

## ANNEX AN – THE GOLD STANDARD MICRO-PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES DESIGN DOCUMENT TEMPLATE

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(VPA)

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Annex 1: Contact information on Coordinating/managing entity and participants of micro-scale programme of activities (PoA)

Annex 2: Information regarding public funding

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NOTE: At the time of requesting registration, this form must be accompanied by a VPA-DD applying a real case.

## SECTION A. General description of micro-scale programme of activities (PoA)

### A.1 Title of the micro-scale programme of activities (PoA):

>> *Title*

#### **Efficient Cookstoves in Burkina Faso**

>> *Date and version no*

Version 3 submitted the 12/09/2014

### A.2. Description of the micro-scale programme of activities (PoA):

>> The following information shall be included here:

#### *1. General operating and implementing framework of PoA*

This micro-scale program of activities (PoA) seeks to encourage the implementation of efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso. This may be done through training locals to use improved technologies and building the stoves themselves or partially subsidizing the purchase of improved cookstoves by the locals. Biomass and heating wood are a major source of energy in Burkina Faso. This results in significant pressure on the local forests especially in rural areas where the local populations depend on these forests for their everyday living needs. This energy efficient programme which involves the dissemination of efficient cookstoves will help reducing the consumption of wood as well as decreasing carbon emissions.

Burkina is classified as one of the least developed countries<sup>1</sup> and like many other least developed countries they more and more frequently subject to the negative impacts of climate change. Furthermore they are seeing extreme deforestation, which will worsen this problem over time. From 1980 to 2000 the total forested area passed from 15.42 million hectares to 11.29 million hectares<sup>2</sup>. This reduction in forest cover is essentially due to wood and charcoal consumption. Wood and charcoal represent 85,6% of the energy consumption in Burkina Faso, 5,2% is from agricultural residues, 8,2% is from fossil fuels and 1% from electricity<sup>3</sup>. We should also note that a large proportion of the population is currently using inefficient cooking methods.

Furthermore the impact of the old traditional cookstove methods on the health of the local population is also significant and new more efficient cookstoves will help to reduce this impact. According to WHO 2002 smoke from cooking in the household is the fourth largest contributing factor to illness in Africa. Efficient cookstoves also help reduce the risks for children by protecting from open flames and risks of fire of straw roofs are reduced. For woodstoves used in the household the time spent collecting wood and distances walked by women are shortened. The programmes contribution preserving the local forest has parallel benefits such as reducing erosion and conserving natural biodiversity.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.unohrrls.org/>

<sup>2</sup> SP/CONEDD, Programme d'Action Nationale d'Adaptation à la variabilité et aux changements climatiques (PANA), Août 2006, Burkina Faso, p9, 76 pages

<sup>3</sup> MEDD, Programme d'Investissement Forestier/Appendice, Juin 2011, Burkina Faso, p5, 52 pages

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## 2. Policy/measure or stated goal of the PoA

«More than 87.4% of the households, even 91,3% of the household in rural region in Burkina Faso, use wood as fuel for cooking. Wood reserves have been overexploited for a considerable time and every year 105'000 hectares of forest is disappearing<sup>4</sup>. Burkina Faso is confronted – like other African countries of the Sahel- and Sudan-Savannah zones - to a lack of wood fuel for cooking, which puts women in enormous difficulties. Additionally, the ecological sustainability is highly endangered because the wood consumption is higher than the wood production of the forest<sup>5</sup>. »

The objective of this program is to contribute to relieving poverty and desertification in Burkina Faso whilst at the same time reducing carbon dioxide emissions into the atmosphere. This objective will be carried out by the implementation of efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso.

## 3. Confirmation that the proposed PoA is a voluntary action by the coordinating/managing entity.

The tiipaalga association acting as the coordinating/managing entity (CME) confirms that the PoA is a voluntary activity. There are currently no laws or regulations stipulating the use of efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso.

### A.3. Coordinating/managing entity and participants of PoA:

>> The following information shall be included here:

1. Coordinating/ managing entity of the PoA as the entity which communicates with The Gold Standard

tiipaalga association, Burkina Faso

### A.4. Technical description of the micro-scale programme of activities:

>>

#### A.4.1. Location of the micro-scale programme of activities:

>>

##### A.4.1.1. Host Party(ies):

>> The PoA will be implemented in the following host parties:

- Burkina Faso

##### A.4.1.2. Physical/ Geographical boundary:

>> Definition of the boundary for the PoA in terms of a geographical area (e.g. municipality, region within a country, country or several countries) within which all micro-scale programme

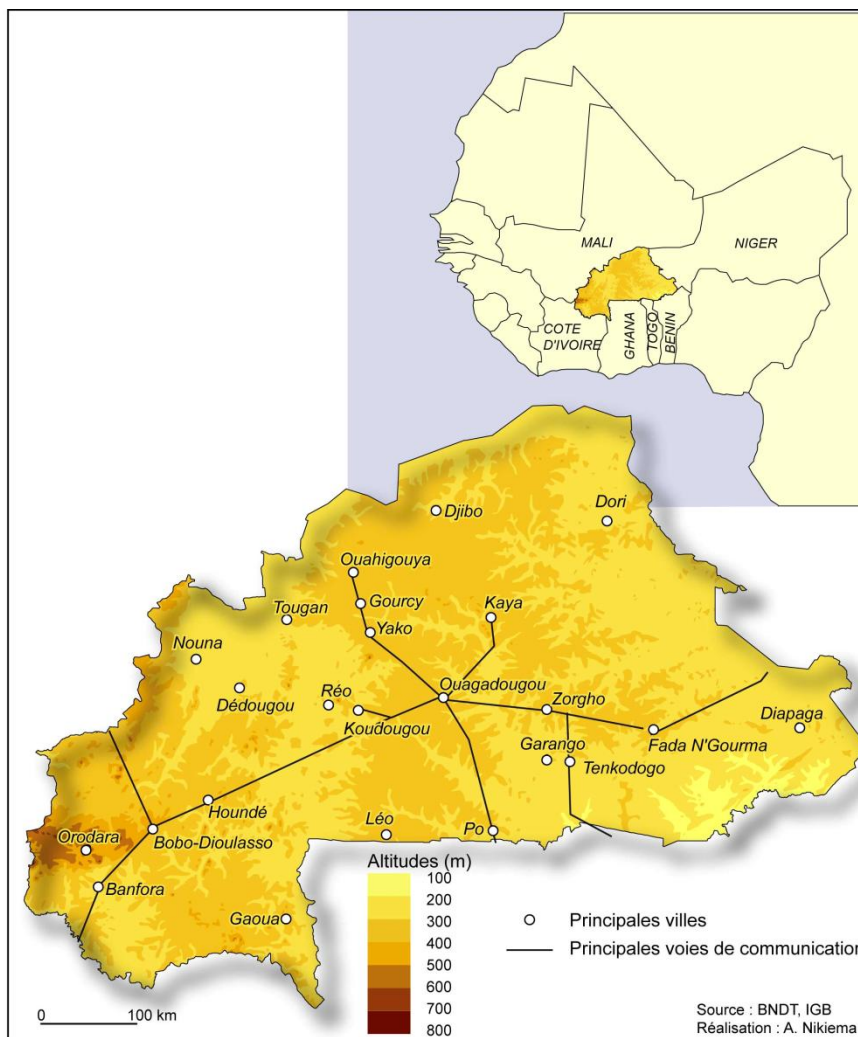
<sup>4</sup> PREDAS, Actualisation des données nationales sur les énergies domestiques au Burkina Faso, Février 2007, CILSS, p5, 48 pages;

<sup>5</sup> [http://solarcooking.org/Crisis.htm#\\_ftn7](http://solarcooking.org/Crisis.htm#_ftn7)

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activities (VPAs) included in the PoA will be implemented, taking into consideration the requirement that all applicable national and/or sectoral policies and regulations of each host country within that chosen boundary;

#### Burkina Faso



### A.4.2. Description of typical micro-scale programme activity(ies):

>>

#### A.4.2.1. First technology or practice to be employed in the PoA and the eligibility criteria for inclusion of the technology or practice in the PoA:

>> This section shall include the description of a type of technology or practice being implemented in the PoA. Note that the eligibility criteria for the sustainable development aspects shall also be defined in this section.

##### *Technologies/measures:*

The proposed technology comes under Sectoral Scope 3 Energy demand. The program covers efficient new wood burning cookstoves to reduce the use of non-renewable firewood or

switch from non-renewable to renewable firewood to meet thermal energy requirements for household cooking. The new stove is a single pot or multi pot portable or an in-situ cookstove with a specified efficiency of at least 20%. Different types of stoves can be included in the PoA: these can be rural or urban, imported or locally made from all sorts of materials like metal, banco, mud, etc.

*Eligibility Criteria for each VPA included in the micro-scale PoA*

Nr	Eligibility Criteria		Mean of proof	Monitoring Criteria
	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.	Specification in the VPA DD of stove type implemented / distributed and of compliance with the Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves requirements.	Number of stoves monitored. Energy efficiency tests in a laboratory or in the field to prove the efficiency gains
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.	Specification in the VPA DD of the baseline conditions (baseline fuel and baseline stove)	N/A

3	Boundary and location of the VPA	VPA is located within Burkina Faso	Location and boundary is clearly specified in the specific VPA-DD stating that the location is limited to Burkina Faso.	Locations of stoves monitored
4	Micro-scale limit for VPAs	The VPA will remain under the limit of 10,000 tonnes of CO <sub>2</sub> e	The maximum number of efficient wood stoves will be determined in each VPA-DD. During verifications the GS will assess, that the micro-scale limit was not exceeded at any time for the specific VPA.	Data sheet of all the stoves enrolled in the VPA at any given time with their location
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 long 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 baseline technology is still in use after the introduction of the improved technology	As found in the Micro-scale VPA document	Discount factor to account for the baseline stove use

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		(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.		
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	The specific numbering or identification regime is included in the specific VPA-DD. Personal householder information is also gathered.	Numbering is carried out over time.
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 the CME of the PoA or other	Proof those contracts will be made and signed by the individual household cookstove owners.	N/A

		financial partners.		
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	N/A
9	Non-Diversion of ODA	There will be non-diversion of ODA for any of the proposed VPA's.	A declaration confirming that there is no diversion of ODA for each VPA will be attached with the PoA-DD and individual VPA-DDs.	N/A
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 will be stated in each VPA-DD that the specific VPA is neither registered as a project activity with GS or any other standard or as a VPA of another PoA.  The appropriate registries (Gold Standard and CDM) can be accessed to demonstrate this.	N/A
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 activities if approved by	LSC report with the description of how local stakeholders were invited, a summary of comments received and an outline of how comments were taken into account. If a single LSC meeting is organized for	N/A

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		The Gold Standard Foundation.	several micro-scale VPA's, convincing arguments are provided in the LSC report.	
12	Start date of the VPA	The VPA shall not begin before the date of registration of the PoA	Provide documentary evidence by way of receipts/sales/distribution records that prove that the VPA doesn't start before the registration of the PoA	N/A
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.	Environmental impact assessment or letter of exemption	N/A
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.	Description of target groups and distribution mechanism in VPA-DD.	N/A
15	Prior consideration of the carbon revenues in case of retroactive	In case of retroactive VPA, it shall be demonstrated that carbon finance was a decisive factor to	Provide documentary evidence to confirm prior consideration of VER income.	N/A

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	VPA	implement the VPA.		
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**A.4.2.2. Second technology or practice to be employed in the PoA and the eligibility criteria for inclusion of the technology or practice in the PoA:**

>> This section shall include the description of second type of technology or practice being implemented in the PoA. Note that the eligibility criteria for the sustainable development aspects shall also be defined in this section.

N/A

*(Copy this section if there are more technologies or practices implemented within the PoA)*

**A.4.3. Description of how the anthropogenic emissions of GHG by sources are reduced by the technology or practice below those that would have occurred in the absence of the registered PoA (assessment and demonstration of additionality):**

>> The following shall be demonstrated here:

- (i) The proposed PoA is a voluntary coordinated action;
- (ii) If the PoA is implementing a voluntary coordinated action, it would not be implemented in the absence of the PoA;
- (iii) If the PoA is implementing a mandatory policy/regulation, this would/is not enforced;
- (iv) If mandatory a policy/regulation is enforced, the PoA will lead to a greater level of enforcement of the existing mandatory policy/regulation.

The information presented here shall constitute the demonstration of additionality of the PoA as a whole.

tiipaalga association, the coordinating or managing entity, confirms that the PoA is a voluntary activity. There are currently no laws or regulations stipulating the use of efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso.

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:*

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

This means that all regular cycle activities of this PoA are deemed additional. Retroactive activities or VPA’s with start date anterior to the time of first submission to Gold Standard to be included in this PoA are also deemed additional, provided prior consideration of carbon revenues is being demonstrated.

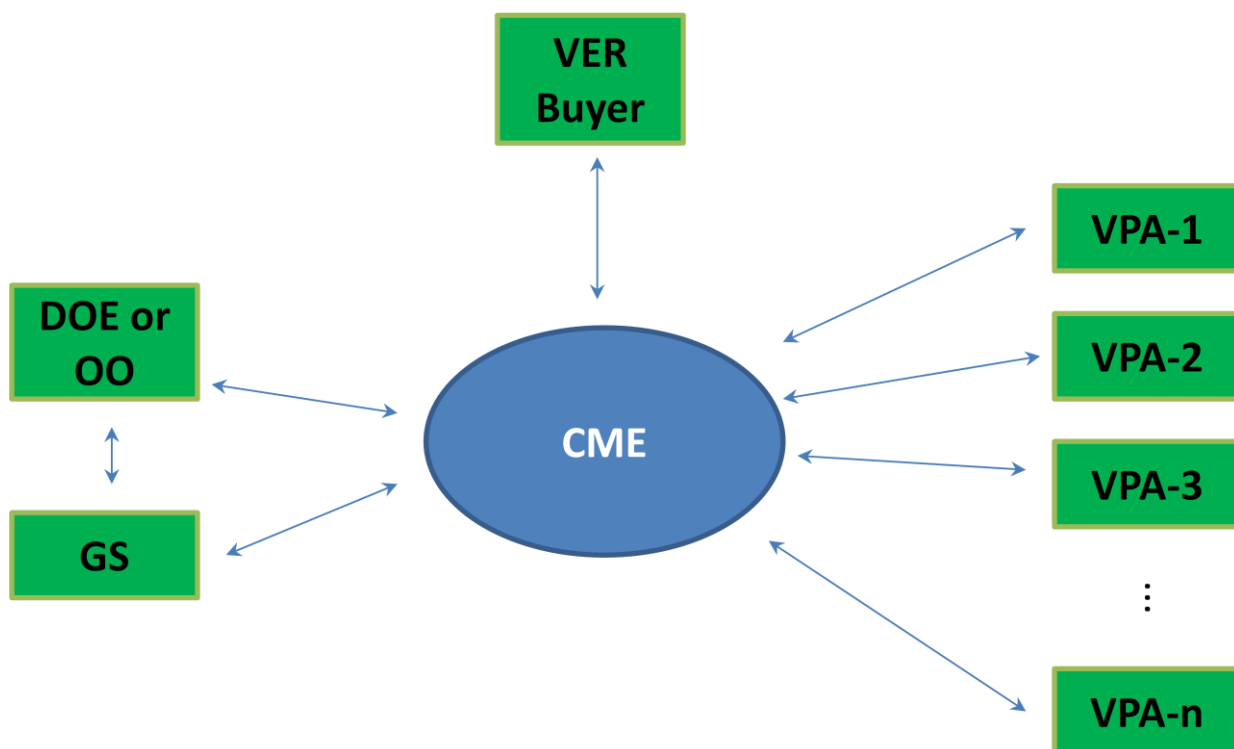
**A.4.4. Operational, management and monitoring plan for the programme of activities (PoA):**

**A.4.4.1. Operational and management plan:**

>> Description of the operational and management arrangements established by the coordinating/managing entity for the implementation of the PoA, including:

(i) *A record keeping system for each technology or practice under the PoA,*

The tiipaalga association acts as CME of the PoA. This means that the tiipaalga association will have overall operational and management responsibility for the implementation and monitoring of the proposed PoA and the VPAs belonging to it; and is therefore the PoA Managing Entity.



The CME will keep electronic files for each VPA within the PoA. The data from each VPA will be kept during the lifetime of the VPA and for two years at least after the end date of the project.

The data which the CME of the PoA will ensure that the VPA provides, will consist of<sup>6</sup>:

- a. Name and ID of the VPA;
- b. Type of efficient cookstove implemented;
- c. Name and contact details of the Project Developer for the VPA;
- d. The intervention zone of the VPA;
- e. Serial numbers of each individual Stove placed in the specific VPA and serial number of the placement contract OR ID-number of the household and household member using the project cookstove placed in the specific VPA. In the latter case, a polygamous household can only be accounted in the project database, if all women of the household replace their baseline cookstove set of traditional stoves with a project cookstove set (comprising of several project cookstoves). Serial number of the placement contract and name of the seller or implementer (if any);
- f. A copy of the Individual Stove owners Name and specific identification coordinates will be collected (where rural villages are involved and address do not exist other available data such as Commune, Village Name, GPS coordinated, Village chief, Husband name, Telephone number or Husband Telephone Number will be listed);
- g. For each Individual Stove owner the Stove type, Size, Date of Sale or Installation, Stove unique Identification code, will be registered in an electronic data base and provided to the CME;
- h. For each VPA a list of the Individual Stove owners with their signature as having signed the Agreement to use the efficient woodstove and their commitment to conceding their carbon credit rights to the VPA Project Developer;
- i. Start of VPA crediting period;
- j. VERs issued per verification period.

This database will be updated as per the progress of the VPA.

Potential separate VPA project implementers will have to sign a standard contractual agreement with the CME.

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<sup>6</sup> This list is not exhaustive and can be adapted in each individual VPA as long as the Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves is respected in each VPA and the accordingly selected data is relayed to the PoA CME at regular intervals.

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- (ii) *A system/procedure to avoid double accounting e.g. to avoid the case of including a new VPA that has been already registered either as a project activity with GS or any other standard or as a VPA of another PoA,*

In each VPA-DD it will be stated that the VPA has not been and will not be registered either as a single Gold Standard project activity or as a VPA under another Gold Standard PoA.

Identification can be done at project cookstove or household level. The unique ID allocated to each VPA and each project cookstove or household in any VPA under the PoA allow identification and tracking of the efficient cookstove and prevent double counting. The syntax used to identify the efficient cookstove and/or household is:

GS number of PoA – VPA number within PoA – sequential number of household and/or project cookstove

- (iii) *The provisions to ensure that those operating the VPA are aware of and have agreed that their activity is being subscribed to the PoA;*

VPA Project Developers will all sign an agreement with the CME stating that their project will uniquely be part of the “Efficient Cookstoves in Burkina Faso” PoA.

- (iv) *Procedures for technical review of inclusion of VPAs:*

Each VPA project developer, aiming to include his project as VPA into the PoA “Efficient cookstoves in Burkina Faso”, will provide the necessary project documentation or the VPA-DD to the Technical Team of CMA. This team, which shall be composed personnels with adequate competencies, shall check if the proposed VPA does comply with the eligibility criteria stated under A.4.2.1. of the PoA-DD and monitoring procedure prescribed therein. Also, the team shall check that the proposed VPA is neither registered or being registered under another PoA, nor registered or being registered as a standalone Project Activity under Gold Standard or CDM or other standard.

In order to ensure the requirement of this technical review of VPA inclusion, the “Manual/Due-diligence form for Technical Review of VPA Inclusion” form (attached in Annex 4) shall be used.

For each proposed VPA the findings of the technical team, if any will be summarized in a short report and submitted to CMA Management along with the manual-dd form for final approval. In case the conclusion of the technical team is not positive, the VPA project developer will have to carry out the requested changes in its proposed VPA before submitting again project documentation or VPA-DD for inclusion.

- (v) *Training and capacity development:*

Training session will be conducted by CMA (by itself or via any authorized representative as prescribed/confirmed by Management team) at PoA level at least

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once a year. This training session will ensure timely update on overall progress of the PoA, skill training to ensure that competencies remain current etc.

#### **A.4.5. Public funding of the programme of activities (PoA):**

>> *Please refer to the ODA declaration form (Annex D)*

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

### **SECTION B. Duration of the micro-scale programme of activities (PoA)**

#### **B.1. Starting date of the programme of activities (PoA):**

>> The PoA start date is set at 26/05/2014.

#### **B.2. Length of the programme of activities (PoA):**

>> The expected length of the PoA is 28 years.

### **SECTION C. Stakeholders' comments**

>> Note: A Design Consultation at the Programme level is mandatory for all micro-programmes and a separate template is available for the reporting on this consultation; the PoA Design Consultation Report.

#### **C.1. Summary of stakeholder comments on the PoA design:**

Note: Refer to the PoA Design Consultation Report for a full report on stakeholder comments on the design of the PoA.

##### **Summary of changes to Programme design based on the stakeholder feedback provided:**

No specific negative responses aimed at the project development were received from stakeholders and therefore no changes were made to the PoA design.

More details can be found in the Design Consultation Report "GS1340 Microscale PoA Design Consultation Report - Efficient Cookstoves in Burkina Faso V2".

**C.2. Please indicate the level at which local stakeholder consultation is conducted. Justify the choice:**

- |                                                        |                                     |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Local stakeholder consultation is done at PoA level | <input type="checkbox"/>            |
| 2. Local stakeholder consultation is done at VPA level | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

>> If local stakeholder consultations (LSCs) are conducted at the PoA level only, include information on how comments by local stakeholders were invited, a summary of the comments received and how due account was taken of any comments received, as applicable in the following sections.

>> If local stakeholder consultations (LSCs) are conducted at the VPA level, this information shall be provided in the respective VPA-DDs.

Stakeholders in the project will have varied opinions across VPAs, and different VPAs will be made up of differing technologies. Therefore, it is justifiable to conduct the local stakeholder consultation at the VPA level, in order to include the opinions and comments of those in the immediate project area, and tailor the meetings to the specific area that will be involved in each of the proposed VPA's, and the specific technology being implemented. A single LSC may be organized for multiple VPA's if this can be justified.

**C.3. 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*

See VPA-DD

**C.4. Summary of the comments received:**

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

See VPA-DD

**C.5. 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.*

See VPA-DD

**C.6. Discussion on continuous input/grievance mechanism:**

>>

Discuss the Continuous input/grievance mechanism expression method and details, as discussed with local stakeholders.

See VPA-DD

*The Continuous input / grievance mechanism should be implemented for all activities within the PoA as per feedback received during PoA LSC. All issues identified at the activity level (VPA) during the crediting period through any of the Methods shall have a mitigation measure in place that should be added to sustainability monitoring plan in the VPA-DD.*

**C.7. Report on stakeholder consultation feedback round at the PoA level:**

>> N/A

**SECTION D. Application of an existing baseline and monitoring methodology or of a new methodology submitted as part of this micro-programme of activities**

*This section shall demonstrate the application of the baseline and monitoring methodology(ies) to a typical technology or practice. The information defines the PoA specific elements that shall be included in preparing the PoA specific form used to define and include a VPA in this PoA (VPA-DD).*

**D.1. Title and reference of an approved baseline and monitoring methodology, or full description of a new methodology, applied to technologies or practices included in the PoA:**

>> The Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cookstoves

**D.1.1 Justification of the choice of the methodology and why it is applicable to a considered technology or practice (s):**

>> According Section I of the methodology:

*“This methodology is applicable to micro-scale programmes and micro-activities that introduce new wood burning cookstoves to reduce the use of non-renewable firewood or switch from non-renewable to renewable firewood to meet thermal energy requirements for household cooking.*

*A project proponent implements the activity or Programme of Activities (PoA). The individual households and institutions do not act as project proponents.*

*The following conditions apply:*

- 1. This methodology is applicable, if: (i) the baseline fuel is only firewood; and (ii) 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; and (iii) the project stove is a single pot or multipot portable or an in-situ cookstove with a specified efficiency of at least 20%.*
- 2. The project boundary can be clearly identified and the cookstoves counted in the proposed project activity are not included in any other voluntary market or CDM project activity (i.e. no double counting takes place). The project proponent must have a*

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*mechanism in place together with appropriate mitigation measures to prevent double counting.*

3. *The project proponent must clearly communicate if the entity is claiming the ownership rights to sell the emission reductions resulting from the project activity. This must be communicated to the cookstoves producers, retailers and end users by contract or clear written assertions in the transaction paperwork.*
4. *The use of the baseline cookstove, as a backup or auxiliary technology, in parallel with the improved cookstove introduced by the project activity is permitted as long as a mechanism is put into place to encourage the removal of the old cookstove (e.g. a discounted price for the improved cookstove) and there is a definitive discontinuity of its use. The project documentation must provide a clear description of the approach chosen and the monitoring plan must provide a good understanding of the extent to which the baseline technology is still in use after the introduction of the improved technology (whether the existing baseline cookstove is not surrendered at the time of the introduction of the improved technology, or whether a new baseline cookstove is acquired and put to use by targeted end users during the project crediting period). The success of the mechanism put into place must therefore be monitored, and the approach must be adjusted if proven unsuccessful. If the baseline cookstove remains in use in parallel with the project cookstove, corresponding emissions must be accounted for as part of the project emissions."*

The eligibility criteria of the PoA matches with the conditions of applicability defined in the methodology.

**D.1.2 Justification of the choice of the methodology and why it is applicable to another considered technology or practice:**

>> N/A

*(Copy this section if there are more technologies or practices implemented within the PoA)*

**D.2. Title and reference of another approved baseline and monitoring methodology, or full description of a new methodology, applied to technologies or practices included in the PoA:**

>> N/A

**D.2.1 Justification of the choice of the methodology and why it is applicable to a considered technology or practice:**

>> N/A

**D.2.2 Justification of the choice of the methodology and why it is applicable to another considered technology or practice:**

>> N/A

*(Copy this section if there are more methodologies applicable to the PoA)*

**D.3. Description of the sources and gases included in the VPA (s) boundary**

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>>

**D.3.1 Description of the sources and gases included in the technology or practice boundary**

>>

	Source	Gas	Included	Justification/Explanation
<b>Baseline</b>	GHG emissions from from consumption of non-renewable woody biomass in low-efficiency three-stone fires and traditional cook stoves	CO <sub>2</sub>	Yes	Important source of emissions
		CH <sub>4</sub>	Yes	Significant source of emissions
		N <sub>2</sub> O	Yes	Significant Emission source
<b>Project activity</b>	GHG emissions from from consumption of non-renewable woody biomass in efficient cookstoves	CO <sub>2</sub>	Yes	Important source of emissions
		CH <sub>4</sub>	Yes	Significant source of emissions
		N <sub>2</sub> O	Yes	Significant source of emissions

*(Copy for the description of sources and gases included for each type of technology or practice being implemented in the PoA)*

**D.4. Description of how the baseline scenario is identified and description of the identified baseline scenario for technology(ies) or practice(s):**

>>

**D.4.1 Description of how the baseline scenario is identified and description of the identified baseline scenario for each type of technology or practice:**

>>

The baseline scenario is the consumption of non-renewable firewood to meet thermal energy requirements for household cooking.

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 lifespan 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.

*(Copy for the baseline scenario identified for each type of technology or practice being implemented in the PoA)*

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**D.5. Description of how the anthropogenic emissions of GHG by sources are reduced below those that would have occurred in the absence of the technology(ies) or practice(s) being included as registered PoA (assessment and demonstration of additionality of VPA):**

>>

**D.5.1. Assessment and demonstration of additionality for a typical technology or practice:**

*Here the PPs shall demonstrate using the procedure provided in the micro-programme rules, additionality of a typical technology or practice.*

All VPA's are located in Burkina Faso, a Least Developed Country (LDC), and are according the Gold Standard Micro-programme rules and procedures deemed additional for regular cycle activities.

Retroactive project activities or VPA's with start date anterior to the time of first submission to Gold Standard to be included in this PoA are also deemed additional, provided prior consideration of carbon revenues is being demonstrated (in accordance with Gold Standard Rule Update on 30/4/2014).

*(Copy for assessment and demonstration of addtionality of each type of technology or practice being implemented in the PoA)*

**D.5.2. Key criteria and data for assessing additionality of a technology or practice:**

*>> Here the PPs shall provide the key criteria for assessing additionality of a technology or practice when proposed to be included in the registered PoA. The criteria shall be based on additionality assessment undertaken in D.5.1 above. The project participants shall justify the choice of criteria based on analysis in above section. It shall be demonstrated how these criteria would be applied to assess the additionality of a typical VPA at the time of inclusion.*

N/A

*(Copy for key criteria and data for assessing additionality of each type of technology or practice being implemented in the PoA)*

**D.6. Estimation of Emission reductions of technology(ies) or practice(s):**

>>

*(Copy for the estimation of emission reduction for each type of technology or practice being implemented in the PoA)*

**D.6.1. Explanation of methodological choices, provided in the baseline and monitoring methodology applied, selected for a technology or practice:**

>> Determination of quantity of firewood consumed in the baseline:

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The methodology provides four options to determine the quantity of firewood consumed in the baseline. The firewood consumed is the estimated average annual consumption of firewood per household (tonnes/year). The four options remain open at the level of the PoA. Each VPA will have to choose one of these options:

a. *Historical data*: the project proponents need to make sure that historical data is relevant to the target population and appropriately justified;

b. *Survey*: the survey is to be carried out amongst end users to determine baseline firewood consumption prior to implementation of the project activity. The survey should be conducted following simple random sampling approach and the minimum sample size should 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

c. *Minimum service level*: the project proponent may use minimum service level, i.e. energy derived from the combustion of 0,5 tonnes per capita per year as the default baseline biomass consumption. The household size shall be determined using credible references/literature or targeted population specific surveys. The survey should be conducted following a simple random sampling approach and the minimum sample size should be determined as per the guidelines provided under option b above.

d. *Field performance test* (e.g. kitchen performance test (KPT)): the baseline performance field test (BFT) measures real, observed performance of the baseline cookstove in the field. Consumption must be measured with a representative sample of end users under each defined baseline scenario using the baseline cookstove. A 90/10 confidence/precision must be met to use the mean value for baseline fuel consumption. A minimum sample size of 30 is recommended.

The project proponent shall refer to Section 7 and Annex 4 of Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption methodology for further guidelines (<http://www.cdmgoldstandard.org/project-certification/gs-methodologies>) on field performance tests.

Findings of the performance field test can be submitted post-registration, in time for the verification and prior to the request for issuance. In such a case, the project documentation submitted for validation and registration review must provide the Project Estimation of expected baseline emissions, supported by appropriate and credible sources of emissions.

#### Determination of project cookstove efficiency in year y:

The methodology provides two options to determine the project cookstove efficiency in year y. In the first option the project proponent may assess the project cookstove efficiency at the time of installation and use the default factor to derive efficiency in the year y. The second option allows the project cookstove efficiency to be determined annually by an independent expert or entity, in the field or laboratory, following the WBT protocol.

If replacements are made after the operational lifetime of the project cookstoves, monitoring shall also ensure that the efficiency of the new project cookstove is similar to the appliances

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being replaced. The efficiency of the new project cookstoves will be determined by an independent expert or entity, in the field or laboratory, following the WBT protocol.

**D.6.2. Equations, including fixed parametric values, to be used for calculation of emission reductions of a technology or practice:**

>>

The emissions reductions are calculated as follows:

$$ER_y = \sum_{0 \text{ to } 1}^{x \text{ to } y} N_{P,y} * P_y * U_{P,y} * f_{NRB,y} * (EF_{b,fuel,CO2} + EF_{b,fuel,nonCO2}) * (1 - DF_{b,Stove,y})$$

Where:

- $N_{P,y}$  Number of project cookstoves OR number of households for which all traditional three stone cookstoves for domestic use have been replaced by project cookstoves, of each age group operational in the year y.
- $P_y$  Quantity of firewood that is saved in the year y (tones per household in year y)
- $U_{P,y}$  Usage rate for project cookstoves in year y, based on adoption rate and drop off rate revealed by usage surveys (fraction)
- $f_{NRB,b,y}$  Fraction of biomass, used in year y for baseline scenario, which can be established as non-renewable. The project proponents shall estimate project specific national/ regional value<sup>7</sup> or apply the default fNRB value provided by the CDM Executive Board and endorsed by the host country DNA<sup>8</sup>.
- $EF_{b,fuel,CO2}$  CO<sub>2</sub> emission factor of firewood that is substituted or reduced. (Default value for wood fuel 1.747 tCO<sub>2</sub>/ton of wood)
- $EF_{b,fuel,non\_CO2}$  Non-CO<sub>2</sub> emission factor of firewood that is substituted or reduced. (Default value for wood fuel 0.530 tCO<sub>2</sub>/ton of wood)
- $DF_{b,Stove,y}$  Usage of baseline cookstove during the year y (fraction) in project scenario
- X Y -1
- Y Year of the crediting period

Determination of quantity of biomass saved ( $P_y$ ):

<sup>7</sup> The procedure for determining fNRB shall be based on the latest version of the methodology “Technologies and practices to displace decentralized thermal energy consumption”, available at <http://www.cdmgoldstandard.org/project-certification/gs-methodologies>

<sup>8</sup> Default values of fraction of non-renewable biomass available at <http://cdm.unfccc.int/DNA/fNRB/index.html>

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Quantity of firewood that is saved ( $P_y$ ) is estimated as follows:

$$P_y = B_{b,y} * \left(1 - \frac{\eta_b}{\eta_{p,y}}\right)$$

Where:

- $B_{b,y}$  Quantity of firewood consumed in baseline scenario during year y (tones per household per year)
- $\eta_{p,y}$  Efficiency of project cookstove in year y (fraction)
- $\eta_b$  Efficiency of the baseline cookstove being replaced (fraction). A default value of 10% shall be used if the replaced cookstove is a three stone fire, or a conventional device without a grate or a chimney i.e. with no improved combustion air supply or flue gas ventilation

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

The firewood consumed is the estimated average annual consumption of firewood per household (tones/year), which may be derived using the options, described D.6.1

#### Determination of project cookstove efficiency ( $\eta_{p,y}$ and $\eta_p$ ):

Efficiency of project cookstove in year y ( $\eta_{p,y}$ ) is estimated as follows:

$$\eta_{p,y} = \eta_p * (DF_\eta)^{y-1} * 0.94$$

Where:

- $\eta_{p,y}$  Efficiency of project cookstove in year y (fraction)
- $\eta_p$  Efficiency of project cookstove (fraction) determined at the start of the project activity. In the situation where project stove efficiency is determined using WBT, this is the value determined annually as a result of the test.
- $DF_\eta$  Discount factor to account for efficiency loss of project cookstove per year of operation (Fraction). The default value for this parameter is 0.99 i.e. 1% efficiency loss/year.
- 0.94 Adjustment factor to account for uncertainty related to project cookstove efficiency test

#### Leakage

Leakage related to non-renewable biomass saved by the project activity is not considered for micro-project activities. However, for a micro-scale programme of activities (mPOA) the net emission reductions ( $ER_y$ ) shall be discounted by a factor of 0.95 to account for leakages related to non-renewable biomass saved by the project activity OR it shall be assessed and monitored following the guidelines provided in *Section 6. Leakage* of Technologies and Practices to Displace Decentralized Thermal Energy Consumption Methodology (<http://www.cdmgoldstandard.org/project-certification/gs-methodologies>).

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**D.6.3. Data and parameters that are to be reported in VPA-DD form for a technology or practice:**

*(Copy this table for each data and parameter and each technology or practice)*

<b>Data / Parameter:</b>	<b>EF<sub>b,fuel,CO2</sub></b>
Data unit:	tCO <sub>2</sub> /ton of firewood
Description:	CO <sub>2</sub> 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 <sub>2</sub> /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:	

<b>Data / Parameter:</b>	<b>EF<sub>b,fuel,non_CO2</sub></b>
Data unit:	tCO <sub>2</sub> /ton of firewood
Description:	Non-CO <sub>2</sub> 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 <sub>2</sub> /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

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Any comment:	
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Data / Parameter:	$\eta_b$
Data unit:	Fraction
Description:	Efficiency of the cookstove being used in the baseline scenario
Source of data used:	Gold Standard Simplified Methodology for Efficient Cook stoves
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:	$f_{NRB,b,y}$
Data unit:	Fractional non-renewability
Description:	Non-renewability status of wood fuel during year y
Source of data used:	Project specific national/regional or apply the default NRB value provided by the CDM executive board and endorsed by the host country DNA
Value applied:	
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:	
Value applied:	

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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:	Different options on how to determine the parameter is described in section D.6.1.

**D.7. Application of the monitoring methodology and description of the monitoring plan:**

>>

**D.7.1. Data and parameters to be monitored by each technology or practice:**

*Copy this table for each data and parameter and for each type of technology or practice being implemented in the PoA)*

<b>Data / Parameter:</b>	<b>U<sub>p,y</sub></b>
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	
Monitoring frequency	Annual
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:	A usage parameter is derived for each age group of project cook stove being credited. The usage survey will determine if the project cookstoves can be

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	<p>considered as 'in use' or 'not in use' and if the project cookstoves are in 'good condition' or 'not in good condition'.</p> <p>As mentioned in section A.4.4.1 the record keeping system of a VPA included in this PoA can be done at project cookstove level (with serial number) or 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)<sup>9</sup>. 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'.</p>
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<b>Data / Parameter:</b>	<b>N<sub>p,y</sub></b>
Data unit:	Number of project cookstove credited (Units) or number of households included in the project
Description:	Cookstove in the project database for project scenario p through year y OR household in the project database for project scenario p through year y for which all traditional three stone cookstoves for domestic use have been replaced by project cookstoves.
Source of data to be used:	Total sales record
Value of data applied for the purpose of calculating expected emission reductions	
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:	The total sales record is divided based on project scenario to create the project database.

<sup>9</sup> 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.

<b>Data / Parameter:</b>	$\eta_p$
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
Value applied:	
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:	<p>To determine the project cookstove efficiency, three sample runs shall be carried out on at least three randomly selected project cookstoves. The average of the three results shall be taken as the efficiency for one type of the project cookstove. If there are different sizes of cookstoves, the lowest value of all the averages of the different stoves needs to be taken into account.</p> <p>The project proponent may assess the project cookstove efficiency at the time of installation and use the default factor used to derive efficiency in year y. OR, the project cookstove efficiency <math>\eta_{p,y}</math> may be determined annually following the WBT protocol. In such a case the project cookstove efficiency shall not be adjusted by the default factor for efficiency loss during the year of operation. The term “DF<math>_{\eta}</math>” shall be omitted and “<math>\eta_p</math>” shall be replaced. The average project cookstove efficiency will be determined using WBT in year y to calculate the <math>\eta_{p,y}</math> efficiency of project cookstove in year y.</p>

<b>Data / Parameter:</b>	DF $_{\eta}$
Data unit:	Fraction
Description:	Discount factor to account for efficiency loss of project stoves
Source of data to be used:	
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	In this section the project participants shall provide description of equipment

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measurement methods and procedures to be applied:	used for measurement, if applicable, and its accuracy class.
QA/QC procedures to be applied:	Transparent data analysis and reporting
Any comment:	<p>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. Minimum number of sample size shall be selected following the guidelines provided in option b. described in section D.6.1.</p> <p>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.</p>

<b>Data / Parameter:</b>	<b>DF<sub>b, stove, y</sub></b>
Data unit:	Fraction
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	
Monitoring frequency	Annual
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

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Any comment:	<p>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 minimum number of sample sizes shall be selected following the guidelines provided in section D.6.1, option (b). 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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<b>D.7.2. Description of the monitoring plan for a technology(ies) or practice(s):</b>
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

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

<b>D.7.2.1 Description of the monitoring plan for a technology or practice:</b>
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------

The monitoring procedure contains the following components:

**A. SALE RECORD:**

The project proponent must maintain and update the total sales record and project database continuously. The record should be backed up electronically. The required data includes:

- i. Date of sale / distribution and of installation;
- ii. Geographic area of sale / distribution / construction;
- iii. Model/type of project cook stove(s) sold, distributed or constructed;
- iv. Name and telephone number (if available), address:
  - a. Required for all bulk purchasers, i.e. retailers
  - b. All end users; The names and telephone numbers or name and addresses collected must be commensurate with representative sampling, i.e. the names and addresses or phone numbers (where possible) within sales record shall be large enough so that surveys can be based on representative, randomly selected samples.

The installation record will be backed up electronically, with original documentation being stored in the tiipaalga office or appropriate office for the respective VPAs.

**B. PROJECT DATABASE:**

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The project database derived from the total sales record with project cook stoves differentiated by different project scenarios. The differentiation of the project database into sections is based on the results of the applicable monitoring studies for each project scenario, in order that emission reduction calculations can be conducted appropriately section by section.

### C. ONGOING MONITORING STUDIES:

i. Monitoring shall consist of checking of a representative sample, once every year (annually) to ensure that project cook stoves are still operating by carrying out the usage survey as per the guidelines below.

A usage survey must be conducted to estimate the drop off rates as project cook stove 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 cook stove age group is required. For example, if only cook stoves in the first year of use (age<sub>0-1</sub>) are being credited, a usage parameter must be established for age-group 0-1, through a usage survey for cook stove age<sub>0-1</sub>. If cook stoves 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 cook stoves 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 cook stoves of age group 0-1 can be applied from the previous issuance.

To successfully conduct a usage survey, the minimum project cook stove sample size of each age group should be in line with the guidelines provided in section D.6.1 option b.

ii. Where replacements are made, monitoring shall also ensure that the efficiency of the new cookstove is similar to the appliances being replaced.

iii. The project must also monitor the use of baseline stove in the project activity.

iv. The project must also monitor the physical conditions of the cook stoves.

Survey formats described in the Monitoring Plan can be used for carrying out monitoring surveys.

All VPA's will be systematically verified by the CME. Verification will occur periodically and the CME will provide a monitoring report that identifies the CPA being verified and the period being verified. Verification will occur at the end of each monitoring period.

*(Copy for the description of the monitoring plan for each type of technology or practice being implemented in the PoA)*

**D.8 Date of completion of the application of the baseline study and monitoring methodology and the name of the responsible person(s)/entity(ies)**

>>

12/09/2014

Franziska Kaguembèga-Müller

President

Association tiipaalga

06 BP 9890

Ouagadougou 06

Burkina Faso

Tel: +226 50 36 45 01

## Annex 1

### CONTACT INFORMATION ON COORDINATING/MANAGING ENTITY and PARTICIPANTS IN THE MICRO - PROGRAMME of ACTIVITIES

Organization:	Association tiipaalga (CME)
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:	<a href="mailto:info@tiipaalga.org">info@tiipaalga.org</a>
URL:	<a href="http://www.tiipaalga.org">www.tiipaalga.org</a>
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:	
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## Annex 2

### INFORMATION REGARDING PUBLIC FUNDING

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No Public funding from parties in Annex I is involved in the PoA or VPA



## ANNEX D - OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE DECLARATION



Association tiipaalga 06 BP 9890 Ouagadougou 06 Burkina Faso  
+226 50 36 45 01 +226 30 50 24 79 info@tiipaalga.org  
[www.tiipaalga.org](http://www.tiipaalga.org)

Trees for life

The Gold Standard Foundation  
79 Avenue Louis Casai  
Geneva Cointrin, CH-1216  
Switzerland

Date: 12/03/2013

RE: Declaration of Non-Use of Official Development Assistance by Project Owner of GS 1340 Efficient Cook stoves in Burkina Faso

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

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

Annex D, official Development Assistance Declaration  
12/03/2013  
1 / 2

Franziska Kaguembega  
President  
franziska.kaguembega@tiipaalga.org  
burkina: +226 50 36 45 01  
cdl: +226 76 47 89 13





**II. Duty to Notify Upon Discovery**

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

**III. Investigation**

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

**IV. Sanctions**

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

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

Signed:   
Name: Franziska Kagumbéga - Müller  
Title: President  
On behalf of: Association tiipaiga  
Place: Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso



## Annex 3

### REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

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SP/CONEDD, Programme d'Action Nationale d'Adaptation à la variabilité et aux changements climatiques (PANA), Août 2006, Burkina Faso, 76 pages

MEDD, Programme d'Investissement Forestier/Appendice, Juin 2011, Burkina Faso, 52 pages

PREDAS, Actualisation des données nationales sur les énergies domestiques au Burkina Faso, Février 2007, CILSS, 48 pages

## Annex 4

### Manual/Due-Diligence form for Technical Review of VPA inclusion

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A. Information about the PoA		
PoA Title:	Efficient Cookstoves in Burkina Faso	
Gold Standard Weblink	<a href="http://mer.markit.com/br-reg/public/master-project.jsp?project_id=103000000001745">http://mer.markit.com/br-reg/public/master-project.jsp?project_id=103000000001745</a>	
Gold Standard Reference Number:	GS1340	
CME:	Association tiipaalga	
CME Contact Details:	06 BP 9890, Ouagadougou 06, Kadiogo, Burkina Faso Email: <a href="mailto:info@tiipaalga.org">info@tiipaalga.org</a> ; Telephone: +226 50 36 45 01	
B. Information about the Project (VPA)		
VPA Title:		
VPA ID Number:		
VPA Implementer Name:		
VPA Host Country:		
VPA Implementer Contact Details:		
C. Check the general features of the potential VPA		
Eligibility Criteria	Status? (Yes / No)	Remarks (if any)
Is the project located within the Host country boundary of the PoA?		
Is the project registered as a project activity under Gold Standard or CDM or any other standard?		
Is the project included as a VPA into another PoA?		
Is there any ODA involved in the project?		
Eligibility Criteria	Status of the Criteria? (Yes / No)	Remarks (if any)
<p><b>#1.</b></p> <p><b>Technological requirements</b></p> <p>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.</p>		
<p><b>#2.</b></p> <p><b>Baseline</b></p> <p>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.</p>		

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<p><b>#3.</b></p> <p><b>Micro-scale limit for VPAs</b></p> <p>The VPA will remain under the limit of 10,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e.</p>		
<p><b>#4.</b></p> <p><b>Use of the baseline cookstove</b></p> <p>The use of the baseline cookstove, as a backup or auxiliary technology, in parallel with the improved cookstove introduced by the project activity is permitted as long as a mechanism is put into place to encourage the removal of the old cookstove and there is a definitive discontinuity of its use. The project documentation must provide a clear description of the approach chosen and the monitoring plan must provide a good understanding of the extent to which the baseline technology is still in use after the 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.</p>		
<p><b>#5.</b></p> <p><b>Avoiding Double Counting of Emissions Reductions</b></p> <p>Each VPA will ensure double counting of emission reductions is avoided through a unique numbering or identification system for the disseminated stoves.</p>		
<p><b>#6.</b></p> <p><b>VER ownership</b></p> <p>End users receiving efficient woodstove under the specific VPA contractually cede their rights to claim and own emission reductions under the Gold Standard to the CME of the PoA or other financial partner.</p>		
<p><b>#7.</b></p>		

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<p><b>Local stakeholder consultation</b></p> <p>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 activities if approved by The Gold Standard Foundation</p>		
<p><b>#8.</b></p> <p><b>Start date of the VPA</b></p> <p>The VPA shall not begin before the date of registration of the PoA</p>		
<p><b>#9.</b></p> <p><b>Environmental impact assessment</b></p> <p>Each VPA will conduct an environmental impact assessment or provide by the Ministry of Environment a letter of exemption for the environmental impact assessment.</p>		
<p><b>#10.</b></p> <p><b>Target groups and distribution mechanisms</b></p> <p>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.</p>		
<p><b>#11.</b></p> <p><b>Prior consideration of the carbon revenues in case of retroactive VPA</b></p> <p>In case of retroactive VPA, it shall be demonstrated that carbon finance was a decisive factor to implement the VPA.</p>		
<b>Section E: Review Outcome/Conclusion/Comments from the Reviewer</b>		
Conclusion:		
<b>Section F: Completeness check of the enquiry</b>		
Reviewed/Checked by:		
Designation:		
Signature:		
Date:		

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Allocated Unique VPA reference number:	
Additional Comments (if any):	

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