

**GS1340 Efficient cook stoves in Burkina Faso - VPA1 - Efficient 3FPA Cook stoves in Lorum 1 (GS2456) - PoA: Efficient Cookstoves in Burkina Faso (GS1340)**

*Local Stakeholder Consultation Report Feedback under GS Version 2.2*

Information on the request

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Document (s) provided and reviewed (I round):

- Micro-scale scheme VPA-DD (version 1, dated 08/07/2013)

Project summary

In rural Burkina Faso woody biomass from local forests is the principle source of energy for everyday cooking. This micro-scale VPA project promotes the distribution and utilization of the “F3PA” efficient cook stove in the Northern rural zones of Burkina Faso more specifically in the municipality Lorum Province. The F3PA wood stoves will replace the traditional open air three stone cooking method whilst respecting the local three stone cooking culture. The VPA is implemented under the PoA ‘Efficient Cookstoves in Burkina Faso (GS1340)’. Besides reducing GHG emissions, the project will help to reduce wood consumption by more than half in each household and therefore preserve the local forests and their biodiversity. This will also help combat the ever increasing threat of desertification in the area. The project has further benefits such as avoiding hazardous open flame systems and reducing the quantity of harmful smoke in the local rural village households. Local families and women also benefit significantly through a reduction in time spent and distance walked in collecting wood.

Project Size: micro  
Start date of implementation: 01/01/2014  
LSC Meeting Date: 13/11/2012 (main meeting) and 15/01/2013, 16/01/2013, 17/01/2013, 18/01/2013, 21/01/2013 and 22/01/2013 (additional meetings)

### Review results and conclusions:

The GS has reviewed the submitted project and identified a number of areas where additional information is necessary for the project to be in line with the Gold Standard requirements.

<b>SECTION C Stakeholders' comments</b>
PP decided to carry out the LSC for a group of VPAs (as per the information provided in section C.2.), however in several instances PP refers to the PoA which could give the impression as if LSC is carried out at PoA level (e.g. section C mentions 'in order to have a representativeness of the entire population targeted by the PoA, some additional meetings.....', or section C.3. indicates '...subsequently invited all participants to fill in the evaluation form at the level of the PoA' or 'impact assessment of the PoA on the social indicators etc.). PP shall correct the sections which refer to the PoA in order to make it clear that the LSC is carried out at VPA level for a group of 9 VPAs.
<b>Response by Project Proponent (round 1)</b>
The LSC report has been corrected to make it clear that the LSC is carried out at VPA level
<b>Response by GS (round 2)</b>
Comment/Request is closed.

<b>SECTION C.1. Description how comments by local stakeholders have been invited and compiled</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The item 'Discussion on continuous input/grievance mechanism' is missing in the agenda mentioned on page 11. PP shall add this item into the agenda since the same has been discussed during the LSC as further on mentioned.</li> <li>2. PP is requested to add the Non-technical summary (NTS) in the local language into the VPA-DD or upload it as Annex to the registry. Besides, PP shall inform whether the NTS was sent in the local language to the invited stakeholders.</li> <li>3. PP shall add the ToR (which was sent to stakeholders together with the invitation letter and NTS) into the VPA-DD or upload it as Annex to the registry.</li> <li>4. PP shall clarify why certain stakeholders ('Regional Council of the North', 'Regional Council of the Centre North') have been invited only after the LSC meeting took place. PP shall also clarify whether comments from these stakeholders were finally considered.</li> <li>5. Furthermore it is noted that not all international NGOs supporting the GS were invited. The PP shall provide the reasoning. The PP shall ensure that all international NGO supporters (HELIO International, Mercy Corps, REEEP, World Vision Australia, WWF International) are notified at time of stakeholder feedback round (see FAR 1 below).</li> <li>6. Page 27 states that 'after the local stakeholder consultation meeting, a mail was sent to the individuals and/or entities unable to attend the physical meeting....'. PP is requested to provide a sample screen shot of such an Email in the VPA-DD.</li> <li>7. A few sample screen shots of stakeholders' emails confirming/acknowledging the invitation shall be provided.</li> </ol>

8. PP shall clarify whether end-users were invited (and if yes how they were invited) to the additional stakeholder consultations in Titao, Ouindigui, Banh, Sollé, Bourzanga, Rillo and whether they had the chance to raise comments and questions.

#### Response by Project Proponent (round 1)

1. The item 'Discussion on continuous input/grievance mechanism' has been added in the agenda of the main stakeholder meeting in Ouaguadougou held on the 13th of November 2012 and the additional meetings held in the North of Burkina Faso between the 15th and 22nd of January 2013.
2. French is the official and administrative language in Burkina Faso. All courses at school (except other foreign languages) are taught in French. This means that everyone who can read speaks French. Other main languages in the North of Burkina Faso are among others Mooré and Fulfuldé, but they are all spoken languages. The NTS was therefore only sent in French.
3. The ToR has been uploaded as an Annex to the Registry.
4. The Regional Council of the North and the Regional Council of the Centre North were invited on the 29/10/2012 instead of 29/11/2012, which is before the meeting of 13<sup>th</sup> of November 2012. Both stakeholders asked questions during the meeting which were answered.
5. The reasoning for inviting NGO supporters of the Gold Standard, was that the invited NGO should be active in Burkina Faso or a neighboring country. The meeting minutes of the local stakeholder consultation together with the analysis of the comments, and the presentation showed during the local stakeholder consultation has been sent to the international NGO supporters as requested by FAR 1.
6. A screenshot of the mail sent to individuals / structures who couldn't attend the LSC with the presentation presented during the local stakeholder consultation, the feedback of the stakeholder consultation and an invitation to provide some feedback or comments.
7. Most invitations have been sent by letter. Screenshots of stakeholders' confirming the reception of the invitation letter has been provided in the LSC report.
8. No end-users were invited to the additional stakeholder consultations in Titao, Ouindigui, Banh, Sollé, Bourzanga and Rillo. However in the main local stakeholder consultation held in Ouaguadougou organized on the 13<sup>th</sup> of November end-users coming from the intervention zone were present. In addition the regional councils of the North, centre North and Centre, present at the LSC in Ouaguadougou, are structures representing the producers of mud cookstoves, of which are also end-users. Also present at the main LSC were Association of "dolotières", ABFAF/GIZ, Association Palaver Tree for Development in Burkina Faso and Urban Fund of Djibo who are supporting the income generating activities of the end-users and coming from the North of Burkina Faso.

#### Response by GS (round 2)

1. Comment/Request is closed.
2. Comment/Request is closed.
3. Comment/Request is closed.
4. Comment/Request is closed.
5. Comment/Request is closed. All stakeholder feedback round related issues will be checked during the validation review process. See as well FAR#1.

6. Comment/Request is closed.
7. Comment/Request is closed.
8. Comment/Request is closed.

## SECTION C.2. Summary of the comments received

1. PP is requested to attach the original list of participants to the VPA-DD or upload the same to the registry.
2. Page 37 explains that the PP decided to hold the stakeholder consultation meeting for 9 VPAs. Some arguments for this grouping of VPAs have been provided however PP shall still clarify in the VPA-DD:
  - whether all of the 9 VPAs start implementation within a certain time frame (e.g. 2 or 3 years)
  - whether all VPAs apply the same distribution/implementation mechanism
  - whether 'identical technology' means same design, size and efficiency of the stoves
  - provide supporting documentation for similar socio-economic situations in the locations where the VPAs will be implemented.
  - PP replies to some of stakeholders' questions referring only to VPA-1 (e.g. page 52). It is not clear whether the response is also valid for the 8 other VPAs in the group. PP shall revise (where applicable) in the VPA-DD.

### Response by Project Proponent (round 1)

1. The original participation list of the LSC held in Ouagadougou on the 13th of November 2012 and the original participation list of the LSC held in Titao, Ouindigui, Banh, Sollé, Bourzanga and Rillo between the 15th of January 2013 and the 22nd of January 2013 have been uploaded as Annex to the Registry.
2. Some additional clarifications for grouping the VPAs has been added in the VPA-DD, like:
  - The intention is to implement the 9 VPAs within the timeframe of 3 years;
  - All 9 VPAs will apply the same distribution/implementation mechanism. The distribution/implementation mechanism involves training local women in the rural zones to fabricate these stoves themselves using local material. Each woodstove will be built according to a strict construction protocol. The woodstove construction instructions are published in the training material provided and all levels of the distribution process will be trained to have full knowledge of this construction criterion. This innovative distribution system includes a tight collaboration with women associations. The construction protocol required to train the local rural inhabitants will give them the skills they require to build their own personally fabricated standardised F3PA stove under the supervision of tiipaalga and how to use and maintain it.
  - The technology used in all 9 VPA's will be the same, the standardized F3PA or the mud 3 stones improved cookstove constructed according a strict construction protocol. In all 9 VPA's the household will have the choice between different sizes according their needs. As all levels of the distribution mechanism are trained to construct according the strict construction protocol, the efficiency will be identical.
  - In order to compare the socio-economic situation of the provinces of Loroum and Bam in all 9 VPA's are situated, one can use the Human Development Index (HDI) reported by UNDP. The HDI is a composite statistic of life expectancy, education, and income indices used to rank countries or regions according human development. Loroum, North, and

Bam, Central-North, are neighbouring provinces and have a HDI respectively of 0.22 and 0.25 (below the average HDI of 0.34 for Burkina Faso, which in itself is below the average of Sub-Saharan Africa of 0.45 and well below the average HDI of 0.89 of the developed countries). This translates in comparable rate of gender inequalities and multidimensional poverty index. The GDP per capita (in PPP) was in 2011 equivalent to \$ US 786 in Loroum and \$ US 729 in Bam. Both provinces have economic activity dominated by agriculture (between 86 and 90% of the provinces population are living in rural area) and suffer from low rainfall leading to migration of manpower (mainly young people) further south in the country. The life expectancy is in both provinces 54 years old. The level of education, measured by the average education duration and the expected education duration, is extremely low even if slightly higher in North Province compared to Central-North one but definitely remains in the same range (0.79/5,5 years vs. 0.58/3,9 years). Those statistics extracted from 2012 UNDP national report on human development<sup>1</sup>, Burkina Faso and 2008 Statistics directory from Burkina Faso institute of national statistics and demography<sup>2</sup>, demonstrate the socio-economic comparability of Loroum and Bam.

All responses to stakeholder questions are applicable to the 9 VPA's. The DD-VPA has been adapted accordingly.

#### Response by GS (round 2)

1. Comment/Request is closed.
2. Comment/Request is closed.

#### SECTION C.3. Report on how due account was taken of any comments received and on measures taken to address concerns raised

1. PP shall provide a conclusion whether stakeholders' feedback/comments finally resulted in changes to the design of the programme/project or not.
2. No PP answer has been provided to stakeholders' question 3 (item 2) indicated on page 41 and question 5 (items 3 and 4) on page 53. PP shall respond the questions raised by SNV/Burkina Faso and by Secretary General of the municipality of Ouindigui respectively.
3. PP shall upload the evaluation forms to the registry. Besides, the PP shall make clear in the VPA-DD whether any negative comments have been raised by the stakeholders in these evaluation forms or by Email, phone or during the live meeting(s) and if so, how these negative comments have been addressed by the PP.
4. Page 50 states that 'in the municipalities Sollé and Rollo, participants said they understood the strategy of implementation of the PoA. Thus, they did not ask questions but recognized that the PoA did have a negative impact on the SD of their municipality'. PP shall clarify whether this is a typo or what negative impacts the stakeholders expressed.
5. The response 'We are not aware of efficient cook stoves allowing a reduction of charcoal consumption. There are some which use charcoal as a fuel, but not necessarily in the sense

<sup>1</sup> [http://www.pnud.bf/DOCS/rndh\\_bf\\_2012.pdf](http://www.pnud.bf/DOCS/rndh_bf_2012.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.insd.bf/fr/IMG/pdf/Annuaire\\_finale2011.pdf](http://www.insd.bf/fr/IMG/pdf/Annuaire_finale2011.pdf)

of reducing consumption' is not satisfactorily answering stakeholder's question. The PoA leaves the option open for charcoal ICS, hence PP should be able to provide a qualitative better response.

Note: The DNH assessment and SD assessment will be reviewed by GS and Objective Observer (if applicable) at validation stage.

### Response by Project Proponent (round 1)

1. Comments from local stakeholders did not result in changes to the project design. Ongoing interaction between end users and tiipaalga will allow the project to identify issues throughout the implementation and running of the project.
2. - Response of question 3 (item 2) raised by SNV/Burkina Faso is included in the following reply: *"Detailed explanations were given with respect to the interest of the "Efficient cook stove in Burkina Faso" Programme of Activities which is a programme hat open to all developers who are interested in setting up carbon projects stoves. This programme provides a benefit to the latter, as they no longer need proceeding the whole very long and complex process of registration and validation of the PoA documents. The Association Tiipaalga has only initiated the PoA in Burkina Faso carbon with support of the consultancy firm CO2logic and the Belgian NGO "Nouvelle Arbre". In fact, all type of efficient cook stoves projects in Burkina Faso can join and be added to the programme hat."*  
 - Response of question 5 (item 3) raised by the Secretary General of the municipality of Ouindigui: *"Materials recommended for women are a mixture of clay mud, straw and dung of a donkey or cow, which gives a type of banco or mud for construction of very high quality allowing the efficient cooks stoves to withstand the rainy season. In addition, women develop initiatives of construction that extends the life of the cookstove. It is for example terraces in banco with weirs allowing to have a compact single block with 2, 3 or 4 F3PA and polishing walls with decoctions of organs of local trees."*  
 - Response of question 5 (item 4) raised by the Secretary General of the municipality of Ouindigui: *"As supporting local development, the mayor has a role to play. For this, he should be informed of the project's objectives and provide advice on the merits of and the VPA's for populations. This explains the interest of this consultation. On the ground and through its counselors, the town hall will support Tiipaalga for awareness and mobilizing people around the project activities."*
3. Most of the negative comments have been raised during the Questions/Answers session. An overview of the negative comments can be found below with the reply given during Q/A session:  
LSC Ougouadougou 13<sup>th</sup> of November 2012:  
 - p.3: Not enough consultation with other actors working on improved cookstoves: : *"Detailed explanations were given with respect to the interest of the "Efficient cook stoves in Burkina Faso" Programme of Activities which is a programme hat open to all developers who are interested in setting up carbon projects stoves. This programme provides a benefit to the latter, as they no longer need proceeding the whole very long and complex process of registration and validation of the PoA documents. The Association Tiipaalga has only initiated*

*the PoA in Burkina Faso carbon with support of the consultancy firm CO2logic and the Belgian NGO "Nouvelle Arbre". In fact, all type of efficient cook stoves projects in Burkina Faso can join and be added to the programme hat."*

- p.11: limited number of provinces included in the project: A PoA has been set up to allow projects in other provinces adhering to the programme.

- p.15: complexity to calculate the amount of CO2 reduction and access to carbon credits: the new simplified methodology for efficient cookstoves of the Gold Standard includes an important simplification of the CO2 reduction calculation and the monitoring comparing to other methodologies.

- p.21 metal cookstove seems to be more appropriated than the banco cookstove used in the project: *"In order to choose the most appropriate type of cook stove for rural areas a diagnostic study was conducted by the Association tiipaalga in 2008 at the beginning of their project. This study showed that the F3PA is the best suited according the socio-economic and technical needs of women. At the moment 9000 F3PA are constructed and used to the full satisfaction of women in different villages of our area of intervention."*

- p.22 the Dolo type of efficient cookstove is not included in the project: *"The dolo type of efficient cook stove could potentially also benefit from this PoA development."*

- p. 25 this project is not foreseen in all regions of Burkina Faso: A PoA has been set up to allow projects in other provinces adhering to the programme.

**LSC in the North from 17<sup>th</sup> till 22<sup>nd</sup> of January 2013:**

- p.7 banco doesn't seem to be the most appropriated material to construct the efficient cookstoves: *In order to choose the most appropriate type of cook stove for rural areas a diagnostic study was conducted by the Association tiipaalga in 2008 at the beginning of their project. This study showed that the F3PA is the best suited according the socio-economic and technical needs of women. At the moment 9000 F3PA are constructed and used to the full satisfaction of women in different villages of our area of intervention."*

- p.9 start date too late: *"The start date of the 9 VPA's is scheduled for January 2014 for a period of 7 years renewable 3 times (21). This takes into account the time to mobilize the necessary funding to implement the project and the time of registration and validation PoA and the 9 VPA's documents at the foundation of the Gold Standard. The desire of Tiipaalga is that all goes well and that the 9 VPA's can start as soon as possible."*

- p.10 Limited number of provinces in the project: A PoA has been set up to allow projects in other provinces adhering to the programme.

- p. 20 Include other activities in the project as reforestation: *"The activities of installing exclosures to protect the vegetation currently being conducted by the Association, are totally independent of the 9 VPA's. However depending on available human and material resources, tiipaalga will accompany households in the creation of village forests if the need is urgent."*

These negative comments didn't influence the design of the project.

4. The typo has been corrected.

5. The response has been reformulated: *"There are efficient cookstoves that reduce the consumption of charcoal. However efficient charcoal cookstoves are not included in the 9 VPA's as our survey showed that the rural villages targeted in the project mainly use wood cookstoves. Indeed rural villagers rather walk longer to collect some wood instead of paying for charcoal."*

#### Response by GS (round 2)

1. Comment/Request is closed.
2. Comment/Request is closed.
3. Comment/Request is closed.
4. Comment/Request is closed.
5. Comment/Request is closed.

#### SECTION C.4. Report on the Continuous input mechanism selection

1. PP shall clearly report whether local stakeholders agreed that the details of the selected methods for the continuous input/grievance mechanism will be the most appropriate and inform whether stakeholders had any comments, criticisms or improvements to the continuous input/grievance expression methods.
2. Section C.4. mentions the expression book available only at the headquarters of the tiipaalga association in Ouagadougou however page 50 mentions the availability of the expression book as well in Djibo in the province of Soum. PP shall maintain consistency.

#### Response by Project Proponent (round 1)

1. The stakeholders agreed that the three ways proposed above (Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book, Telephone access and Internet/email access) should be enough to guarantee that every stakeholder can voice their concern with the project.
2. The Association tiipaalga has two offices, the main office in Ouagadougou and an additional programme office in Djibo. Both offices will have an expression book, in which stakeholders can express their grievances about the project. The office of Djibo has been included in the first option of the continuous input mechanism.

#### Response by GS (round 2)

1. Comment/Request is closed.
2. Comment/Request is closed.

#### Editorial and other minor issues

1. The typo in the invitation tracking table, page 12 in 'SP/CONEDD AND' shall be corrected to 'SP/CONEDD DNA'.
2. PP shall explain what 'banco' and 'dolo' stoves are.
3. It is recommended that PP mention that 'L'Observateur Paalga' is a national daily newspaper.
4. It is recommended that PP state at the end of section C.2. that the outcome of the meeting and assessment of stakeholders comments are in detail explained in section C.3.
5. Page 38 mentions 'see list of participants in annex' however there is no annex provided. PP shall provide the list of participants as annex.

6. Page 39 and 40 refer to just one project (e.g. 'the intervention area of the project is the 6 municipalities...' or '...and the project three stones efficient cook stoves are well advanced...', even though the LSC was supposed to be carried out for 9 VPAs. PP shall maintain consistency.
7. PP mentions the use of AMS-II.G. in several instances. PP shall re-confirm whether this is really the methodology applied in the programme.
8. PP shall clarify why the intermediation between end users and the association Ttiipaalga would be limited to 'the management of revenues from the sale of carbon credits'.
9. PP shall correct the typo on page 55 regarding the date of the LSC meeting. The LSC meeting was not in 2013 but on 13/11/2012.
10. C.5. mentions the submission of passports for the feedback round. However, there are no passports in micro-scale projects (v.2.2). PP shall correct.

#### Response by Project Proponent (round 1)

1. The name of the participant 'SP/CONEDD AND' has been corrected to 'SP/CONEDD DNA'.
2. Banco stoves are mud stoves made of a mixture of clay mud, straw and dung of a donkey or cow. The stove is made of locally available, inexpensive materials (clay and animal dung), and its size can be directly tailored to pot dimension.  
Dolo stoves are stoves mainly used for brewing local beer, 'dolo' beer (millet beer). The construction method consists of large stones or large clods of earth, or old buckets filled with earth, pieces of broken canaris or earthenware pots, clay, canaris or aluminium cookpots. The supports (usually four) are positioned and the canaris or pots placed on them; the gaps between the supports are filled with pieces of canaris and sealed with fresh clay, leaving a central hole for smoke to escape, for a small cookpot or for heating water.
3. It has been mentioned in the VPA-1 document that 'L'Observateur Paalga' is a national daily newspaper.
4. At the end of section C.2. it has been added that the outcome of the meeting and assessment of stakeholders comments are in detail explained in section C.3.
5. The original participation list of the LSC held in Ouaguadougou on the 13th of November 2012 and the original participation list of the LSC held in Titao, Ouindigui, Banh, Sollé, Bourzanga and Rillo between the 15th of January 2013 and the 22nd of January 2013 have been uploaded as Annex to the Registry.
6. It has been added to the text that the project Three Stones Efficient Cook Stoves consists of 9 VPA's in six (06) municipalities of Banh, Ouindigui, Sollé, Titao, Bourzanga and Rollo within the provinces Bam and Loroum.
7. The methodology used under the program will not be AMS-II-G, but rather The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves. This has been corrected in VPA-1.
8. During the agenda point "Discussion on continuous input/grievance mechanism" different ways were explained to guarantee that every stakeholder could voice their concern of whatever which type about the project. The option "Nominated Independent Mediator" was also considered to discuss for example the management of revenues from the sales of carbon credits, but the stakeholders didn't find it necessary. Conclusion: the different methods of the continuous grievance mechanism were discussed to maintain a transparent communication channel with local stakeholders throughout the crediting period of the 9 VPA's and the options Continuous Input/Grievance Expression Process Book, Telephone Access and Internet/email access were considered by the stakeholders as the most appropriated methods.
9. The typo regarding the date of the LSC meeting has been corrected on page 55.

10. It has been corrected that the feedback round will not include the submission of passports, as they are not necessary for micro-scale projects.

**Response by GS (round 2)**

1. Comment/Request is closed.
2. Comment/Request is closed.
3. Comment/Request is closed.
4. Comment/Request is closed.
5. Comment/Request is closed.
6. Comment/Request is closed.
7. Comment/Request is closed.
8. Comment/Request is closed.
9. Comment/Request is closed.
10. Comment/Request is closed.

**Summary of Forward Action Requests (FARs):**

**Forward Action Request # 1:**

PP shall ensure that all international NGO supporters (HELIO International, Mercy Corps, REEEP, World Vision Australia, WWF International) are notified at time of stakeholder feedback round.

*Conclusion: The GS opinion is that the project activity can be listed after the above clarifications and corrective actions have been taken care of in a satisfactory way.*