TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso

ANNEX AO – THE GOLD STANDARD MICRO-PROGRAMME ACTIVITY DESIGN DOCUMENT TEMPLATE (VPA-DD)

CONTENTS

Annexes

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso

SECTION A. General description of micro-programme activity (VPA)

A.1. Title of the micro-scale VPA:

GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso – VPA-05 - tiipaalga F3PA cookstoves in Tikaré - Bam

Date: 29/10/2015

Version no: 5

A.2. Description of the micro-scale VPA:

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 utilisation of the mud made 3 stones efficient woodstove "F3PA" in the Northern rural zones of Burkina Faso more specifically in the municipality of Tikaré in the province of Bam in the North of Burkina Faso. This microscale VPA is the VPA of a group of 10 VPA's, which will be implemented together in the provinces of Bam and Loroum. The efficient F3PA cookstoves will replace the traditional open air three stone cooking method whilst respecting the local three stone cooking culture. This is possible as the efficient F3PA cookstove, seen in figure 1, below will integrate the three stones from each household inside its design. These three stones represent the pillar of the household's marital union. The F3PA is significantly more efficient than the traditional open fire three stone cooking method[1]. The project will thus help 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 F3PA 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. The project does not consist in a fuel switch as locally available wood is still being used.

tiipaalga a, local association in Burkina Faso, has been working on reforestation and agriculture since 2003. On the demand of the women and the urgent need to better protect woody resources, tiipaalga introduced a project of efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso. tiipaalga adapted and improved an already existing efficient mud made cookstove model and attached importance to the monitoring system. This innovative distribution system is based on a tight collaboration with the women to ensure the training and monitoring in the villages.

The project's approach involves training of women in the rural zones to build, use and maintain these efficient cookstoves themselves using local material. The training includes as well education on hygienic usage and on the threat of climate change and health hazards related to the old cooking system and inform on the health and environmental benefits of using such efficient cookstoves.

[1] Kazienga Gilbert, Analyse comparative de la rentabilité énergétique des foyers 3 pierres traditionnels et des foyers 3 pierres améliorés ; septembre 2010, 2iE p.35 : This report mentions an average efficiency of 25% for the F3PA cookstove.
Collin Jerome, Caractérisation des performances énergétiques et compositions des fumées des foyers 3 pierres améliorés, 2013 p.38 : it is mentioned on p.38 that an average thermal efficiency of 23% is representative to characterize the overall performance of the F3PA cookstoves

tiipaalga employees train leader woman who are selected of the women in the villages, in construction, using and maintaining mud made 3 stones efficient woodstoves. These leader women conduct the same training sessions with the women in their villages and help them to build the cookstoves.
Each efficient cookstove will be built according to a strict construction protocol. The efficient cookstove construction instructions are published during the training and all levels of the process will be trained to have full knowledge of this construction criterion. The skills they require to build their own personally fabricated standardised efficient F3PA cookstove and how to use and maintain it.

The training sessions also involve a supervisory role to ensure the efficient F3PA cookstoves meet the protocol fabrication standard prior to be given an individual project registry code. The participating women will sign an agreement in exchange for this training whereby they consent the carbon offsets related to this project who will use these future revenues to cover the costs of the project structuring and development as well as costs related to the staff and training.

Figure 1: Locally made F3PA

Each efficient cookstove or an equivalent in-service device will be operational over the full life time of the micro-scale VPA project.

A.3. Entity/individual responsible for the micro-scale VPA:

>> The micro scale - VPA implementer is tiipaalga, a locally officially registered association in Burkina Faso with a central office in Ouagadougou.

In accordance with the PoA requirements, tiipaalga have the required resources and will keep the relevant accurate documentation and records to carry out the monitoring.

A.4. Technical description of the micro-scale VPA:

>> The micro-scale VPA involves assisting the locals in the North Region of Burkina Faso to gain the skills required to build, use and maintain their own efficient F3PA cookstoves.

So as to ensure that a sufficient quantity of locals are trained and supported in the construction of these efficient F3PA cookstoves a pyramid system will be used. This system will ensure that the required number of local women is trained to build, use and maintain their efficient F3PA cookstove. At the top

of the pyramid one will find a project coordinator with University Degree profiles. He will manage a certain number of female instructors and ensure they have the required level of training and skills to pass down their F3PA construction knowhow to the next level of the pyramid. The Instructors have the required on the ground knowledge and understanding of the context in the intervention zone. Each Instructor will manage and train a certain number of leader women (Monitrice endogène) in the various villages every year. These leader women are selected by the other women in the village and represent the more influential and knowledgeable members of the community who have the capacity to pass on their acquired understanding of F3PA construction skills. These leader women will thus educate and inform a specific quantity of women in the villages to in turn build, use and maintain their own mud made 3 stones efficient woodstove. These mud stoves are made of a mixture of clay mud, straw, dung of a donkey or cow and water. The stove is made of locally available, inexpensive materials and its size is directly tailored to pot dimension. Thus we can consider that the energy and mass flows in this system related to the dissemination of the stoves are negligible.

The project cookstoves are single pot stoves. Indeed, every cooking pot size has its specific size of cookstove. The sizes of the cooking pots and so the cookstoves used in this VPA are 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12 and 15 due to its frequency of utilization. The diameter of cooking pots of size 2 and 15 varies between 22 cm and 42 cm, which will influence the external diameter of project cookstoves. The average measures of the project cookstoves can be found in the table below. The *distance between the cooking pot and the floor of the cookstove* determines the size of the combustion chamber and thus influences the thermal efficiency of the project stove. If the combustion chamber is too small, the cooking pot will be surrounded with lots of flames and the consumption of wood will be higher. If the combustion chamber is too large, too much energy will be lost. The standard measure for the distance between the cooking pot and the floor of the cookstove of the F3PA promoted by tiipaalga will vary between 15 cm and 20 cm depending on the size of the cooking pot. The *distance between the cooking pot and the wall of cookstove* allows having good ventilation and functions as a stack. The standard measure for the distance between the cooking pot and the wall of the F3PA cookstove promoted by tiipaalga is about 3 cm. The women measure this distance with the thickness of their hand. The *shape and measure of the wood entrance* of the cookstove are also important features for the performance of the F3PA project cookstoves. If the entrance is too large, the energy loss will be high and the cookstove becomes fragile. If the entrance is too small, the supply of wood is hampered which could cause cracks and the air ventilation is not assured. The circular shape of the entrance diminishes cracks around the entrance and reinforces the resistance of the wall of the cookstove. The standard measure of the wood entrance of the F3PA promoted by tiipaalga will not exceed half the height of the cookstove.

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Size of cooking pot	External diameter of pot (cm)	Distance between cooking pot and wall of cookstove (cm)	Distance between cooking pot and floor of cookstove (cm)	Height of wood entrance (cm)	Diameter of wood entrance (cm)	Height of F3PA cookstove (cm)	Diameter F3PA cookstove (cm)
2	22	3	15	12	12	34	34
3	25	3	15	13	13	37	37
4	27	3	15	18	18	42	42
5	29	3	15	18	19	45	45
6	31	3	17	19	19	47	47
7	32	3	17	20	20	50	48
8	34	3	17	22	20	53	52
10	37	3	20	23	22	55	54
12	40	3	20	25	23	57	60
15	42	3	20	27	25	64	65

Table: Dimensions of F3PA cookstoves promoted by tiipaalga

All F3PA stoves of different sizes have a specified efficiency of at least 20%[2].The efficient F3PA cookstove has a life span of five years, as the women take an active role to undertake any repairs that may be required in the future. Training and monitoring are provided by the leader women to the women how to maintain and repair their own mud made 3 stones efficient woodstoves. The Instructors will visit all F3PA stoves at least once a year and will also be available to assist the leader women and F3PA owners how to maintain and repair their stoves. The use of virtually unlimited, locally available, natural materials to construct the stove allows repairs to be conducted as required at little cost.

All efficient F3PA cookstoves will be replaced after 5 years of operation with an efficient F3PA cookstove of similar efficiency after a large training program. If the efficient F3PA cookstove needs to be replaced before the 5 years of operation, the stove user is capable to construct a new efficient F3PA cookstove under supervision of the leader women. Quality control will be guaranteed by the instructors. The efficiency of the new installed efficient F3PA cookstove will be determined by an independent expert or entity, in the field or laboratory, following the WBT protocol.

Most of the households in the project area of VPA-05 are polygamous. Each wife of the household included in the carbon project must have at least two efficient F3PA cookstoves. This is a local cooking requirement as one is for the Mush “Tô”, the other for the sauce “Sauce”. Additional cookstoves could be used for boiling water or preparing the soup. All the traditional three stone cookstoves for domestic use will be replaced by the efficient F3PA cookstoves. This means that according the needs of the

[2] Kazienga Gilbert, Analyse comparative de la rentabilité énergétique des foyers 3 pierres traditionnels et des foyers 3 pierres améliorés ; septembre 2010, 2iE p.35 : This report mentions an average efficiency of 25% for the F3PA cookstove.
Collin Jerome, Caractérisation des performances énergétiques et compositions des fumées des foyers 3 pierres améliorés, 2013 p.38 : it is mentioned on p.38 that an average thermal efficiency of 23% is representative to characterize the overall performance of the F3PA cookstoves.

household an un-predetermined number of project cookstoves will be constructed and used at household level.

There are no efficient cookstoves in this zone. The current system used in the area of intervention is traditional cookstoves fuelled by wood.

A.4.1. Identification of the micro-scale VPA:

>>

A.4.1.1. Host Party:

>>

1. Name of Party involved (host) indicates a host Party	2. Private and/or public entity(ies) project participants (as applicable)	3. Indicate if the Party involved wishes to be considered as project participant (Yes/No)
tiipaalga, Burkina Faso	Private entity	No

A.4.1.2. Geographic reference or other means of identification allowing the unique identification of the micro--scale VPA (maximum one page):

>> The area of intervention of the current micro-scale VPA is in the municipality of Tikaré, located in the province of Bam in the North of Burkina Faso:

Province	*Municipality*	*Number of VPA*	*Latitude*	*Longitude*
Bam	Tikaré	VPA-05	13° 17’ 29’’ N	1° 43’ 34’’ W

VPA-05 is the fifth VPA of a group of VPA’s in the provinces Bam and Loroum in the North of Burkina Faso, which will be implemented together.

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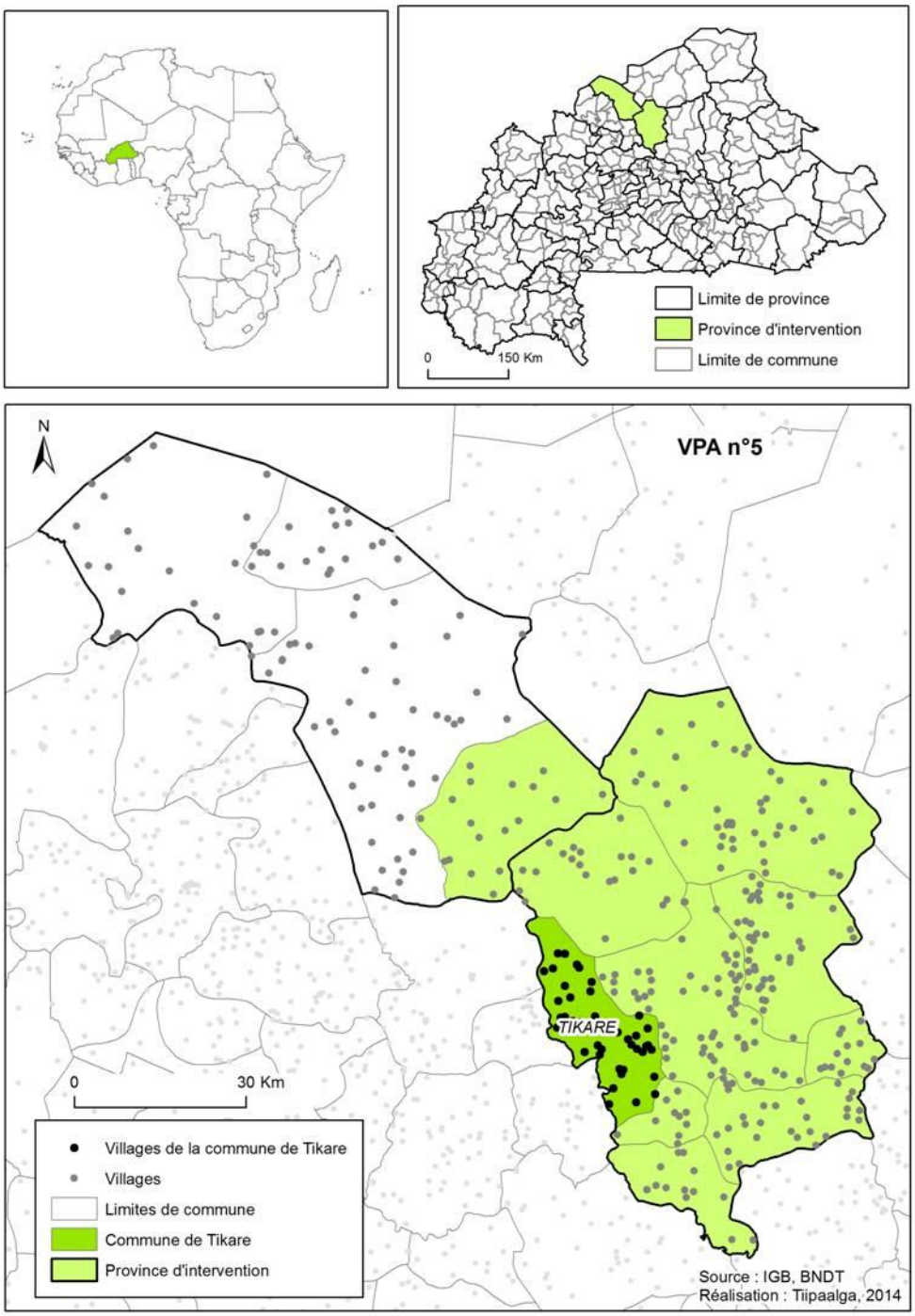

Figure 2: Location of the municipality of Tikaré in the province of Bam in the North of Burkina Faso

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The individual identification of this micro scale - VPA is ensured with the identification of each wife using the project cookstoves at household level by a unique serial number referring to this micro scale – VPA:

GS1340-VPA-05-xxxx/y where xxxx is the number of the household (1 to 9999) and y is the number of the wife in the household. .

A.4.2. Duration of the micro--scale VPA:

A.4.2.1. Starting date of the micro--scale VPA:

>> 1/02/2015.

The starting date has been determined as the date when the first efficient cookstove has been constructed.

A.4.2.2. Expected operational lifetime of the micro--scale VPA:

>> The expected operational life is 10 years. As stipulated in the agreement with the F3PA stove users.

A.4.3. Choice of the crediting period and related information:

Fixed crediting period

A.4.3.1. Starting date of the crediting period:

>> 2/02/2015

A.4.3.2. Length of the crediting period, first crediting period if the choice is renewable CP:

>> 10 years

NOTE: Please note that the duration of crediting period of any micro-scale VPA shall be limited to the end date of the PoA regardless of when the micro-scale VPA was added.

A.4.4. Estimated amount of emission reductions over the chosen crediting period:

Emission reductions during the crediting period

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Years	Annual GHG emission reductions (in tonnes of CO_2e) for each year
Year 1	3331
Year 2	6604
Year 3	9818
Year 4	9728
Year 5	9635
Year 6	9994
Year 7	9907
Year 8	9818
Year 9	9728
Year 10	9635
Total number of crediting years	10
Annual average GHG emission reductions over the crediting period	8820
Total estimated reductions (tonnes of CO_2e)	88197

A.4.5. Public funding of the VPA:

>> The project does not involve any public funding according to the OECD definitions for Official Development Assistance (ODA).

Attach in Annex 2: the affirmation obtained from such Parties in accordance with applicable provisions related to official development assistance in the Project standard

A.4.6. Confirmation that micro--scale VPA is neither registered as an individual GS project activity or with any other standard or is part of another Registered PoA:

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>> The micro-scale VPA is neither registered as an individual GS Project Activity or with any other standard, nor is it part of another Registered PoA.

SECTION B. Eligibility of micro--scale VPA and Estimation of emissions reductions

B.1. Title and reference of the Registered PoA to which micro--scale VPA is added; title of baseline and monitoring methodology applicable to the VPA:

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Baseline and monitoring methodology: The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves

B.2. Justification of why the micro--scale VPA is eligible to be included in the Registered PoA:

The VPA fulfills the following criteria:

Nr	Eligibility Criteria		Compliance rational / Evidence
	Description	Conditions to be met	
1	Technological requirements	The VPA consists of the implementation or distribution of single pot or multi pot portable or an in-situ wood burning cookstoves with a specified efficiency of at least 20% to meet thermal energy requirements for household cooking as per Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves.	The project has demonstrated that it is a woodstove project and that it is an energy efficiency project. All the traditional three stones cookstoves for domestic use used by the different wives (if polygamous) of one household will be replaced with project stoves with an efficiency of at least 20%[3]. The sizes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12 and 15 will be taken in this VPA.

[3] Kazienga Gilbert, Analyse comparative de la rentabilité énergétique des foyers 3 pierres traditionnels et des foyers 3 pierres améliorés ; septembre 2010, 2iE p.35 : This report mentions an average efficiency of 25% for the F3PA cookstove.
Collin Jerome, Caractérisation des performances énergétiques et compositions des fumées des foyers 3 pierres améliorés, 2013 p.38 : it is mentioned on p.38 that an average thermal efficiency of 23% is representative to characterize the overall performance of the F3PA cookstoves.

2	Baseline	The baseline fuel is only firewood and the baseline stove 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, as per Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves.	The baseline conditions as mentioned in the description of the micro-scale VPA are usage of wood and three stone fire.
3	Boundary and location of the VPA	VPA-05 is located within Burkina Faso	VPA-05 is located in the municipality of Tikaré in the province of Bam in the north of Burkina Faso.
4	Micro-scale limit for VPAs	The VPA will remain under the limit of 10,000 tonnes of CO2e	The stoves that will be used by the VPA-05 are expected to represent an annual CO2 reduction of 10,000 tonnes of CO2e.
5	Use of the baseline cookstove	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 longs as a mechanism is put into place to encourage the removal of the old 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	In the VPA awareness workshops with stove users on the multiple advantages of the efficient F3PA cookstoves will be conducted before the construction of the new project cookstoves. In most cases the baseline stove will automatically be removed as the stones will be integrated in the new efficient F3PA cookstoves and as in the kitchen the fixed project stove will be constructed on the place of the baseline stove. The usage of a baseline cookstove will be limited to exceptional events, like celebrations, in case the household don't dispose of an efficient F3PA cookstove with size 20 (for big cooking pot sizes). The monitoring plan describes how to measure the usage of the baseline technology during crediting period of

		baseline technology is still in use after the 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 used in parallel with the project cookstove, corresponding emissions must be accounted for as part of the project emissions.	the VPA through the to be monitored parameter $DF_{b,Stove,y}$.
6	Avoiding Double Counting of Emissions Reductions	Each VPA will ensure double counting of emission reductions is avoided through a unique numbering or identification system for the disseminated stoves	When a household is included in the VPA-05 project, all traditional three stones cookstoves for domestic use used by the different wives (if polygamous) of one household will be replaced with project cookstoves. The VPA-05 project has set up a monitoring system whereby each wife of the household included in the VPA-05 project will be registered in a database with an unique serial number referring to this micro scale – VPA:

			GS1340-VPA-05-xxxx/y where xxxx is the number of the household (1 to 9999) and y is the number of the wife in the household.
7	VER ownership	End users receiving efficient woodstove under the specific VPA contractually cede their rights to claim and own emission reductions under the Gold Standard to Livelihoods Fund.	Each wife of one household included in the project has signed a waiver for the transfer of credit to Livelihoods Fund.
8	The Micro-scale-VPA-DD has been reviewed by the CME and submitted to the GS for inclusion into the PoA ;	The VPA implementer shall submit a Micro-scale-VPA-DD to the CME for each Micro-scale-VPA and with all underlying evidence.	N/A as the VPA implementer and CME are the same.
9	Non-Diversion of ODA	There will be no diversion of ODA for any of the proposed VPA's.	A declaration confirming that there is no public funding for this VPA is attached with the VPA-DD.
10	Avoiding Double Counting of Programme Activities	Each VPA will show that it is exclusive to the PoA and not registered as another project activity or VPA under another PoA.	It is stated in section 4.6 that this VPA is neither registered as a project activity with GS or any other standard or as a VPA of another PoA. The registries Gold Standard and CDM have been accessed on 6/10/2014 to confirm this.
11	Local stakeholder consultation	Each VPA will conduct a local stakeholder consultation (LSC) in order to gain feedback from stakeholders representing the specific project areas. A single LSC meeting can be organised for several micro-scale project	The single Local Stakeholder Consultation meeting was held on 13/11/2012 for a group of 10 micro-scale VPA's. This VPA-DD includes a description of how local stakeholders were invited, a summary of the comments received, and an outline of how comments were taken into account. The arguments for organizing a single LSC for several

		activities if approved by The Gold Standard Foundation.	micro-scale project activities are (i) the 10 micro-scale project activities are very close to each other (furthest distance of 100 km); (ii) the intention is to implement the 10 VPAs within the timeframe of 3 years; (iii) all 10 VPAs will apply the same distribution/implementation mechanism; (iv) the technology used in all 10 VPA's will be the same; and (v) the nine municipalities where the VPA's will take place are characterized by very similar socio economic situations. The VPA complies with all these arguments for organizing a single LSC of a group of VPA's.
12	Start date of the VPA	The VPA shall not begin before the date of registration of the PoA	The VPA is planned to start after registration of the PoA.
13	Environmental impact assessment	Each VPA will conduct an environmental impact assessment or provide by the Ministry of Environment a letter of exemption for the environmental impact assessment.	The Letter of exemption for the environmental impact assessment has been provided by the Ministry in charge of the environment of Burkina Faso.
14	Target groups and distribution mechanisms	Target groups eligible under this PoA are rural or urban households. The mechanisms for distribution of efficient cookstoves under this PoA are direct distribution/installation, delivery, community sales events, direct sales or sales through commercial/retail outlets.	As described in the VPA-DD the target groups are rural households. The distribution mechanism of the efficient F3PA cookstoves is direct distribution and installation.

15	Prior consideration of the carbon revenues in case of retroactive VPA	In case of retroactive VPA, it shall be demonstrated that carbon finance was a decisive factor to implement the VPA.	N/A

B.3. Assessment and demonstration of additionality of the micro--scale VPA:

>> *(Please complete only the section applicable to the micro-scale activity below)*

B.3.1 Description of how the anthropogenic emissions of GHG by sources are reduced as per the eligibility criteria defined in the registered micro-programme *(when Additionality is demonstrated at the micro- programme level)*:

>> N/A

B.3.2 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 *(when Additionality is demonstrated at the activity level)*:

As according the Gold Standard "Micro-programme rules and procedures" the Micro-Scale PoA/VPA's are deemed additional as the boundary for the PoA within which all micro-scale programme activities (VPAs) included in the PoA will be implemented, is Burkina Faso, which is an LDC country:

"Additionality does not need to be demonstrated for a micro-programme that only plans to include activities that are deemed additional as per criteria listed in the section below. This can become the inclusion criteria for future activities.

Activity level additionality:

Regular cycle activities that meet any one of the criteria defined below shall be deemed additional:

i. The project activity is located in a Least Developed Country (LDC), …"

B.4. Description of the sources and gases included in the project boundary and proof that the micro--scale VPA is located within the geographical boundary of the registered PoA.

As per the applied methodology, the source and gases included into the project are described in the table under.

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Source		Gas	Included	Justification/Explanation
Baseline	GHG emissions from from consumption of non-renewable woody biomass in low-efficiency three-stone fires and traditional cookstoves	CO_2	Yes	Important source of emissions
		CH_4	Yes	Significant source of emissions
		N_2O	Yes	Significant Emission source
Project activity	GHG emissions from from consumption of non-renewable woody biomass in efficient cookstoves	CO_2	Yes	Important source of emissions
		CH_4	Yes	Significant source of emissions
		N_2O	Yes	Significant source of emissions

The VPA is taking in Burkina Faso which is the host country specified in the PoA.

B.5. Emission reductions:

B.5.1. Data and parameters that are available at validation:

>> (Copy the table for each parameter)

Data / Parameter:	**$EF_{b,fuel,CO2}$**
Data unit:	tCO_2/ton of firewood
Description:	CO_2 emission factor arising from use of firewood in baseline scenario
Source of data used:	IPCC default values, table 1.4 of chapter 1 of Vol.2, 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
Value applied:	1.747 tCO_2/ton of firewood
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	As defined under The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves
Any comment:	

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Data / Parameter:	**$EF_{b,fuel,non\_CO2}$**
Data unit:	tCO_2/ton of firewood
Description:	Non-CO_2 emission factor arising from use of firewood in baseline scenario
Source of data used:	IPCC default values, table 2.9 of chapter 2 of Vol.2, 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
Value applied:	0.5297 tCO_2/ton of firewood
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	As defined under The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves
Any comment:	

Data / Parameter:	**η_b**
Data unit:	Fraction
Description:	Efficiency of the cookstove being used in the baseline scenario
Source of data used:	Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves
Value applied:	0.10
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	As defined under The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves
Any comment:	

Data / Parameter:	**η_p**
Data unit:	Fraction
Description:	Efficiency of the cookstove being used in the project scenario
Source of data used:	Determined following the Water Boiling Test Protocol

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Value applied:	η_p will be defined ex-post. Current value used for ex-ante calculations is 0.23[4].
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	As defined under The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves
Any comment:	For each wife of one household included in the VPA at least two efficient cookstoves of the defined project sizes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12 and 15 will be installed according the local cooking habits. Each size of project cookstove will be tested according to the WBT protocol. To determine the project cookstove efficiency of one particular size, three sample runs will be carried out on one randomly selected project cookstove. The average of the nine results shall be taken as the efficiency for the project cookstove of this particular size. The lowest value of project cookstove efficiency of the different sizes will be taken as reference value for the efficiency of the cookstoves being used in the project scenario to calculate the emission reductions. The project cookstove efficiency in the year y $\underline{\eta_{p,y}}$ will be determined using the discount factor DF_η to account for efficiency loss of project cookstove per year of operation (fraction).

Data / Parameter:	**$f_{NRB,b,y}$**
Data unit:	Fractional non-renewability
Description:	Non-renewability status of wood fuel during year y
Source of data used:	Default NRB value provided by the CDM executive board and endorsed by the host country DNA (http://cdm.unfccc.int/DNA/fNRB/docs/burkina.pdf)
Value applied:	0.90

[4] Kazienga Gilbert, Analyse comparative de la rentabilité énergétique des foyers 3 pierres traditionnels et des foyers 3 pierres améliorés ; septembre 2010, 2iE p.35 : This report mentions an average efficiency of 25% for the F3PA cookstove.
Collin Jerome, Caractérisation des performances énergétiques et compositions des fumées des foyers 3 pierres améliorés, 2013 p.38 : it is mentioned on p.38 that an average thermal efficiency of 23% is representative to characterize the overall performance of the F3PA cookstoves.

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Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	As defined under The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves
Any comment:	The project activity may choose to update the $f_{NRB,b,y}$ during the crediting period

Data / Parameter:	**$B_{b,y}$**
Data unit:	Tonnes firewood per household per year
Description:	Firewood consumption for cooking in the baseline
Source of data used:	Average household size within the project boundary, the municipality of Tikaré, is determined using data from the latest population census in 2006 of the National Institute for Statistics and Demography[5]. The minimum service level or the default baseline biomass consumption according the Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves is set at 0.5 tonnes per capita per year.
Value applied:	3.41
Justification of the choice of data or description of measurement methods and procedures actually applied:	Option c of Minimum service level has been chosen to determine the firewood consumption for cooking in the baseline as detailed information per municipality on average household size is available in the "Recensement général de la population et de l'habitation (RGPH) de 2006 du Burkina Faso" or the general census of the population and habitat of Burkina Faso, table 15. Other sources show that the population in Burkina Faso is growing each year[6]. This means that the used value can be considered as conservative to calculate the CO2 reduction emissions.
Any comment:	

[5] INSD, recensement général de la population et de l'habitation de 2006, juillet 2008, Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances, p43 (tableau 15), 52 pages.

[6] INSD, Annuaire Statistique 2011, Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances, Edition 2013, p24 - 27 (table 02.18), 420 p.).

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B.5.2. Ex-ante calculation of emission reductions:

>>

The baseline scenario is considered by default fixed

In the project activity, cookstoves are installed at the start of the project activity or installed progressively, the baseline is considered by-default fixed until the end of the cookstoves (introduced in the project activity) useful life or the registered crediting period, whichever occurs earlier. If the project cookstove is replaced with a cookstove of similar efficiency prior to the end of the crediting period, the original baseline shall be applicable till the end of the replaced cookstoves useful life or the registered crediting period, whichever occurs earlier.

Only one project scenario is considered

The project scenario is the adoption of the efficient F3PA cookstove by end users in the target area of the municipality of Tikaré in the province of Bam, defined as the project boundary of the VPA.

Only one type of efficient cookstove will be installed, which is the efficient F3PA cookstove. Most households in the project boundary are composed of one husband with several wives. Each wife in a household will have at least two efficient F3PA cookstoves according the local cooking requirement. All the traditional three stone cookstoves for domestic use used by the wives within the household in the VPA will be replaced by efficient F3PA cookstoves. Ten different sizes (2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12 and 15) are regularly used and will be taken account. The determination of quantity of fire wood consumed in the baseline is at household level. For this reason the number of households will be monitored instead of project cookstoves to determine the emissions reductions. The efficient F3PA cookstoves installed at a household can have different sizes according the cooking habit within the household. If the efficiency of these F3PA cookstoves with different sizes differs, the lowest value will be taken as reference value for the efficiency of the cookstove being used in the project scenario to calculate the emission reductions.

Determination of quantity of firewood consumed in the baseline ($B_{b,y}$):

Section D.6.1 of the PDD of the PoA GS1340 efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso defines four options to estimate the average annual consumption of firewood per household as according to the Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves:

a. Historical data;
b. Survey of local usage;
c. Minimum service level;
d. Field performance test (e.g. kitchen performance test (KPT)).

In this VPA the option c of “Minimum service level” will be used, i.e. energy derived from the combustion of 0.5 tonnes per capita per year as the default baseline biomass consumption. The household size is determined using credible references/literature, like official data of the National Institute for Statistics

and Demography. The latest census giving detailed information at the municipality level has been conducted in 2006 during the fourth general census of the population and habitat of Burkina Faso[7]:

Province	Municipality	Number of persons	Number of households	Average household size
Bam	Tikaré	35691	5234	6.82

The average household size across the project boundary of the VPA is 6.82. Therefore the average annual consumption of firewood per household is estimated at 3.41 tonnes/year.

Ex-ante calculations of emission reductions

See excel sheet GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso - VPA-05 - tiipaalga F3PA cookstoves in Tikaré - Bam_ER_Calculation

[7] INSD, recensement général de la population et de l'habitation de 2006, juillet 2008, Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances, p43 (tableau 15), 52 pages

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B.5.3. Summary of the ex-ante estimation of emission reductions:

>>

Year	Estimation of emission reductions (tCO_2/year)	Estimation of leakage adjustment (tCO_2/year)	Estimation of net emission reductions (tCO_2/year)
Year 1	3507	175	3331
Year 2	6952	348	6604
Year 3	10335	517	9818
Year 4	10240	512	9728
Year 5	10142	507	9635
Year 6	10520	526	9994
Year 7	10428	521	9907
Year 8	10335	517	9818
Year 9	10240	512	9728
Year 10	10142	507	9635
		Total (tCO_2)	88197
		Annual emission reduction	8820

B.6. Application of the monitoring methodology and description of the monitoring plan:

>> The monitoring plan is based on the applied GS methodology: The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves.

B.6.1. Description of the monitoring plan:

>>

Data and parameters monitored over the crediting period:

Data / Parameter:	$U_{p,y}$

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Data unit:	Percentage
Description:	Usage rate in project scenario p during year y
Source of data to be used:	Annual usage survey/Monitoring survey
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions	0.95 for each age group
Monitoring frequency	Annual
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	A usage survey for each cookstove age-group must be conducted to estimate the drop off rates as project cookstove may not be adopted or may be disposed of and potentially replaced again by a baseline stove. The survey will be conducted following simple random sampling approach and the minimum sample size will be determined as per the guidelines below: • Project target population < 300: Minimum sample size 30; • Project target population 300 to 1000: Minimum sample size 10 % of group size; • Project target population > 1000: Minimum sample size 100.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Transparent data analysis and reporting
Any comment:	A usage parameter is derived for each age group of project cookstove being credited. The usage survey will determine if the project cookstoves can be considered as 'in use' or 'not in use' and if the project cookstoves are in 'good condition' or 'not in good condition'. As mentioned in section A.4.4.1 the record keeping system of the VPA included in this PoA is at household level (with household number) for which all baseline cookstove set(s) (comprising of several traditional three stone cookstoves for domestic use) have been replaced by project cookstove set(s)[8]. Cookstove set(s) within a household can only be considered 'in use' if all the cookstoves in the set(s) (in polygamous households all cookstoves of all cookstove sets of all women in the household) are being used. Similarly, cookstove set(s) can only be considered in 'good condition' as long as all cookstoves within the cookstove set(s) (in polygamous households all cookstoves of all cookstove sets of all women in the household) are in a 'good condition'.

[8] A cookstove set is a compilation of several cookstoves used by one women within a household. A polygamous household will comprise of different cookstove sets, one for each women within the household.

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Data / Parameter:	**$N_{p,y}$**
Data unit:	Number of households included in the project (Units).
Description:	Household in the project database for project scenario p through year y for which all baseline cookstove set(s) (comprising of several traditional three stone cookstoves for domestic use) have been replaced by project cookstove set(s)
Source of data to be used:	Project database
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions	3009
Monitoring frequency	Continuous
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	In this section the project participants shall provide description of equipment used for measurement, if applicable, and its accuracy class.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Transparent data analysis and reporting
Any comment:	Most of the households in the project area of VPA-05 are polygamous. Each wife of the household included in the carbon project must have at least two efficient F3PA cookstoves. This is a local cooking requirement as one is for the Mush "Tô", the other for the sauce "Sauce". Additional cookstoves could be used for boiling water or preparing the soup. All the traditional three stone cookstoves for domestic use will be replaced by the efficient F3PA cookstoves. This means that according the needs of the household an un-predetermined number of project cookstoves will be constructed and used at household level. As the quantity of firewood consumed in the baseline is determined at household level, the number of households will be monitored instead of project cookstoves to determine the emissions reductions. Women will be trained by the tiipaalga instructors or leader women to build the project cookstoves themselves using local materials according a strict construction protocol. In tight collaboration of the project coordinator, the instructor and the leader women the logistical management, quality assurance of the project cookstoves according the construction protocol and the management of the project database recording all constructed project cookstoves will be ensured.

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Data / Parameter:	**DF_{η}**
Data unit:	Fraction
Description:	Discount factor to account for efficiency loss of project stoves
Source of data to be used:	Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions	Default value: 0.99 i.e., 1 % efficiency loss per year
Monitoring frequency	Annual
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	The physical conditions of the cookstoves will be monitored during annual surveys. The minimum number of sample size will be selected according the guidelines below: • Project target population < 300: Minimum sample size 30; • Project target population 300 to 1000: Minimum sample size 10 % of group size; • Project target population > 1000: Minimum sample size 100.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Transparent data analysis and reporting
Any comment:	The default value of 0.99 can be used if stoves are found in good condition during annual surveys. For each year, the stoves of the age-group x-y should be physically verified. In case of progressive installations, stove of age-group 0 – 1 shall also be physically verified each year through a random sampling approach. The survey format described in the Monitoring Plan should be used to capture the required information. During annual surveys, if it is found that the project cookstoves are not in working conditions, the proportionate population of project cookstoves should be excluded from the project database, until these cookstoves are replaced with new cookstoves. A site visit by an Objective Observer with relevant technical background would be required at the time of first internal verification and then subsequently after every 2 years from the previous issuance. The Objective Observer shall use the guidance provided in the Monitoring Plan to carry out field studies.

Data / Parameter:	**$DF_{b,stove,y}$**
Data unit:	Fraction

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso

Description:	Discount factor to account for the baseline stove use in project scenario p during the year y
Source of data to be used:	Monitoring surveys
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions	0.02
Monitoring frequency	Annual
Description of measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	The use of baseline stoves in the project activity will be monitored during annual surveys. The minimum number of sample size will be selected according the guidelines below: • Project target population < 300: Minimum sample size 30; • Project target population 300 to 1000: Minimum sample size 10 % of group size; • Project target population > 1000: Minimum sample size 100.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Transparent data analysis and reporting
Any comment:	The discount factor for baseline-stove shall 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 for each age-group of the project stove. The impact of seasonal variation on use of baseline stove should be considered as part of the monitoring survey. The survey format for sample question to capture this information is described in the Monitoring Plan. The impact of seasonal variation on use of baseline stove should be considered as part of the monitoring survey. In case of polygamous households the discount factor shall be determined for each cookstove set and the highest value of all cookstove sets within the household shall be used as representative discount factor for the household.

Initial Data Collection

The initial data collection serves as the foundation of the project monitoring plan. Each stove is built by the user in collaboration with a local leader woman selected by the women in the villages, and who is trained by the tiipaalga Association.

The mud made 3 stones efficient woodstove or efficient F3PA cookstoves have a strict construction protocol[9] with diagrammatic presentation material[10] to support the tiipaalga trainer and the leader women on the ground and ensure that project stoves are systematically built in a similar manner. They will also train stove users/owners on how to use and maintain the efficient cookstoves and educate on hygienic usage and on the threat of climate change and health hazards related to the old cooking system.

Most of the households in the project area of VPA-05 are polygamous. Each wife of the household included in the carbon project must have a cookstove set of at least two efficient F3PA cookstoves of different sizes. The project cookstoves are single pot stoves. As every cooking pot size has its specific size of cookstove, different sizes of project cookstoves will be implemented according the cooking habits of the stove users. The sizes of the cooking pots and so the cookstoves used in this VPA are 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12 and 15 due to its frequency of utilization. The women using different cookstove sets in a polygamous household are credited as one single household.

The individual identification of this micro scale - VPA is ensured with the identification of each household and each wife within the household using the project cookstoves by a unique serial number referring to this micro scale – VPA.

The following information will be documented for each household of which each wife of the household (when polygamous) has replaced all traditional three stones cookstoves for domestic use with project cookstoves:

i. Unique VPA ID-number of each household and each wife within the household;
ii. Type and size of appliance (ex. F3PA – size 2);
iii. GPS Coordinates of the household;
iv. Name/Address/national ID Number/Mobile Number/Picture of wife with her project cookstoves;
v. Stove Construction Date;

The data collected by tiipaalga and their team on the ground will be uploaded to a central database online. The collection of each component is briefly described below.

As there is only one project scenario the project database doesn't need to be differentiated into different sections.

Unique VPA ID- number of each wife of the household

Each wife of the household will receive a unique serial number. The syntax of the unique serial number is defined as GS1340-VPA-05-xxxx/y where (i) GS1340 is the Gold Standard number of the PoA "Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso" to which the VPA belongs, (ii) VPA-05 is the number of the VPA of the PoA, (iii) xxxx is the number of the household from 1 to 9999 and (iv) y is the number of the wife in the household from 1 to 9.

Type and size of appliance

[9] tiipaalga, Fiche technique de construction de Foyer 3 pierres améliorés en banco
[10] tiipaalga, Boîte à images pour les sessions de sensibilisation sur l'utilisation et entretien du F3PA

In this VPA one type of appliance will be deployed, which is the mud made 3 stones efficient woodstove. However different sizes of cookstoves can be constructed at the level of the households depending on their cooking habits and size of household.

GPS

After the installation of all project cookstoves within the household, a tiipaalga team member will register the GPS coordinates of the household.

Name/Address/national ID Number/Mobile Number/Picture of wife with her project cookstoves

Each wife of the household participating in the project will use at least two project cookstoves. The unique VPA ID-number will identify the household and the wife included in the VPA-05. To ensure further traceability personal information of the stove recipient will be recorded. Due to the fact that rural households in project locations do not have an official address, location data may be limited to the name of the village. In addition to the GPS location and the village name, a picture of each stove user with her project cookstoves will be taken.. If available and if the concerned person wants to share, the national ID number and mobile phone number of the husband and each wife of the household will be collected. tiipaalga will strive to obtain as much unique information regarding the household and each wife of the household as possible.

Stove Construction Date

The construction date of each stove will be recorded by tiipaalga during the initial data collection. The construction date will be uploaded to the electronic database containing the previously described stove information.

The contract concerning the transfer of carbon rights between the user and the tiipaalga Association will be signed the stove user after construction and positioning in the kitchen of at least two efficient cookstoves per wife of each household. The hardcopies of the contracts will be archived electronically at the office of tiipaalga.

A household for which all of this data has been collected for each wife of the household and uploaded to the electronic database is deemed to have completed the initial data collection. The virtual copy of the stove and household information will be stored for the crediting period and an additional two years.

Monitoring Plan

In accordance with the Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves, the following data will be monitored over the crediting period of the project activity:

i. Usage rate in project scenario p during year y $U_{p,y}$ (%)
ii. Number of project cookstoves credited (units), $N_{p,y}$
iii. Discount factor to account for efficiency loss of project cookstoves DF_n

iv. Discount factor to account for the baseline stove use in project scenario p during the year y, DF_p, stove y

Monitoring consists of checking of a representative sample for each age-group of project cookstoves installed for each wife of a household included in the VPA, once every year (annually) to ensure that project cookstoves are still operating by carrying out the usage survey. The form in annex 5 will be used to perform the usage survey.

A usage survey will be conducted to estimate the drop off rates at household level as the project cookstove of one of the wives of the household may not be adopted or may be disposed of and potentially replaced again by a baseline stove. Prior to the verification, a usage survey for each cookstove age-group is required. For example, if only cookstoves in the first year of use (age 0-1) are being credited, a usage parameter must be established for age-group 0-1, through a usage survey for cookstove age 0-1. If cookstoves of age 0-1 and age 1-2 are being credited (as part of first request of issuance), usage parameters must be established for age-group 0-1 and 1-2, respectively through a usage survey. If cookstoves of age-group 0-1 and age-group 1-2 are being credited (as part of second request for issuance), usage parameter must be established for age-group 1-2 only through a usage survey as the usage rate for cookstoves of age group 0-1 can be applied from the previous issuance.

Usage rate in project scenario p during year y $U_{p,y}$ (%)

From the monitoring survey, a usage rate parameter (%) is derived from each age group of project cookstove installed for each wife of a household included in the VPA.

During the survey the project cookstove will be checked if it is in useable condition. If the project cookstove is not in useable condition, the household to which the project cookstove belongs will be excluded from the project database for the whole crediting year and subsequent years. The household will be included again after repairing or replacing it with new cookstove with similar efficiency. Guidance provided in Annex B of the methodology 'The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves' will be followed to evaluate the condition of the cookstoves.

Cookstove set(s) within a household can only be considered 'in use' if all the cookstoves in the set(s) (in polygamous households all cookstoves of all cookstove sets of all women in the household) are being used. Similarly, cookstove set(s) can only be considered in 'good condition' as long as all cookstoves within the cookstove set(s) (in polygamous households all cookstoves of all cookstove sets of all women in the household) are in a 'useable condition'.

Number of households credited (units), $N_{p,y}$

This is the number of household from the project database.

Discount factor to account for efficiency loss of project cookstoves DF_n

The default value of 1% efficiency loss per year can be used if the stove is found in good condition during annual survey.

For each year, the stoves of the age-group x-y should be physically verified. In the case of progressive installations, stove of age-group 0-1 shall also be physically verified each year through a random sampling approach. To do so, the survey format (Annex 5) will be used in order to capture the information.

During annual surveys, if it is found that the project cookstoves of some households are not in working conditions, the proportionate population of households should be excluded from the project database, until these cookstoves are repaired or replaced with new cookstoves. A site visit by an Objective Observer with relevant technical background would be required at the time of first internal verification and then subsequently after every year from the previous issuance.

Discount factor to account for the baseline stove use in project scenario p during the year y, DF_p, stove y

This parameter 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 for each age-group of the project stove.

In case of polygamous households the discount factor shall be determined for each cookstove set and the highest value of all cookstove sets within the household shall be used as representative discount factor for the household.

Database records

Electronic database(s) will be operated and maintained by the Association tiipaalga and an external consulting office to ensure completeness and accuracy of monitoring information.

Project database[11]:

- Unique VPA ID number of each wife of the household;
- Type and size of appliance (ex. F3PA – size 2);
- GPS Coordinates of the household;
- Name/Address/national ID Number/Mobile Number/Picture of wife with her project cookstoves;
- Stove Construction Date;
- Status of stoves owned by the wife: used, unused, destroyed or replaced

The information in this database will be updated continuously.

Sample database:

[11] The record keeping system should collect as many information as necessary to facilitate the verification of the VERs. At the current point of time the list of information seems ideal but may be extended or condensed. The collection of all the items is therefore not mandatory and additional information may be collected as well.

- Unique ID-number of the household
- Household profile
- Fuel consumption pattern post project implementation per wife of the household with unique VPA-ID-number: :
    - Cooking device
    - Place for cooking
    - Type of fuel and fuel consumption

The information in this database will be updated for every monitoring period. Data will be collected with Smart phones and transferred to the electronic database.

Sampling methodology

As described in the PoA-DD cross sampling across a group of VPA's is allowed if the VPA's are homogeneous relative to the parameters of interest. Cross sampling of households will be applied across the following VPAs: GS2456, GS3516, GS3517, GS3518, GS3519, GS3520, GS3521, GS3522, GS3523 and GS3524.

The parameters which need to be monitored through surveys for the 10 VPA's are (i) $U_{p,y}$ Usage rate in project scenario p during year y; (ii) DF_{η} Discount factor to account for efficiency loss of project stoves; and (iii) $DF_{b,stove,y}$ Discount factor to account for the baseline stove use in project scenario p during the year y. The 10 VPA's included are assumed to be homogeneous with respect to the three parameters for the following reasons:

(a) Only one type of improved cookstove is distributed, which is the standardized efficient F3PA cookstove constructed according a strict construction protocol. In all 10 VPA's households have the choice between different sizes of the same stove type according their needs;
(b) Beneficiaries of improved cookstoves are domestic households (i.e. the PoA does not target commercial users) with very similar socio-economic characteristics. The nine municipalities where the VPA's will take place are characterized by very similar socio- economic situations. In order to compare the socio-economic situation of the provinces of Loroum and Bam in which all 10 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 neighboring 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;
(c) The installation dates of the 10 VPAs are not significantly different to considerably impact on the parameters of interest, as the 10 VPAs are implemented in parallel;
(d) The geographic locations of the new cookstoves do not have a significant influence on the three parameters of interest, as the furthest distance between the municipalities is approximately 100 km.

Since the three parameters of interest are assumed to be the same in each VPA at the time of sampling survey during the monitoring period and the start of the crediting period of the 10 VPA's lies within one month, a single survey with cross sampling of households can be undertaken using a single random

sampling plan. The populations of all 10 VPAs are combined together and then the sample size is calculated using the sampling guidelines described below.

The number of households of which each wife of the household (when polygamous) has replaced all traditional three stones cookstoves for domestic use with project cookstoves, is recorded in the project database. Only the households recorded in the database will be part of the project activity.

To successfully conduct a usage survey, the minimum household sample size of each age-group should be in line with the following guidelines (according the Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves):

- Project target population < 300: Minimum sample size 30;
- Project target population 300 to 1000: Minimum sample size 10 % of group size;
- Project target population > 1000: Minimum sample size 100.

The method of selecting households for the sample list for the monitoring survey will be random. All random selections will be stored for the crediting period and an additional two years, which allow traceability of the selection.

For all parameters that are monitored via sampling it is understood that only the age of the project cookstove has an influence. Therefore, no geographic representativeness is deemed necessary for the selection of users participating in the sample groups.

The periodical checks will be performed by user interviews. Only persons older than 18 years will be interviewed.

Monitoring Report

One monitoring report will be written for the group of 10 VPA's at the end of every verification period and submitted to the Gold Standard Foundation. The report will indicate how the monitoring data has been collected and show detailed, conservative calculations of the emissions reductions for the verification period and project in question.

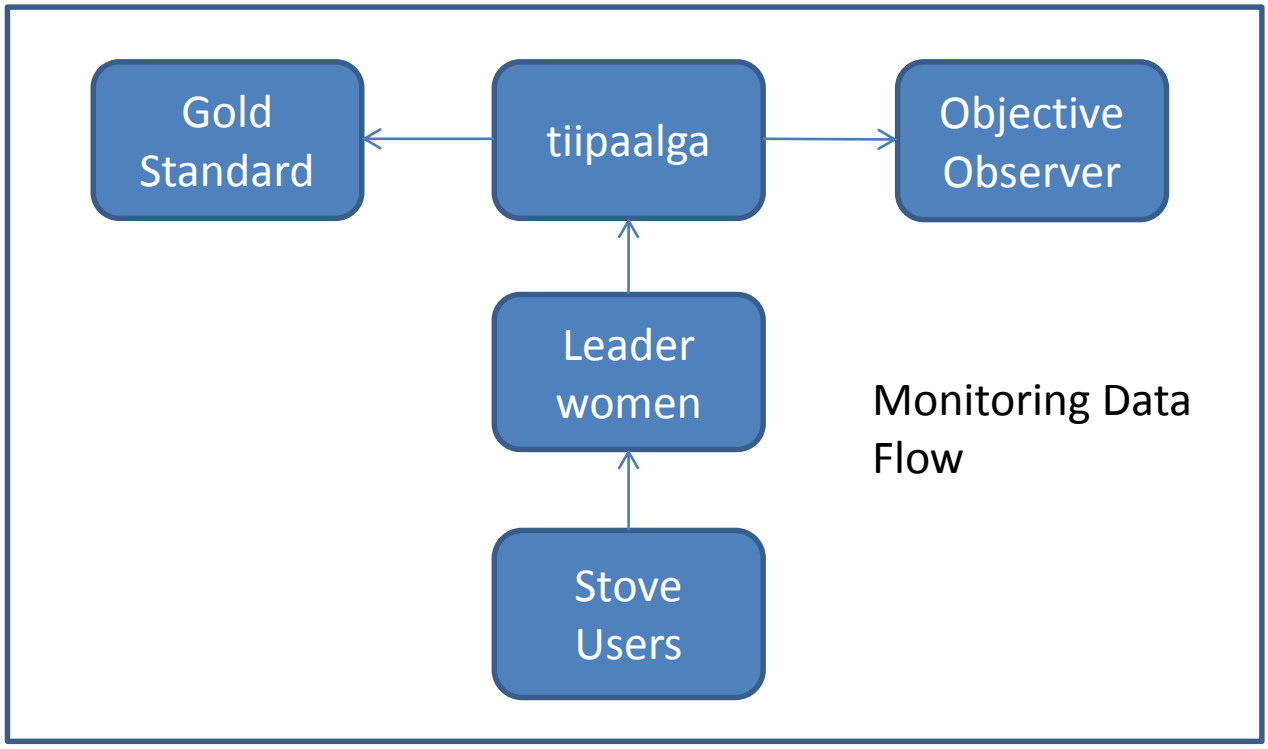
The initial and monitoring data for each verification period stored in the electronic database will serve as the backbone of the monitoring report. The report will contain extensive tables comparing the initial data collected during project implementation with the monitoring data. This allows for quick confirmation that the project cookstoves of each wife of the household in question are still operational.

Along with any other information required for project verification, the monitoring report will list any households deemed to have unoperational project cookstoves along with information regarding the repair or replacement of the project cookstove in question. For replaced projectstoves, the initial data collection process will be repeated and uploaded to the electronic database.

Diagram of Responsibilities

As there are several entities involved in initial data collection and project monitoring it is important to clearly designate the relationships between and responsibilities of entities. tiipaalga will act as the

managing entity of the project and be responsible for communication with the Gold Standard Foundation and the Objective Observer. A diagram of responsibilities is shown here below.



tiipaalga employees train leader woman who are selected by the women in the villages, in the construction, the use and maintenance of mud made 3 stones efficient woodstoves. These leader women conduct the same training sessions with the women in their villages and help them to build the cookstoves. tiipaalga employees with in collaboration with the leader women will perform quality checks and collect the initial stove data described earlier.

The collected data will be transferred electronically from the project site to the tiipaalga office. The initial project data will be processed and uploaded to the central electronic database accessible by tiipaalga and the Gold Standard Foundation.

For project monitoring the tiipaalga trainer in collaboration with the leader women will revisit the project site to monitor a representative sample of the project activity. Monitoring data will be collected and processed in the way the initial data was collected and processed.

tiipaalga Association will provide training to parties involved in the monitoring plan to assure accuracy and completeness of data recorded. The trainings will be conducted at the time when it is most appropriate during the project implementation phase.

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SECTION C. Stakeholders' comments

>> Please note that the blind scoring exercise during stakeholder consultation need not be carried out.

The level of the stakeholder consultation is at VPA level for a group of 10 VPA's, which will contain the dissemination of the F3PA or mud made 3 stones efficient cookstoves in two provinces Bam and Loroum in the North of Burkina Faso. The stakeholder consultation was held on Tuesday, 13th November 2012 in the premises of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development in Ouagadougou. In order to have a representativeness of the entire population targeted in the group of 10 VPA's of the PoA some additional meetings outside Ouaguadougou have been organized in the provinces of Loroum and Bam[12]: (i) municipality of Titao in the province of Loroum on the 15th of January 2013 in the premises of the town hall; (ii) municipality of Ouindigui in the province of Loroum on the 16th of January 2013 in the premises of the town hall; (iii) municipality of Banh in the province of Loroum on the 17th of January 2013 in the premises of the town hall; (iv) municipality of Sollé in the province of Loroum on the 18th of January 2013 in the premises of the town hall; (v) municipality of Bourzanga in the province of Bam on the 21th of January 2013 in the premises of the town hall; and (vi) municipality of Rollo in the province of Bam on the 22th of January 2013 in the premises of the town hall.

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

>> Please describe the agenda of physical meeting, Non-technical summary, Invitation tracking table, Text of invitations sent, any other consultation method used

Agenda of the meetings:

- Welcome and installation of the participants;
- Introduction of speakers and key representatives;
- Explanation of the PoA and 10 VPAs F3PA;
- Stakeholder consultation – Sustainable development assessment;
- Do no harm assessment;
- Discussion on continuous input/grievance mechanism;
- Questions/answers and evaluation;
- Closure of meeting and lunch.

Non-technical summary:

The energy situation in Burkina Faso is characterized by high energy poverty ad mainly consists of traditional ligneous energy (firewood and charcoal). This type of energy represents 84% of the primary energy consumption in Burkina Faso and is mainly used for cooking and processing of agricultural products.

[12] The group LSC was organized for the municipalities of Titao, Ouindigui, Banh and Sollé in the province of Loroum and the municipalities Bourzanga and Rollo in the province of Bam. As the municipalities Titao, Banh and Sollé in the province of Loroum are located since 2013 (after the date of the LSC) in a zone with security level orange (not recommended unless for imperative reasons), these municipalities have been replaced by Tikaré, Rouko, Nasséré, Kongoussi, Guibaré and Sabce in the province of Bam. However the group LSC can be considered as representative for these new municipalities as the socio-economic, climate and environmental conditions of these municipalities are similar (see annex "Socio-economic data of the municipalities of Bam and Loroum").

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso

The Programme of Activities Efficient Cookstoves in Burkina Faso aims the promotion and dissemination of efficient cookstoves and systems throughout Burkina Faso. These efficient cookstoves will gradually replace the cookstoves and systems currently used in rural and urban areas that are not very efficient. This programme of end-use energy efficiency will mitigate greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) and improve the living conditions of populations in Burkina Faso. It will also improve the energy efficiency of traditional cookstoves primarily used by women. The total emission reductions expected over the life of the programme (accounting period) will be calculated for each project and each type of vulgarized efficient cookstove. The developer of each project in the proposed programme will be directly responsible for the dissemination of energy efficient systems.

Through the reduction of non-renewable biomass, the programme will also reduce emissions of GHG while preserving forests, ecosystems and biodiversity.

Invitation tracking table:

The local stakeholder consultation held on Tuesday, 13th November 2012 in the premises of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development in Ouagadougou

Category code	Name of invitee	Organization	Way of invitation	Date of invitation	Confirmed reception Y/N ?
B	Secretary 50 32 40 74/75	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (General Secretariat) MEDD	Letter + ToR + Summary	29/10/2012	Y
B	Mme KONATE Diharrata 50 35 78 79	General Directorate of Forestry and Wildlife	Letter + ToR + Summary	29/10/2012	Y
C	So jean Bosco	Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for the Environment and Sustainable Development SP/CONEDD (DNA)	Letter + ToR + Summary	29/10/2012	Y
B	National Coordinator	National Forest Inventory 2 (IFN2)	Letter + ToR + Summary	29/10/2012	Y
B	Secretary 50 31 61 19	Directorate of Forestry	Letter + ToR + Summary	29/10/2012	Y

B	Coordinator 70 12 00 54	NAPA	Letter + ToR + Summary	05/11/2012	Y
B	Secretary 50 31 10 76 50 49 99 11	Ministry of Agriculture and Water	Letter + ToR + Summary	30/10/2012	Y
B	Attendant 50 31 74 45 50 31 10 76	General Directorate for Spatial Planning and Pastoral land use	Letter + ToR + Summary	29/10/2012	Y
B	Aboubacar Ouédraogo 50 30 79 78	Directorate for Traditional Energy	Letter + ToR + Summary	30/10/2012	Y
B	Chairman Committee on Environment and Local Development 40 55 33 12	Regional Council of the North	Letter + ToR + Summary	29/10/2012	Y
B	Secretary 40 45 16 52/ 40 45 12 30	Regional Council of the Centre North	Letter + ToR + Summary	29/10/2012	Y
B	Mme Yaméogo Adeline 50 33 12 61/64	Regional Council of the Centre	Letter + ToR + Summary	05/11/2012	Y
B	Attendant 50 30 68 17 50 3068 18	Town Hall of Ouagadougou (Commission of the Environment and Local Development)	Letter + ToR + Summary	07/11/2012	Y
B	Secretary	High Commission of Loroum	Letter + ToR + Summary	29/10/2012	Y
B	Secretary	High Commission of Bam	Letter + ToR + Summary	29/10/2012	Y

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso

B	High Commissioner IMAN BARKE	High Commission of Soum	Letter + ToR + Summary	28/10/2012	Y
A	Dicko Hamadoum	Customary Chief	Letter + ToR + Summary	28/10/2012	Y
D	Local Team of Experts	Group of National Experts	Letter + ToR + Summary / Email	28/10/2012	Y
D	Animators	tiipaalga association	Letter + ToR + Summary	28/10/2012	Y
D	Mme RAGINEL Laebban,	Entrepreneurs of the world	Letter + ToR + Summary	29/10/2012	Y
B	President	Federation of Credit Unions	Letter + ToR + Summary	07/11/2012	Y
B	Traoré Mamadou	Environment and Agricultural Research Institute INERA/DPF	Letter + ToR + Summary	30/10/2012	Y
B	Director	Research Institute of Applied Sciences and Technologies DE/IRSAT	Letter + ToR + Summary	29/10/2012	Y
B	Yohan Richardson 50 30 20 53/ 50 30 71 16/17	Fondation International Engineering Institute of Water and Environment 2iE	Letter + ToR + Summary	29/10/2012	Y
D	SAWADOGO Eric animateur 50 33 12 16	GIZ/FAFASO	Letter + ToR + Summary	29/10/2012	Y
D	Secretary 50 36 09 95 50 36 09 97	SPONG	Letter + ToR + Summary	30/10/2012	Y
D	Adikpeto Fernandez 50 34 40 59/	SNV/Burkina	Letter + ToR + Summary	29/10/2012	Y

	50 34 71 59				
A	Zongo Henri Hamed	Representatives of producer organizations	Letter + ToR + Summary	07/11/2012	Y
A	Endogenous instructors	Relay women in the villages	Letter + ToR + Summary	07/11/2012	Y
A	Craft Association	Craft manufacturers of metallic stoves	Letter + ToR + Summary	29/10/2012	Y
A	Mme Ouédraogo Elisabeth	Coordination « dolotières »	Letter + ToR + Summary	30/10/2012	Y
D	Ouédraogo Wendenso	Ecological Centre Albert Schweiz Burkina aso CEAS/BF	Letter + ToR + Summary	29/10/2012	Y
D	Louis Sawadogo	Resource person	Letter + ToR + Summary / Email	28/10/2012	Y
E	Gold Standard	Fondation Gold Standard	Letter + ToR + Summary / Email	7/11/2012	N
F	Responsible	Care International	Letter + ToR + Summary / Email	7/11/2012	N
F	Responsible	Innitiative Développement	Letter + ToR + Summary / Email	7/11/2012	N
F	Responsible	Mercy Corps	Letter + ToR + Summary / Email	7/11/2012	N
B	Monsieur Amadou TALL	International Engineering Institute of Water and Environment 2iE	Letter + ToR + Summary	07/11/2012	Y
A	Responsible of the Organization of Producers	Organization of Producers of « Bingo »	Letter + ToR + Summary	07/11/2012	N
D	Monsieur Isidore ZONGO	Resource person	Letter + ToR + Summary	07/11/2012	Y
B	Monsieur Jalilou ZAKANE	International Engineering Institute of Water and Environment	Letter + ToR + Summary	07/11/2012	Y

		2iE			
D	General Director	Sahelian Services Society	Letter + ToR + Summary	07/11/2012	Y
B	Coordinator	Federation of Credit Unions of Burkina	Letter + ToR + Summary	07/11/2012	Y
B	Monsieur Yohan RICHARDSON	International Engineering Institute of Water and Environment 2iE	Letter + ToR + Summary	07/11/2012	Y

Additional local stakeholder consultation meeting in Titao on the 15th of January 2013 in the premises of the town hall

Category code	Name of invitee	Organization	Way of invitation	Date of invitation	Confirmed reception Y/N ?
B	Town Hall of Titao	Town Hall of Titao	Letter + ToR + Summary	03/01/2013	Y
B	Responsible Environment Titao	Provencial Direction for Environment and Sustainable Development of Loroum	Letter + ToR + Summary	09/01/2013	Y

Additional local stakeholder consultation meeting in Ouindigui on the 16th of January 2013 in the premises of the town hall

Category code	Name of invitee	Organization	Way of invitation	Date of invitation	Confirmed reception Y/N ?
B	Town hall of Ouindigui	Town hall of Ouindigui	Letter + ToR + Summary	04/01/2013	Y

Additional local stakeholder consultation meeting in Banh on the 17th of January 2013 in the premises of the town hall

Category code	Name of invitee	Organization	Way of invitation	Date of invitation	Confirmed reception Y/N ?

B	BARRY Boukary	Town hall of Banh	Letter + ToR + Summary	04/01/2013	Y

Additional local stakeholder consultation meeting in Sollé on the 18th of January 2013 in the premises of the town hall

Category code	Name of invitee	Organization	Way of invitation	Date of invitation	Confirmed reception Y/N ?
B	NABIE Abdoulaye	Town hall of Sollé	Letter + ToR + Summary	04/01/2013	Y

Additional local stakeholder consultation meeting in Bourzanga on the 21th of January 2013 in the premises of the town hall

Category code	Name of invitee	Organization	Way of invitation	Date of invitation	Confirmed reception Y/N ?
B	Town Hall of Bourzanga	Town hall of Bourzanga	Letter + ToR + Summary	04/01/2013	Y

Additional local stakeholder consultation meeting in Rollo on the 22th of January 2013 in the premises of the town hall

Category code	Name of invitee	Organization	Way of invitation	Date of invitation	Confirmed reception Y/N ?
B	OUERMI Bangare	Town hall of Bongo	Letter + ToR + Summary	04/01/2013	Y
B	TASSEMBEDO Salifou	Provencial Direction for Environment and Sustainable Development of Bam	Letter + ToR + Summary	14/01/2013	Y

The Gold Standard, as well as international organizations on development and research of water and environment, was invited to the stakeholder meeting by e-mail to share their knowledge and experiences with others actors involved in implementation of similar projects.

The technical services at the centralized and decentralized level of the government will be implicated in the process of dissemination of efficient cookstoves. They participate in the design and development of

PoA and VPA documents within a local team of experts set up by the tiipaalga association. In addition, they assist associations and NGOs in the implementation of their activities in accordance with national policies relating to the sector of rural development.

The local administration, local authorities, representatives of agricultural producer organizations and opinion leaders at municipality or village level considered as grassroots actors are also stakeholders in the implementation of the VPA's in the programme.

The tiipaalga association aims within the framework of the VPA's of the PoA to collaborate directly with rural women for the construction, dissemination and use of efficient cookstoves.

Artisans specialized in the construction of metallic cookstoves and women organizations of "dolo"[13] stoves will be asked to facilitate the dissemination of different stoves

[13] 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.

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso

Text of individual invitations

Translation of individual invitation letter:

Ouagadougou, 9th of October 2012

Réf. 0037-2012/DB/SL

The President

Towards

The Secretary General of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development

OUAGADOUGOU

Object : Invitation for the stakeholder consultation of the Efficient Cookstove programme in Burkina Faso

Attachments : 1-Term of References of the meeting,

2-Summary of the Programme.

Sir,

The tiipaalga association, officially recognized since 2nd of May 2006, contributes in Burkina Faso to the preservation of fragile ecosystems through actions of recovery of degraded land and construction of efficient F3PA cookstoves. Currenty they are active in the provinces of Boulkiemdé, Kadiogo, Kourwéogo, Oubritenga, Loroum and Soum.

The tiipaalga association obtained funding from the first Wallonia tender to support its "efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso" for a period of three years. In addition to helping to disseminate this energy efficient technology for cooking, the initiative also aims to develop a Programme of Activities on a wider scale called "Efficient Cookstove programme in Burkina Faso". Therefore, tiipaalga association invites you to the programme local stakeholder consultation meeting on **Tuesday 13nd of November 2012 in Ouagadougou** in the meeting room of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.

Yours sincerely,

Franziska Kaguembèga_Müller

The Term of References sent to the stakeholders together with the invitation letter and the non-technical summary has been put in Annex.

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso

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Les arbres pour la vie

Ouagadougou, le 22 octobre 2012

Réf. 0037-2012/DB/SL

La Présidente

A

Monsieur le Responsable de Care International

Objet : Invitation à la réunion des parties prenantes du Programme d'Activités foyers améliorés

Pièces jointes : TDR de la réunion ;
Synthèse du programme.

Monsieur,

L'Association tiipaalga reconnue officiellement depuis le 2 mai 2006 contribue au Burkina Faso à la sauvegarde des écosystèmes fragiles à travers des actions de récupération des terres dégradées et de construction des Foyers 3 Pierres Améliorés (F3PA) dans les provinces du Boulkiemdé, du Kadiogo, du Kourwéogo, de l'Oubritenga, du Lorum et du Soum.

A la faveur du 1er appel à projet Wallon, Fast Start financing, tiipaalga a obtenu le financement du projet « Foyer trois pierres amélioré au Burkina Faso » pour une durée de 3 années. En plus de contribuer à diffuser cette technologie plus économe en bois de cuisson, le projet vise également l'élaboration d'un Programme d'Activités beaucoup plus vaste dénommé « Foyers Améliorés au Burkina ». Par conséquent, tiipaalga vous convie à la rencontre de diffusion des documents du programme, le **Mardi 13 Novembre 2012 à Ouagadougou** dans la salle de réunion du Ministère de L'Environnement et du Développement Durable.

Tout en vous souhaitant une bonne réception de la présente, je vous prie d'agréer Monsieur, l'expression de ma franche collaboration.

Franziska Kaguembèga-Müller

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1 / 1

Franziska Kaguembèga-Müller
Présidente
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cel: +226 76 47 89 13

Example of an invitation letter for the major local stakeholder consultation held on Tuesday, 13th November 2012 in the premises of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development in Ouagadougou

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso

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Les arbres pour la vie

Réf. 004-2013/DB

La Présidente

A

Monsieur le Maire de Titao
Province du Loroum /Burkina Faso
TITAO

Objet : Consultation des parties prenantes du Programme et Projet Carbone Foyers Améliorés.

Pièces jointes : TDR de la consultation.
Synthèse du programme.

Monsieur,

L'Association tipaalga accompagne depuis 2006, les populations rurales au Burkina dans la sauvegarde des écosystèmes fragiles à travers des actions de récupération des terres dégradées, de construction et de diffusion des Foyers 3 Pierres Améliorés (F3PA) dans ses zones d'intervention. Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre de son Projet Carbone, Foyers 3 Pierres Améliorés (F3PA) en banco, tipaalga a entamé l'élaboration d'un Programme Carbone sous Mécanisme pour un Développement Propre (MDP) à soumettre à la Fondation Gold Standard.

Votre commune ayant été identifiée pour l'exécution future de ce Projet Carbone, nous voudrions par la présente vous rencontrer, le **Mardi 15 Janvier 2013 à Titao à 09h00** dans la salle de réunion de la mairie pour une consultation et solliciter votre précieuse aide pour la bonne marche de cette initiative. Dès que, nous aurons obtenu la validation de ce programme, nous espérons profiter du soutien des revenus additionnels de la compensation de gaz carbonique pour mettre en œuvre ce Programme Carbone et tous les projets y afférents.

Tout en vous réitérant nos remerciements pour votre disponibilité et la collaboration fructueuse avec notre organisation, nous vous prions de croire Monsieur le Maire à l'assurance de nos sentiments les plus distingués.

Kaguembèga-Müller

Example of individual invitation letter for the additional local stakeholder consultation meeting in Titao on the 15th of January 2013 in the premises of the town hall

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso

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Les arbres pour la vie

Réf: 004-2013/DB

La Présidente

A

Monsieur le Maire de Ouindigui
Province du Loroum /Burkina Faso
TITAO

Objet : Consultation des parties prenantes au Programme et Projet Carbone Foyers Améliorés.

Pièces jointes : TDR de la consultation.
Synthèse du programme.

Monsieur,

L'Association tiipaalga accompagne depuis 2006 les populations rurales au Burkina dans la sauvegarde des écosystèmes fragiles à travers des actions de récupération des terres dégradées, de construction et de diffusion des foyers 3 Pierres Améliorés (F3PA) dans ses zones d'intervention. Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre de son Projet Carbone, Foyers 3 Pierres Améliorés (F3PA) en banco, tiipaalga a entamé l'élaboration d'un Programme Carbone sous Mécanisme pour un Développement Propre (MDP) à soumettre à la Fondation Gold Standard.

Votre commune ayant été identifiée pour l'exécution future de ce Projet Carbone, nous voudrions par la présente vous rencontrer, le **Mercredi 16 Janvier 2013 à Ouindigui à 09h00** dans la salle de réunion de la mairie pour une consultation et solliciter votre précieuse aide pour la bonne marche de cette initiative. Dès que, nous aurons obtenu la validation de ce programme, nous espérons profiter du soutien des revenus additionnels de la compensation de gaz carbonique pour mettre en œuvre ce Programme Carbone et tous les projets y afférents.

Tout en vous réitérant nos remerciements pour votre disponibilité et la collaboration fructueuse avec notre organisation, nous vous prions de croire Monsieur le Maire à l'assurance de nos sentiments les plus distingués.

Franziska Kaguembega-Müller

tiipaalga Ouagadougou Burkina Faso La Présidente

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Example of individual invitation letter for the additional local stakeholder consultation meeting in Ouindigui on the 16th of January 2013 in the premises of the town hall

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso

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Les arbres pour la vie

Réf. 004-2013/DB

La Présidente

A

Monsieur le Maire de Banh
Province du Loroum /Burkina Faso
BIAO

Objet : Consultation des parties prenantes du Programme et Projet Carbone Foyers Améliorés.

Pièces jointes : TDR de la consultation.
Synthèse du programme.

Monsieur,

L'Association tipaalga accompagne depuis 2006, les populations rurales au Burkina dans la sauvegarde des écosystèmes fragiles à travers des actions de récupération des terres dégradées, de construction et de diffusion des Foyers 3 Pierres Améliorés (F3PA) dans ses zones d'intervention. Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre de son Projet Carbone, Foyers 3 Pierres Améliorés (F3PA) en banco, tipaalga a entamé l'élaboration d'un Programme Carbone sous Mécanisme pour un Développement Propre (MDP) à soumettre à la Fondation Gold Standard.

Votre commune ayant été identifiée pour l'exécution future de ce Projet Carbone, nous voudrions par la présente vous rencontrer, le **Jeudi 17 Janvier 2013 à Banh à 09h00** dans la salle de réunion de la mairie pour une consultation et solliciter votre précieuse aide pour la bonne marche de cette initiative. Dès que, nous aurons obtenu la validation de ce programme, nous espérons profiter du soutien des revenus additionnels de la compensation de gaz carbonique pour mettre en œuvre ce Programme Carbone et tous les projets y afférents.

Tout en vous réitérant nos remerciements pour votre disponibilité et la collaboration fructueuse avec notre organisation, nous vous prions de croire Monsieur le Maire à l'assurance de nos sentiments les plus distingués.

P.O.
Fransiska Kaguembèga-Müller

tipaalga Ouagadougou Burkina Faso 06 BP 9890 La Présidente

Example of individual invitation letter for the additional local stakeholder consultation meeting in Banh on the 17th of January 2013 in the premises of the town hall

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso

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Les arbres pour la vie

Réf. 004-2013/DB

La Présidente

A

Monsieur le Maire de Sollé
Province du Loroum /Burkina Faso
TITAO

Objet : Consultation des parties prenantes du Programme et Projet Carbone Foyers Améliorés.

Pièces jointes : TDR de la consultation, Synthèse du programme.

Monsieur,

L'Association tiipaalga accompagne depuis 2006, les populations rurales au Burkina dans la sauvegarde des écosystèmes fragiles à travers des actions de récupération des terres dégradées, de construction et de diffusion des Foyers 3 Pierres Améliorés (F3PA) dans ses zones d'intervention. Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre de son Projet Carbone, Foyers 3 Pierres Améliorés (F3PA) en banco, tiipaalga a entamé l'élaboration d'un Programme Carbone sous Mécanisme pour un Développement Propre (MDP) à soumettre à la Fondation Gold Standard.

Votre commune ayant été identifiée pour l'exécution future de ce Projet Carbone, nous voudrions par la présente vous rencontrer, le **Vendredi 18 Janvier 2013 à Sollé à 09h00** dans la salle de réunion de la mairie pour une consultation et solliciter votre précieuse aide pour la bonne marche de cette initiative. Dès que, nous aurons obtenu la validation de ce programme, nous espérons profiter du soutien des revenus additionnels de la compensation de gaz carbonique pour mettre en œuvre ce Programme Carbone et tous les projets y afférents.

Tout en vous réitérant nos remerciements pour votre disponibilité et la collaboration fructueuse avec notre organisation, nous vous prions de croire Monsieur le Maire à l'assurance de nos sentiments les plus distingués.

P.O.

Franziska Kaguembèga-Müller

La Présidente

Example of individual invitation letter for the additional local stakeholder consultation meeting in Sollé on the 18th of January 2013 in the premises of the town hall

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso

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Les arbres pour la vie

Réf. 004-2013/DB

La Présidente

A

Monsieur le Maire de Bourzanga
Province du Bam /Burkina Faso
KONGOUSSI

Objet : Consultation des parties prenantes
du Programme d'Activités foyers améliorés.

Pièces jointes : TDR de la réunion.
Synthèse du programme.

Monsieur,

L'Association tipaalga accompagne depuis 2006, les populations rurales au Burkina dans la sauvegarde des écosystèmes fragiles à travers des actions de récupération des terres dégradées, de construction et de diffusion des Foyers 3 Pierres Améliorés (F3PA) dans ses zones d'intervention. Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre de son Projet Carbone, Foyers 3 Pierres Améliorés (F3PA) en banco, tipaalga a entamé l'élaboration d'un Programme Carbone sous Mécanisme pour un Développement Propre (MDP) à soumettre à la Fondation Gold Standard.

Votre commune ayant été identifiée pour l'exécution future de ce Projet Carbone, nous voudrions par la présente vous rencontrer, le **Lundi 21 Janvier 2013 à Bourzanga à 09h00** dans la salle de réunion de la mairie pour une consultation et solliciter votre précieuse aide pour la bonne marche de cette initiative. Dès que, nous aurons obtenu la validation de ce programme, nous espérons profiter du soutien des revenus additionnels de la compensation de gaz carbonique pour mettre en œuvre ce Programme Carbone et tous les projets y afférents.

Tout en vous réitérant nos remerciements pour votre disponibilité et la collaboration fructueuse avec notre organisation, nous vous prions de croire Monsieur le Maire à l'assurance de nos sentiments les plus distingués.

Tipaalga Burkina Faso

Frantsila Kaguembèga-Müller

Example of individual invitation letter for the additional local stakeholder consultation meeting in Bourzanga on the 21th of January 2013 in the premises of the town hall

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso

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Les arbres pour la vie

Réf. 004-2013/DB

La Présidente

A

Monsieur le Maire de Rollo
Province du Bam /Burkina Faso
KONGOUSSI

Objet : Consultation des parties prenantes
du Programme d'Activités foyers améliorés.

Pièces jointes : TDR de la réunion,
Synthèse du programme.

Monsieur,

L'Association tiipaalga accompagne depuis 2006, les populations rurales au Burkina dans la sauvegarde des écosystèmes fragiles à travers des actions de récupération des terres dégradées, de construction et de diffusion des Foyers 3 Pierres Améliorés (F3PA) dans ses zones d'intervention. Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre de son Projet Carbone, Foyers 3 Pierres Améliorés (F3PA) en banco, tiipaalga a entamé l'élaboration d'un Programme Carbone sous Mécanisme pour un Développement Propre (MDP) à soumettre à la Fondation Gold Standard.

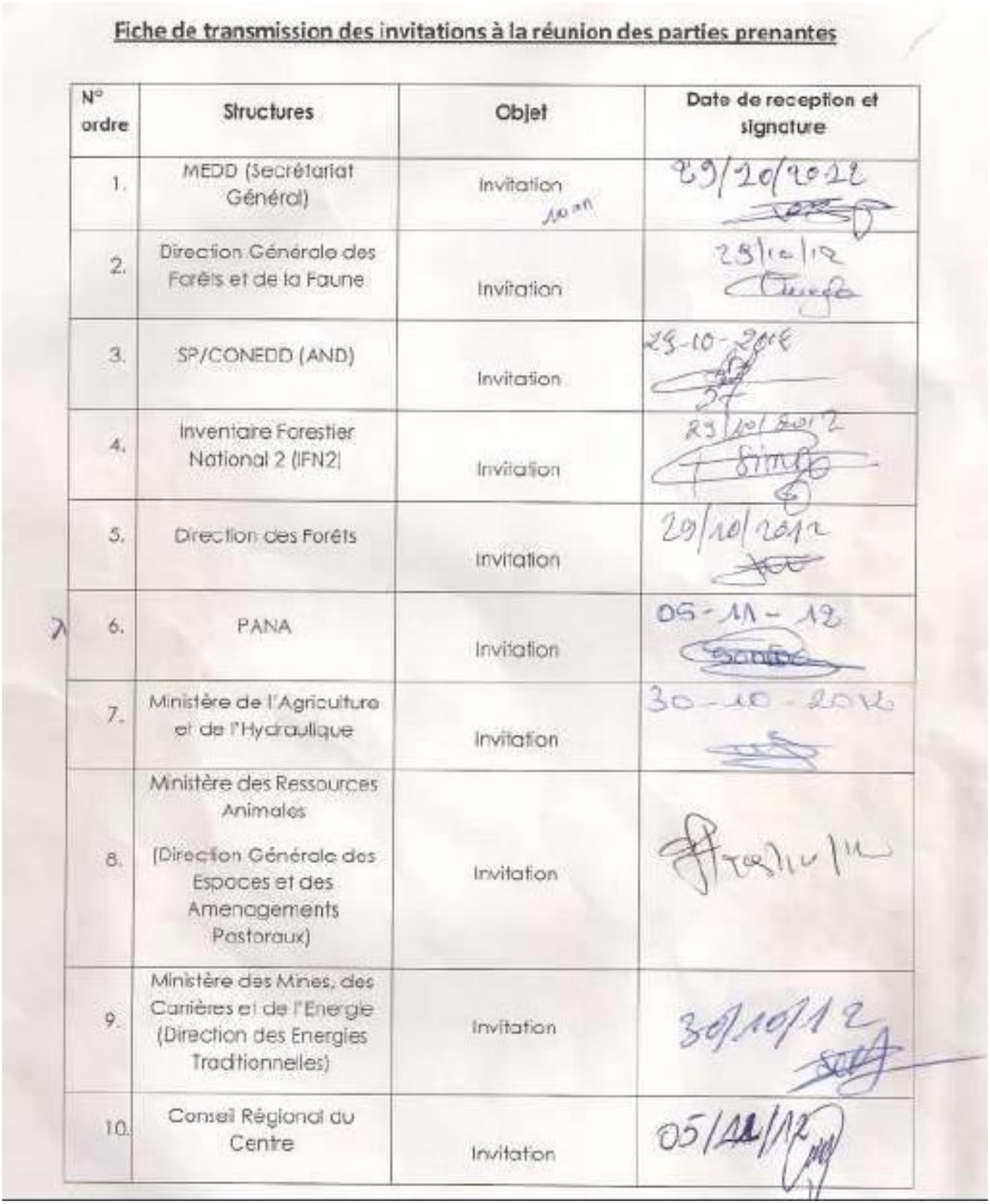
Votre commune ayant été identifiée pour l'exécution future de ce Projet Carbone, nous voudrions par la présente vous rencontrer, le **Mardi 22 Janvier 2013 à Rollo à 09h00** dans la salle de réunion de la mairie pour une consultation et solliciter votre précieuse aide pour la bonne marche de cette initiative. Dès que, nous aurons obtenu la validation de ce programme, nous espérons profiter du soutien des revenus additionnels de la compensation de gaz carbonique pour mettre en œuvre ce Programme Carbone et tous les projets y afférents.

Tout en vous réitérant nos remerciements pour votre disponibilité et la collaboration fructueuse avec notre organisation, nous vous prions de croire Monsieur le Maire à l'assurance de nos sentiments les plus distingués.

Franziska Kaguembèga-Müller

Example of individual invitation letter for the additional local stakeholder consultation meeting in Rollo on the 22th of January 2013 in the premises of the town hall

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso

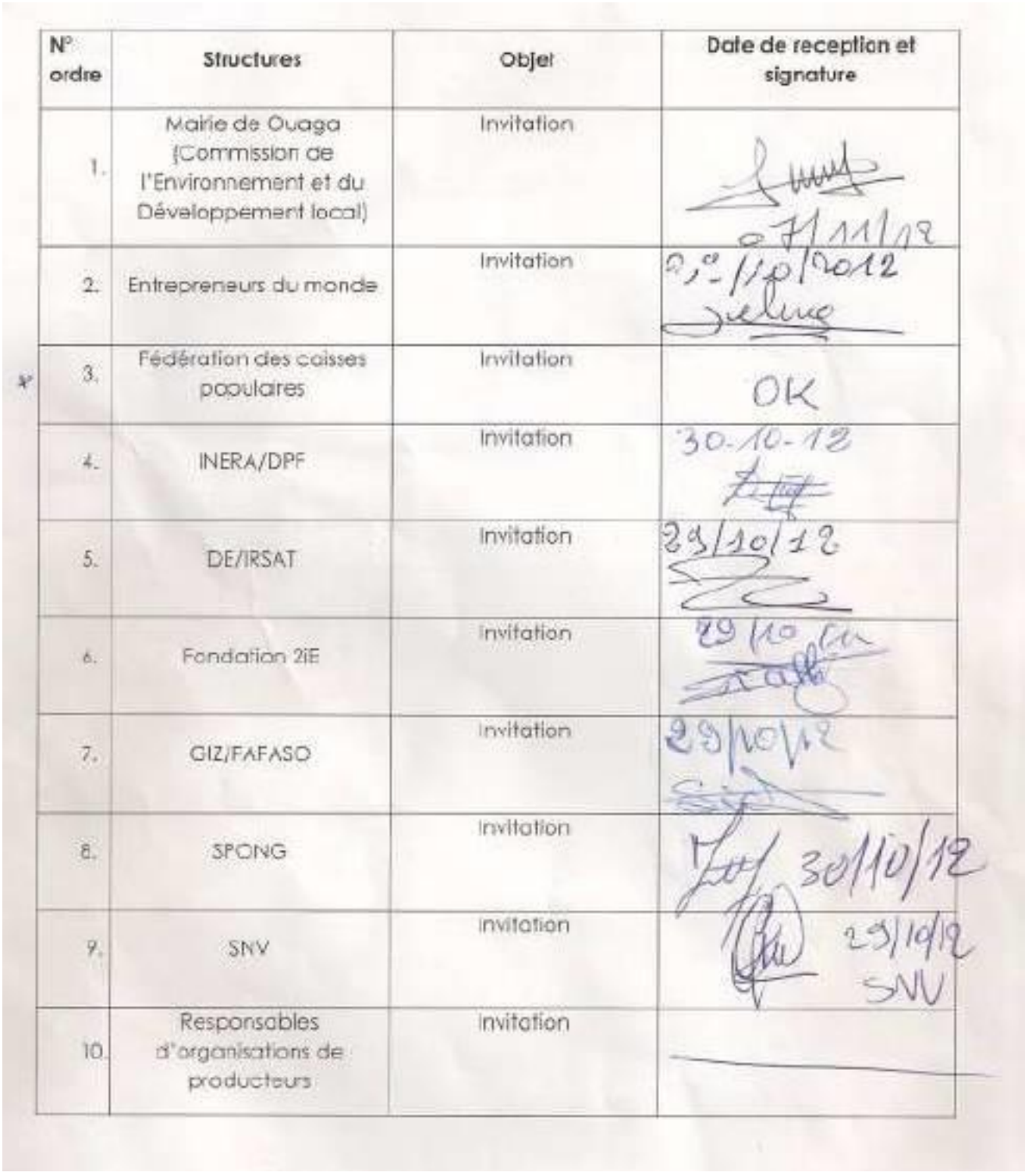


Fiche de transmission des invitations à la réunion des parties prenantes

N° ordre	Structures	Objet	Date de reception et signature
1.	MEDD (Secrétariat Général)	Invitation	29/10/2012
2.	Direction Générale des Forêts et de la Faune	Invitation	29/10/12
3.	SP/CONEDD (AND)	Invitation	29-10-2012
4.	Inventaire Forestier National 2 (IFN2)	Invitation	29/10/2012
5.	Direction des Forêts	Invitation	29/10/2012
6.	PANA	Invitation	05-11-12
7.	Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Hydraulique	Invitation	30-10-2012
8.	Ministère des Ressources Animales (Direction Générale des Espaces et des Amenagements Pastoraux)	Invitation	
9.	Ministère des Mines, des Carrières et de l'Energie (Direction des Energies Traditionnelles)	Invitation	30/10/12
10.	Conseil Régional du Centre	Invitation	05/11/12

Example 1 of the confirmation receiving the invitation letter to participate to the local stakeholder consultation in Ouaguadougou on the 13th of November 2012.

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso



N° ordre	Structures	Objet	Date de reception et signature
1.	Mairie de Ouaga (Commission de l'Environnement et du Développement local)	Invitation	07/11/12
2.	Entrepreneurs du monde	Invitation	29/10/2012
3.	Fédération des caisses populaires	Invitation	OK
4.	INERA/DPF	Invitation	30-10-12
5.	DE/IRSAT	Invitation	29/10/12
6.	Fondation 2iE	Invitation	29/10
7.	GIZ/FAFASO	Invitation	29/10/12
8.	SPONG	Invitation	30/10/12
9.	SNV	Invitation	29/10/12 SNV
10.	Responsables d'organisations de producteurs	Invitation	

Example 2 of the confirmation receiving the invitation letter to participate to the local stakeholder consultation in Ouaguadougou on the 13th of November 2012.

Text of public invitations

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso

Text published in the daily national newspaper, L'Observateur Paalga No. 8249 of Thursday, 8th of November 2012 on page 17.

Stakeholder consultation of the programme "Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso"

The Burkina Faso suffers like all other countries south of the Sahara from the effects of climate change. At the environmental level, the country is facing a severe degradation of its natural resources. Indeed, from 1980 to 2000, the area of natural forest formations in Burkina Faso decreased according to FAO from 15.42 million hectares to 11.29 million hectares. This regression of forest formations is mainly due to: feeding of domestic animals, practice of extensive agriculture, and excessive cutting of wood for construction and cooking purposes. Wood and charcoal account for 90% of total energy against 8% for hydrocarbons and 2% for electricity in Burkina Faso.

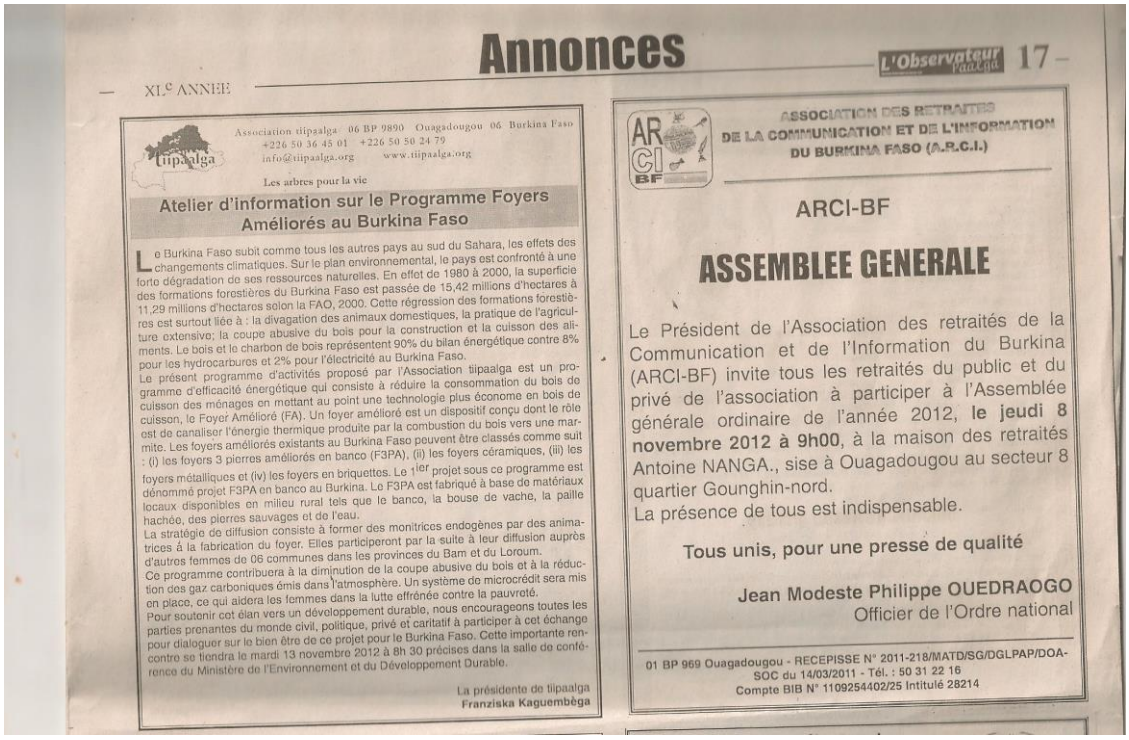
This programme of activities proposed by the tiipaalga association is a programme of energy efficiency in order to reduce the consumption of wood for cooking in households through the development of Efficient Cookstoves. An efficient cookstove is a device that channels the heat produced by the combustion of wood to the pot. There are different types of efficient cookstoves which exist in Burkina Faso, and may be classified as follows: (i) mud made 3 stones efficient woodstoves (F3PA), (ii) ceramic cookstoves, (iii) metallic cookstoves, and (iv) briquette cookstoves. The 1st project under this programme is called F3PA project in Burkina Faso. The F3PA is made from locally available materials in rural areas such as mud, cow dung, chopped straw, stones and water.

Dissemination strategy is to train endogenous instructors in the construction of efficient cookstoves. Thereafter they will participate in the dissemination to other women in 06 municipalities of the provinces of Bam and Loroum.

This programme will help to reduce human pressure on wood resources and the reduction of carbon dioxide emitted into the atmosphere by the saved amount of wood. A microcredit system will be put in place, which will help women in their fight against poverty.

To sustain this momentum towards sustainable development, you are all invited to the meeting of stakeholders in the implementation of this programme. The meeting will be held on Tuesday, 13nd of November 2012 at 8.30 in the conference room of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso



Annonces

L'Observateur Paalga 17

XLe ANNEE

Association tiipaalga 06 BP 9890 Ouagadougou 06 Burkina Faso
+226 50 36 45 01 +226 50 50 24 79
info@tiipaalga.org www.tiipaalga.org

Les arbres pour la vie

Atelier d'information sur le Programme Foyers Améliorés au Burkina Faso

Le Burkina Faso subit comme tous les autres pays au sud du Sahara, les effets des changements climatiques. Sur le plan environnemental, le pays est confronté à une forte dégradation de ses ressources naturelles. En effet de 1980 à 2000, la superficie des formations forestières du Burkina Faso est passée de 15,42 millions d'hectares à 11,29 millions d'hectares selon la FAO, 2000. Cette régression des formations forestières est surtout liée à : la divagation des animaux domestiques, la pratique de l'agriculture extensive; la coupe abusive du bois pour la construction et la cuisson des aliments. Le bois et le charbon de bois représentent 90% du bilan énergétique contre 8% pour les hydrocarbures et 2% pour l'électricité au Burkina Faso.
Le présent programme d'activités proposé par l'Association tiipaalga est un programme d'efficacité énergétique qui consiste à réduire la consommation du bois de cuisson des ménages en mettant au point une technologie plus économe en bois de cuisson, le Foyer Amélioré (FA). Un foyer amélioré est un dispositif conçu dont le rôle est de canaliser l'énergie thermique produite par la combustion du bois vers une marmite. Les foyers améliorés existants au Burkina Faso peuvent être classés comme suit : (i) les foyers 3 pierres améliorés en banco (F3PA), (ii) les foyers céramiques, (iii) les foyers métalliques et (iv) les foyers en briquettes. Le 1ier projet sous ce programme est dénommé projet F3PA en banco au Burkina. Le F3PA est fabriqué à base de matériaux locaux disponibles en milieu rural tels que le banco, la bouse de vache, la paille hachée, des pierres sauvages et de l'eau.
La stratégie de diffusion consiste à former des monitrices endogènes par des animatrices à la fabrication du foyer. Elles participeront par la suite à leur diffusion auprès d'autres femmes de 06 communes dans les provinces du Bam et du Loroum.
Ce programme contribuera à la diminution de la coupe abusive du bois et à la réduction des gaz carboniques émis dans l'atmosphère. Un système de microcrédit sera mis en place, ce qui aidera les femmes dans la lutte effrénée contre la pauvreté.
Pour soutenir cet élan vers un développement durable, nous encourageons toutes les parties prenantes du monde civil, politique, privé et caritatif à participer à cet échange pour dialoguer sur le bien être de ce projet pour le Burkina Faso. Cette importante rencontre se tiendra le mardi 13 novembre 2012 à 8h 30 précises dans la salle de conférence du Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable.

La présidente de tiipaalga
Franziska Kaguembèga

ASSOCIATION DES RETRAITES DE LA COMMUNICATION ET DE L'INFORMATION DU BURKINA FASO (A.R.C.I.)

ARCI-BF

ASSEMBLEE GENERALE

Le Président de l'Association des retraités de la Communication et de l'Information du Burkina (ARCI-BF) invite tous les retraités du public et du privé de l'association à participer à l'Assemblée générale ordinaire de l'année 2012, **le jeudi 8 novembre 2012 à 9h00**, à la maison des retraités Antoine NANGA., sise à Ouagadougou au secteur 8 quartier Gounghin-nord.
La présence de tous est indispensable.

Tous unis, pour une presse de qualité

Jean Modeste Philippe OUEDRAOGO
Officier de l'Ordre national

01 BP 969 Ouagadougou - RECEPISSE N° 2011-218/MATD/SG/DGLPAP/DOASOC du 14/03/2011 - Tél. : 50 31 22 16
Compte BIB N° 1109254402/25 Intitulé 28214

Advertisement in the daily national newspaper, L'Observateur Paalga No. 8249 of Thursday, 8th of November 2012 on page 17 announcing the context, date, time and location for upcoming stakeholder consultation meeting for the Programme of Activities "Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso".

A poster advertisement announcing the local stakeholder consultation meeting

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso

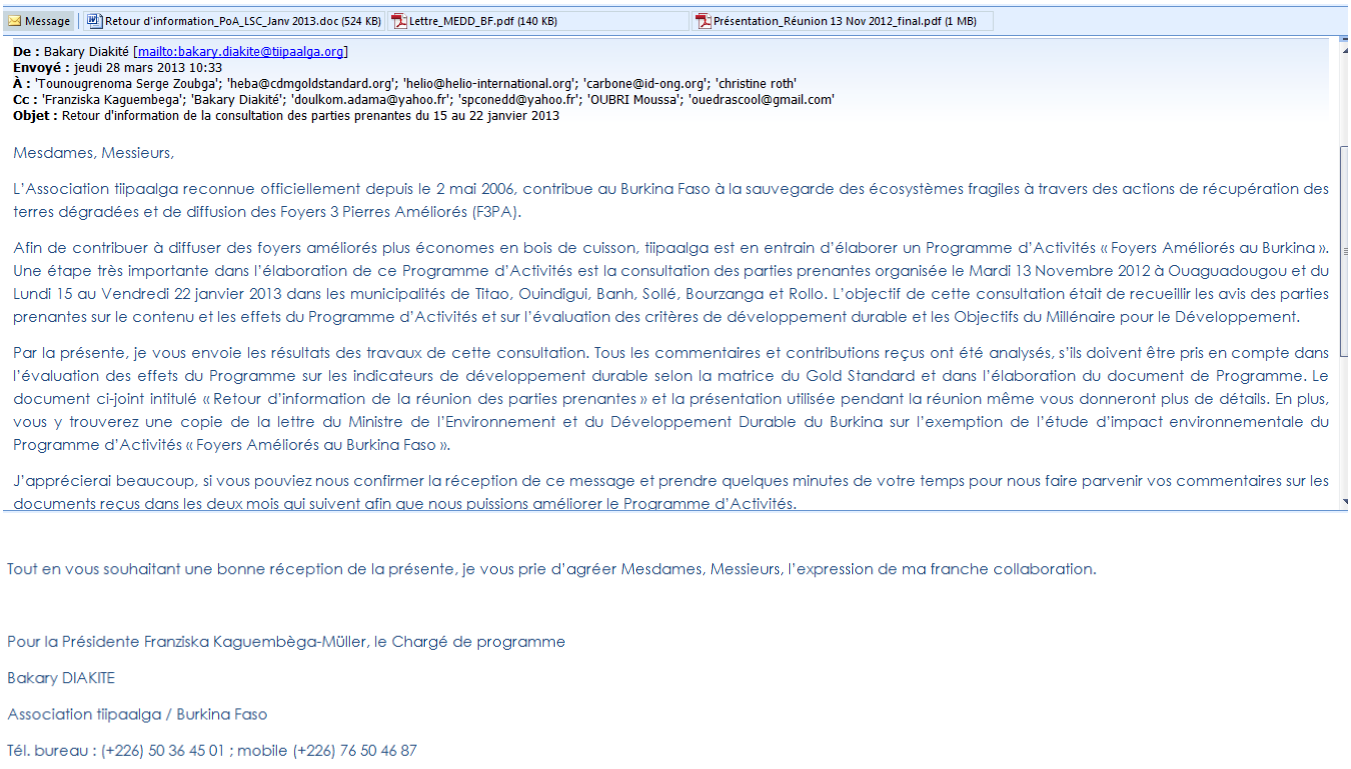
Description of other consultation methods used

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

As mentioned in section B.1.i Agenda additional meetings next to the local stakeholder consultation meeting in Ouaguadougou, were organized in Titao, Ouindigui, Banh, Sollé, Bourzanga and Rollo in order to have a representativeness of the entire population targeted by the PoA.

Individuals, who couldn't attend the local stakeholder consultation meeting, were able to comment on the non-technical summary of the programme via mail, email or telephone. The stakeholders who didn't reply to the invitation were reminded on the meeting via telephone.

After the local stakeholder consultation meeting, a mail was sent to the individuals and/or entities unable to attend the physical meeting with the presentation presented during the local stakeholder consultation and the feedback of the stakeholder consultation with the invitation to provide some feedback or comments. A screenshot of the mail sent can be found below:



Message | Retour d'information_PoA_LSC_Janv 2013.doc (524 KB) | Lettre_MEDD_BF.pdf (140 KB) | Présentation_Réunion 13 Nov 2012_final.pdf (1 MB)

De : Bakary Diakité [mailto:bakary.diakite@tiipaalga.org]
Envoyé : jeudi 28 mars 2013 10:33
À : 'Tounougrenoma Serge Zoubga'; 'heba@cdmgoldstandard.org'; 'helio@helio-international.org'; 'carbone@id-ong.org'; 'christine roth'
Cc : 'Franziska Kaguembega'; 'Bakary Diakité'; 'doulkom.adama@yahoo.fr'; 'spconedd@yahoo.fr'; 'OUBRI Moussa'; 'ouedrascool@gmail.com'
Objet : Retour d'information de la consultation des parties prenantes du 15 au 22 janvier 2013

Mesdames, Messieurs,

L'Association tiipaalga reconnue officiellement depuis le 2 mai 2006, contribue au Burkina Faso à la sauvegarde des écosystèmes fragiles à travers des actions de récupération des terres dégradées et de diffusion des Foyers 3 Pierres Améliorés (F3PA).

Afin de contribuer à diffuser des foyers améliorés plus économes en bois de cuisson, tiipaalga est en entrain d'élaborer un Programme d'Activités « Foyers Améliorés au Burkina ». Une étape très importante dans l'élaboration de ce Programme d'Activités est la consultation des parties prenantes organisée le Mardi 13 Novembre 2012 à Ouaguadougou et du Lundi 15 au Vendredi 22 janvier 2013 dans les municipalités de Titao, Ouindigui, Banh, Sollé, Bourzanga et Rollo. L'objectif de cette consultation était de recueillir les avis des parties prenantes sur le contenu et les effets du Programme d'Activités et sur l'évaluation des critères de développement durable et les Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement.

Par la présente, je vous envoie les résultats des travaux de cette consultation. Tous les commentaires et contributions reçus ont été analysés, s'ils doivent être pris en compte dans l'évaluation des effets du Programme sur les indicateurs de développement durable selon la matrice du Gold Standard et dans l'élaboration du document de Programme. Le document ci-joint intitulé « Retour d'information de la réunion des parties prenantes » et la présentation utilisée pendant la réunion même vous donneront plus de détails. En plus, vous y trouverez une copie de la lettre du Ministre de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable du Burkina sur l'exemption de l'étude d'impact environnementale du Programme d'Activités « Foyers Améliorés au Burkina Faso ».

J'apprécierai beaucoup, si vous pouviez nous confirmer la réception de ce message et prendre quelques minutes de votre temps pour nous faire parvenir vos commentaires sur les documents reçus dans les deux mois qui suivent afin que nous puissions améliorer le Programme d'Activités.

Tout en vous souhaitant une bonne réception de la présente, je vous prie d'agréer Mesdames, Messieurs, l'expression de ma franche collaboration.

Pour la Présidente Franziska Kaguembèga-Müller, le Chargé de programme

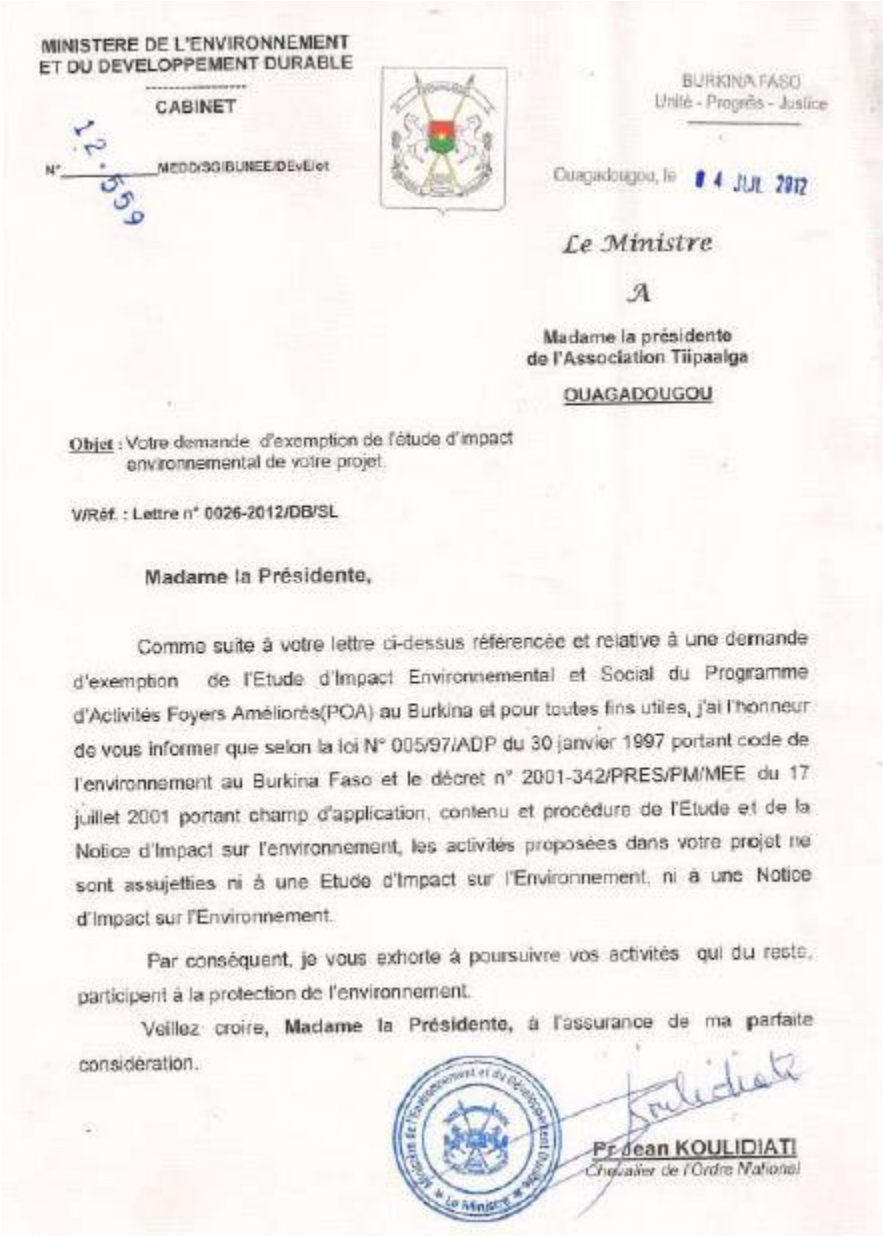
Bakary DIAKITE

Association tiipaalga / Burkina Faso

Tél. bureau : (+226) 50 36 45 01 ; mobile (+226) 76 50 46 87

In addition the Ministry of Environment was consulted if the PoA needed an environmental impact assessment, which was not the case (see letter below).

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso



MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT
ET DU DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE

CABINET

N° 12-559 MEDD/SG/BUNEE/DEvEt

BURKINA FASO
Unité - Progrès - Justice

Ouagadougou, le 04 JUIL 2012

Le Ministre

A

Madame la présidente
de l'Association Tiipaalga

OUAGADOUGOU

Objet : Votre demande d'exemption de l'étude d'impact environnemental de votre projet.

V/Réf. : Lettre n° 0026-2012/DB/SL

Madame la Présidente,

Comme suite à votre lettre ci-dessus référencée et relative à une demande d'exemption de l'Etude d'Impact Environnemental et Social du Programme d'Activités Foyers Améliorés(POA) au Burkina et pour toutes fins utiles, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer que selon la loi N° 005/97/ADP du 30 janvier 1997 portant code de l'environnement au Burkina Faso et le décret n° 2001-342/PRES/PM/MEE du 17 juillet 2001 portant champ d'application, contenu et procédure de l'Etude et de la Notice d'Impact sur l'environnement, les activités proposées dans votre projet ne sont assujetties ni à une Etude d'Impact sur l'Environnement, ni à une Notice d'Impact sur l'Environnement.

Par conséquent, je vous exhorte à poursuivre vos activités qui du reste, participent à la protection de l'environnement.

Veillez croire, Madame la Présidente, à l'assurance de ma parfaite considération.

Pr Jean KOULIDIATI
Chevalier de l'Ordre National

C.2. Summary of the comments received:

>> Please describe the outcome of the meeting, assessment of stakeholders comment, list of participants.

List of participants:

List of participants stakeholder consultation
Date and time : 13nd of November 2012 at 08h 30

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso

Location : Conference room of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development /Ouagadougou / Burkina Faso

Name	M/F	Location	Structure/ Organization	Function	Contact details
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			and Biofuels – International Engineering Institute of Water and Environment LBEB-2iE		Benzamin-karras@gmail.com
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MAÏGA Fatimata	F	Djibo	tiipaalga Association	Animator	00 226 70 05 66 45 00 226 76 14 54 50
BOUDA Blandine	F	Ouagadougou	Association of “dolotières”	Coordinator	00 226 76 61 30 92
KAGUEMBEGA Franziska	F	Ouagadougou	tiipaalga Association	President	Franziska.kaguembega@tiipaalga.org 00 226 76 47 89 13

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso

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			Sustainable Development Directorate General for Forestry and Wildlife DGFF/MEDD		
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SANA Haoua	F	Bingo	End user	Endogenous instructor	00 226 74 91 18 84

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso

List of participants additional stakeholder consultation in Titao
Date and time : 15th of January 2013 at 08h 30
Location : Premises of the town hall Titao/Burkina Faso

Name	M/F	Location	Structure/ Organization	Function	Contact details
BELEMVIRE Hamidou	M	Titao	DPEDD/LRM	Environmentalist	00 226 70 68 42 17
KONSIMBO K. Vincent de Paul	M	Titao	DPA/SA/Loroum	Head of SEP/DPA	00 226 70 74 51 16
DONDYRE Victor	M	Titao	Town Hall Titao	Secretary General	00 226 70 89 59 60
KOMI Aminata	F	Titao	Town Hall Titao	2nd Deputy of Mayor	00 226 70 74 18 27
ZOUBGA T. Serge	M	Djibo	Association tiipaalga	Programme Officer North	00 226 70 57 81 89

List of participants additional stakeholder consultation in Ouindigui
Date and time : 16th of January 2013 at 08h 30
Location : Premises of the town hall Ouindigui /Burkina Faso

Name	M/F	Location	Structure/ Organization	Function	Contact details
YAMEOGO T. JULES	M	Ouindigui	SDEDD/ODG	Forester	00 226 70 32 96 65
GANDEMA Souleymane	M	Ouindigui	Town Hall Ouindigui	Secretary General	00 226 71 48 48 47
ZOUBGA T. Serge	M	Djibo	Association tiipaalga	Programme Officer North	00 226 70 57 81 89

List of participants additional stakeholder consultation in Banh
Date and time : 17th of January 2013 at 08h 30
Location : Premises of the town hall Banh/ Burkina Faso

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso

Name	M/F	Location	Structure/ Organization	Function	Contact details
ZONGO k. Naaba	M	Banh	SDEDD/Banh	Forester	00 226 76 81 15 23
TAMBOURA Hamassérou	M	Banh	Town Hall of Banh	2nd Deputy of the Mayor	00 226 71 75 90 95
TAMBOURA Garibou	M	Banh	Town Hall of Banh	Advisor	00 226 75 47 58 54
PORGO Harouna	M	Banh	Town Hall of Banh	1st Deputy of the Mayor	00 226 76 58 87 11
BARRY Boukary	M	Banh	Town Hall of Banh	Mayor	00 226 71 76 25 08
ZOUBGA T. Serge	M	Djibo	Association tiipaalga	Programme Officer North	00 226 70 57 81 89

List of participants additional stakeholder consultation in Sollé
Date and time : 18th of January 2013 at 08h 30
Location : Premises of the town hall Sollé/Burkina Faso

Name	M/F	Location	Structure/ Organization	Function	Contact details
NABIE Abdoulaye	M	Sollé	Town Hall of Sollé	Secretary General	00 226 70 35 01 32
SALAMBANGA Séni	M	Sollé	Environment Sollé	A/C SDEDD/Sollé	00 226 71 94 40 49
BELEM Sayouba	M	Sollé	Town Hall of Sollé	Technical agent	00 226 70 33 96 61
BARRY Hamidou	M	Sollé	Town Hall of Sollé	1st Deputy of the Mayor	00 226 71 50 32 85
ZOUBGA T. Serge	M	Djibo	Association tiipaalga	Programme Officer North	00 226 70 57 81 89

List of participants additional stakeholder consultation in Bourzanga
Date and time : 21th of January 2013 at 08h 30
Location : Premises of the town hall Bourzanga/Burkina Faso

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso

Name	M/F	Location	Structure/ Organization	Function	Contact details
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OUEDRAOGO Rasmané	M	Bourzanga	Town Hall of Bourzanga	Secretary General	00 226 70 70 99 59 ouedrascool@gmail.com
BADINI Abdoulaye	M	Bourzanga	Town Hall of Bourzanga	1st Deputy of the Mayor	00 226 70 14 73 64
BADINI W. Souleymane	M	Bourzanga	Advisor	President of General Affairs	00 226 76 06 33 67
NAN D. David	M	Zon	Advisor	President CEDL	00 226 76 00 06 04
ZIDA Adama	M	Bourzanga	SDEDD	Head of department	00 226 70 83 56 47 00 226 75 17 98 54

List of participants additional stakeholder consultation in Rollo
Date and time : 22th of January 2013 at 08h 30
Location : Premises of the town hall Rollo/Burkina Faso

Name	M/F	Location	Structure/ Organization	Function	Contact details
DIAKITE Bakary	M	Bourzanga	Association tiipaalga	Programme Officer	00 226 76 50 46 87 bakarydiahite@tiipaalga.org
OUERMI Bangare	M	Rollo	Town Hall of Rollo	1st Deputy of the Mayor	00 226 70 14 81 57
GANSONRE Issa	M	Lourfa	Advisor		00 226 70 40 02 93
TASSEMBEDO Salifou	M	Rollo	S/DEDD	Head of department	00 226 70 11 23 93
OUERMI Hamado	M	Rollo	CVD	Producer	00 226 71 79 42 25

SAWADOGO Salam	M	Kongoussi	DPEDD	Director	00 226 70 28 10 03

Arguments for organizing a single LSC for 10 VPA's

As part of the completion of the registration process to the Gold Standard Foundation, the Association tiipaalga decided to hold the stakeholder consultation meeting for the 10 VPAs it wants to implement in the municipality of Ouindigui in the province of Loroum and the municipalities Rollo, Bourzanga, Tikaré, Rouko, Nasséré, Kongoussi Guibaré and Sabce in the province of Bam[14]. The reasons for organizing the local consultations of the 10 VPAs in one consultation process are:

i. the 10 micro-scale project activities are very close to each other (furthest distance of 100 km);

ii. the intention is to implement the 10 VPAs within the timeframe of 3 years;

iii. all 10 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 efficient cookstove will be built according to a strict construction protocol. The efficient cookstove 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 standardized efficient F3PA cookstove under the supervision of tiipaalga and how to use and maintain it.

iv. the technology used in all 10 VPA's will be the same, the standardized efficient F3PA cookstove or the mud made 3 stones efficient cookstove constructed according a strict construction protocol. In all 10 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.

v. the nine municipalities where the VPA's will take place are characterized by very similar socio economic situations. In order to compare the socio-economic situation of the provinces of Loroum and Bam in all 10 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 neighboring 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-

[14] The group LSC itself was organized for the municipalities of Titao, Ouindigui, Banh and Sollé in the province of Loroum and the municipalities Bourzanga and Rollo in the province of Bam. As the municipalities Titao, Banh and Sollé in the province of Loroum are located since 2013 (after the date of the LSC) in a zone with security level orange (not recommended unless for imperative reasons), these municipalities have been replaced by Tikaré, Rouko, Nasséré, Kongoussi, Guibaré and Sabce in the province of Bam. However the group LSC can be considered as representative for these new municipalities as the socio-economic, climate and environmental conditions of these municipalities are similar (see annex "Socio-economic data of the municipalities of Bam and Loroum")."

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, Burkina Faso and 2008 Statistics directory from Burkina Faso institute of national statistics and demography, demonstrate the socio-economic comparability of Loroum and Bam.

Care was taken to invite all categories of stakeholders affected by the implementation of the 10 VPAs of the Micro-scale PoA Efficient Cookstoves in Burkina Faso. Effort was made to invite representatives from varying structures and locations. To insure a good participation rate at the meetings the Association contributed to the transportation costs for people coming from distant locations. It concerns mainly local authorities from distant provinces, decentralized services of the state, the private sector, farmers' organizations and end users of efficient cookstoves. They also have received fees for food and hotel for two nights. All these means have been put in place intended to facilitate their participation given the importance of the consultation. In order to attain a high participation of the consultation process, public invitations through posters displayed in public places and advertisements in a local newspaper were made. This allowed participants interested in the topic taking part to the local stakeholder consultation meeting.

Pictures from physical meeting(s)

Picture 1: Family picture of all participants to the local stakeholder consultation meeting

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Picture 2 : Programme officer presenting the agenda of the stakeholder meeting and the President of the tiipaalga association

The outcome of the meeting and assessment of stakeholders comments are in detail explained in section C.3.

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

>> Please discuss how the stakeholder's comments have been addressed and include the changes to the design of the programme based on their feedback.

Meeting minutes of the stakeholder meeting of the 10 VPA's Efficient F3PA Cookstoves in Loroum and Bam of the PoA Efficient Cookstoves in Burkina Faso

The year 2012 and November 13th at 9am 15 minutes took place in the conference room of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MEDD) in Ouagadougou, the stakeholders meeting on the implementation of 10 VPA's Efficient F3PA Cookstoves in Loroum and Bam of the Programme Efficient Cookstoves in Burkina Faso.

Were present at the meeting: (see list of participants in annex).

The meeting started with the usual greetings and welcome message of Alain Touta TRAORE, the Coordinator of the tiipaalga association, to the participants before giving the floor to Mr. Bakary DIAKITE, Programme Officer of the tiipaalga association, for the presentation of the agenda of the meeting.

1) **Agenda of the meeting**

The timetable for the meeting was discussed and agreed by all participants in the meeting.

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2) Opening remarks at the meeting

Speaking, Mrs Franziska KAGUEMBEGA-MÜLLER, President of the Association, expressed her joy to be once again in front of the participants, because they were already all in this room at the launch of the project pilot Mud Made Three Stones Efficient Cookstove earlier this year (20 January 2012). The idea of creating a Carbon Project was born in 2006 when the tiipaalga team wanted to build a CDM carbon programme related to forestry, but the idea was quickly abandoned due to many difficulties. Finally in 2011, after an ongoing collaboration with the nsbl “nouvelle Arbre” and the consulting firm CO2logic, both coming from Belgium, the SP / CONEDD (Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for the Environment and Sustainable Development) and 2iE (International Engineering Institute of Water and Environment) in Burkina Faso, the wish of realizing a carbon program of efficient cookstoves became a reality. Today the Programme Efficient Cookstoves in Burkina Faso and the Project Mud Made Three Stones Efficient Cookstoves (which consists 10 VPA’s) are well advanced, hence the reason for our presence here to assess with stakeholders the content and effects of the programme and project relating to sustainable development criteria and the objectives of the Millennium Development Goals. This is a very important step for the implementation of the Programme Efficient Cookstoves in Burkina Faso and the Project Mud Made Three Stones Efficient Cookstoves.

3) Presentation of the PoA and the carbon project F3PA

The notion of Programme of Activities and Voluntary Project Activity (or Carbon Project) was explained to the participants by the President of tiipaalga. Illustrative diagrams were used to define the concepts of Programme of Activities and Voluntary Project Activity.

A "Programme of Activities" is a framework (umbrella) without physical reality in a country or region or even a continent. A list of Programmes of Activities can be found on the site of the United Nations Frame Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) or the Gold Standard. Currently, there are no recorded Programmes of Activities in Burkina Faso.

A "Voluntary Project Activity” is a specific project in a given area with its own technology and that is part of the Programme of Activities. They are like droplets covered by the umbrella. For example, metallic, banco or ceramic efficient cookstoves are types of cookstoves that can be added to this programme.

The purpose of the meeting is to receive different views of stakeholders on the positive and negative impacts in terms of sustainable development relating to the development by tiipaalga association of the 10 VPA’s Efficient F3PA Cookstoves in Loroum and Bam of the Programme Efficient Cookstoves in Burkina Faso.. This Programme of Activities in Burkina Faso will be registered and validated at the Gold Standard Foundation. The Programme of Activities will be operational in October 2013, and apply for GS registration in May 2013. The life span of the Programme of Activities is 28 years.

The initiators of the programme are tiipaalga association based in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso and the consulting firm CO2logic in Brussels, Belgium. The overall objective of the Programme Efficient Cookstoves in Burkina Faso is to create a framework to encourage projects that mitigate climate change through the dissemination of energy efficient cookstove technologies.

The programme will ensure the promotion and dissemination of efficient cookstoves and systems in Burkina Faso like banco, metallic, ceramic and dolo cookstoves. In fact, every system that uses fuel wood and charcoal as combustion source. Dissemination may be done in both urban and rural areas.

Thereafter the President and the Programme Officer of the tiipaalga association presented the project Efficient F3PA Cookstoves in Loroum and Bam, which will be the first 10 Voluntary Project Activities of the Programme of Activities Efficient Cookstoves in Burkina Faso. The intervention area of 10 VPA's is the six (06) municipalities of Banh, Ouindigui, Sollé, Titao, Bourzanga and Rollo. The 10 VPA's Efficient F3PA Cookstoves in Loroum and Bam will be launched in January 2014 and the issuance of the first carbon credits planned for November 2014 will fund the implementation of the 10 VPA's. The total number of households that will be attained by the 10 VPA's is 30,000. The amount of wood saved is approximately 43,000 tons of wood / year. The construction, dissemination and use of F3PA will be done in close collaboration with relay women in the village or Endogenous Instructors (EI) formed on construction techniques and use. The intervention zone is predominantly rural, since the cultural acceptability of the F3PA by women and men in this zone is greater. In addition the construction materials (clay, straw, dung) are available and at lower cost. The F3PA is easy to build and its use is adapted to local meals.

4) Comments / contributions of the participants in the meeting

At the end of the clear and detailed presentation, the President of the Association invited the participants to give their comments and contributions and to assess the 10 VPA's Efficient F3PA Cookstoves in Loroum and Bam. Also, she urged the participants to ask any questions they deem necessary to better understand the programme and the 10 VPA's and improve their documents in which this consultation is an integral part. This has led to two lists of questions.

4.1. First list of questions and comments by the participants

Question 1:

Adama OUÉDRAOGO, Association Palaver Tree for Development in Burkina Faso (APABUFAD)

Mrs. Ouedraogo thanked and congratulated the tiipaalga association on the one hand, for the dissemination of Efficient Cookstoves in different municipalities during the pilot phase, and at the other hand, for the initiative of the Programme of Activities Efficient Cookstoves in Burkina Faso and the first group of VPAs in Burkina Faso, which will further support rural communities and especially women.

- How can an association benefit from a training of tiipaalga in the construction techniques of the efficient cookstoves for the benefit of its members?

Question 2:

Adeline YAMÉOGO, Regional Council of the Centre (CRC), Ouagadougou

The technology of efficient cookstoves is not new in Burkina Faso.

- Has the tiipaalga association conducted a review study of past experiences in Burkina Faso concerning the dissemination of efficient cookstoves enabling to better assess the efficiency of the F3PA and whether it is accepted by the people?

- Have there been consultations / discussions with other project developers such as the project FAFASO example?

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- For the group of 10 VPA's How long will it take to disseminate 60 000 F3PA? 7 years or 21 years?
- Is the duration of coverage of six (6) municipalities 7 years?
- Will the number of municipalities to cover change over time?
- Has the efficient cookstove "dolo" been taken into account in the project?

Question 3:

Adikpeto Fernandez, representative of SNV/Burkina Faso

- The process of carbon projects is very tedious. Has a reference study been established determining the rate of reduction of CO2?
- Which approach is foreseen to unite efforts with other actors such as SNV / Burkina Faso and GIZ / FAFASO which are conducting similar actions? SNV disseminated the efficient cookstove type dolo in the area of Dédougou where 75% of consumed wood energy is used by the populations for the preparation of local drink.

Question 3:

Mamadou TRAORE, Researcher at the Environment and Agricultural Research Institute (INERA), Ouagadougou

Access to carbon credits remains a major problem as some major economic powers have not yet ratified the Kyoto protocol.

- How to calculate the rate of reduction?
- Will the carbon credits generated by efficient cookstoves disseminated in other areas than the intervention area of tiipaalga, be accounted?

Question 4: comment

Hamadé BELEM, Regional Council of the North (CRN), Ouahigouya

Mr. Belem thinks that the end of January 2014 as due date to the start of the first 10 VPA's F3PA is quite distant. Given the urgency and the need to preserve forest resources, January 2013 sounds to be a reasonable date. He suggests considering the impact of the Programme and Carbon Project as contributing to the regeneration of vegetation, which process is competing with other factors.

Questions 5:

Madame Diharrata KONATÉ, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development Directorate General for Forestry and Wildlife DGFF/MEDD,

The carbon project aims to distribute around 60,000 F3PA.

- What about the dolo type of cookstove?

- How has the goal of 60,000 F3PA for six (06) municipalities been fixed?
- Which precautions will be taken by tiipaalga to ensure that the process of dissemination and monitoring will respect the necessary technical standards?

4.2. Answers to the first list of questions

The team of Tiipaalga gave satisfactory answers to all questions which can be summarized as following:

- Detailed explanations were given with respect to the interest of the "Efficient cookstove 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 tiipaalga association has only initiated the PoA in Burkina Faso carbon with support of the consultancy firm CO2logic and the Belgian nsbl "nouvellle Arbre". In fact, all type of efficient cookstoves projects in Burkina Faso can join and be added to the programme hat.
- The team of tiipaalga has 04 competent trainers who provide training in building techniques of F3PA at the national and subregional levels. So the team was able to provide training sessions in Benin and Togo.
- To measure the efficiency of the installed cookstoves, tiipaalga worked closely with 2iE; these tests have been done in the laboratory. From these tests it appears that these F3PA consume 60% less wood. Standardized measures and a rigorous monitoring system will be put in place to monitor the construction and use of the F3PA in the villages.
- The pilot project of efficient cookstoves started in 2008 and today tiipaalga has already installed about 9000 F3PA on the ground. Dissemination strategy is a continuous process where the animators and endogenous instructors construct daily F3PA in favor of the households.
- Valuation of carbon credits: a detailed explanation has been given concerning the principle of voluntary carbon finance.
- How the figure of F3PA has been fixed? This figure was determined on the basis of methodological standard "The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves" to determine reductions in CO2 emissions. It should be noted that a strict monitoring mechanism will be developed by tiipaalga to ensure continuously that the 60,000 F3PA are used by the households and tested every 2 years. These data will certify that there has been reduction of CO2 in order to receive funding through carbon credits.
- In order to choose the most appropriate type of cookstove 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.
- The dolo type of efficient cookstove could potentially also benefit from this PoA development.

Women in villages have accepted F3PA because it is simple to build and it costs nothing. In addition, it is adapted to their culture (the three stones remain). It is women themselves who build their F3PA and then decorate themselves.

4.3. Second list of questions and comments by the participants

Following the first list of questions, the floor was given to the participants to discuss the issues or to provide some clarifications.

Question 6:

RAGINEL Laebban, NGO Entrepreneur du Monde

- Why other fuels such as charcoal, gas and other have been overlooked?
- Why forest exclosure promoted by tiipaalga have not been taken into account?

Question 7:

TANOH Tchini Sévirin, Laboratory Biomass Energy and Biofuels – International Engineering Institute of Water and Environment, LBEB-2iE

- What fuel will be used if it is known that all fuels do not work well with F3PA?
- Have measures been taken to ensure that the right fuel is present in the areas covered by the F3PA project?
- Has a characterization of the materials used for the construction of the F3PA been made?

Question 8:

Eric SAWADOGO, GIZ/FAFASO

- How must a partner proceed in order to participate in the "Efficient Cookstoves in Burkina Faso" PoA? Should it contact first the Association tiipaalga?

4.4. Answers to the second list of questions

- The selected combustion fuel for the F3PA is wood, and a study is ongoing to evaluate the use of charcoal with other types of technology. However, for gas, the calculation of emission reductions is different from the methodology used in the PoA (which is The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves) and the Association tiipaalga did not want to combine two methodologies in the same programme.
- The forest-related carbon projects also follow an alternative methodology that is not the energy efficiency.
- The fuel type best suited to F3PA is wood which is used in all intervention areas of the project. Talks are underway for the characterization of materials with 2iE.

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- Before joining the programme, the PoA "Efficient Cookstoves in Burkina Faso" needs to be registered at the Gold Standard. Once this is done, any project developer may voluntarily participate to the programme if strict eligibility criteria are respected. The team tiipaalga and CO2logic are available to discuss this further during the break.

5) Impact assessment of the 10 VPA's Efficient F3PA Cookstoves in Loroum and Bam of the PoA « Efficient Cookstoves in Burkina Faso » based on the sustainable development matrix of the Gold Standard

To enable participants to give their opinions, Mrs. Franziska Müller-Kaguembèga initially explained the concept of sustainable development. Afterwards participants were involved to assess the impact of the 10 VPA's on environmental, social and economical indicators as provided by the Gold Standard, which could be positive (+), zero (0) or negative (-).

5.1. Impact assessment of the 10 VPA's on the environmental indicators of the sustainability matrix of the Gold Standard

Air quality: +

Air quality will be improved by the reduction of fuel burned and of smoke.

Water quality and quantity: +

Stakeholders scored the project impact on water quality and quantity positive. The use of efficient cookstoves enables to reduce pollution and to reduce logging, thus increasing the forest area which will reduce soil erosion and foster the supply of the groundwater aquifer and store more water surface.

Soil condition: +

The 10 VPA's will lead to increased vegetation cover and reduced erosion through the use of efficient cookstoves. The increase in vegetation cover will lead to more litter and thus soil improvement.

Other pollutants: 0

Not applicable.

Biodiversity: +

The 10 VPA's will protect wood resources like forests through the lower demand of wood fuel. Therefore habitats will be under lower pressure and impact on biodiversity will be reduced.

5.2. Impact assessment of the 10 VPA's on the social indicators of the sustainability matrix of the Gold Standard

Quality of employment: +

The endogenous instructors are involved in the dissemination of efficient cookstoves during the dry season and thus benefit from financial support of the project to support income generating activities.

The 10 VPA's will allow more organization work for the loggers and thus sustainability of this profession due to reduction in the forest overcutting.

Livelihood of the poor: +

The use of efficient cookstoves will induce less smoke and reduce the risk of burns. In addition the reduction of wood consumption will lead to money savings that could be used for the education of children and reduce the workload for collecting wood by children who can devote more time to school.

Access to affordable and clean energy services: +

The stakeholders indicated the positive impact of the indicator by mentioning different advantages of the use of efficient cookstoves: (i) high efficiency, quick cooking, less CO2 emissions and smoke; (ii) better cooking of meals, improved cleanness in the home; (iii) absence of fire risk that could put in fire the bush and destroy pasture; and (iv) by educating young people the project may cause a change in behaviour due to its long duration.

Human and institutional capacity: +

The stakeholders explained that the human capacity of the end user individually will improve through the implementation of the 10 VPA's.

5.3. Impact assessment of the 10 VPA's on the economic indicators of the sustainability matrix of the Gold Standard

Quantitative employment and income generation: +

The stakeholders mentioned the job creation for animators and endogenous instructors which are involved in the dissemination of efficient cookstoves and benefit from the financial support of the project.

Access to investment: 0

Stakeholders explained that the 10 VPA's can reduce gas subsidies by the State. Contrary they put the attention on the risk of lack of funding. Hence the overall assessment was neutral.

Technology transfer and technological self-reliance: +

The efficient cookstove technology is simple and suitable offering more autonomy to users.

6) Do no harm assessment of the 10 VPA's Efficient F3PA Cook Stoves in Loroum and Bam of the PoA « Efficient Cookstoves in Burkina Faso » based on safeguarding principles derived from the Millennium Development Goals (MDG)

Participants were asked to give their opinions and to assess the risk that the activities proposed in the 10 VPA's Efficient F3PA Cookstoves in Loroum and Bam of the PoA Efficient Cookstoves in Burkina Faso do not meet the criteria of the MDGs, to identify links if they exist and to propose mitigation measures in case the effect is negative.

Criteria	10 VPA's
Human rights	
1. Respect of internationally proclaimed human rights including dignity, cultural property and uniqueness of indigenous people.	No
2. No involuntary resettlement.	No
3. No alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage.	No
Labor standard	
4. Respect of employees' freedom of association and their right to collective bargaining and no restrictions of these freedoms and rights.	No
5. No involvement and no complicity in any form of forced or compulsory labor.	No
6. No employment and no complicity in any form of child labor.	No
7. No involvement and no complicity in any form of discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or any other basis.	No
8. Provision to the workers a safe and healthy work environment and no complicity in exposing workers to unsafe or unhealthy work environments.	No
Environmental protection	
9. Adoption of the precautionary principle in regard to environmental challenges and no complicity in practices contrary to the precautionary principle.	No
10. No involvement and no complicity in significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, including those that are (a) legally protected, (b) officially proposed for protection, (c) identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation value or (d) recognized as protected by traditional local communities.	No
Anti-corruption	

11. No involvement and no complicity in corruption	No

Following the interventions of the participants, we note that the 10 VPA's Efficient F3PA Cookstoves in Loroum and Bam of the PoA Efficient Cookstoves in Burkina Faso have no negative impact based on the criteria of the MDGs in Burkina Faso.

7) Monitoring plan

Individual contracts will be signed with each end user, stating that she agrees to concede to transfer her credit ownership to Livelihoods Fund over the lifetime the Voluntary Project Activity within the PoA.

In order to take into account on a continuous basis comments from stakeholders about the 10 VPA's, participants agree that a continuous input/grievances mechanism will be set up. The objective is to maintain a transparent communication channel with local stakeholders throughout the crediting period of the VPA's and to have the possibility to address early in the crediting period unforeseen issues, and to suggest by stakeholders improvements or modifications based on their direct experience with the project and their knowledge and understanding of local conditions. The following methods were withhold: (i) phone at (+226) 50 36 45 01; (ii) e-mail info@tiipaalga.org to Mr. Bakary DIAKITE, Programme Manager tiipaalga; and (iii) Continuous Input/Grievance Expression Process Book available at the headquarters of the Association tiipaalga in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.

Participants did not find it necessary that there should be an intermediation between end users and the tiipaalga association about the management of revenues from the sale of carbon credits.

8) Summary of evaluation questions

Bakary DIAKITE subsequently invited all participants to fill in the evaluation form. , Participants who could not read and write were assisted by facilitators of tiipaalga association, which allowed everyone to express themselves in relation to the general impression of the meeting, what they like and dislike about the 10 VPA's.

9) Closure of the local stakeholder meeting

Before closing the meeting, the President of the tiipaalga association thanked all the participants for their contributions which were very enriching to the animation of the stakeholder consultation. Their inputs and contributions will help to improve the formulation of 10 VPA's Efficient F3PA Cookstoves in Loroum and Bam of the PoA Efficient Cookstoves in Burkina Faso and to ensure the inclusion of the MDG criteria and monitoring of the sustainable development criteria during the life cycle of the 10 VPA's. According the President, holding this stakeholder consultation is a very important phase in the process of developing the VPA's and the registration to the Gold Standard. Due to the successful outcome of this process Burkina Faso will obtain its first VPA's validated and registered by the Gold Standard Foundation through a Civil Society Organization at national level. Amendments and comments on this report may be addressed to Mr. Bakary DIAKITE: bakary.diakite@tiipaalga.org .

The consultation ended around 12pm 15 minutes. All participants were invited to a lunch hosted by the Association tiipaalga still inside the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.

Stakeholders that were invited to the meeting who couldn't attend, are sent the PowerPoint Presentation of the meeting and were asked to give comments if desired.

The tiipaalga association held some other meetings in order to gather additional comments and concerns of stakeholders.

Meeting minutes of other stakeholder consultations

Consultations meeting were conducted from 15 to 22 January 2013 in the municipalities of Titao Ouindigui, Banh, Sollé, Bourzanga and Rollo. These meeting minutes reports each stage of the consultations conducted in different local centers of the municipalities of Titao Ouindigui, Banh and Sollé by T. Serge ZOUBGA and of Bourzanga and Rollo by Bakary DIAKITE, both Programme Officers at tiipaalga association respectively in the northern zone (office in Djibo) and the central zone (office in Ouagadougou).

Present at these meetings (see attendance list attached).

I. Opening of the meeting

After the welcome and greetings made by officials of the various visited municipalities (Mayors, Deputy Mayors, Secretaries) the meeting started over the period indicated below in the meeting room of the various councils on the dates and times indicated below:

Municipality	Date	Hour		Location
		Start	End	
Titao	15th of January 2013	9H 30	11H 30	Town Hall
Ouindigui	16th of January 2013	8H 48	11H 30	Town Hall
Banh	17th of January 2013	8H 50	11H 35	Town Hall
Sollé	18th of January 2013	9H 20	11H 40	Town Hall
Bourzanga	21th of January 2013	8H 30	10H 50	Town Hall
Rollo	22nd of January 2013	9H 30	11H 25	Town Hall

Officials on behalf of their councils and the people they represent thanked the tiipaalga association for the choice of their municipality and the initiative to conduct a local and participative consultation on the 10 VPA's Efficient F3PA Cookstoves in Loroum and Bam of the PoA Efficient Cookstoves in Burkina Faso. They all wished a good stay to the mission of tiipaalga and the meetings were marked by cordial and interactive exchanges. Subsequently, the programme officers of tiipaalga on behalf of the Association thanked the local authorities for the warm welcome and presented the participants the best wishes and Happy New Year for 2013.

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso

II. Agenda of the meeting

The agenda below provides the details of the local stakeholder consultation. The precise hours of the start of the meeting are given above. However, the duration of each conducted consultation was more or less respected in every locality in accordance with the foreseen daily diary.

- Welcome and installation of the participants;
- Introduction of speakers and key representatives;
- Explanation of the PoA and VPA-05 F3PA Project;
- Stakeholder consultation – Sustainable development assessment;
- Do no harm assessment;
- Discussion on continuous input/grievance mechanism;
- Questions/answers and evaluation;
- Closure of meeting and lunch.

III. Context and presentation of the 10 VPA's Efficient F3PA Cookstoves in Loroum and Bam of the PoA Efficient Cookstoves in Burkina Faso

Presentation of the 10 VPA's Efficient F3PA Cookstoves in Loroum and Bam of the PoA Efficient Cookstoves in Burkina Faso was provided by the programme officers of the tiipaalga association. M. Serge ZOUGBA, programme officer of the northern zone, hosted the consultative meeting of stakeholders in the rural municipalities of Titao, Ouindigui, Banh and Sollé. As for M. Bakary DIAKITE, programme Officer of the central zone, he presented the VPA's in the rural municipalities of Bourzanga and Rollo.

Before starting the actual consultation, they put at the disposal of participants copies of the communication to and evaluation sheets completed by meeting them at the end of each presentation. Thus, in a detailed presentation, they discussed in each meeting, the context, the definition of PoA and the 10 VPA's, the description of PoA and 10 VPA's and the objectives of the meeting. The views of stakeholders on the effects of the 10 VPA's on indicators of sustainable development in Burkina Faso based on the MDGs were collected, as well the "Do no harm assessment".

Regarding the impacts of the 10 VPA's on the development indicators in Burkina Faso, participants of all locations simply asserted that the effects / impacts of the 10 VPA's can only be beneficial for the local people. In addition, they do not find a negative influence of this type of projects on the MDGs in Burkina Faso.

At the end of discussion, the Programme Officers answered the questions for clarification and understanding of the participants.

In the municipalities Sollé and Rollo, participants said they understood the strategy of implementation of the 10 VPA's. Thus, they did not ask questions but recognized that the 10 VPA's didn't have a negative

impact on the sustainable development of their municipality. They congratulated the tiipaalga association for the initiative.

A continuous input/grievance mechanism is set up to collect all comments on the effects of the 10 VPA's Efficient F3PA Cookstoves in Loroum and Bam of the PoA Efficient Cookstoves in Burkina Faso on sustainable development by Phone at (226) 50 36 45 01 or by e-mail, addressed to Mr. Bakary DIAKITE info@tiipaalga.org, Programme Officer of the Association tiipaalga. Opinions and suggestions can be received in writing in a book of expression at the Association tiipaalga in Djibo in the province of Soum or at the headquarters of tiipaalga association located in Ouagadougou in the Kadiogo province.

IV. Questions and concerns of participants

The questions asked during the several stakeholder consultations can be summarized as follows:

i. Question 1:

Mrs Aminata KOMI, 2nd Deputy Mayor of the municipality of Titao

- What means tiipaalga?
- Is climate change necessarily negative for all regions? For example, should we consider flooding as negative for Sahelian zone as Titao?
- In addition to promoting efficient cookstoves, why not seek funding to subsidize the gas in rural areas?
- Are there any stoves to reduce the consumption of charcoal?
- What is the lifetime of efficient F3PA cookstoves? In other terms, have tests been carried out to evaluate the resistance of materials used in the manufacture of F3PA?
- Dissemination of F3PA is foreseen by endogenous instructors. Why do not you use men for this activity because in the rural areas mostly men work with banco or mud?
- If efficient cookstoves are beneficial for those who use it, it will be less for the loggers. Does its use not risk that loggers will be unemployed?
- How is CO2 reduction calculated?
- What is the expected role of the municipality in the implementation of the project?

Reply

Tiipaalga simply means new tree that summarizes a philosophy of sustainable management focused on the development of ecological, social, economic and cultural virtues of the tree to the benefit of the populations.

Climate change which can cause extreme weather events like floods, rising temperatures and related damages, cannot be considered as positive, although it is located in a Sahelian zone. The fact that a large

amount of water falls in record time and sometimes followed by long droughts pockets are often the cause of much damage on production cycles.

Carbon project based on the use of butane gas cannot be associated with a carbon project of efficient cookstoves. Each technology uses a methodology set by the Gold Standard and the CDM Executive Board.

There are efficient cookstoves that reduce the consumption of charcoal. However efficient charcoal cookstoves are not included in the 10 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. The life time of the efficient F3PA cookstove depends on the conditions of use and maintenance. In the experience of tiipaalga efficient cookstoves well maintained and protected in the rainy season lasts at least four years. Materials recommended for women (mixture of clay mud, straw and dung of a donkey or cow dung) give a type of banco or mud for construction of very high quality allowing the efficient cookstoves to withstand the weather. In addition, nowadays women develop initiatives of construction that extends the life of the home. 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 organic substances of local trees.

Tiipaalga has not yet tried men as endogenous monitors in its dissemination strategy of efficient F3PA cookstoves. But everything leads us to believe that it would be difficult to get men meeting the main criteria for the selection of endogenous instructors namely, to be accepted by women and available. The dissemination of efficient F3PA cookstoves allowed women to adopt the efficient F3PA cookstove and they do not feel any complexity for working with banco, which justified the choice of this type of efficient cookstoves.

Concerning the reduction of wood consumption due to the introduction of efficient cookstoves, it will not be a source of unemployment, because the 10 VPA's will allow increasing the availability of forest products due to reduced overcutting of wood. The calculation of CO2 emission reductions is complex and has been done on the basis of methodological standard "The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves". It may simply comprise a given amount of wood saved reduces CO2 because trees absorb CO2 in their growth process. One thing is to proof that a VPA within the PoA (like for example the F3PA project) reduces CO2 but another is to ensure that the rate of reduction is significant over time. To do this, in case of the 10 VPA's a rigorous monitoring system will be developed by the Association tiipaalga to ensure continuously that the 60,000 F3PA are used.

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.

ii. Question 2:

Victor DONDYRE, General Secretary of the municipality of Titao

- Do the used materials allow F3PA in banco to withstand the rain?

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso

Reply:

In the experience of tiipaalga, well maintained and protected in the rainy season efficient cookstoves lasts at least four years. In addition, women develop nowadays construction initiatives that extend the life of the home. It is for example terraces in banco with weirs allowing to have a compact single block with 2, 3 or 4 F3PA. Women also polish F3PA with organic substances of local utilities cloves trees that enhance their resistance to rain. Every woman user, if the efficient F3PA cookstove is not located in the kitchen, must protect it during the rainy season.

iii. Question 3 :

Vincent de Paul KONSIMBO representative of the Provincial Directorate of Social Action (DPAS) Loroum / Titao

- The reduction of CO2 emissions and thus the consumption of wood because of the use of efficient cookstoves could lead to a job reconversion for wood sellers. How will you involve them in the animation and dissemination of efficient cookstoves in order to avoid they will counteract driven by self-preservation the implementation of the project?
- Better explain the link between climate change and efficient cookstoves.

Reply:

Associating wood sellers in the dissemination strategy is a good idea, but for now tiipaalga opted in the case of the 10 VPA's for endogenous instructors and will first go on with this proven approach. However this approach could change, when lessons will be drawn. The link between the use of efficient cookstoves and climate change is that it reduces CO2 emissions and other gases such as CH4, NO2 etc.., responsible for global warming.

iv. Question 4:

Hamidou BELEMVIRE representative of the Provincial Environment and Sustainable Development (DPEDD) in the province of Loroum / Titao

- Explain the impact of the 10 VPA's on the fight against poverty.

Reply:

The fight against poverty is one of the objectives of the Association tiipaalga. The wood takes an important space in household spending. Thus reduce the consumption of wood energy induces de facto cost savings that will be allocated to other basic needs of households. In addition, the 10 VPA's include the creation of a support fund for endogenous instructors in each village for income generating activities of women.

v. Question 5:

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso

Mr. Souleymane GANDEMA, Secretary General of the municipality of Ouindigui

- Will activities of exclosure of forest zones promoted by the Association tiipaalga be executed at the same time as the dissemination of the efficient F3PA cookstove?
- Will the fund to support income-generating activities for women established in the framework of the dissemination of the efficient F3PA cookstove benefit to all women or only to endogenous instructors?
- What is the quality of the materials used for the construction of the efficient F3PA cookstove?
- What is the role to be assigned to the town hall as part of the implementation of the project?
- How is the rate of reduction of CO2 emissions calculated?

Reply:

The consideration of activities of enclosure of forest zones can come later because they are part of the field of action of the association. For the moment, they are not on the agenda. This local stakeholder consultation relates solely to the carbon offset project.

The funds to support income generating activities of women implemented in the villages, is a source of motivation for endogenous instructors who selflessly and courageously involved in the dissemination of efficient cookstoves in the villages. However, endogenous instructors can, according to the reality of each village, decide to encourage some women for their efforts in the construction, use and maintenance of the efficient F3PA cookstove. The amount and modalities of the fund are not yet established.

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 cookstoves 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 derivatives of local trees.

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.

The calculation of CO2 emission reductions is complex and has been done on the basis of methodological standard "The Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves". It may simply comprise a given amount of wood saved reduces CO2 because trees absorb CO2 in their growth process. One thing is to prove that the efficient F3PA cookstove reduces CO2 but another is to ensure that this reduction is permanent in time. To do this, a rigorous monitoring system will be developed by the Association tiipaalga continuously to ensure that the 60,000 F3PA are used.

vi. Question 6:

YAMEOGO T. Jules, Chief Departmental Service of Environment and Sustainable Development (SDEDD) of the municipality of Ouindigui

- How will the efficient cookstoves be identified during the monitoring of their effective functioning?

Reply:

The monitoring will be very rigorous in order to provide evidence that each disseminated efficient cookstove is effectively used and enables reductions in CO2 emissions. This is the prerequisite to acquire certified emission reductions. To do this, each disseminated efficient cookstove will be geo-referenced with tracking codes so that any person committed to monitoring can find and control it without the assistance or presence of a tiipaalga officer.

vii. Question 7:

OUEDRAOGO Rasmané, Secretary General of the municipality of Bourzanga

- In addition to advisory support for the construction of F3PA, what other support may benefit women?
- Can the Association move forward the start date of the project?

Reply:

The Association intends within the framework of the 10 VPA's implementing a system of microcredit to support endogenous instructors through the realization of Income Generating Activities. These activities from our point of view, if they are effectively carried out, will help improving their living conditions.

The start date of the 10 VPA's is scheduled for January 2014. This takes into account the time advocacy to mobilize the necessary funding to implement the project and the time of registration and validation PoA and the 10 VPA's documents at the foundation of the Gold Standard. The desire of tiipaalga is that all goes well and that the 10 VPA's can start as soon as possible.

viii. Question 8:

ZIDA Adama, Chief Departmental Service of Environment and Sustainable Development of the municipality of Bourzanga

- Will tiipaalga install enclosure fences to support the rational use of firewood?
- Will resource persons accompanying the endogenous instructors also benefit from microcredit?

Reply :

The activities of installing enclosures to protect the vegetation currently being conducted by the Association tiipaalga, are totally independent of the 10 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.

The microcredit is exclusively intended for endogenous instructors of the various villages. However, they can organize themselves independently and look how to involve other women users of the efficient F3PA cookstove. The men, even if they are involved and play an important role in the implementation of the F3PA project, cannot benefit from the support fund Income Generating Activities, which is exclusively intended for women.

ix. Question 9:

OUERMI Bangaré, 1st Deputy Mayor of the municipality of Rollo

- Has the tiipaalga association conducted consultations with other project developers like for example the project FAFASO?
- How long will take the dissemination of the efficient F3PA cookstove in the province? 7 years?

Reply :

During the local stakeholder consultation meeting in the conference room of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development on the 13th of November 2012, information was given to all stakeholders for all possible forms of collaboration. In fact, the Programme of Activities "Efficient Cookstoves in Burkina Faso" developed by the Association tiipaalga allows any project developer to be included to the PoA.

The duration of project dissemination programme F3PA is 7 years renewable 3 times whenever evaluators confirm the viability measurements and relevance of the project.

X. Comment 10:

Mr. Boukary BARRY, Mayor of the municipality of Banh

Speaking, the mayor welcomed the choice of his municipality in the implementation of the 10 VPA's. Faced with the increased consumption of firewood, the efficient cookstove is as practical and appropriate response to this problem, which is acute to the people of his municipality. While the issue of reducing CO2 emissions is still abstract, the need to reduce wood cuts for cooking is necessary, he said. In order to support the PoA and achieve the expected results, the mayor thinks it is necessary to foresee some forms of encouragement and motivation for people involved in the dissemination of efficient cookstoves.

xi. Comment 11:

Mr. ZONGO K. Chief Departmental Service of Environment and Sustainable Development of the municipality of Banh

After the words of the Mayor, the person in charge of the environment of the town also thanked tiipaalga for this innovative initiative and the choice of Banh.

xii. Comment 12 :

TAMBOURA Hamassérou 2nd Deputy Mayor of the municipality of Banh

For Mr. Tamboura the PoA as well as the project meets at any point the development needs of the municipality. Therefore, it has a positive impact both in terms of sustainable development criteria of the Gold Standard as the objectives of the Millennium Development Goals. For the population adheres to project activities, it suggests the implementation of an awareness strategy.

xiii. Comment 13:

NABIE Abdoulaye, Secretary General of the municipality of Sölle

He considers the need to expand the scope of the carbon project F3PA by combining activities of reforestation to energy efficiency project, which could further enhance the effects of the project.

xiv. Comment 14:

OUEDRAOGO Rasmané, Secretary General of the municipality of Bourzanga

The Secretary-General congratulated the Association tiipaalga for this great initiative. According to him the initiative will be very beneficial for the rural population especially in reducing the drudgery of wood. With the project, women will saves time, anything that will allow them to engage in other activities such as Income Generating Activities promoted by tiipaalga.

Following these fruitful exchanges, the programme officers of tiipaalga, communicators in different provinces thanked the participants for their availability and the questions that demonstrate their interest in the PoA and the VPA-05 F3PA.

Assessment of all comments

Stakeholder comment	Was comment taken into account (Yes/ No)?	Explanation (Why? How?)
Strengthen the cooperation with other project developers of efficient cookstoves	Yes	Contacts with some agencies have already been established and new approaches to establish contacts will be developed in the future in order new energy efficiency projects can join the PoA.
Include the Dolo type of efficient cookstove.	Yes	The project developers in favor of Dolo type of efficient cookstoves can participate in the PoA.
Use of other fuels such as gas	No	It is not foreseen to combine different methodologies in this PoA
Combine the dissemination of	No	The consideration of activities of enclosure of forest zones can come later because they are part of field

efficient cookstoves with the activity of enclosure of forest zones		of action of the Association tiipaalga. But they are not part of the project formulation.
Involve loggers and wood sellers in the animation and dissemination of efficient cookstoves	No	Associating wood sellers in the dissemination strategy is a good idea, but for now tiipaalga opted for endogenous instructors and will first go on with this proven approach. However this could evolve when lessons will be drawn.
Expand the beneficiaries of the income generating activities fund to other women than the endogenous instructors	Yes	Will be taken into account when establishing the modalities of the fund. The original idea of the fund for income generating activities is a source of motivation for endogenous instructors involved in the dissemination of efficient cookstoves in the villages. However, endogenous instructors can, according to the reality of each village, decide to encourage some women for their efforts in the construction, use and maintenance of the efficient F3PA cookstove.
Consider ways to increase the lifetime of the efficient F3PA cookstove	Yes	The mixture of clay, straw and dung gives already a type of banco of high quality. Tiipaalga will consolidate and disseminate the knowledge of the users of the mud stoves to extend the lifetime of the cookstoves (ex. Polishing the mud stoves with organic substances of local trees)
Include men as endogenous instructors in the dissemination of the efficient F3PA cookstoves	No	The users of the efficient F3PA cookstoves are all women. Tiipaalga believes that female endogenous instructors will be more accepted by the users than men. In addition the experience of tiipaalga till now showed that use of female instructors is the best option due to their engagement, acceptance and availability.

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.

C.4. Report on the Continuous input mechanism selection:

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso

	Method Chosen (include all known details e.g. location of book, phone, number, identity of mediator)	Justification
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book	Input and or grievances are written on-site in an expression book, available at the headquarters of the tiipaalga association in Ouagadougou and in the programme office of Djibo, Burkina Faso.	A monitoring mechanism is set up to collect all comments on the effects and impacts of the 10 VPA's relating to sustainable development. In fact, the majority of stakeholders regularly visits the city for various reasons and can easily access the headquarters of the tiipaalga association.
Telephone access	Bakary DIAKITE (+226) 50 36 45 01 / (+226) 76 50 46 87	Bakary DIAKITE, programme officer at the tiipaalga association, is responsible for the implementation of the 10 VPA's and can directly receive suggestions.
Internet/email access	info@tiipaalga.org ; bakary.diakite@tiipaalga.org info@goldstandard.org and johann.thaler@goldstandard.org	Bakary DIAKITE, programme officer at the tiipaalga association, is responsible for the implementation of the 10 VPA's and can directly receive suggestions. Email address of the Gold Standard (GS Africa Regional Manager)
Nominated Independent Mediator (optional)	Not applicable	Participants did not find it necessary to nominate an independent mediator between end users and the tiipaalga association as developer of the group of 10 VPA's

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.

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.

C.5. Report on stakeholder consultation feedback round:

The meeting minutes of the local stakeholder consultation together with the analysis of the comments, and the presentation showed during the local stakeholder consultation was sent to all participants and invitees by email or by letter, and each of them was invited to respond and provide some comments within a timeframe of 2 months. To enable the public a better understanding and to allow the local stakeholders to provide their amendments, the meeting minutes of the stakeholder consultation with the analysis of the comments was written in French, the official language of Burkina Faso, and then translated into English for the Gold Standard Foundation and its international NGO supporters. No additional comments were received during the stakeholder feedback round. The stakeholder feedback round is considered as completed.

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso

Screenshot of mail sent to Gold Standard and local stakeholders with meeting minutes of LSC and analysis of the comments

Retour d'informations (feedback) de la rencontre des parties prenantes du 13 novembre 2012

Inbox x 60. Projects - CDM/10. Tiipaalga x

Bakary Diakité <bakary.diakite@tiipaalga.org> 3/28/13

to heba, safiedith, rachelyameogo, fadikpeto, belineya, diharraky, ibsylvester, jeanbosco, nareadeline, jaliilouzakane, arjd_c

French > English Translate message Turn off for: French

Mesdames, Messieurs,

L'Association tiipaalga reconnue officiellement depuis le 2 mai 2006, contribue au Burkina Faso à la sauvegarde des écosystèmes fragiles à travers des actions de récupération des terres dégradées et de diffusion des Foyers 3 Pierres Améliorés (F3PA).

Afin de contribuer à diffuser des foyers améliorés plus économes en bois de cuisson, tiipaalga est en entrain d'élaborer un Programme d'Activités « Foyers Améliorés au Burkina ». Une étape très importante dans l'élaboration de ce Programme d'Activités est la consultation des parties prenantes organisée le Mardi 13 Novembre 2012 à Ouaguadougou et du Lundi 15 au Vendredi 22 janvier 2013 dans les municipalités de Titao, Ouindigui, Banh, Sollé, Bourzanga et Rollo. L'objectif de cette consultation était de recueillir les avis des parties prenantes sur le contenu et les effets du Programme d'Activités et sur l'évaluation des critères de développement durable et les Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement.

Par la présente, je vous envoie les résultats des travaux de cette consultation. Tous les commentaires et contributions reçus ont été analysés, s'ils doivent être pris en compte dans l'évaluation des effets du Programme sur les indicateurs de développement durable selon la matrice du Gold Standard et dans l'élaboration du document de Programme. Le document ci-joint intitulé « Retour d'information de la réunion des parties prenantes » et la présentation utilisée pendant la réunion même vous donneront plus de détails. En plus, vous y trouverez une copie de la lettre du Ministre de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable du Burkina sur l'exemption de l'étude d'impact environnementale du Programme d'Activités « Foyers Améliorés au Burkina Faso ».

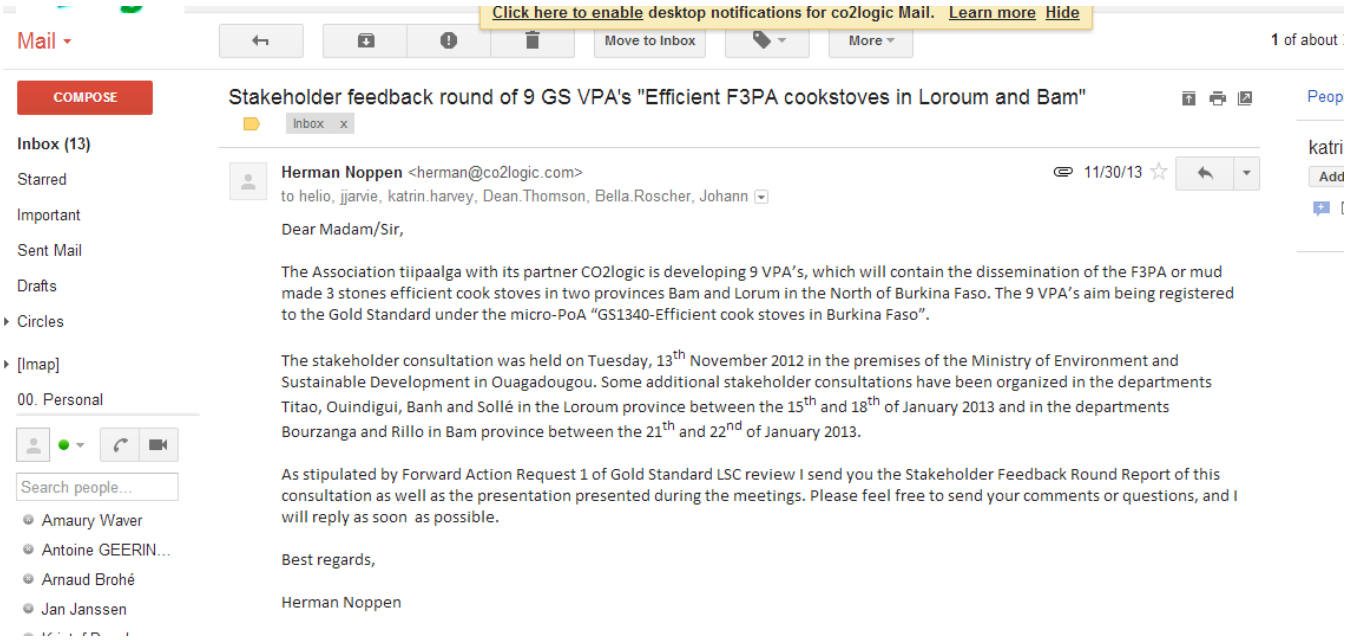
J'apprécierai beaucoup, si vous pouviez nous confirmer la réception de ce message et prendre quelques minutes de votre temps pour nous faire parvenir vos commentaires sur les documents reçus dans les deux mois qui suivent afin que nous puissions améliorer le Programme d'Activités.

Tout en vous souhaitant une bonne réception de la présente, je vous prie d'agréer Mesdames, Messieurs, l'expression de ma franche collaboration.

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso

Screenshot of mail sent to international NGO supporters with meeting minutes of LSC and analysis of the comments

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso



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Amaury Waver
Antoine GEERIN...
Arnaud Brohé
Jan Janssen

Stakeholder feedback round of 9 GS VPA's "Efficient F3PA cookstoves in Loroum and Bam"

Inbox x

Herman Noppen <herman@co2logic.com> 11/30/13
to helio, jjarvie, katrin.harvey, Dean.Thomson, Bella.Roscher, Johann

Dear Madam/Sir,

The Association tiipaalga with its partner CO2logic is developing 9 VPA's, which will contain the dissemination of the F3PA or mud made 3 stones efficient cook stoves in two provinces Bam and Lorum in the North of Burkina Faso. The 9 VPA's aim being registered to the Gold Standard under the micro-PoA "GS1340-Efficient cook stoves in Burkina Faso".

The stakeholder consultation was held on Tuesday, 13th November 2012 in the premises of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development in Ouagadougou. Some additional stakeholder consultations have been organized in the departments Titao, Ouindigui, Banh and Sollé in the Loroum province between the 15th and 18th of January 2013 and in the departments Bourzanga and Rillo in Bam province between the 21th and 22nd of January 2013.

As stipulated by Forward Action Request 1 of Gold Standard LSC review I send you the Stakeholder Feedback Round Report of this consultation as well as the presentation presented during the meetings. Please feel free to send your comments or questions, and I will reply as soon as possible.

Best regards,

Herman Noppen

Some screenshots of confirmation of reception of SFR letter with hard copy of meeting minutes of LSC and analysis of the comments

Association tiipaalga 06 BP 9890 Ouagadougou 06 Burkina Faso
+226 50 36 45 01 +226 50 50 24 79
info@tiipaalga.org www.tiipaalga.org

Les arbres pour la vie

Ouagadougou, le 03 avril 2013

FICHE D'ACCUSEE DE RECEPTION OUAGADOUGOU

Nom et Prénom	Désignation	Signature	Observation
Président du conseil du centre	Plis fermé	03/04/13	
Coordonateur du PANA	Plis fermé	09/04/2013	
Responsable Direction de l'Energie/IRSAT	Plis fermé	4/4/13	
SG Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable	Plis fermé	OK 03/04/13 MEDD - PROJET BKF/01 COURRIER ARRIVEE Le 05 AVR 2013 Sous le N°	
Coordonnateur de l'Inventaire Forestier Nationale 2	Plis fermé		
SG Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Sécurité Alimentaire	Plis fermé	OK 03/04/13	

Nb : à nous retourner SVP

Ministère de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable SECRETARIAT GENERAL Arrivée le 3/04/13 Sous le N°

Accusé de réception enveloppe lettre retour info
03.04.2013
1 / 1

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso

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Les arbres pour la vie

FICHE D'ACCUSEE DE RCEPTION (TITAO)

Nom et Prénom	Désignation	Signature	Observation
Madame la Haut-Commissaire de la Province du Lorum	Pli fermé		
DONDYIRE Victor SG de la Mairie de Titao	Pli fermé		
KOMI Aminata 2ème Adjoint au ...aire de Titao	Pli fermé		
BELEMVIRE Hamidou, DPEDD du Lorum	Pli fermé		
KONSIMBO K. Vincent de Paul, DPAH Lorum	Pli fermé		

N.B : A nous retourner SVP

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso

Annex 1

CONTACT INFORMATION ON ENTITY/INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MICRO--SCALE VPA

Organization:	Association tiipaalga
Street/P.O.Box:	06 BP 9890
Building:	
City:	Ouagadougou 06
State/Region:	Kadiogo
Postfix/ZIP:	
Country:	Burkina Faso
Telephone:	+226 50 36 45 01
FAX:	
E-Mail:	info@tiipaalga.org
URL:	www.tiipaalga.org
Represented by:	Franziska Kaguembèga-Müller
Title:	Mrs
Salutation:	
Last Name:	Kaguembèga-Müller
Middle Name:	Margrith
First Name:	Franziska
Department:	
Mobile:	+226 76 47 89 13
Direct FAX:	
Direct tel:	
Personal E-Mail:	franziska.kaguembega@tiipaalga.org

TITLE OF THE MICRO-PROGRAMME: GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso

Annex 2: INFORMATION REGARDING PUBLIC FUNDING

No Public funding from parties in Annex I is involved in VPA-05

The Gold Standard

ANNEX D - OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE DECLARATION

Date: 24/09/2014

The Gold Standard Foundation

79 Avenue Louis Casai

Geneva Cointrin, CH-1216

Switzerland

RE: Declaration of Non-Use of Official Development Assistance (ODA) by Project Owner of GS3519 "GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso - VPA-05 - tiipaalga F3PA cookstoves in Tikaré - Bam"

Association tiipaalga

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

Franziska Kaguembèga-Müller

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 ODA. I understand that the above-referenced Project is not eligible for Gold Standard registration if the Project receives or benefits from ODA 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 of 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.

In the event the Project is a Programmes of Activities where the CME is also implementing one or more Component Project Activities (CPAs) or Voluntary Project Activities (VPAs), I further acknowledge and understand that this Declaration is applicable to all of the CPAs/VPAs where the CME and the CPA/VPA implementing entity is the same.

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 covered by this Declaration, 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

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The Gold Standard

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: [illegible]

Name: Franziska Kaguembega

Title: President

On behalf of: tipaalga association

Place: Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

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Annex 3: REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

Kazienga Gilbert, Analyse comparative de la rentabilité énergétique des foyers 3 pierres traditionnels et des foyers 3 pierres améliorés, septembre 2010, 2iE, 50 pages;

Collin Jerome, Caractérisation des performances énergétiques et compositions des fumées des foyers 3 pierres améliorés, 2013, 2iE, 40 pages ;

INSD, recensement général de la population et de l'habitation de 2006, juillet 2008, Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances, 52 pages ;

INSD, Annuaire Statistique 2011, Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances, Edition 2013, 420 pages ;

Kaguembèga-Müller Franziska, Rapport Annuel 2009 new Tree, 36 pages ;

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Annex 4: PROJECT DOCUMENTS

Ex-ante Emission reduction calculationsheet of GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso – VPA-05 - tiipaalga F3PA cookstoves in Tikaré - Bam

Sustainable monitoring plan GS1340 Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso – VPA05 - tiipaalga F3PA cookstoves in Tikaré - Bam

tiipaalga, Boîte à images pour les sessions de sensibilisation sur l'utilisation et entretien du F3PA

tiipaalga, Fiche technique de construction de Foyer 3 pierres améliorés en banco

tiipaalga, Guide pour les séances d'animation des Animatrices de tiipaalga pour la diffusion des Foyers trois pierres améliorés (F3PA).

Ministry in charge of the Environment of Burkina Faso, Letter of exemption of environmental impact assessment

Agreement transfer carbon rights_Template_FR v1

Socio-economic data of the municipalites of Bam and Loroum v2

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Annex 5: Monitoring survey

Name of Surveyor				
Date of Survey				
I. Household profile				
Household number				
Number of wifes in the household (if polygamous)				
Household Members sharing the meal	Adult		Children	
Village				
Contact details	Mobile no.			
II. Fuel consumption pattern post project implementation per wife of the household				
VPA-ID number				
Name of the wife				
Contact details				
Natianal ID-number				
a.	*Cooking device*			

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i.	Model Name/Size			
	Model Name/Size			
	Model Name/Size			
	Model Name/Size			
ii.	Year of Installation			mm/year
iii.	Do you use the project cookstove?			Yes/no
iv.	If yes, is the stove in good condition?			Yes/no
v.	Do you use baseline (traditional) cookstove also?			Yes/no
vi.	If yes, when did you use the baseline (traditional) cookstove for the last time and how many meals did you prepare using baseline cookstove in a week?			Meals/week
b.	*Place for cooking*	Indoor	Open	Semi-open
c.	*Type of fuel used*	Yes/no	Quantity	Unit
	Wood			barrow/week
	Others			kg liters or m3/ x time

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VPA-ID number				
Name of the wife				
Contact details				
Natianal ID-number				
a.	*Cooking device*			
i.	Model Name/Size			
	Model Name/Size			
	Model Name/Size			
	Model Name/Size			
ii.	Year of Installation			mm/year
iii.	Do you use the project cookstove?			Yes/no
iv.	If yes, is the stove in good condition?			Yes/no
v.	Do you use baseline (traditional) cookstove also?			Yes/no
vi.	If yes, when did you use the baseline (traditional) cookstove for the last time and how many meals did you prepare using baseline cookstove in a week?			Meals/week
b.	*Place for cooking*	Indoor	Open	Semi-open

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c.	*Type of fuel used*	Yes/no	Quantity	Unit
	Wood			barrow/week
	Others			kg liters or m3/ x time