة تعرلللة عن لار القاب له:

لللا للؤلؤة الالتلاعه اداره اللقاولات:

عام 2011، في ركة ار أرى رد ازا تاللتدفيه مع أنطتها بهد فالتعهد، اتناد إلى نتيه هذا الر ،التدابي رالداخلية والخابرية ابلتعاون مع منما تالتم عالمدي ،للتعوي عن انبعاات ازا تاللتدفيه لد م نالطباع ةالكربون وانبعاات از اني اكلي دالكربون

ركة ار اراد تالعمل مع منما تالتم عالمدي على عدد من مترا تالماربع، بما في ذل كالتخفيف من ازا تاللتدفيه والتكيف مع آر تي رالمناخ ،للتعوي انبعااتها. في موازة ذلك، يتم تنفيذ تدابي رللد من الان ابعات دا لخبيا.

يوفر الماركون ف يالمروع , بكة معيات تنمي ةالمرأة و ركة ا رالابة، مواد منة و مدعوم ةالعر تهد فإلي خف افي انبعاا تالازا تالدفية نتيه الاتخدا مالتلبد يللطا ةالنمزية في منط ةالمروع. كما تاعد على تي الأهداف الكلي ةلتنين ب لالعي ف يالمنطة. ي اهم المروع ايا في تي الهد فالكلي للماركين ف يالمرو عللد من انبعاا تالازا تالدفية ةالناتة عن الأنط ةالبرية.

نن ب ددالتاور مع أا بالمل ةالملية وبع ناط لتهيل عملية اتعما لالمود وتوزيعها ووع الملات.

لذا اماركتكم وأفكاركم تهمنا.

D.2. Summary of the comments received:

The workshop deliberations consisted of three sessions, the contents of which are described below. The participants can be seen in Annex 3: Participants list with signature.

Opening session:

Welcoming remarks from HHC, WDAN, WFP, HAC, Ministry of Agriculture and official opening by the Governor. It highlighted the importance of such projects to the sustainable development of the region in general and their locality in specific. The good partnership between the private sector and civil society organizations was acknowledged in terms of maximized benefits for local communities with great emphasis on beneficiary women.

Second session:

This session consisted of the main presentation on the project framework, the concept of CO₂ reduction and Ezy stove design, benefits and advantages. This session also highlighted the agreement between HHC, WDAN and WFP. It was presented by a HHC representative and a WDAN representative supported to highlight points related to implementation of the project and follow-up.

Participants, especially women from community-based organizations, were highly interested in this session and we have received a lot of comments and questions during this session. We have received comments from users of Ezy stove on thermal efficiency, cost and time saving, as well as some comments from other potential users on the future size of the stove since they are looking forward for more advanced stove in the near future that could combine high thermal efficiency with multi-cooking. Users believe that if the Project Stove is bigger with the capacity to cook two meals at the same time, it would be better and more efficient. Experts from Forests and Environment backgrounds offered to look at the fuel consumption of this stove while considering other environment friendly fuel supplies in the future and requested HHC to become involved.

Third session

This session continued the discussion on past experiences relating to fuel efficient stoves and the lessons learnt to be integrated into this project and evaluation of the experience. One of the interesting parts of this workshop was a drama show performed by a group of beneficiary women about the importance of using fuel efficient stoves and the value it would add at household level.

During the third session participants were asked to provide their feedback for Do No Harm Assessment and Sustainable Development Matrix (see Annex 4: Do No Harm Assessment and Sustainable Development Matrix with justifications). During this session participants actively provided their feedback on matrix distributed to them. Further to that participants were asked to rank the priority and provide justifications on their feedback.

Practical Action representatives effectively participated during this session and the whole workshop, and added value to the meeting particularly the interventions of Director Mr. Mohamed Siddig. His experience in fuel efficient projects in the region and their efficient partnership with community based groups in Elfasher enabled him to lead the discussion effectively.

Evaluation questionnaires were distributed to the participants to be completed (see document “VL011 – Scanned copy of evaluation forms”). WDAN representative has taken the responsibility of wrap up and drafting recommendations.

Some important stakeholders including non-governmental organizations, National Forestry corporation, development field experts, women groups, UN agencies, etc., are located in Khartoum with no physical access to the Darfur region to attend the consultation meeting. As such, a one-to-one consultation process was completed with selected samples from our key stakeholders. The topic of fuel efficient stoves as a tool for reducing GHG emissions in the Darfur region was discussed as well as contributing to the sustainable development process. The feedback received was positive since the project is addressing the needs of rural women in a conflict area with rapid environmental degradation and being heavily impacted by climate change. Moreover, the impact of the project on income generation at household level has been highly rated by most consulted stakeholders, especially women groups since it directly targeting housewives.

The National Forestry Corporation has admired the efforts exerted in this project and stated that they have a similar initiative in other areas in Sudan. They have started this process to get registered under CDM certified emission reduction. They mentioned that fuel efficient stoves are one of the future strategic interventions in rural areas in Sudan to provide access to energy without affecting forests. Also, one of the impacts that has been addressed by women rights activist groups, and is highly rated a positive impact, was the reduction of Darfur women exposure to sexual harassments by avoiding firewood collection. Environmental conservation societies have put emphasis on forests conservation as well as air pollution resulted from using firewood as fuel for cooking.

Participants were distributed Do No Harm Assessments and Blind SDM sheets to complete. Later on, discussions on Do No Harm and Blind SDM were carried out. This is the stage when the method of the grievance mechanism, comments, criticisms and suggested improvements were thoroughly discussed and tackled. Other issues were reflected on the evaluation form. Based on agreements reached with participants Do No Harm and SDM sheets were summarised.

The possible grievance mechanisms were discussed thoroughly and agreed upon to be through the focal person of each association in each village of which contact details are readily available.

Closure Remark

The meeting was closed by 3:30pm and the participants emphasized the importance of implementing this project within the framework of partnership between private sector and civil society. They believe that the project will maximize the benefits for all stakeholders and will strongly contribute to achieving sustainable development.

Consultation Feedback

Comment 1- It is better if the size of the stove will be bigger?

Response- It has been clearly explained before and during the meeting that the stove design keeps the balance between size and thermal efficiency. The target is to increase thermal efficiency and reduce smoke emission and the stove fits very well as per family needs. This stove can accommodate larger pots for cooking with lesser quantity of wood compare to traditional three stone fire and saves time.

Comment 2- The stove could use the coal extracted from Kutum Area Mountains as alternative to firewood as a fuel?

Response- No, these stoves perform best with wood as the cooking fuel. The reason for selecting the stove is to support households living in rural areas who rely on firewood through collection and use traditional three stone fire for household cooking. With this stove the consumption of firewood is significantly less and it cooks faster. Charcoal is mainly used in urban areas and is being purchased by the users.

D.3. Report on how due account was taken of any comments received and on measures taken to address concerns raised:

During the consultation process all comments/feedbacks received were addressed during the meeting and all the stakeholders were satisfied. Additionally, participants were informed that if they have any further comments/feedback during the project cycle they are welcome to raise their comments and concerns by methods described in Section

D.4. Report on the Continuous input / grievance mechanism:

Names and contact details of WDAN and Hagggar representatives were made available to participants and will be made available to all end users. A grievance mechanism was explained and agreed upon, as outlined in the next section.

D.4. Report on the Continuous input / grievance mechanism:

	Method Chosen (include all known details e.g. location of book, phone, number, identity of mediator)			Justification
Continuous / Input Grievance Expression Process Book	At WDAN office in El Fasher			The Project boundary is located under El Fasher and Kuma locality which is accessible from El Fasher and vice versa. Any grievance by the community can be submitted at WDAN office in El Fasher.
Telephone access	Amal Ibrahim Idris (WDAN) Mobile No- + 249 912825897 Muna Merghani (Hagggar) Mobile Number			Both WDAN and Hagggar offices are accessible through mobile phone. The contact persons and their contact numbers are provided herewith.
	Name	Villages	Contact number	
	Naeema Ahmed	Um Hajaleeg	0962008653	

	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Nadia Ibrahim</td><td>Shagra (c)</td><td>0917711760</td></tr> <tr> <td>Fathia Hamid Yagoub</td><td>Shagra (A)</td><td>0915964395</td></tr> <tr> <td>Hawwa Ahmed Zakaria</td><td>Magdoub(A)</td><td>0904719270</td></tr> <tr> <td>Amna Al zeen</td><td>Golo (G)</td><td>0914964150</td></tr> <tr> <td>Zahra Musa Zariba</td><td>Elkuma</td><td>091794152</td></tr> <tr> <td>Fatima Essa</td><td>Um Zoar</td><td>0116164396</td></tr> <tr> <td>Medina Ahmed Mohammed</td><td>Azagarfa</td><td>0914644808</td></tr> <tr> <td>Maruim Abu Algasim</td><td>Fashaar (A)</td><td>0913826768</td></tr> <tr> <td>Soaad Abdulla</td><td>ElFasher</td><td>0919894136</td></tr> </table>	Nadia Ibrahim	Shagra (c)	0917711760	Fathia Hamid Yagoub	Shagra (A)	0915964395	Hawwa Ahmed Zakaria	Magdoub(A)	0904719270	Amna Al zeen	Golo (G)	0914964150	Zahra Musa Zariba	Elkuma	091794152	Fatima Essa	Um Zoar	0116164396	Medina Ahmed Mohammed	Azagarfa	0914644808	Maruim Abu Algasim	Fashaar (A)	0913826768	Soaad Abdulla	ElFasher	0919894136	
Nadia Ibrahim	Shagra (c)	0917711760																											
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Medina Ahmed Mohammed	Azagarfa	0914644808																											
Maruim Abu Algasim	Fashaar (A)	0913826768																											
Soaad Abdulla	ElFasher	0919894136																											
Internet/email access	info@goldstandard.org goldstandard.org johann.thaler@gold Omer Farah, HHC: Muna Merghani, HHC Amel Idres, WDAN: amoliiii_idres@y	The project boundary is located under El Fasher and Kuma locality with limited access to internet services. Therefore internet/email is not chosen option for input/ Grievance Expression. Similarly other stake holders present internationally (mainly GSF promoters and sponsors) have been contacted and communicated by Ms. Muna Merghani at Haggat Holding Company. All email communication/online Grievance Expression will be maintained at Haggat's office.																											
Nominated Independent Mediator (optional)		All villages participating in the programme will identify a village level focal point to receive any written and verbal grievance expression at local community level and will communicate to WDAN office in El Fasher for further action if any.																											

All issues identified during the crediting period through any of the Methods shall have a mitigation measure in place that should be added to the monitoring plan.

D.5. Report on stakeholder consultation feedback round:

Follow up stakeholder consultation will be organized before the verification of the project and updated accordingly during the process if required.

The draft project design document was made available to the community groups and other stakeholders for public comments from 10 Nov 2014 to 20 Feb 2015. No significant feedback was received during feedback round.

The following documents were presented during feedback round

- Baseline_Report_12142014.pdf
- Copy_of_ER_Calculation_Tool_Cookstove_Meth_final.xlsx
- GS2896_LSC_Review_Final.pdf)
- Kitchen_Performance_Tests_Report.pdf
- PDD_Haggar_WDAN_FES.pdf
- PDD-HHC-WDAN-FES_without_Annexes.doc

Email announcements were sent to all the stakeholders on the invitation list, NGOs and related experts with regard to download options of the reports. No significant comments were received during the period of 60 days after the posting of the documents.

The project design document are made available at WDAN and Haggar offices for feedback from the public.

Annex 1: Contact information of participants in the project activity

Table 9: Haggar Holding Company Limited Contact Details

Organization:	Haggar Holding Company Limited
Street/P.O. Box:	Sinaat Road, P.O. Box 236
Building:	Pasiganos for Food and Beverages (Factory Building)
City:	Khartoum North
State/Region:	Khartoum State
Postfix/ZIP:	11111
Country:	Sudan
Telephone:	+249-185335937
FAX:	+249-185335940
E-Mail:	mme@haggarholding.com
URL:	www.haggarholding.com
Represented by:	Muna M. E. Merghani
Title:	Corporate Social Responsibility Manager
Salutation:	Ms.
Last Name:	Merghani
Middle Name:	-
First Name:	Muna
Department:	Corporate Social Responsibility
Mobile:	+249-123595121 +249-912308326
Direct FAX:	-
Direct tel:	-
Personal E-Mail:	-

Table 10: Women Development Association Network Contact Details

Organization:	Women Development Association Network
Street/P.O. Box:	Alasira Street, There is No P.O. Box
Building:	5/593, Block 21, Z East
City:	Hai Alasira, Alfasher
State/Region:	North Darfur State
Postfix/ZIP:	-
Country:	Sudan
Telephone:	+249912825897
FAX:	-
E-Mail:	amoliii_idres@yahoo.com
URL:	-
Represented by:	Amel Ibrahim dris
Title:	Project Coordinator
Salutation:	Mrs.
Last Name:	Idris
Middle Name:	-
First Name:	Amel
Department:	Programme
Mobile:	+249912825897
Direct FAX:	-
Direct tel:	-
Personal E-Mail:	amoliii_idres@yahoo.com

Annex 2: Information regarding Public Funding



ANNEX D - OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE DECLARATION

Date: [28 April 2014]

The Gold Standard Foundation

79 Avenue Louis Casai

Geneva Cointrin, CH-1216

Switzerland

RE: Declaration of Non-Use of Official Development Assistance by Project Owner of
[103000000004272]

[Haggar Holding Company]

As Project Owner of the above-referenced project, and acting on behalf of all Project Participants, I now make the following representations:

[Muna M. E. Merghani]

I hereby declare that I am duly and fully authorized by the Project Owner of the above-referenced project to act on behalf of all Project Participants and make the following representations:

I. The Gold Standard Documentation

I am familiar with the provisions of The Gold Standard Documentation relevant to Official Development Assistance (ODA). I understand that the above-referenced project is not eligible for Gold Standard registration if the project receives or benefits from Official Development Assistance with the condition that some, or all, of the carbon credits [CERs, ERUs, or VERs] coming out of the project are transferred to the ODA donor country. I hereby expressly declare that no financing provided in connection with the above-referenced project has come from or will come from ODA that has been or will be provided under the condition, whether express or implied, that any or all of the carbon credits issued as a result of the project's operation will be transferred directly or indirectly to the country of origin of the ODA.

II. Duty to Notify Upon Discovery

If I learn or if I am given any reason to believe at any stage of project design or implementation that ODA has been used to support the development or implementation of the project, or that an entity providing ODA to the host country may at some point in the future benefit directly or indirectly from the carbon credits generated from the project as a condition of investment, I will notify The Gold Standard immediately using the Amended ODA Declaration Form provided below.





III. Investigation

The Gold Standard reserves the right to conduct an investigation into any project it reasonably believes may be receiving ODA with the condition that some or all of the carbon credits from the project will be transferred to the ODA donor country.

IV. Sanctions

I am fully aware that the sanctions identified in The Gold Standard Terms and Conditions may be applied to me or the above-referenced project in the event that any of the information provided above is false or I fail to notify The Gold Standard of any changes to ODA in a timely manner.

I swear that all of the statements contained herein are true to the best of my knowledge.

Signed: 
Name: MONA M. E. MERGHANI
Title: CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY MANAGER
On behalf of: HAGGAR HOLDING COMPANY
Place: KHARTOUM - SUDAN



Annex 3: Participants list with signature



شبكة جمعيات تنمية المرأة

من بيت يطمئن

LOCAL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETING
VOLUNTARY EMISSION REDUCTION
FUEL EFFICIENT STOVES FOR WOMEN OF NORTH DARFUR

DECEMBER 5, 2013
09:00 - 3:30

#	Name	Designation	Organisation	Mobile no	E-mail	Signature
1	احمد ابراهيم	القائد	مكتب النازك	0912825892	amoh-111	
2	المرحوم احمد	القائد	المرحوم احمد	0911118054	ahmed@xah.com	
3	لطيفة زكريا	القائد	مكتب النازك	0910111111	latifazakia@gmail.com	
4	احمد عبد الله	القائد	UNDP	0910200000	ahmed@undp.org	
5	مها عبد الله	القائد	مكتب النازك	0910099971		
6	وليد الشتيخ	القائد	مكتب النازك	0910100000	walid@xah.com	
7	احمد عبد الله	القائد	مكتب النازك	0910000000	ahmed@xah.com	
8	احمد عبد الله	القائد	مكتب النازك	0910000000	ahmed@xah.com	
9	احمد عبد الله	القائد	مكتب النازك	0910000000	ahmed@xah.com	
10	احمد عبد الله	القائد	مكتب النازك	0910000000	ahmed@xah.com	
11	احمد عبد الله	القائد	مكتب النازك	0910000000	ahmed@xah.com	

12	تاتية ابراهيم	مكتب النازك	0910000000			
13	احمد عبد الله	القائد	WFP	0912904446		
14	Hamdy El-Samir	القائد	مكتب النازك	091271-64	Hamdy@xah.com	
15	احمد عبد الله	القائد	مكتب النازك	0910000000		
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28	احمد عبد الله	القائد	FAO	0917205322		
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33	احمد عبد الله	القائد	WDAN	0910000000		
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35	صبره محمد علي محمد	الوالي	WDAN	0911176080		indm6-8-2010-02
36	عبدالله الكرم	العام	حمار القاصية	0923595105	0923595105	0923595105
37	عبدالله محمد	العام	حمار القاصية	919198127		
38	عبدالله محمد	العام	حمار القاصية	911775996		
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شبكة جمعيات تنمية المرأة



من بيت يطمئن

LOCAL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION MEETING

VOLUNTARY EMISSION REDUCTION FUEL EFFICIENT STOVES FOR WOMEN OF NORTH DARFUR

DECEMBER 5, 2013
09:00 - 3:30

#	Name	Designation	Organisation	Mobile no	E-mail	Signature
1	Amal Ibrahim	ElFasher	practical Action	912825897		
2	Zahra Abdelmoneem	ElFasher	civil society	911114523		
3	Laila Zakiya Gomes	ElFasher	ElFasher organization	915018038		
4	Anna Abdelaziz Adam	ElFasher	UNDP	918852747		
5	Sitna Ali Abdelmoneem	ElFasher	women union magdoub	912594961		
6	Wahid Elshah Elshahani	ElFasher	practical action	918038383		
7	Adhar Ahmad Mohamed	ElFasher	practical Action	912570494		
8	Adam Sabiel Adam	ElFasher	Rural Network	918340088		
9	Anna Ahmed Osman	ElFasher	Forestry corporation	918026231		
10	Holima Mohamed Abdelrahman	ElFasher	Women & child protection society	915120136		
11	Fatma Hamad Yagoubi	Sharga "A"	Women Development Society Sharga	915964890		
12	Nadia Ibrahim Mohamed	Sharga "C"	Women Development Society Sharga	917711790		
13	Maheshir Adam Mohamed	ElFasher	WFP	912834336		
14	Haradi Elshahry	ElFasher	Ministry of Environment	912473084		
15	Houyan Noure Ali	ElFasher	Ministry of Environment	912651244		
16	Fatima Ibrahim Sulaiman	ElFasher	WIDAN	919438881		
17	Fatima Hamza Ibrahim Fakhri	Um Hagaling	Women Development Society Um Hagaling	916817230		
18	And Elshah Ahmed Zaroug	ElFasher	WIDAN	918623428		
19	Ansha Ibrahim	ElFasher	WIDAN	918239945		
20	Musa Ahmed Isag	ElFasher	Rural Development Network	919495083		
21	Fatima Bahiet Gado	ElFasher	Unigier Society	908516342		
22	Mariam Abdulrahman Musa	Fushar "A"	WIDAN	913026788		
23	Ekman Fakhri Hamid	Alhama	Un Elgana Society	910743085		
24	Zahra Musa Zariba	Koma	Elgana Society	912041952		
25	Sadia Ibrahim Hamid	Hagar Sary	Hagar Sary Society	915673485		
26	Anna Mohamed Abdelrahman	Fulag	Fulag Society	914864190		
27	Abdelrahman Zakaria Alhamdi	ElFasher	Ministry of Health			
28	Barik Ibrahim	ElFasher	FAD	917020322		
29	Hana Ahmed Zakaria Mohamed	Magdoub "A"	WIDAN	914713370		
30	Ansha Abu Isag Abdelrahman	ElFasher		913078895		
31	Fatima Eliza	Un zur	Unzur Society			
32	Arafa Mohamed Abdelrahman	ElFasher	WIDAN	912560372		
33	Aya Mohamed Jaro Idris	ElFasher	WIDAN	918304720		
34	Abdul Ibrahim Idris	ElFasher	WIDAN			
35	Miloud Mohamed Ali	ElFasher	WIDAN	911740380		
36	Omer Asad Elkarim	ElFasher	IBIC	12395325 eam@ibicnigeria.com		
37	Saad Abdulrahman Mohamed	ElFasher	WIDAN	918894136		
38	Ekman Abdelrahman	ElFasher	WIDAN	917010044		
39	Amal Elshah Mohamed El Adam	ElFasher	Family Planning	916627477		
40	Safwa Abdella	ElFasher	WIDAN	918671772		
41	Saad Saad Allah	ElFasher	WIDAN	915674688		
42	Nafsa Abdulrahman Sheref	Tufara Baraka	Koma Society	638816819		
43	Mariam Ahmed El Ibrahim			685294772		
44	Fatma Hussen Yari	Beigi Locality	ElFasher Society	912402305		
45	Holima Yousif	Ala Digais	Ala Digais Society	917623384		
46	Wahid Osman	Sagaya	Gama Sagaya Society	917056114		
47	Fatima Elman	Elhail	Elhail Society			
48	Anna Waicen Imam	Gozz Baraka	Gozz Baraka Society	916437521		
49	Adam Sabiel	ElFasher	ElFasher Rural network			
50	Fatima Ibrahim	Un Marahik	Un Marahik Society	912595632		
51	Zakia Sulaiman	Elmagazin	Elmagazin Society	915184945		
52	Ansha Imam	Dar Elshah	Fah Ali Society	914513885		
53	Mohamed Bala	ElFasher	Development Network			
54	Yagoub Musa	ElFasher	ElFasher Rural network	918339895		

Annex 4: Do No Harm Assessment and Sustainable Development Matrix with justifications

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
The project respects internationally proclaimed human rights, cultural property and uniqueness of the people. The project is not complicit in human right abuse.	Yes, the project respects the internationally proclaim human right issues. Sudan has acceded to four of the seven major United Nations conventions concerned with human rights, namely: the two International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights; on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1986), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1977). It has also ratified the convention on the Rights of the Child (1990). It signed the Convention Against Torture (1986) but did not ratify it. Sudan acceded to the two optional protocols attached to the Rights of the Child Convention concerning the involvement of children in armed conflicts (2005) and to the sale of children, exploiting children in prostitution and pornographic materials (2004).	Medium	Human rights agencies including UNHCR is operational in project area and conducts regular assessments. In case of any findings project participants will take immediate action in order to avoid any disrespect of human rights due to project activity.

The project does not involve and is not complicit in involuntary settlement	No, there is no involuntary resettlement in the project.	Low	
The project does not involve and is not complicit any form of forced or compulsory labour	No, there is no forced labour or compulsory labour involved in the project. It provides employment opportunity and food security in the targeted areas. Sudan has also acceded to the eight International Labour Organization conventions on human rights, namely; the two conventions (87 and 98) on Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining (1957); the two conventions (29 and 105) on Forced or Compulsory Labour (1957 and 1970 respectively); the two conventions (100 and 111) concerning the Elimination of Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation (1970), and the two conventions (138 and 182) pertaining to Forbidding the Employment of Children and Minors (2002 and 2003 respectively).	Low	

The Project does not employ and is not complicit in any form of child labour	The project does not involve or promote any form of child labour. Sudan has also ratified the convention on the Rights of the Child (1990). It signed the Convention Against Torture (1986).	Low	
The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or any other basis	This project does not involve or is not complicit in any kind of discrimination. Sudan has acceded to four of the seven major United Nations conventions concerned with human rights, namely: the two International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights; on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1986), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1977)	Medium	Project promoter Hagar and WDAN, are the follower and promoter of fair practices and do not promote discrimination. International NGOs and UN agencies working in the targeted area and mandated and promoter of discrimination free world will monitor the project area to ensure its mandate and ethics.
The project provides workers with a safe and healthy work environment and is not complicit in exposing workers to unsafe or unhealthy work environment	This project does not involve any activity which may be indicated as hazard to human kind and environment.	Low	
The project takes a precautionary approach in regard to environmental	Yes, the project takes all necessary precautions in regards to the	Low	

challenges and is not complicit in practices contrary to the precautionary principals	environmental challenges. Sudan is signatory of UNFCCC declaration.		
The project does not involve and is not complicit in significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats including those that are a) legally protected; b) Officially proposed for protection; c) identified by the authorities sources for their high conservation values, or d) recognized as protected by the traditional local communities	The project involves conservation of nature therefore there is no harm to any protected areas. There are Environmental protection act in place and Sudan has signed the declaration UNFCCC in this respect.	Low	
The project does not involve and not complicit in corruption	The project participants are community based organisation and corporate social responsibility unit of corporate sector. None of the project activities complicit in corruption. Host country has signed UN convention against corruption.	Low	

ii. Sustainable Development Matrix

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
Gold Standard indicators of sustainable development	1. High Negative 2. Negative 3. No impact 4. Positive 5. High positive	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	5 (To check if there is significant emission reduction with Ezy stoves compare to baseline)	MDG-Environmental Sustainability Use of Fuel efficient stoves reduces the firewood consumption and reduces the CO2 emission	The project positively affected air quality by reducing the released cooking gases, since thermal efficiency of the improved stove is higher by 28% from traditional stove. WDAN/Haggar will be conducting regular fuel efficiency test to determine the reduction in firewood consumption and calculations for emission reduction.	+
Water quality and quantity	3 (Regular check for water quality)	MDG Environmental Sustainability- Installation and use of stoves does not require water. There is no significant negative impact on water quantity and quality.	There will be no release of pollutant in water ponds from this project.	+
Soil condition	4 Use of Ezy stove does not have any	MDG Environmental Sustainability	By reducing the use of firewood in cooking, the stove is reducing	+

	direct impact on soil quality.		trees cutting which positively impacted soil condition and preventing land degradation.	
Other pollutants	3 Use of fuel efficient stove with firewood involves emission of particulate matter	MDG- Environmental Sustainability The fuel efficient stove reduces the particulate matter emission in the environment thus helping in clean kitchen and reduction in respiratory diseases	In the baseline scenario, the stakeholders would have continued using 3 stone fires to meet household energy needs. This project reduces the particulate matter emission.	+
Biodiversity	This project does not affect the biodiversity of any flora and fauna in the project area.	MDG 7	Reservation of forests from cutting and being used as firewood fuel for cooking purposes is participating in biodiversity conservation.	0
Quality of employment	4 Promotion of fuel efficient stove will improve local employment	MDG- End poverty and hunger, gender equality and universal education	Local population involve in use and maintenance of fuel efficient stove will lead to cash saving through reduction in expenditure on firewood and improve their income as well	+

Livelihood of the poor	5 Direct cash saving through reduction in fire wood expenditure for cooking purposes; Time saving for firewood collection for household cooking energy needs	MDG- End hunger, poverty and gender equ and universal education	The stove is directly contributing in household's expenses by reducing cost of food, and indirectly by saving housewives' time spent in firewood collection and food cooking. The saved time is allocated for other economic and social activities; reflected in better education and health conditions.	+
Access to affordable and clean energy services	5 Reduction in dependency on firewood collection and access to improved stoves	MDG End and Poverty Hunger	Ezy stoves are easy to install and use. these stoves are economically affordable. The thermal efficiency of the improved stove is catering for less consumption of fuel and time which directly lead to cleaner energy than the traditional one.	+
Human and institutional capacity	5 Improved understanding on Environmental issues, health and hygiene, nutrition	MDG- End poverty and hunger, gender equality and universal education	Community is being sensitized and trained on Environmental issues (global and local environmental issues). Other livelihood training for women is being conducted at the training centers.	+

Quantitative employment and income generation	4 Ownership of CERs	MDG- End poverty and hunger, gender equality and universal education	Under this project beneficiaries will own credits through the use of fuel efficient stoves. Under this modality beneficiaries will receive stoves at subsidized rate and will own 50% of CERs through WDAN. Through the use of stoves beneficiaries will have direct cash savings through reduction in fire fuel consumption compare to baseline scenario.	+
Balance of payments and investment	4 A positive impact from demonstration of investments through carbon credits		Beneficiaries will have direct link and access to carbon finance.	+
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	4	MDG 7 MDG- End poverty and hunger, universal education	The improved stove design has been developed by professional experts and shared with beneficiaries. Through this project beneficiaries will be trained on techniques on saving fuel and emission reduction	+

iii. Comments accompanying own sustainable development matrix

Considering Millennium Development Goals promoted by United Nations, this project supports followings –

End of Hunger/Food security- Darfur is badly affected by conflict and rapid depletion of natural resources. The current situation is also affecting the local food production due to changing environment with reoccurrence of drought and flash flood. Due to rapid depletion of forest resources the cost for firefuel is increasing multiply and distance to travel for firewood collection is increasing regularly. This affects the local cooking habits and affects the household economics. Some anecdotal reports revealed that most of the time darfurians have to reduce their investment for productive assets due to increasing household expenditure and undercooking of food is also reported that affects their required nutritional calorie intake. Through this project beneficiaries will reduce their household expenditure for cooking fuel need and proper cooking will be performed due to the fuel efficient stoves. Saved income is assumed to be invested for productive assets.

Universal education- This project involves promotion of energy saving techniques. Through training centers community will be sensitized and trained on environmental issues, household energy saving techniques and introduction of alternative household energy sources.

Gender Equality – This project mainly involves women and also addresses health issues of women due to indoor air pollution while cooking. Use of Fuel efficient stove will reduce the fire wood collection trip; reduce the risk of harassment while going out for firewood collection, clean kitchen, and cash saving thru use of fuel efficient stoves.

Child Health- Traditionally women tie their kids on their back while cooking and children are exposed to emission coming out from 3 stone stove. Fuel efficient stove will reduce the risk of exposure to toxic emission to the children. As there will be significant reduction in fire wood collection trip women will be able to spend more time with their kids that will help kids for physical and psychological wellbeing.

Environmental sustainability – All the activities being promoted are promoting environmental sustainability. International exposure-The project involves UN agencies, INGOs and grass root level community organisations working together toward better world and better environment. This engages introduction of new technologies and techniques in the project area.

Annex 5: Photographs of the Local Stakeholders Consultation workshop



Annex 6: Sample Beneficiary Waivers

Women Development Association Network

Hajar Easy Stove Project

March 2014

Here we are the a members of the WDA who received Easy stove agreed under our below name signatory to waives the easy stove carbon credit to both Hajar company and Women Development Associations Network North Darfur

Name of the Association: جمعية أزرقفا

Date:

No	Name of women beneficiary	Signature	Remark
1	فاطمة التوم علي احمد		تنازلت
2	كريمة علي عبد الله		تنازلت
3	كريمة حامد ايكر		تنازلت
4	فاطمة ادم صام		تنازلت
5	كريمة نعم حسين		تنازلت
6	حنان التوم حسن		تنازلت
7	اسماعيل محمد زكريا		تنازلت
8	احمد عبد الرحمن ايكر		تنازلت
9	فاطمة محمد ادم		تنازلت
10	صواء حسن		تنازلت
11	حنان ادم علي		تنازلت
12	اسلام ايكر محمد		تنازلت
13	صديق محمد عبد الكريم		تنازلت
14	فاطمة عمر اسحقا		تنازلت
15	فاطمة عبد العزيز اسحقا		تنازلت
16	صواء التوم عليا		تنازلت
17	فاطمة ابراهيم عبد الله		تنازلت
18	ماتية سليمان امين		تنازلت
19	خديجة ادم صامود		تنازلت



20	هواء جي ٿيڻ	هواء	توازن
21	عائشہ مسلم	عائشہ	توازن
22	عائشہ احمد سبيل	عائشہ	توازن
23	آهونه آدم حامد	آهونه	توازن
24	حليمه عبد الحميد جهاير	حليمه	توازن
25	حليمه آدم اديبي	حليمه	توازن
26	هواء آدم الزين	هواء	توازن
27	هواء آدم آهونه	هواء	توازن
28	حريم محمد	حريم	توازن
29	حريم آدم محمد	حريم	توازن
30	31 سبيل محمد الزين	سبيل	توازن
31	سبيل الروميه آدم	سبيل	توازن
32	عائشہ عمر آدم	عائشہ	توازن
33	حريمه ابراهيم آدم	حريمه	توازن
34	حريمه محمد	حريمه	توازن
35	35 ناس عبد الله يوسف	ناس	توازن
36	قامنه الروميه آدم	قامنه	توازن
37	هواء عبد العزيز السويدي	هواء	توازن
38	كليمه محمد ابراهيم	كليمه	توازن
39	كليمه آدم عتي الدين	كليمه	توازن
40	ام شمس حسن حسن	ام شمس	توازن
41	يونس اديبي حريم	يونس	توازن
42	حليمه مسلم ابراهيم	حليمه	توازن
43	قامنه محمد اديبي	قامنه	توازن
44	آهونه عمر آدم	آهونه	توازن
45	حريمه مسلم ابراهيم	حريمه	توازن
46	قامنه محمد اديبي	قامنه	توازن
47	كليمه محمد اديبي	كليمه	توازن
48	هواء اديبي حريم	هواء	توازن
49	قامنه عثمان ابراهيم	قامنه	توازن
50	قامنه ابراهيم حسن	قامنه	توازن
51	حريمه سليمان حامد	حريمه	توازن
52	حريمه ابراهيم اديبي	حريمه	توازن
53	حليمه آدم اديبي	حليمه	توازن

Women Development Association Network

Hajar Easy Stove Project

March 2014

Here we are the a members of the WDA who received Easy stove agreed under our below name signatory to waives the easy stove carbon credit to both Hajar company and Women Development Associations Network North Darfur

Name of the Association: جمعية سرقاية

Date:

No	Name of women beneficiary	Signature	Remark
1	ستنا مومني أحمد دحبر		تمتازلت
2	هواء ادم طاهر		تمتازلت
3	نوره ابكر مومني		تمتازلت
4	حليمة ليس عيدر الله		تمتازلت
5	حليمة اسحق آدم		تمتازلت
6	حولة عمر جماع لقر الدين		تمتازلت
7	حسنة مومني أحمد		تمتازلت
8	ايمان أحمد محمد		تمتازلت
9	سلوى مومني أحمد		تمتازلت
10	حليم حيدر ادم		تمتازلت
11	زهية ادم عيدر المرحوم		تمتازلت
12	خديجة اسحق محمد		تمتازلت
13	زهراء عيدر الله عمر		تمتازلت
14	احسان عيدر الله عمر		تمتازلت
15	خديجة عيدر الله عمر		تمتازلت
16	حرمية عيدر العزيز عمر		تمتازلت
17	نصيرة اسحق ادم طاهر		تمتازلت
18	خديجة ابراهيم جماع		تمتازلت
19	فاطمية ادم عيدر الرحمن		تمتازلت



20	خديجه عيده الله اجيب		شماره 20
21	زهراء اسماعيل هارون		شماره 21
22	حمراء عبد الله ادم		شماره 22
23	حسينه ابراهيم الروم		شماره 23
24	لقسمه عبد الرحمن ادم		شماره 24
25	قافله ادم عيده الله ادم		شماره 25
26	اكرم كليم عبد الله ادم		شماره 26
27	قاسميه الروم ادم		شماره 27
28	خسبه الصديق عبد المجيد		شماره 28
29	خسبه اسماعيل هارون		شماره 29
30	غاليه عبد الكريم ادم		شماره 30
31	صالحه خليل افندي		شماره 31
32	عواطف محمد محمد عمر		شماره 32
33	سكينة جمال الدين ادم		شماره 33
34	حسينه عبد الله محمد		شماره 34
35	قافله سويل محمد		شماره 35
36	رزاق عيده الله ادريس		شماره 36
37	فرجه عبد الله ادريس		شماره 37
38	ذكي عيده الله ادريس حامد		شماره 38
39	خديجه يوسف ادم		شماره 39
40	رفيدة عيده الله اسكفا		شماره 40
41	اكرم كليم عبد الله ادم		شماره 41
42	اميرة محمد ادم		شماره 42
43	اكرم كليم ادريس حامد		شماره 43
44	قاسميه علياس ادريس عيده الله		شماره 44
45	حليمه علي محمد		شماره 45
46	نعمات عثمان عيده الله		شماره 46
47	رشيده نعمات عيده الله		شماره 47
48	نعمان احمد محمد		شماره 48
49	نعمان عثمان عيده الله		شماره 49
50	ذكيه محمد صالح نور الدين		شماره 50
51	صنيرة محمد ابراهيم		شماره 51
52	خديجه محمد ابراهيم جمال		شماره 52
53	جواهر ادم علي		شماره 53

Annex 7: Memorandum of Understanding

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING (MoU)

BETWEEN

THE UN WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP),

HAGGAR HOLDING COMPANY (HHC)

AND

WOMEN DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION NETWORK (WDAN)

REGARDING EMISSION REDUCTION

AND CARBON CREDIT GENERATION

IN THE FRAME OF

SAFE ACCESS TO FIREFUEL AND ALTERNATIVE ENERGY (SAFE) PROJECT IN

NORTH DARFUR, SUDAN

WHEREAS, WFP is mandated by the United Nations to provide food aid to save lives in refugee and emergency situations, to improve the nutrition and the quality of life of the most vulnerable people at critical times in their lives, and to help build assets and promote the self-reliance of poor people and communities. WFP concentrates its efforts and resources on the neediest people and countries. Its assistance is guided solely by need and is targeted to those most at risk from the consequences of food shortages, following a sound assessment that considers the different needs and vulnerabilities of the affected populations.

WHEREAS, HHC is the Haggar Family's investment vehicle, with investments in a range of businesses in Northern and Southern Sudan. HHC, through its Corporate Social Responsibility policy strives to act responsibly by giving proper regard to the interests of all its stakeholders including its Employed Persons, the Community in which it operates, the Environment within which it interacts, its Consumers and Suppliers while binding itself to a "Code of Conduct" which determines the way in which business is carried out. In 2011, HHC conducted a Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory of all its activities undertaking internal and external measures in collaboration with civil society organizations, with the aim to offset its GHGs emissions and reduce its carbon print.

WHEREAS, WDAN is a community based organization established in 2003, registered as a humanitarian voluntary agency at the Humanitarian Aid Commission of the Government of Sudan. WDAN's main goal is to help women eradicate poverty through sustainable development and respect for dignity of lives and help women achieve their full human potential. The network is composed of 57 women development association established in urban and rural areas in North Darfur working in El Flasher, Tawila, Dar El Salaam, Umbaru, Saraf Omra and Korma localities.

WHEREAS, HHC and WDAN agreed in a separate agreement to cooperate for a carbon emission reduction project in North Darfur with promotion of fuel efficient stoves (FES): HHC agreeing to buy and distribute 5,000 FES and WDAN agreeing to be responsible for identification of eligible beneficiaries and installation of stoves, as well as collection of related money.

WHEREAS, WFP agrees, in the frame of its SAFE programme in Sudan, to provide technical assistance to the Parties, specifically with the registration of the Project at Gold Standard and monitoring of the project at field level.

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NOW THEREFORE, the Parties have agreed as follows:

1. Scope

- 1.1 The purpose of this MOU is to establish the cooperation between the Parties and to define the obligations of each Party.
- 1.2 The Parties acknowledge their commitment to women and gender equality as a priority throughout the execution of this MOU and that, where reasonably possible, they shall ensure that the stoves be placed directly in the hands of women and that women take a lead role in the distribution and selling of the stoves. This commitment of the parties to women and gender equality shall be a priority throughout the execution of this agreement.
- 1.3 The Parties shall acknowledge each other's role to the general public as appropriate.

2. Commencement, Duration and Termination of Agreement

- 2.1 This MoU shall be valid upon signature by WFP, HHC and WDAN and will continue to be in force until 30 April 2014.
- 2.2 This agreement may be amended by the Parties only on mutual written consent.
- 2.3 Either party may terminate this agreement at any time and for any reason with one (1) month written notice to the other party.
- 2.4 The purpose and the duration of the agreement will not be modified without the prior concurrence of the Parties. The Parties may agree during the course of the agreement to extend its duration, and to amend this MoU in writing by mutual ascent of the Parties.

3. WDAN's obligations

During the course of this Agreement, WDAN shall:

- 3.1 In conjunction with HHC, establish a distribution plan for the agreed planned period providing estimate of the proposed number of beneficiaries and the means by which distribution shall be effected;
- 3.2 Be responsible for the reception, storage and handling at mutually agreed delivery points, and for distribution to beneficiaries of commodities provided by HHC.
- 3.3 Take all reasonable measures to ensure that commodities provided by HHC reach the intended beneficiaries without unreasonable delay and in the conditions in which they are received.
- 3.4 Maintain proper accounts of all commodities received from HHC and distributed by WDAN. WDAN shall maintain separate records and accounts of commodities provided by HHC under this agreement, from those commodities made available to WDAN from any other sources, unless specific written instructions are received from HHC. WDAN shall retain records for possible future

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- inspection and audit purposes by HHC for a period of five years from the termination of this agreement.
- 3.5 Provide suitably qualified personnel and adequate means necessary for the implementation and supervision of the operations and activities agreed upon in this agreement;
 - 3.6 Be fully responsible for acts and omissions of its personnel. The personnel of WDAN do not have the status of staff members of HHC, WFP or other agencies. HHC shall not accept liability for compensation for the illness, disability, death or the effects of other hazards which may be suffered by the employees of WDAN agency, whether work-related or not, or loss or damage to property or personal effects belonging to it, its personnel or third party;
 - 3.7 When transport has been provided by HHC, upon receipt of the commodities, immediately complete the relevant section of waybill from HHC (or HHC-appointed transporter) and sign the waybill. WDAN shall present to HHC a list, to be updated on regular basis, of person authorized to sign for the reception of the commodities, including their specimen signatures and an official stamp;
 - 3.8 Cooperate with HHC for the most efficient handling, storage, transport and distribution of HHC-supplied commodities, and allow HHC personnel unobstructed access to facilities containing such commodities;
 - 3.9 Report to HHC in accordance with the provisions of section 7 below;
 - 3.10 Respect the confidentiality of any information pertaining to any individual or group of beneficiaries of activities subject of this agreement. The contents of any files, including computerized databases, can only be released to person outside WDAN's staff, if such persons have been fully authorized by HHC to receive such information. This does not apply to general statistical information concerning the number and location of the beneficiaries, or to photographs /videos/interviews obtained with the consent of the beneficiaries, which WDAN is free to use as it sees fit for fund-raising, advocacy or educational purposes;
 - 3.11 Except for the preference noted in section 1.1, supply commodities and work with all beneficiaries in complete impartiality, regardless of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or gender, without linking assistance, directly, to any religious or political persuasion. In this context, project supported by HHC shall not include any activities to promote a specific religious or partisan political view.
 - 3.12 Facilitate HHC's monitoring of the commodity distribution, the storage of the commodity and the recipient beneficiaries;
 - 3.13 Encourage the formation of community groups/ committees that shall participate in the identification of beneficiaries, their registration and the distribution of stoves. Regular meeting between the Parties and with local community groups/ committees, as required, shall be organized so as to ratify beneficiary targets and to brief all stakeholders on the implementation progress.

4. Obligation of HHC

During the course of the agreement, HHC shall:

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- inspection and audit purposes by HHC for a period of five years from the termination of this agreement.
- 3.5 Provide suitably qualified personnel and adequate means necessary for the implementation and supervision of the operations and activities agreed upon in this agreement;
 - 3.6 Be fully responsible for acts and omissions of its personnel. The personnel of WDAN do not have the status of staff members of HHC, WFP or other agencies. HHC shall not accept liability for compensation for the illness, disability, death or the effects of other hazards which may be suffered by the employees of WDAN agency, whether work-related or not, or loss or damage to property or personal effects belonging to it, its personnel or third party;
 - 3.7 When transport has been provided by HHC, upon receipt of the commodities, immediately complete the relevant section of waybill from HHC (or HHC-appointed transporter) and sign the waybill. WDAN shall present to HHC a list, to be updated on regular basis, of person authorized to sign for the reception of the commodities, including their specimen signatures and an official stamp;
 - 3.8 Cooperate with HHC for the most efficient handling, storage, transport and distribution of HHC-supplied commodities, and allow HHC personnel unobstructed access to facilities containing such commodities;
 - 3.9 Report to HHC in accordance with the provisions of section 7 below;
 - 3.10 Respect the confidentiality of any information pertaining to any individual or group of beneficiaries of activities subject of this agreement. The contents of any files, including computerized databases, can only be released to person outside WDAN's staff, if such persons have been fully authorized by HHC to receive such information. This does not apply to general statistical information concerning the number and location of the beneficiaries, or to photographs /videos/interviews obtained with the consent of the beneficiaries, which WDAN is free to use as it sees fit for fund-raising, advocacy or educational purposes;
 - 3.11 Except for the preference noted in section 1.1, supply commodities and work with all beneficiaries in complete impartiality, regardless of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or gender, without linking assistance, directly, to any religious or political persuasion. In this context, project supported by HHC shall not include any activities to promote a specific religious or partisan political view.
 - 3.12 Facilitate HHC's monitoring of the commodity distribution, the storage of the commodity and the recipient beneficiaries;
 - 3.13 Encourage the formation of community groups/ committees that shall participate in the identification of beneficiaries, their registration and the distribution of stoves. Regular meeting between the Parties and with local community groups/ committees, as required, shall be organized so as to ratify beneficiary targets and to brief all stakeholders on the implementation progress.

4. Obligation of HHC

During the course of the agreement, HHC shall:

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- Monitoring of the Project at field level

6. Reporting

- 6.1 HHC shall provide WDAN with the format for the reporting of activities performed under this agreement.
- 6.2 WDAN shall provide monthly reports on quantitative data relating to the project, including losses and distribution figures per beneficiary number by gender.
- 6.3 WDAN shall also provide quarterly progress reports, including both narrative and quantitative information. Narrative information shall include delivery and distribution arrangements, operational difficulties encountered and measures taken to overcome them, stops taken to reduce losses, the acceptability of stoves provided, information on complementary inputs from other sources, including those from WDAN, comments on results achieved for the direct benefit of the targeted people and how the overall situation is expected to develop and what additional programmes are proposed.
- 4.15 A final report, consolidating information covering the whole of the agreement, shall be provided by WDAN within 45 days from the date of termination specified in section 2.1.

7. Cargo Losses and Damage

WDAN assumes full responsibility for the storage; handling and management of use handed over to it by HHC, and shall assume liability for any damage and losses, after the FES come under its physical control, custody or possession. Reimbursement to HHC for FES damaged and /or lost due to the willful or grossly negligent acts or omissions of WDAN may be made after investigation of the circumstances surrounding the loss.

8. Force Majeure

If at any time during the course of this Agreement it becomes impossible for the parties to perform any of their obligations for reasons of force majeure, that party shall promptly notify the other in writing of the existence of such force majeure. The party giving notice is thereby relieved from such obligations as long as force majeure persists.

9. Claims and Settlement of Disputes

Any dispute between the Parties relating to the interpretation and application of the present MoU, or any

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other supplemental agreement, which is not settled by negotiation or other agreed mode of settlement shall be submitted to arbitration at the request of either Party. Each Party shall appoint one arbitrator, and the two arbitrators so appointed shall appoint a third, who shall be the chairperson. If within thirty (30) days of the request for arbitration either Party has not appointed an arbitrator, or within fifteen (15) days of the appointment of two arbitrators the third arbitrator has not been appointed, either Party may request the President of the International Court of Justice to appoint an arbitrator. The procedure for the arbitration shall be fixed by the arbitrators, and the expenses of the arbitration shall be borne by the Parties as assessed by the arbitrators. The arbitral award shall contain a statement of the reasons on which it was based and shall be accepted by the Parties as the final adjudication of the dispute.

Immunity Clause

Nothing in this agreement shall imply a waiver by the United Nations World Food Programme, the United Nations or any of its agencies or organizations of any privileges or immunity enjoyed by them or their acceptance of the jurisdiction of the courts of any country over disputes arising out of the said Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly appointed representatives of the Parties, respectively, have on behalf of the Parties signed this MoU as confirmation to the terms and conditions contained herein.

For: The UN World Food Programme

Name: 
 Title: 
 Date:

For: Haggar Holding Company

Name: Muna M. E. Merghani
 Title: CSR M
 Date: 16/05/2013


For: Women Development Association Network:

Name: Sana M. M. Mohamed
 Title: Chairwoman of the Network
 Date: 21-5-13


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Annex 8: Kitchen Performance Test Results

Consumption per HH		
Parameter	KPT Baseline	KPT Project
Mean	12.44	6.17
Standard Deviation	4.68	1.59
90% CI +/-	0.77	0.26
CI -90%	11.68	5.90
CI +90%	13.21	6.43
CoV	0.38	0.26
Sample Size	100.00	100.00
Daily Household Wood Consumption (kg/ day)	3.11	1.54
Monthly Household Wood Consumption (kg/ month)	94.11	46.63
Yearly Household Wood Consumption (kg/ year)	1129.35	559.56